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ISRAEL WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN; FAMILIES OF ISRAELI WORKERS ARE BEING EVACUATED

By Barbie Zelizer-Meyouhas

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- The government said today that it is closely watching developments in strife-torn Iran as they affect Israelis and local Jews in that country. A statement by Acting Premier Yigael Yadin released after today's Cabinet meeting, said: "We are watching the developments in Iran very closely and have discussed the situation as required, as concerns both Jews and Israelis in every place they are situated." The statement was the first official communique on the anti-Shah uprising in Tehran.

Meanwhile, the evacuation of the wives and children of Israeli workers in Iran began today. El Al added two special flights to its regular daily flight to Tehran and has placed additional aircraft on stand-by should the evacuation of all Israelis from Iran become necessary. The first flight of women and children is due here tonight. They are the families of Israelis employed on a large-scale construction project in Tehran undertaken by Solel Boneh, the Histadrut-owned construction firm. Solel Boneh said today that the workers will remain on the job for the time being.

It was learned that the El Al office in Tehran was only partially destroyed by rioting mobs yesterday. The outer office and display window was smashed but 11 airline officials and many patrons locked in the inner office escaped unhurt through a back door. The office is located near the university campus which was at the center of the riots. It remained closed today but business was conducted from the home of the branch manager. The Pan American Airways office and other foreign establishments damaged by the rioters were also closed today. El Al announced suspension of its daily cargo flight to Tehran for lack of ground crews to service the plane at Tehran airport.

CABINET ADJOURNS AFTER 12 HOURS OF DEBATE ON PEACE TREATY DRAFT

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- The Cabinet adjourned this afternoon following two days of debate on the draft peace treaty now under negotiation between Israel and Egypt in Washington. No official communique was issued immediately after the meeting and it was not known what decisions, if any, were reached.

The Cabinet sat for a total of 12 hours yesterday and today. It was briefed at the regular weekly session yesterday by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman who dealt with the military elements of the draft treaty. Today's special session was devoted largely to the political aspects explained by Acting Premier Yigael Yadin. The Cabinet was expected to approve the military sections of the treaty. (Late Story P. 3.)

But a number of ministers reportedly expressed doubts about other clauses and some were concerned that Premier Menachem Begin, now in the U.S., may be making certain decisions on his own without adhering closely to the Cabinet's

guidelines.

Issues Causing Unease

The issue that seems to be causing the greatest unease is the linkage between the peace treaty and the negotiations on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip which are covered by the larger of the two Camp David frameworks. Another matter that the ministers want clarified is whether the treaty will compel Egypt to renounce some 50-odd agreements of an anti-Israel nature that it has entered into in the past few years.

Finally there is the issue of compensation to Israel for returning the Sinai oil fields, the question of American economic aid for Israel's withdrawal from Sinai and the possibility that the two new air bases in the Negev will not be completed before Israel abandons its air bases in Sinai.

Some ministers were piqued by Begin's announcement in New York last week that Israel would seek a 25-year low-interest loan from the U.S. instead of an outright grant to finance its withdrawal from Sinai. The Cabinet has never given its formal approval to such a decision and this has aroused fear that Begin and the Israeli negotiating team in Washington may be acting independently of the rest of the government.

Meanwhile, members of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee were angered when Weizman cancelled earlier plans to brief them on the treaty situation. Several coalition MKs sent a letter of protest to Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Shamir and urged him to see to it that Weizman appears before the committee.

Weizman himself was reported angered by what he called the "low spirits" of some of his Cabinet colleagues, meaning apparently a lack of enthusiasm for parts of the treaty draft. According to Maariv today, he told one minister, "If the agreement is so bad let us end it now and save an hour," and, he added sarcastically, "we may save the people of Israel."

BEGIN URGES U.S. TO RECOGNIZE JERUSALEM AS CAPITAL OF ISRAEL

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin of Israel yesterday called upon the American government's "sense of decency and fairness" in a direct appeal for recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of the Jewish State.

He said that "the United States failure to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital represents a paradox ... a distortion" He challenged those who still call Israel's reconstruction of Jerusalem an occupation and pointed out that when the Jordanians occupied East Jerusalem in 1948, they never permitted Jews to pray at the Western Wall and "for 19 years we could not go to the Holy Wall to pray."

The Israeli leader addressed an overflow audience of 1500 assembled guests at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, at which a record sale of \$20 million in Israel Bonds was purchased in honor of William Weinberg, Los Angeles businessman and philanthropist.

Begin, rejecting those who assert that "Israel's reconstruction was still an occupation," cited Israel's help in rebuilding the Jewish Quarter, synagogues and other parts of the city which had been destroyed by the Jordanians. In addressing himself to the challenge that Israel would face after the

final signing of a peace treaty with Egypt, Begin called on the Israel Bond leaders to "assist in the tremendous task which lies ahead in new development construction, and the redeployment of both the military and civilians from the Sinai."

The Premier, in reviewing recent events, emphasized that "the first article of the pending peace treaty with Egypt clearly stresses that a state of war has been terminated between the two nations and that for the first time in 31 years, a state of war no longer exists."

In urging recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital city, Begin cited from Scripture and history to point out that Jerusalem had been named the capital of the ancient State of Israel by King David more than 3000 years ago. He declared that if the United States recognized Jerusalem as his nation's capital, other nations would follow suit. "Jerusalem," he said, "is not only the capital of King David. It is a great cultural and historical center not only for the Jewish people but is the capital for all humanity."

BURNS SEES EGYPT-ISRAEL TOURIST EXCHANGE IN A MATTER OF WEEKS

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- There will be an exchange of tourists between Israel and Egypt within a matter of weeks, Dr. Arthur Burns, former chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, predicted here yesterday. Burns, who was being honored at a dinner given by Amnon Gafni, Governor of the Bank of Israel, came here from Cairo and Amman.

He said he was deeply impressed by the desire for peace among Egyptians. There could be normal relations between Israel and Egypt within a year, Burns said. "I am proud as an American and very happy as a Jew that my country and President Carter had a significant share in this," he declared.

EFFECT OF PROPOSITION 13 ON JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS PROBED

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 6 (JTA) -- The passage of Proposition 13, resulting in reduced state revenues for California public schools, "is likely to cause many concerned Jewish parents to seriously consider Jewish day schools as a viable alternative for educating their children," an official of the American Association for Jewish Education (AAJE) said here today.

Dr. George Pollak, director of the AAJE's Department of Community Studies, Information and Services, said "the successful campaign waged in behalf of Proposition 13 in California portends a groundswell of similar anti-tax efforts throughout the nation that could lead to a general decline in the quality of public school education."

"Should this occur, Jewish day schools can anticipate a dramatic increase in enrollment which, to a significant extent, will comprise children of parents either on the periphery of Jewish life or unaffiliated with it altogether," Pollak told a conference of Jewish communal and educational leaders from seven Western states at the Marriott Inn.

"The potential for educating these children and involving their parents in religious and cultural activities makes it imperative for local Jewish communities -- working in a planned, concentrated and coordinated manner -- to provide the necessary funds for enhancing day schools and, even more importantly, training and engaging skilled teaching and administrative personnel to operate them," he said.

Pollak was the keynote speaker at the open-

ing session of the two-day conference, which the AAJE convened in cooperation with the San Francisco Bureau of Jewish Education to formulate action programs designed to improve Jewish education at the regional, communitywide and school level.

Greater Financial Aid Required

Pollak said local Jewish communities have been "slow to react to mounting evidence that the day school movement is growing rapidly and urgently requires greater financial assistance if it is to provide quality education -- both in its general and Jewish studies departments -- for its students."

He cited a nationwide study conducted in 1976 by the AAJE, national coordinating agency for promotion of and research in Jewish education, that showed a 28 percent rise in day school enrollment over the prior eight years, and another survey it released this summer which revealed that the number of day schools in the United States and Canada has increased by more than 18 percent since 1973.

Pollak attributed this growth to a variety of factors: "On the positive side, an awareness by Jewish parents of the value of an intensive day school education and a parallel commitment to undertake the expense entailed in providing it for their children; on the negative side, their concern that such demographic and sociological trends as busing and the deterioration of inner-city communities has lessened the quality of public school programming."

He said that the "snowballing effect" of Proposition 13 "can only accelerate the shift of Jewish children from public to day schools," and that therefore the Jewish community "must quickly and substantively meet its financial responsibilities in supporting such institutions if it really seeks to enrich the Jewish consciousness of its coming generation."

PEACE TREATY WRITING MAKING STEADY PROGRESS, BUT END IS NOT IN SIGHT

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Writing the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty continues to be described as making "steady progress" but when it will be completed was not being confidently predicted today. Expectations that the treaty would be ready for initialing as early as tomorrow or Wednesday were widespread Friday after optimistically-phrased statements were made by members of the American, Egyptian and Israeli delegations. But since then, developments in Washington, Cairo and Jerusalem as well as in Iraq and Iran appear to have altered circumstances.

Taking note of reports that the Blair House conference is in its "final stages," the conference's official spokesman cautioned against acceptance of reports from "anonymous sources" predicting termination dates. "I have always refused to set a target date or a deadline for these negotiations," the spokesman, George Sherman, of the State Department said. "We are all determined to get a treaty as soon as possible. Progress has been steady and progress continues. Obviously, there has to be more progress."

Sherman said that as a result of meetings among the three delegations yesterday, Egypt and Israel "have come close to completing the non-military annex." He added that "with one or two exceptions" which bear on language, that draft has been completed for reference to governments. "The military annex, he said, "is subject to intensive work." He did not describe the state of the third annex which he said "will contain maps."

These three annexes, he said, implement the treaty's nine articles and preamble which "outline" the peace agreement. "All normalization details" between the two countries are contained in the an-

nexes, he explained.

Issue Of Sinai Oil

Asked whether the issue of Sinai oil "remains to a large extent unresolved," Sherman replied, "that's correct." He said that Israeli and Egyptian leaders discussed oil for two hours yesterday. U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton discussed it with the Israeli and Egyptian delegations Saturday. "The U.S. has put forward its own ideas on oil," Sherman said.

The oil problem may be directly related to the turmoil in Iran which supplies Israel with about two-thirds of its oil. Two U.S. petroleum officials were reportedly in Mexico to deal with the matter of oil for Israel in the event the Iranian supply was cut off. Under the 1975 Sinai accord, the U.S. is committed to assure a steady supply of oil to Israel.

Sherman refused to discuss reports that linkage of the peace treaty with the West Bank-Gaza Strip situation continues to be a major unresolved issue and that the impact of Egypt's treaties with other countries also is an obstacle. The latter factor would seem to include the Arab economic boycott of Israel and U.S. companies dealing with Israel.

When a reporter suggested that statements by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal suggested that the treaty was on the "verge" of completion, Sherman replied that "none of the principals said on the verge." Sherman pointed out that while Vance had said Friday that "almost all substantive issues have been resolved," he also said work remains on the three annexes. Sherman's statement seemed to contradict the reports that give the purported substance of the treaties and the maps.

Meanwhile, in another development, Jill Schukar, a special assistant to the chief State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, said that the U.S. officially told Taiwan that it will permit that government to buy F-5E warplanes from the U.S. but not F-4, F-15 or F-18 warplanes. She reiterated that the U.S. does not object to Israel selling its Kfir plane to Taiwan. Israel requires this approval because the plane has U.S. components. Earlier this year, however, Taiwan was reported to have said it did not want to buy the Kfir.

CABINET DECIDES ON MILITARY AND SECURITY ASPECTS OF PEACE TREATY By Barbie Zelizer-Meyouhas

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Acting Premier Yigael Yadin announced tonight that the Cabinet has reached decisions on all military and security aspects of the draft peace treaty with Egypt but refused to divulge the nature of the decisions. He said the government authorized Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to return to Washington to conclude the negotiations with Egypt on the military elements in accordance with the precise guidelines and decisions of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet met for 5 1/2 hours today as a Ministerial Security Committee. Its deliberations were classified and no communiqué was issued. Yadin said, however, that the government authorized the Israeli delegation in Washington to continue its negotiations on the political aspects of the treaty but refused to give any details. "If the government has authorized the delegation to continue its negotiations, this means that there were decisions reached on the issue," Yadin told reporters.

He said he spoke with Premier Menachem Begin by phone today to bring him up to date on the Cabinet's proceedings. "We decided that there is no need to rush through the negotiations because every detail in these final stages is of the utmost importance," Yadin said.

Meanwhile, the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee scheduled a special session for tonight to hear a briefing by Weizman. The committee had protested earlier that Weizman cancelled a meeting with the committee that was to have taken place yesterday.

CHICAGO'S 1979 JUF-IEF CAMPAIGN GETS RECORD \$6,935,500 IN PLEDGES

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Chicago's 1979 Jewish United Fund-Israel Emergency Fund campaign got off to a record start last Wednesday when 100 of the area's leading philanthropists pledged a total of \$6,935,500, including \$1,090,000 for the Project Renewal phase of the drive, earmarked for rehabilitation of the Amishav neighborhood in Petach Tikva. Max Robert Schroyer, 1979 general chairman, said he was tremendously pleased by the large turnout. To accommodate the crowd, the event was held in a pavilion specially constructed at the home of Major Gifts chairman Lester Crown, who with his wife, Renee, hosted the event.

Schroyer and Crown attributed much of the meeting's success to the appearance of Shimon Peres, former Minister of Defense and leader of Israel's Labor Party, the keynote speaker. Peres, speaking at a press conference the following day, said he expected a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel to be signed within weeks. The major issues separating the two nations were, he said, "independent matters." He enumerated them as: the future of the West Bank, the Palestinian problem; future negotiations with Syria and the linkage between those items and the peace process.

Peres stressed that Israel was taking security risks by withdrawing its troops and installations from the Sinai, but said he was hopeful that "peace would repay the heavy costs involved," with the continued indispensable partnership of Jews of the free world. He suggested that the thorny problems of sovereignty on the West Bank could be overcome, but at present Israel has "no serious partner" with whom to negotiate.

APPEAL LAUNCHED TO SAVE MANCHESTER'S OLDEST FUNCTIONING SYNAGOGUE

LONDON, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- A 50,000 Pounds Sterling appeal is to be launched shortly to preserve Manchester's oldest functioning synagogue -- the Spanish and Portuguese on Cheetham Hill Road -- as a museum. A specially formed committee wants to save the 104-year-old building from the fate of other historic synagogues in the district which have either been turned into factories or fallen into ruin. They include the Great Synagogue, founded in 1858, once called the "Cathedral of Manchester" and immortalized in Israel Zangwill's "Dreamers of the Ghetto."

Bill Williams, a non-Jew who has written the definitive history of Manchester Jewry, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that half the money would be spent on purchasing the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue and the other half on turning it into a museum of Manchester Jewish life and a resource center for schools.

Dr. Solomon Gaon, head of Britain's Sephardic community, is to be one of the sponsors of the appeal. The synagogue was designed by the distinguished Victorian architect, Edward Salmon, a Manchester Jew.

ISSUES IN FOCUS

THE INFAMOUS KRISTALLNACHT

By Jan Levine

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Forty years ago, on Nov. 11, 1938, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency's Berlin correspondent reported that "an estimated 25,000 Jews were under arrest today in the wake of the worst outbreak of anti-Jewish violence in modern German history, which left throughout the nation a trail of burned synagogues, smashed homes, wrecked and pillaged shops and at least four known dead." This infamous event came to be known as Kristallnacht, the "Night of Broken Glass."

Several days earlier, a young Polish Jew named Herschel Feivel Grynszpan had attacked Ernst Edward vom Rath, a German Embassy official in Paris. Following the assassination attempt, the Nazi government banned Jewish children from public schools and suspended all Jewish newspapers. Anti-Jewish activities broke out, during which the synagogue at Kassel was vandalized. The German government warned of retaliation against the Jews for Grynszpan's actions. On Nov. 9, vom Rath died, and anti-Jewish demonstrations of an increasingly severe nature broke out in Berlin. Kristallnacht, which began on the night of Nov. 10, continued until the following morning.

The Nazi press, which said at the time that the rioters were venting their wrath at the murder of the embassy official, congratulated the mobs for their "remarkable restraint." German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels denied that the events were government-inspired, despite the fact that he allowed the violence to continue for 14 hours before intervening.

Jews were banned from universities and all Jewish organizations were closed. It was announced that the ban on Jewish newspapers was to continue for three months. Associated Press and United Press dispatches from Berlin reported that the Nazis were planning to restore the Jewish ghetto.

As a retaliatory measure for the murder of vom Rath, Field Marshall Hermann Goering imposed on Nov. 13 a billion Mark fine on German Jewry, and they were given 24 hours in which to pay. According to the Nazis, the fine incurred a total loss of one-eighth of German Jewry's wealth; outside observers figured the total to be one-half.

International Outrage Expressed

Jewish businesses were banned, and the threat of famine endangered the lives of German Jews. An orphanage was closed without notice, with children turned out in the streets to fend for themselves. The Nazis refused to release Jewish doctors whom they were holding. It was estimated that, in the three days following Kristallnacht, 35,000 to 50,000 German Jews were arrested.

The New York Post predicted at the time that the "outbursts would stir sympathy for Jews in Nazi Germany." Indeed, the sympathy was stirred and international reaction was prompt and outraged. The American and British press unanimously reflected horror at the events. The Archbishop of Canterbury, claiming to speak for "the Christian people of Great Britain," expressed his "feelings of indignation."

American political and labor organizations and leaders expressed their dismay. Major Jewish organizations issued formal statements of protest. British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain spoke

of "deep and widespread sympathy" and President Franklin D. Roosevelt said that the United States was "deeply shocked."

Following the violence, German government circles had said that the night and day of rioting marked an "historic hour for international Jewry." They said, "the Jewish problem is no longer a German problem, but has become a world question which all states must help to decide." In reality, the "Jewish problem" was at that time already subject to international scrutiny. In March, 1938, Roosevelt had called for an international conference on the refugee crisis.

The major result of the conference, which met at Evian, was the establishment of a permanent inter-governmental Committee on Refugees (IGC), whose purpose was to deal with orderly emigration from Germany and opportunities for resettlement in refuge countries. Following Kristallnacht, expectations were aroused, and it was hoped that the international outcry would facilitate the IGC's efforts to resettle the refugees. The Committee's work, however, was never completed: FDR allowed the IGC to die, and no practical resettlement plan was ever carried out.

Assessment Of Roosevelt's Role

Why? Historians have attempted to find answers, though pointing out at the same time that the answers are not necessarily understood. Some note that while FDR's immediate reaction to Kristallnacht was to order the extension of visitors' visas for a period of six months, he was unwilling to tamper with U.S. immigration laws or the quota system for the benefit of refugees. He was, after all, fearful of political risk.

He was afraid of a power struggle with a conservative Congress and sought to heed the mood of an increasingly isolationist public. "America First" organizations were the primary proponents of a new type of American nationalism which feared aliens as a threat to American culture. One of their successful ventures was the thwarting of the Wagner-Rogers Bill in 1939, which asked for the entry of 20,000 German refugee children over a period of two years, outside of the existing quota.

Emanuel Celler, the former Brooklyn Democratic Congressman, in his book due for release next month, "Decade of History, published by Contemporary Books, Chicago, Ill., charged that Roosevelt "could have saved many thousands of Jews from Hitler's Holocaust, but he refused to do it." He recalls that "I quarreled with him over his refusal to arrange for the admission of German Jews to this country from '36 on." Roosevelt refused to do so, the retired Democratic leader claims, because "He was afraid of what was called the 'Jew Deal.'"

Celler, who was the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, also related how he fought the State Department on behalf of Jewish immigration, again, to no avail. He notes that Secretary of State Cordell Hull "offered no help" and that "he followed the temper of the State Department which was always anti-Jewish...and still is."

Few were able to foresee that the years 1938-42 were a prelude to mass extermination, or that the lack of a concrete resettlement plan by the United States or any other country would aid the Nazis in their "Final Solution." Historians stress, nevertheless, that the Jews of Germany could have been saved, if the commitment of the nations and people of the world to achieving a resettlement plan had been more resolute.