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EL AL SUSPENDS FLIGHTS TO TEHRAN; SMALL GROUPS OF ISRAELIS REMAIN By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Feb. 12 (JTA) -- El Al has suspended flights to Teheran and there is no indication when or if they will be resumed. But as the supporters of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini took over the Iranian government, telephone contact was made last night with the small group of Israelis -- mostly airline employees -- still in that country.

The call, which was routed through the Tokyo exchange, confirmed that the Israelis were all safe. But according to the telephone report, the announcement that El Al has cancelled its flights out of Teheran caused grave concern in the Jewish community. Reportedly, several hundred Iranian Jews about to leave for Israel were stranded because they could not complete formalities before the last flight left.

Yesterday's mob attack on the Israeli trade mission in Teheran did not come as a surprise here. One Israeli reporter still in the Iranian capital claimed that Israel was the country most hated by the street mobs.

Assessing the Repercussions

Meanwhile, Israel is taking stock of the repercussions of the Iranian revolution on its economy. Apart from the cut-off of oil, the most serious result of the Khomeini take-over, the losses are not great and can be recouped. The \$200 million worth of equipment left behind in Iran by Sadeh Boneh, the Histadrut construction company, is insured against all risks.

Israel exported about \$200 million worth of goods to Iran last year, but only a third of the exports were of a type not easily diverted to other markets. Such products as pesticides, fertilizers and agricultural equipment can and are being sold elsewhere.

SPECIAL REPORT IRANIAN JEWS IN FRANCE CONSIDER RETURNING WHEN SITUATION COOLS By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Feb. 12 (JTA) -- Some 1,000 Iranian Jews have reportedly settled in France since the start of the mass riots in Teheran last autumn. Practically all of them are staying in France on tourist visas valid for three months and, according to official sources, have not applied for permanent resident status.

Iranian Jews now in France told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that practically all the Iranian Jewish families in Western Europe, several thousand in all according to them, consider their stay here as "a wait-and-see period" and consider returning to their homes in Iran "once things calm down" there.

Most of these "temporary" refugees belong to the upper middle classes. They say they have received assurances from friends and relatives in Iran that the new Islamic republic will not take any specific anti-Jewish measures. In spite of these "assurances" all refused to be quoted by name, saying "the less heard about us the better."

They explained that going to Israel would

be a "definite" decision as "from there, considering the political situation, there can be no possible return to Iran." As practically all of them still hope to return to Iran and recuperate their homes and businesses there, they are not yet prepared to make such a decision. It is for this reason, also, that they have not asked for permanent resident status in France or elsewhere in Western Europe.

Practically none of them has been in touch with local Jewish organizations. Most of them have studied in France or the other countries in which they have now temporarily settled, have personal friends and acquaintances and seem to have ample financial means.

Situation For Jews Will Calm Down

According to them, the situation in Iran, as far as the Jews are concerned, will "calm down" once the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini assumes complete and full control. The main danger, they say, would come from a possible Communist-Marxist participation in the forthcoming government.

Most Iranian Jews, according to them, have not been politically active in the past and have not been compromised with the former regime. The handful of Jews who have been in contact with the Shah's close advisors or have had business deals with former ministers and other aides have left Iran long ago. Those who have remained behind, these refugees report, belong to the lower middle classes, are small tradesmen or artisans who have never had any contacts with the country's former rulers.

BACKGROUND REPORT THREAT OF ISLAMIC MILITANCY By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Feb. 12 (JTA) -- The emergence of Islamic militancy as a political force in Iran and possibly other Moslem countries poses a threat not only to Israel and the Middle East but ultimately to American interests and the entire Western world, according to a group of Israeli social scientists and experts on Middle Eastern affairs at Tel Aviv University.

The current moves to establish an Islamic republic in Iran and its repercussions were the subjects of discussion at a symposium on current events at the university. Prof. Shimon Shamir, head of the department of Middle Eastern and African history, warned that the winds of Islamic fanaticism may blow all the way from Iran to Morocco.

"Islam is not inherently in conflict with Jewish or Judaism and, in fact, they have much in common culturally. But the brand of Islamic militancy that has emerged in Iran has taken a decidedly anti-Jewish, anti-Israel turn," he said.

The discussants attributed these developments in Iran and other countries of the region to the shock of exposure to Western culture by societies that had remained static for many centuries and the attendant shattering of traditional structures without any new, strong framework to replace them. Prof. Haim Shaked of the university's Shiloah Institute of Middle Eastern Affairs noted the conflict between the traditional Islamic tribal family that was not only biological but a working machine and military unit, and the smaller modern biological family common to the West.

The participants in the symposium agreed that the fields of science and technology lack social

status in Arab countries. They maintained that despite the recent increase of university students in those countries, they continue to lag in science and technology. Countries like oil-rich Saudi Arabia bring in Western experts who create friction with Islamic values, the panelists said.

They agreed that on the political level, both Communism and capitalism are perceived by Moslem-Arabs as agents of Western materialism, opposed to Islam which offers spiritual as well as secular guidance. Nevertheless, the experts outlined one scenario that would have an Islamic republic in Iran form a coalition with the Soviet Union, Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

That alliance would probably command the support of Syria, South Yemen, Libya, Ethiopia, and possibly Somalia and would threaten not only Israel but the Hashemite Kingdom in Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the Arab Emirates on the Persian Gulf and Egypt, and would constitute a major blow to vital American and West European interests in the region. The question remains, the experts said, if radical Islam can rally the necessary support and sufficient momentum to realize its political aims and impose Islamic law on every aspect of life in a country like Iran.

NAVON TO IRAN'S JEWS: SEND YOUR CHILDREN, AT LEAST By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12 (JTA) -- President Yitzhak Navon issued an impassioned plea yesterday to Iranian Jewry to send at least their children to Israel if they were reluctant to come themselves. "There is a warm home waiting for them here," Navon said, noting that there are some 20,000 Jewish children estimated to be living in Iran. Navon was speaking at a reception for the World Federation of Polish Jews, currently holding its Fourth Congress in Jerusalem.

To date, some 500 Iranian Jewish children have been sent to Israel during the last several months, and most have been absorbed into youth aliya schools and villages. The head of youth aliya, Yasske Schapiro, said yesterday the Iranian youngsters posed no undue problems, being mostly well-behaved and eager to learn.

Some Iranian Jewish families are understood to have dispatched their children to Europe and the United States. Figures of Iranian-aliya are not being officially published, but it is understood that several thousand Iranian Jews have come to Israel during the past months, the vast majority of them as tourists and some 1,000-odd as immigrants.

Meanwhile, a Solel Boneh -- the massive Histadrut building firm -- official was cited on Israel Radio yesterday as saying that to his knowledge all Israel is employed on projects if Iran had left the country upon instructions of the Israeli Foreign Ministry issued some three weeks ago.

THE WHITE HOUSE AND SOVIET JEWRY By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (JTA) -- Mrs. Rosalynn Carter personally joined last Friday in the movement to relieve the plight of Soviet Jewry. America's First Lady welcomed to the White House some 30 wives of Senators and Representatives who are members of the Congressional Wives Group Concerned About Soviet Jewry, and received from them a "White Paper of Hope

and Despair" on behalf of the Moscow women who have been refused visas to go to Israel.

She also heard an appeal on behalf of the only imprisoned Soviet Woman of Conscience, Ida Nudel, who six months ago was exiled to Siberia for four years for fighting for the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate.

Mrs. Carter responded to the presentations by saying she was "moved" by Soviet Jewry's situation and lauded Americans who are involved as U.S. citizens to help Soviet Jewry. She said she was "particularly happy" to greet the Congressional wives and leaders of the National Conference for Soviet Jewry who came to the White House. She described the Moscow women's group, consisting of about 30 refuseniks, as "a gallant group of people" and said both President Carter and she are their "champions."

Mrs. Jessica Tuchman Matthews, a National Security Council specialist on global affairs, emphasized the need for "private voices" like the Congressional group to support the movement for Soviet Jewry.

'HOLOCAUST' TO BE AIRED IN FRANCE DESPITE STRIKE OF TV TECHNICIANS By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Feb. 12 (JTA) -- French television will start showing tomorrow night the first installment of the NBC-TV "Holocaust" series. A record audience of some 15 million people is expected by TV experts. The program will be shown in spite of a strike by TV technicians who decided to air the program nonetheless.

French television first turned down the film on artistic and historic grounds. Heads of France's three state-controlled channels also claimed the price demanded by the producers was far too high. It was only after a series of mass protests led by Health Minister Simone Veil, herself a former Auschwitz inmate, that one channel decided to acquire the rights and air it within the framework of one of its most popular programs, "Screen Files," which consists of a film followed by a debating panel.

The showing of the series has sparked interest about the entire Holocaust period. Magazines and newspapers are giving front-page coverage to the period and recall that 120,000 Jews were deported from France, including some 60,000 French nationals, and that less than 3,000 returned alive. Mrs. Veil's parents as well as most of her other relatives died in a concentration camp.

Hundreds of books and several films dealing with the Holocaust and the terror of the Nazi regime have been produced in France. Few, however, have dealt with the role played by French collaborators with the Nazis. A French film, "The Sorrows and the Pity," which describes some of these episodes, has never been shown on television and has been distributed exclusively in the smaller art cinemas and not over the wider commercial network.

The scandal caused by the interview granted by the former Vichy government High Commissioner for Jewish Affairs, Darquier de Pellepoix, last October to L'Express has brought the entire issue to the forefront. Young Frenchmen increasingly try to find out how their elders behaved during this period and the "Holocaust" series is expected to further increase the interest.

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- President Yitzhak Navon has called on Jews here and abroad to make every effort to influence West Germany against allowing the statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes to take effect Jan. 1, 1980. He proposed that Jews the world over wear yellow Stars of David on April 24 -- the day marked in Israel as Holocaust Day.

CARTER WOULD CONSIDER NEW SUMMIT

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (JTA) -- President Carter said today he would "consider" another summit conference with Israeli Premier Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat if the upcoming ministerial meeting at Camp David beginning Feb. 21 did not resolve all the differences delaying an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

But he told a press conference he hoped the meeting between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil would result in the two Middle East officials "routinely" going back to their countries for approval of an agreement reached at Camp David. If this "hope is realized," there would be no need for a summit, Carter said.

The President, who was asked about a possible summit in the only question on the Egyptian-Israeli talks in a conference largely devoted to Iran, the energy crisis and other issues, stressed that achieving "a Mideast peace settlement is one of my fondest hopes and dreams" and "a personal commitment." He said he spent "more time" on this problem than any other.

Carter said that 95 percent of the differences between Israel and Egypt were solved at the Camp David summit last September but the remaining five percent have "not proven easy." He said he hoped the meeting between Khalil and Dayan at Camp David, where they would have "maximum . . . isolation from public statements," would result in an agreement that could be taken back to Sadat and Begin and their governments and be approved without the need for further talks.

However, Carter indicated he expected that some points would still need to be settled and said he "might" then consider a summit if both sides showed "flexibility." Carter also indicated as he did over the weekend, that he would meet with Khalil and Dayan. "I might visit with them" briefly, he said.

GHALI-EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY MUST BE LINKED TO AUTONOMY

BRUSSELS, Feb. 12 (JTA) -- Egyptian Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali said here today that Egypt will not sign a peace treaty with Israel unless it is linked to the future autonomy status for the West Bank and Gaza. Ghali, here on a three-day official visit, said on Belgian television that the Egyptian negotiating team at the forthcoming Camp David conference "will give top priority to an agreement including a solution to the Palestinian problem."

Ghali will be a member of the Egyptian delegation to the forthcoming talks. He said Egypt "will not negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians." It is only trying to obtain a framework to enable them and the Israelis to negotiate directly." Ghali said that the situation in Iran makes it urgent to reach a peace agreement.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister is due to meet with King Baudouin to whom he will deliver a personal message from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. He will also confer with the leaders of the European Economic Community and Belgian Cabinet members.

TU B'SHVAT IN ISRAEL

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12 (JTA) -- Immigrants arriving at Ben Gurion Airport this week -- the

week of Tu B'Shvat -- are being greeted with baskets of fruit and nuts. Those already living in absorption centers are being encouraged, by the Jewish National Fund and the Jewish Agency to go out in organized groups into the countryside and plant trees. The 15th of Shvat is cited in the Talmud as the "new year for trees."

It is a widely celebrated holiday in Israel, marked by religious and secular alike. Kindergartens and junior schools in particular make much of the day, organizing outings for the youngsters and putting on plays with bucolic, pastoral themes.

On the "Castel" hill outside Jerusalem, scene of bloody battles in the War of Independence, the JNF arranged today the planting of 3000 saplings as the start of a forest dedicated to the soldiers who fought and fell at the site.

Among other activities arranged by the JNF were: tree planting by teachers at a new forest outside Jerusalem marking the 75th jubilee of the Teachers Union; Moshe Rivlin, JNF chairman, and union president Shalom Levin attended this event. At Gush Etzion, midway between Jerusalem and Hebron, thousands of school children took part in planting ceremonies, along with tourists and new immigrants; at Yamit, despite its precarious political situation, new trees were planted; in the Galilee, a major planting event took place close to Kiryat Shemona, at a forest dedicated to Jewish-Druze friendship.

Other ceremonies in the north had to be curtailed because recent heavy rainfall had rendered the approach roads inaccessible.

TU B'SHVAT MARKED BY STATE SOLONS

By Rochelle Saidel Wolk

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 12 (JTA) -- Spring came early to the New York State Legislature last week, as Assemblymen Howard Lasher (D, Brooklyn) and Sheldon Silver (D, Manhattan) joined Rabbi Israel Rubin, director of Chabad-Lubavitch of the Capital District, to host a Tu B'Shvat party for legislators and staff held in Lasher's office in the Legislative Office Building.

Traditional fruits of Israel were served, including carob, apples, figs, dates, nuts and raisins, and the room was decorated with artificial trees. After an accordionist played Jewish music, Rubin explained the significance of the holiday to the group. "When we celebrate a special New Year for trees on the 15th day of the Hebrew month of Shvat, we're showing respect not only for trees, but for nature and ecology," he said.

Silver, who noted that this was the third year in a row that Tu B'Shvat has been celebrated by the legislators, said he felt the holiday gives Jewish legislators an opportunity to acquaint their colleagues with Jewish traditions. "For most holidays this is not possible, because work is prohibited or the Legislature is not in session," he said, so Tu B'Shvat is a perfect time to celebrate with non-Jews.

Lasher and Silver are both looking forward to Purim next month, because unlike most years, the holiday will fall on a day when the Legislature is in session. A Megillah Esther reading by Rubin is planned for the legislators to celebrate. The Tu B'Shvat party was held a few days early because the actual date, Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday, is a legal holiday in New York State.

NOTICE: There will be no Daily News Bulletin dated February 19 due to Washington's Birthday, a postal holiday.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES PROBLEMS OF IRANIAN JEWISH STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

By Rochelle Saidel-Wolk

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 12 (JTA) -- There are many hundreds, perhaps thousands of Iranian Jewish students in America as part of a larger general group of Iranian students, most of them in schools in the Southwest. Because of the upheaval in Iran, many of these students, including the Jews, are suffering from financial and psychological problems. Behzad Khajehzadeh, an Iranian Jewish graduate student who lives here with his wife, Libby Jochowitz, discussed with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency the unique problems that the Jewish students are facing.

Although the students may need help, Khajehzadeh said, they will not seek out the American Jewish community. "They consider themselves more Iranian than Jewish," he said. "No Jew who comes from a country where it is a disadvantage to be a Jew will declare himself a Jew when he arrives in the United States," he explained. "Iranian Jews don't think of American Jews as Jews, but as Americans. After all of the years when they lived in fear because they were part of a minority, they're afraid to identify with a minority group here."

Since they're "embarrassed" to reach out to the Jewish community, Khajehzadeh stressed the importance of the community reaching out to them. "This will have to be an active effort," he said, "because otherwise they won't admit that they're Jews. They have to be told that diversity is okay in America and that American Jews are their friends."

Community Efforts To Aid Students

A Jewish official in Oklahoma told the JTA about some of the problems he has confronted in dealing with the 75 Iranian Jewish students in the state, and his descriptions echoed Khajehzadeh's. The Oklahoma City Jewish Community Council, along with the Tulsa Jewish Federation and the University of Oklahoma-Hillel at Norman, is coordinating efforts to deal with the students' financial and psychological problems.

Despite their enormous difficulties, the official said, the Iranians aren't willing to trust American Jews. A counselor who specializes in the problems of foreign students has volunteered to work with the Iranians on an individual basis and evaluate each student's needs.

Financing is a serious problem for some, because banks in Iran have been closed intermittently during the upheaval. Without funds, students cannot pay tuition fees and then can lose their student visas. In Oklahoma City and Tulsa, the Jewish communities are setting up an apparatus to deal with financial aid.

More difficult to handle, however, is the students' anxiety about problems at home. "Each one of the 75 is an individual case," the official said. "They find it very difficult to deal with us and to trust us. They'll be illegal here after they finish their educations and they may not want to return to Iran, so we're trying to encourage aliyah. They generally don't want to go to Israel, though."

Khajehzadeh confirmed that most Iranian Jews don't want to go to Israel. "The poor have already gone there," he said, "but the middle class has learned to cooperate with the Iranians. They are nationalistic and they feel Iranian. For the past 25 years they've had political and

economic rights, under the Shah. They're not interested in immigration, just in preserving the unique Jewish community that has lived in Iran for 2500 years."

Procuring The Necessary Forms

Asked why Iranian students have gravitated toward the "sunbelt" in the U.S., the official said that they came to Texas, Oklahoma, California, Arkansas and other Southwestern states because of the climate and the availability of oil technology studies. He also said that in Oklahoma City, an Iranian Moslem receives a commission from local schools for bringing them students.

The official and others in Oklahoma are now engaged in procuring 1-20 forms from schools for Iranian Jewish students of high school age, so that these youngsters can stay in the U.S. In Florida and California, he said, foreign students are accepted in public schools. Efforts are also being made to have Hebrew day schools accept these minor students, with foster home care.

Khajehzadeh, a graduate student at the State University of New York here and an instructor in Economics at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., and his wife, a law student, are also involved with the legalities of 1-20 forms from schools and 1-24 student visa forms. His brother and sister are already here studying, and a cousin has recently arrived from Iran. As soon as the proper papers are in order, his 13-year-old brother will also be joining the couple in Albany.

"Because he is both a nationalist and a Jew," Khajehzadeh said, he has mixed feelings about Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's return to Iran. "I wasn't satisfied under the Shah's government," he said, "and I support the revolution as a nationalist. But I'm afraid that the minorities will lose the rights they've gained. Khomeini now has to recognize that there were other groups that wanted the Shah out."

"This revolution could be the greatest event in Persian history," Khajehzadeh said, but not if it leads to discrimination against minorities. Whether or not the Shah was really a friend of the Jews, he explained, he was the first Persian ruler in 2500 years to let the Jews out of the ghettos.

UNREST ON THE WEST BANK

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12 (JTA) -- A burning car tire was hurled at a bus in the Jerusalem suburb of Shufat yesterday and stones were thrown at the bus, but no one was hurt. The incident was one of several reported on the West Bank, reflecting a wave of unrest in the area. Shufat is midway between the city center and the new Jewish area of Neve Yaakov.

At nearby Kalandia, also within the city limits, tires were set alight on the road as a protest measure. And in Jericho, school walls were daubed with nationalistic slogans and the military authorities stepped in to stop school for the day.

In part, the West Bank unrest is seen as a response to a recent noticeable toughening of policy by the military government. This has manifested itself in a number of ways: houses of terrorists have been demolished demonstratively, after a period of many months during which this measure was not resorted to. An expulsion order was issued against a young political activist. (It is now being fought in the high court.) Public political meetings have been banned again -- following a period of liberalization in the wake of the Camp David accords.