

JTA daily news bulletin

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Published by Jewish Telegraphic Agency / 165 West 48th Street / New York, New York 10036

Vol. XLVI - 62nd Year

Friday, March 9, 1979

No. 48

CARTER AND SADAT SAY MIDEAST PEACE MUST INCLUDE THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

By Joseph Polakoff

CAIRO, March 8 (JTA) -- President Carter arrived here today to a tumultuous reception for his "new mission" for an Egyptian-Israeli treaty and both he and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat included the Palestinians in their calls for a "comprehensive peace" in the Middle East.

The two leaders, speaking from prepared statements at the Qubba Palace where they held their opening discussion, were welcomed by what Carter himself spoke of as "hundreds of thousands" of Egyptians who lined the boulevards along a 15-kilometer route from the Cairo Airport to the Palace.

Addressing Carter, Sadat said that in "a just and comprehensive peace" our Palestine brothers must realize their national rights and regain their freedom. "As a grim-faced Carter listened in the presence of Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Sadat, the Egyptian President said that "never before has an American President been so firm in his devotion to peace" and referred to his "historic and courageous mission."

Responding to Sadat at one point in an impromptu comment, Carter said that in the "car together" on the way from the airport, Sadat and he "repledged ourselves not to disappoint" the people in Egypt, "in Israel, among the Palestinians," to bring about a state of peace in the area.

Carter said that Sadat's "electrifying" visit to Jerusalem in November, 1977 "fully committed himself to a just and lasting peace." At Camp David last September, Carter said, Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and he had agreed to a comprehensive peace and "outlined" an Egyptian-Israeli peace. (See separate story for excerpts of Carter's remarks.)

Peace Is The Dominant Theme

Ironically, President and Mrs. Carter, accompanied by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown, arrived here in the midst of Egypt's celebration of "Syria Day," an observance of the ill-fated three-year union of Egypt and Syria in 1958-61. Today, Syria is hostile to Egypt because of Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and Camp David.

Government offices, schools and the major business establishments were closed, enabling masses of Egyptians to welcome the Carters, in a colorful demonstration. American and Egyptian flags lined the streets, banners and placards in English and Arabic, many showing the photos of the two Presidents, were dominated by the word "peace." Many of them spelled the President's name with the letter "K."

Security measures were evident everywhere from the airport along the route of the motorcade to the Palace and at important buildings downtown. The motorcade route saw soldiers standing on both sides about 50 feet apart. At the Nile Hilton Hotel where the White House had set up press headquarters, soldiers with fixed bayonets and automatic weapons stood guard.

The U.S. press corps, numbering about 200, is being housed at the Hilton. Some 400 other

media personnel from other countries are also in Cairo to cover the proceedings. They will go to Jerusalem Saturday for the visit there by the Carters starting Saturday night.

Before leaving Washington last night for the 13-hour journey to Cairo with a refueling stop at the Azores, The President spoke of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty as "an indispensable step toward the broader comprehensive peace we all seek."

He said, "For the first time in a generation, peace is within reach. Our negotiations are based on the idea that peace can only be achieved when we meet the legitimate needs of all who are affected by the conflict. Real peace will not come with a single treaty -- important as that would be," the President said in reference to the Israeli-Egyptian proceeding. He said he was going to Egypt and Israel with "hope tempered by realism."

EXCERPTS OF CARTER'S REMARKS

CAIRO, March 8 (JTA) -- Following are excerpts of President Carter's reply to President Anwar Sadat's welcoming speech:

I have come to the Middle East to advance the cause of peace between Egypt and Israel. A treaty between these two great nations would be a beginning -- not an end. It would bring us much closer to the broader goal we seek, a real peace, a comprehensive peace, a peace that would reflect the legitimate needs of all those who have suffered so deeply during the last 30 years of conflict, enmity and war.

Our hope is to achieve an agreement which is honorable, just and which provides security for each of the negotiating parties. But above all, our purpose is to achieve a peace that will last.

If the promise of peace is to be fully realized for the people of Israel and Egypt, then others must be encouraged to join in the process of resolving differences through negotiations and accommodation. The United States will work with any and all parties who are committed to these principles of genuine peace and security.

As the relations among us grow stronger, we can all work more effectively to bring stability to the Middle East region as a whole. President Sadat has written and I quote, "No problem should ever be regarded as insuperable."

Most Important Condition For Peace

In recent months, we have overcome many problems that once seemed insurmountable. I pray that with God's help, we may remove the remaining obstacles to the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and continue the negotiations with great determination on other issues in accordance with the Camp David agreements.

The most important condition for success has already been met -- the sincere conviction on both sides that peace is preferable to war, that differences can better be settled by the exercise of reason than by the spilling of blood.

President Sadat and I in the "car together" repledged ourselves not to disappoint those here, in Israel, among the Palestinians, among the countries also presently in a state of war who depend upon us and others to bring the long-unrealized but deeply desired state of peace to this region.

MAIN ISSUES TO BE RAISED WITH CARTER DURING HIS ISRAEL VISIT

By Gil Sedan and Yitzhak Shargil

JERUSALEM, March 8 (JTA) -- American guarantees for a peace treaty, the possibility of U.S. bases in Sinai, military and economic assistance, and guarantees of Israel's oil needs will be the main issues to be raised with President Carter during his visit here beginning Saturday night, informed sources said today. They based their judgement on remarks made by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday at a briefing for the Premier diplomatic corps.

Premier Menachem Begin, who returned from the U.S. today, immediately began consultations with key Cabinet ministers and advisors to work out Israel's position on these and other matters for his talks with the President. Dayan referred to American guarantees for the implementation of a peace treaty with Egypt. The U.S. reportedly agreed in principle but details remain to be worked out.

Similarly, Carter reportedly promised to increase the level of military assistance to Israel and advance the delivery date of certain weapons that previously had been earmarked for Iran. But, again, details have to be worked out. Israel is demanding guarantees that it will be able to purchase Sinai oil at prevailing market prices and wants the U.S. to assure its oil supply.

Dayan gave the impression that these points are amenable to relatively easy agreement. The major issues to be clarified with Egypt are the review of security arrangements after a treaty is signed, the priority of obligations, linkage, the exchange of ambassadors, and a joint interpretive letter on a "target date" for implementation of autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The new American proposals, presented by Carter to Begin last Sunday reportedly covered these points in a way found acceptable by Israel. But some political observers here expressed fear today that the Egyptians may raise new difficulties. The atmosphere in Jerusalem on the eve of Carter's visit was described as "cautious optimism."

Begin To Brief Cabinet

Begin said on his arrival today that he had heard that Egypt wants to modify the American proposals. "If we find that the Egyptian suggestions present an erosion in the U.S. proposals, we shall have to reject them," he said. Begin said he had sent a cable to Carter in Cairo wishing him success in his talks with President Anwar Sadat because Carter's "success will also be ours." The Premier said that he will report tomorrow to the Cabinet on his talks with Carter, as well as to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

Meanwhile, Begin's press spokesman, Dan Partir, who returned from Washington last night, claimed that Begin's refusal to budge from his positions during his talks with Carter was responsible for the American change of attitude demonstrated by Carter's new proposals. According to Partir, Begin had great success in convincing the American media and public that Israel has gone as far as it can toward peace and the rest is up to Egypt.

TESTING, TESTING, ON MT. SINAI

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, March 8 (JTA) -- Should a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt be signed

at Mt. Sinai -- as suggested by President Anwar Sadat but so far rejected by Premier Menachem Begin -- the world's television media would be prepared for the event. A special team of the Israeli Communications Ministry has been testing the possibility in recent weeks with equipment purchased in the U.S.

The mountain where, according to the Bible, Moses was given the Ten Commandments, will be illuminated by floodlights when the treaty is finally signed so there will be no problem of lighting. The Israeli technicians found that with the assistance of one relay station at the Santa Katharina monastery at the foot of the mountain, a treaty-signing ceremony could be beamed to Eilat, thence to Jerusalem and from there, via satellite all over the globe. Both audio and visual signals were found to be clear.

U.S. JEWS URGED TO REEVALUATE THEIR ATTITUDE TO U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

WASHINGTON, March 8 (JTA) -- The American Jewish community "must reevaluate its attitude on the direction of American foreign policy" and must reassess the role American Jews play "in shaping the destiny of the United States, the future of the Jewish people and the fate of Israel," Ivan Novick, president of the Zionist Organization of America, told the ZOA national executive committee meeting here. Addressing the same meeting, Sen. Lowell Weicker (R. Conn.) urged the U.S. to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Weicker, who is expected to announce soon his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President, said that "much of our Mideast policy mess is self-imposed, at least to the extent that we have failed to supply a tough, effective response to the challenge thrown in the U.S. face by the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) oil embargo of 1974."

The Senator scolded U.S. policy for being "attuned to acquiring oil in the coinage of a weakened Israeli security." He added that "no honorable foreign policy can be achieved in a prone position which, as to the Arabs, is where the U.S. is today." Having returned from Israel last Thursday, Weicker declared: "Believe me, in 1979, in Israel nobody is prepared to submissively march to their death by the fiddles of American policy."

Novick, in a strongly worded statement, emphasized that as American Jews "we take our signals from no power, small or great. We act in our own interest." American Jews, he added, "must be vigilant, we must show that we stand by America and that is why we stand by Israel." He underscored the fact that "no responsible Jewish leader has advocated the U.S. should sever its relations with Arab countries." What the leaders do say is "that U.S. friendship with the Arabs should not be at the expense of Israel," Novick stated.

He cautioned against reliance on President Anwar Sadat of Egypt "as a bulwark of American defense. It is a repetition of the foolhardiness that has cost the United States dearly in nation after nation where a single man reportedly spoke for all his people."

ISRAELI BASKETBALL TEAM IS TARGET OF ANTI-SEMITIC EPITHETS IN ITALY

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, March 8 (JTA) -- Police had to intervene to prevent a riot in Varese, Italy last night when a visiting Israeli basketball team was greeted at the stadium with anti-Semitic epithets

and signs saying, "Jews, go back to the death camps from where you came."

Scuffles developed when a group of Israelis, who had come to cheer the Tel Aviv Maccabi team, the European champions in 1977, tried to tear down the signs. Although the police quieted the crowd, the game was played in an atmosphere of tension. Fans of the local basketball team, the Italian champions, roared for the players by waving large crosses. The Israelis lost the game by a score of 71-58 and with it their chance to compete in this year's European championship tournament.

MK Mordechai Vintshvsky of the Shai (Change) faction presented a motion in the Knesset today that would bar Israeli teams or delegations from attending any event where anti-Semitic demonstrations occur.

AUSTRIAN CARDINAL REPORTS IMPROVED CHRISTIAN-JEWISH RELATIONS THERE

By Helen Silver

WASHINGTON, March 8 (JTA) -- Cardinal Franz Konig of Vienna, the Primate of Austria and an expert in the religious history of Iran, will deliver two lectures at Georgetown University March 8-9. The first, delivered today, was titled "The End of Christian Anti-Semitism." The Cardinal's visit is sponsored by Georgetown University's Joseph and Rose Kennedy Institute of Ethics.

In his lecture, Konig discussed efforts to improve Christian-Jewish relations in the 14 years since the Second Vatican Council's adoption of its "Declaration on the Jews." He said that "in no other sphere was there so much debris to be cleared away as in the relations between Christians and Jews, not only because Christians and Jews have been spiritually embattled for 2000 years; but also because as long as the power was on their side, Christians have done harm to the Jews."

In this "embittered struggle, however," the Cardinal said, "there still existed a common basis, as long as faith still played a determinant role in society and intellectual life. In a Europe permeated with the smug materialism of a beginning secularization, an assortment of various motives produced that mania which led to the persecution and extinction of uncounted human beings because of their racial derivation and Jewish ancestry."

Later in his speech the Cardinal said that for "many years now the Viennese Coordination Committee has been promoting an improved information exchange between Jews and Christians." A similar purpose, he said, is served by the Christian-Jewish Information Center maintained by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Sion.

Role Of Viennese Synod

The efforts of the Coordination Committee to promote mutual understanding "had a marked influence on a declaration issued by the Diocese of Vienna regarding the relations of the Church to non-Catholics, Jews and non-Christians," the Cardinal said. "The Viennese Synod was one of the few post-conciliar synods in Europe undertaking to consider relations with the Jews. The principles, resolutions, recommendations, votes and appeals concerning Christian-Jewish encounter were all adopted by overwhelming majorities."

"One of the resolutions, Konig said, contained the following recommendation: "Religious instructions, textbooks and teaching aids are not

only to avoid incorrect statements about the Jewish people, but also should explain the seemingly negative statements in the Scriptures in the light of Pauline theology. Equally, the religious content of the Old Testament is to be elucidated with positive demonstration of Israel's significance as the covenanted partner of God."

MEETING WITH THE POPE SCHEDULED

NEW YORK, March 8 (JTA) -- A group of prominent Jewish leaders involved in furthering Christian-Jewish relations will have a private meeting on this issue with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican March 12, it was announced here today. The group, part of the International Jewish Committee on Interreligious Consultations (IJCIC), will also meet the following day with the Vatican Commission on Religious Relations With the Jews.

The IJCIC comprises five organizations: the Synagogue Council of America, which is the American secretariat for IJCIC; American Jewish Committee; World Jewish Congress; Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; and Israel Interreligious Council. The chairman of IJCIC is Rabbi Ronald Sobel of Temple Emanu-El in New York, who is also the vice chairman of ADL's national program committee. The group meeting with the Pope will comprise representatives from the five organizations in the U.S., Europe and Israel.

AMERICAN DELEGATION GOING TO BONN ON ISSUE OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (JTA) -- A 28-member delegation of prominent Americans will arrive in Bonn March 12 to meet with West German leaders and members of the Bundestag to discuss the statute of limitations on the prosecution of war criminals due to take effect in West Germany Jan. 1, 1980.

The delegation, which includes United States Congressmen and national legal, civic, academic and religious leaders as well as Holocaust survivors, was sent by the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies at Yeshiva University of Los Angeles, at the invitation of the Bonn government.

The group, headed by Rabbi Marvin Riter, Dean of the Wiesenthal Institute, will meet with the German leaders from March 13-15 in Bonn and in Munich. They will urge West Germany to take legislative action to eliminate the statute of limitations to allow for the continued investigation, prosecution and incarceration of Nazi war criminals who otherwise would become immune to the judicial process. The delegates will express solidarity with those elements of German society who oppose any legal action that would allow war criminals to escape justice.

Such an act, the Wiesenthal Institute stated; "would be an unforgivable affront to the memories of the 11 million victims, a betrayal of the democratic principles espoused by the West German Federal Republic and could only serve to bolster further manifestations of neo-Nazism in various parts of the world."

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- Two Arabs, captured at sea last August on a terrorist mission to Israel, were each sentenced Wednesday to 23 years' imprisonment by a military tribunal. They are Maher Abdul-Rauf Afani, from Kuwait and Mahmoud Jaber Nashwan, from Jordan, both aged 29. They confessed that they planned acts of sabotage and to seize hostages.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES ASK WHY AUSCHWITZ WAS NOT BOMBED

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, March 8 (JTA) -- Three Senators have called for a fresh U.S. investigation of why the Allied forces did not attempt to disrupt the slaughter in the death camps at Auschwitz in World War II.

Their statements Tuesday came after the Central Intelligence Agency released aerial reconnaissance photographs last week showing the Auschwitz layout and passed them on to the National Archives and to the White House. President Carter gave the photographs to the Holocaust Commission which he appointed last November to establish a suitable remembrance of the victims of the Nazi horror.

Two freshmen Senators, Carl Levin (D. Mich.) and Rudy Boschwitz (R. Minn.), himself a refugee as a child from Nazi Germany, brought the matter to the Senate's attention, following the publication of the Auschwitz photos. Shortly after their statement, Sen. William Proxmire (D. Wis.), making his daily appeal for Senate ratification of the United Nations Genocide Convention, pointed to the photographs as further evidence of the need for acceptance of the anti-genocide provision as U.S. law.

Levin, whose maiden speech in the Senate in January urged approval of the Genocide Convention, spoke on behalf of himself and Boschwitz regarding Auschwitz. He pointed out that "the photographs taken in 1944 and 1945 provide further evidence that Allied authorities were aware of the slaughter taking place at Auschwitz during the latter years of the war, which makes even more disturbing the fact that no direct attempt was ever made to disrupt it."

A Lingering Painful Question

The question of why the Allies did not undertake any military action against the camp or the rail lines used to transport prisoners to it "has been a painful one throughout the postwar years," Levin said. "The just released photographs do not by any means represent the first evidence that the Allies were aware of the Auschwitz death camp."

Historian David Wyman, Levin noted, published "Why Auschwitz was Never Bombed" in the May 1948 issue of Commentary magazine. Author Joseph Borkin, whose recent book, "The Crime and Punishment of I. G. Farben" received favorable reviews, also discussed this episode in World War II history.

Levin observed that "despite repeated appeals that the U.S. direct bombing raids at the rail lines or the murder installations at the camp, the War Department consistently refused." He quoted a War Department statement in 1944 after it was urged to bomb Auschwitz that "the suggested air operation is impracticable for the reason that it could be executed only by division of considerable air support essential to the success of our forces now engaged in decisive operations. Borkin told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that this statement was made by John McCloy, then Assistant Secretary for War.

"No purpose would be served by an attempt to assign blame retrospectively for the failure to take steps which might have saved so many lives," Levin said.

"I do not think, however, that we could learn a great deal about how our society and its decision-makers react to humanitarian crises.

The vicissitudes of the current Administration's human rights policies demonstrate that we, as a nation, still have not resolved this critical problem of how humanitarian concerns should be interrelated with what are perceived to be our overriding political and military interests. This conflict is nowhere more poignantly illustrated than in our reaction to the inestimable tragedy of the Nazi Holocaust."

Ineffective Response To Holocaust

Levin expressed "hope the President will direct all federal agencies to release all information which bears upon these events, so that we may reconstruct with greater accuracy the historical record of that era, and draw from it lessons which may help guide our future conduct."

Levin also pointed out that "the investigation and prosecution of suspected Nazi war criminals, further demonstrates this country's ineffective response to this terrible tragedy. Despite Congressional direction, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has not seen fit to wholeheartedly investigate and prosecute the hundreds of persons who were involved in the Holocaust and who have entered this country illegally since then."

In his address to the Senate, Proxmire declared that "two and one-half million Jews are reported to have been killed at Auschwitz, 12,000 each day. While aerial photographs were being taken, nearly one million Hungarian Jews were being transported in boxcars to Auschwitz."

"By June 1944, Proxmire continued, "Washington knew all about Auschwitz, yet the rail line leading to the camp, as well as the gas chambers, were never bombed. Why is this? Why did we overlook the wholesale murder of millions of Jews?" Thirty-five years later, said Proxmire, who has been fighting against genocide every business day in the Senate for 11 years, "Auschwitz is history. But for some, the memory of Auschwitz -- the memory of having witnessed genocide -- is terrifyingly vivid."

20-MILLION PEOPLE VIEW "HOLOCAUST"

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, March 8 (JTA) -- Nearly half of France's population, over 20 million people, watched the fourth and last episode of the NBC-TV series "Holocaust" Tuesday night. In a country whose television viewers traditionally switch off by 11 p.m. at the latest, four of every five sets remained on until 1 a.m. Wednesday morning to watch the panel debate which followed the final "Holocaust" installment.

Yesterday morning, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing extended official congratulations to Health Minister Simone Veil, one of the panel's participants, and herself a former Auschwitz deportee for "having said what all Frenchmen felt on this subject." Mrs. Veil, whose mother and sister died in deportation, spoke without hatred and with no passion. "The worst was not what was inflicted on us but what we became -- animals thinking only about our own survival, animals who seemed to have lost all sense of humanity," she said.

France watched with fascination as this elegant, well groomed and attractive woman recalled the squalor and the hunger which she had endured. "We were dressed in tatters, bare-footed or wearing over-size shoes, dirty, hungry and sick," Mrs. Veil who spoke in a calm and low voice said the film "fails to show the real horror of what we had endured. The worst actually was what happened within ourselves."