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BEGIN ASSAILS NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT RESOLUTION WHICH CONDEMNED THE ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN PEACE TREATY

JERUSALEM, Sept. 10 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin assailed the resolution condemning the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty that was adopted by the conference of non-aligned nations at its concluding session in Havana yesterday and said that regardless of such statements, Israel would persist in its pursuit of peace.

Addressing the conference on psychosomatic medicine which opened here today, Begin observed that it was paradoxical that 100 nations have to convene in order to condemn peace instead of war and "all the vehement protests of the Egyptian delegation (in Havana) could not change that resolution."

The resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 95-member non-aligned bloc and incorporated in the Havana conference's final declaration issued last night, denounced the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty that followed as "a flagrant violation of the rights of the Arab nation and of the Palestinian people"

The resolution set up a special committee to consider the suspension of Egypt from the non-aligned movement for concluding "a separate treaty which signifies a total abandonment of the cause of the Arab countries" The committee will submit its recommendations to the next non-aligned conference to be held in New Delhi in 1981.

(In Cairo today, President Anwar Sadat commented that if the peace treaty had been concluded in the Soviet Union instead of in the U.S. it probably would not have been condemned by the non-aligned nations.)

Calls For Elimination Of Zionism

The final declaration called for the "elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism including Zionism." The latter was equated in the text with apartheid and "all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference of hegemony"

With respect to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, the conference said it "energetically condemns all partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Arab nation and of the Palestinian people, of the principles of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and of the United Nations, and of resolutions adopted in various international forums on the Palestinian issue and which impede the realization of the aspirations of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to exercise full sovereignty over their territories and violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people."

The resolution stated that "The conference condemns the agreements of Camp David and the treaty between Egypt and Israel." It noted that the suspension of Egypt was under consideration and that the conference decided to entrust that matter to the Coordinating Bureau, acting as an ad hoc committee, to examine "the damage caused to the Arab people, particularly to the Palestinian Arab people, by the conduct of the government of Egypt in signing the Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty."

But "the final decision of the status of Egypt within the (non-aligned) movement" was deferred to the New Delhi conference.

Egypt's delegate, Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali, accused the conference of setting itself up as a court to judge Egypt and branded the resolution an illegal act. He charged that a "brutal minority" sought to place the entire movement under its control.

Endorses Use Of Force

In addition to its assault on the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, the conference reaffirmed that the Middle East situation continues to be a serious threat to world peace "as a result of Israel's determination to pursue its policy of aggression, expansionism and colonial settlement in the occupied territories with the support of the United States"

The conference demanded that "The city of El Quds (Jerusalem) . . . must be evacuated in its entirety and restored unconditionally to Arab sovereignty." It endorsed the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Arab states to pursue "the liberation of the occupied Arab territories . . . through all possible means, including force." It called for sanctions against Israel and its diplomatic and economic isolation.

In an apparent reference to the emigration of Soviet Jews, the conference deplored "the exploitation of the right of individuals to leave their country for political purposes, such as the implementation of the Zionist program of uprooting Jewish communities from the countries of their origin in order to resettle them in Israel and in the Jewish colonies being illegally established in the occupied, Palestinian and other Arab territories."

(In Washington, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said today that "the final declaration contained positions with which we profoundly disagree." He said "we are something less than amused by some of the positions taken on the Middle East peace process since we clearly believe that it has advanced the cause of peace and an equitable settlement there.")

3 MAJOR JEWISH GROUPS RAP NCC FOR ENDORSING YOUNG'S CHALLENGE TO THE U.S., ISRAEL TO TALK TO THE PLO

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (JTA) -- Three national Jewish organizations have charged the National Council of Churches (NCC) with evasion of its moral and religious responsibilities when it endorsed outgoing UN Ambassador Andrew Young's challenge to the United States and Israel to desist from their "no talk policy" with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

A joint statement released by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Committee and the Synagogue Council of America, including the Interreligious Affairs Department of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, expressed regret that the NCC's Executive Committee upheld Young's position "without demanding that, as a precondition, the PLO abandon its covenant which specifically calls for the destruction of Israel" and cease its "self-confessed acts of terrorism against innocent civilians throughout the world."

"The failure of the Executive Committee of the NCC to demand the cessation of these acts and the rejection of the notorious PLO Covenant is to avoid the moral issue that religious organizations must not evade," the joint statement said. "The repre-

representatives of America's largest grouping of Protestant and Orthodox Churches have failed to face the moral and religious issue underlying America's no-talk policy with the terrorist Palestine Liberation Organization.

The NCC's Executive Committee, meeting here last Friday, paid "special tribute" to Young on the occasion of his resignation as the chief U.S. delegate to the UN, "surrounded by issues in the Middle East conflict which have been the special concern of the NCCUSA for many years."

After noting that Young, an ordained clergyman, is a former NCC staff member and "a long-time partner of this Council in its struggle for racial and economic justice," the Executive Committee said:

"We find ourselves in fundamental agreement with the remarks he made to his UN Security Council colleagues on August 23, 1979. Consistent with his belief that dialogue is indispensable to peace, he challenged the United States and Israel to desist from their no-talk policy with the Palestine Liberation Organization, while at the same time challenging those nations hostile to Israel to have good relations with it. He underscored also the futility of a continued policy of mutual violence. A quite similar position has been expressed by the NCC over the years."

YOUNG URGING BLACK AFRICAN LEADERS TO OPEN A DIALOGUE WITH ISRAEL

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (JTA)— Outgoing U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young, who is heading a high-level U.S. trade mission to Africa, has been urging Black African heads of state to open a dialogue between their countries and Israel. Young, who resigned last month following a stormy controversy over his meeting with the Palestine Liberation Organization observer at the UN, has since then declared publicly several times that it is stupid for the U.S. not to talk to the PLO.

Before leaving on his mission last week, Young said "If I say that my government ought to talk to the PLO, I also have to say that Africans ought to talk with Israel." On this basis he met with President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde and President William Tolbert of Liberia who is also chairman of the 40-nation Organization of African Unity (OAU) and urged them both to begin a formal dialogue with Israel to lessen the Jewish State's isolation among Black African countries. Both Presidents indicated "interest" in Young's suggestion.

While most African countries broke diplomatic relations with Israel after the Yom Kippur War in 1973, the gradual withdrawal of Israel from Sinai as part of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty may have defused the issue. But one of the potential stumbling blocks to a dialogue with Israel is the Palestinian problem. Tolbert referred to this at the OAU summit meeting in Monrovia, Liberia last July when he said that no Mideast solution is possible without resolving the "plight" of the Palestinians.

After Young talked with Tolbert, the Liberian President was asked if Israel's relations with South Africa would be a barrier to convincing other Black African states to open a dialogue with Israel. Tolbert said it was "difficult to say if I would anticipate anything negative or positive" from other Black African leaders. But Young said, "from our information" Israel has been "observing the 1977 UN arms embargo against South Africa" and Israel-South African trade is "insignificant."

EVRON DEFENDS USE OF U.S.-MADE ARMS FOR DEFENSE AGAINST TERRORISM

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (JTA)— Israel Ambassador Ephraim Evron chided critics of Israel's use of American-made war planes in its retaliatory attacks on Palestine Liberation Organization bases in south Lebanon. Addressing the American Mizrahi Women's national convention at the Sheraton Centre here, which began yesterday and will conclude tomorrow, Evron told the 500 delegates:

"The Lebanese-Israeli border is not a one-way street open only for raids from Lebanon by terrorists who come to kill our people. As long as these raids continue we will continue to attack their bases of origin inside Lebanon. This is simply self-defense. If the raids stop, there will be no need to take action."

Dealing with the issue of American commitment to United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the envoy stated: "We and the Egyptians are living up fully to the (Camp David) peace agreement and both of us want to make peace work. We expect the American Administration to adhere to their commitment as well."

Rep. Peter Peyster (D. NY), a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, told the convention that he strongly supports Israel and condemns those who urge negotiations between the government of Israel and PLO chief Yasir Arafat. "Israel should be open to negotiation with Palestine moderates but never with outright terrorists," he said. "United States foreign policy cannot be dictated by threats or curtailing of oil or threats of terrorism. Israel must clearly understand what our position is going to be and we must understand Israel's position."

Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, president of Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan, Israel, also focused on this issue. He singled out the growing tendency on the part of the media and the Carter Administration to urge that Israel cooperate with the PLO in establishing a Palestinian state that would be a serious threat to Israel's existence. "We must unite as Jews to fend off this latest menace to the State the Jewish people have suffered so long to achieve." Rackman added that ultimately, "the responsibility must lie primarily with the Jewish family whose duty it has always been to imbue our youth with a lasting sense of Jewish identity and the commitment to the ideals of Judaism."

NAZI WAR CRIMINALS IN THE U.S.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D. NY), speaking on the "Hunt for Nazis in America," said, "The U.S. Immigration Authority has a long list of names of Nazi war criminals who are currently living in the United States. These war criminals have been so confident of their freedom from prosecution that they have not even bothered to change their names. When I asked the Immigration Authority how such criminals can be allowed to live peaceful lives here in the United States after this country waged a war against Nazism, they had no answer for me."

Ms. Holtzman observed that just recently, "after three years of legislative battles, a law has been passed which now, for the first time, makes it illegal for Nazi war criminals to come into the United States and demands the prosecution of those who are already living here as U.S. citizens. It is a great achievement, but there is still much to do." The U.S. "has got to take an unambiguous stand on anti-Semitism," she declared. "We are used to seeing anti-Semitism flourish in places like Argentina and the Soviet Union, and now it has become a growing threat in the U.S. as well."

ROSH HASHANAH MESSAGE FROM THE G. O. P.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (JTA)— Republican

Party chairman Bill Brock today extended Rosh Hashanah greetings to the Jewish community on behalf of elected and appointed Republican officials throughout the country. He said:

"We express our sincere wishes for peace and prosperity in the coming year to the Jewish people in America, in the State of Israel and throughout the world. We send a special New Year's message of solidarity and concern to the Jews of the Soviet Union and other countries of oppression, with our pledge to support their struggle for freedom and basic human rights. Le' shana Tova Tikatevu."

ISRAELIS, EGYPTIANS IN WASHINGTON FOR MEETINGS WITH HIGH OFFICIALS

By Joseph Palakoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (JTA) -- Israeli and Egyptian leaders were in Washington today for discussions with high government officials and key Congressional figures. Shimon Peres, chairman of Israel's Labor Party and leader of the Knesset Labor Alignment opposition, in town for one crowded day, had scheduled meetings with Senators Frank Church (D., Id.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Jacob Javits (R., N.Y.), lunched with National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski at the White House, and met with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the State Department.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that the Peres visit was "just another one of the regular meetings the Secretary has with the leader of the opposition in Israel periodically over a long period of time." However, the fact that Peres is here only a few days before Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman is due to arrive and the sessions next week of Vance, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, indicated to some observers that the timing of Peres' visit had significance beyond exchanges of views.

(Weizman arrived in New York this afternoon and will remain there until Wednesday when he will go to Washington to hold talks with Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and other officials. While in New York, Weizman is expected to meet with Jewish leaders and Israeli officials and will appear this Sunday on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers.")

Meanwhile, Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak arrived here last night with his wife and two sons for a two-week stay and was greeted at Andrews Air Force Base by Vance and his wife. Spokesman Carter said he "believed" Mubarak is carrying a message from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to President Carter. "This is also a private visit in protocol terms, but the Vice President's stay in Washington and his discussions are clearly part of the ongoing Middle East peace process," Carter said. "It is also another symbol of the close relations that exist between our two countries."

Asked if King Hussein of Jordan would also be in Washington this month, Carter noted that September's schedule is full of meetings but "perhaps" he may come.

(In Paris today, Hussein said after holding luncheon talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, that he has no intention of joining Egypt and Israel in the autonomy talks. He said the Palestinian people should decide their own freedom in total freedom, "not in anything that is worked out either by the United States, Israel and Egypt." He said the Palestinian problem should be worked out in the UN with all the parties involved. Hussein declined to say whether he and the PLO

favored the creation of an Arab confederation comprising Jordan and the West Bank or whether he would discuss such a project with Carter in Washington possibly early next month.)

DAYAN, GERMAN OFFICIALS ASSESS ISRAEL-GERMAN RELATIONS, MIDEAST

By Alfred Schroeder

BONN, Sept. 10 (JTA) -- Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan ended his talks here tonight. Observers agreed that the differences of opinion between Bonn and Jerusalem are not resolved entirely but that they are by far not as dramatic as they appeared.

Dayan arrived here yesterday and had a first, unofficial round of talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and a visit to the Jewish community in Cologne. This morning, he and Genscher discussed the Middle East situation for three hours. Following that, there was a long meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Israel's Foreign Minister.

Genscher informed his colleague at length about Bonn's diplomatic offensive in the Middle East, urging Arab unity as a prerequisite for further peace efforts to which the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty was only a first step toward a comprehensive peace.

Bonn diplomats stated that there was no expectation that agreement could be reached on all differences of opinion with Israel. But obviously, some progress was made. A communique issued after the three-hour talks said they had been good, worthwhile and very constructive. Both sides explained their position. Genscher assured Dayan that Bonn would support all efforts toward a comprehensive, just and lasting peace. It was stressed here that Genscher used the same arguments in his talks with Dayan that he used during his visits to seven Arab nations in the past few months.

Germany's Balanced Mideast Policy Questioned

Dayan expressed concern that Bonn has departed from its balanced Middle East policy and moved closer to the Arab side. There was -- and still is -- irritation in Israel over some of Genscher's remarks, over the meeting between Social Democratic leader Willy Brandt with PLO leader, Yasser Arafat in Vienna and a Beirut visit by the Liberal foreign policy spokesman Juergen Moellmann during which he talked to Arafat and other PLO leaders.

In his talks with Schmidt, Dayan raised the question of the Chancellor's postponed visit to Israel. Schmidt said earlier that it would only be useful if it was accepted as a contribution to secure peace in the Middle East. Observers here agreed that Dayan presented his government's criticism in a diplomatic manner, though in the rough style he is known for. It was agreed however that he was not interested in worsening German-Israeli relations. As he said before the talks, West Germany is not pursuing a policy directed against Israel.

Genscher assured Dayan that Israel could rely on the Germans but added that unpleasant realities must also be discussed among friends. Sources here said Genscher pleaded for Palestinian self-determination and referred to European Economic Community criticism of the Israeli settlement policy and the military raids on southern Lebanon. Dayan will end his visit to Bonn with a news conference tomorrow morning.

NEW YORK (JTA) -- Dr. Haym Soloveitchik, professor of Jewish History at Yeshiva University, whose specialty is medieval Franco-German history, has been appointed to the Golda Meir Chair in Jewish History at Yeshiva University. It was announced by Dr. Norman Lamm, president.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES PROSPECTS FOR ISRAELI TEAM AT THE 1980 OLYMPICS IN MOSCOW

By Haskell Cohen

TEL AVIV, Sept. 10 (JTA) — Chaim

Glovinsky, treasurer of the Israel Olympic Committee, returned here last week from a three-day meeting with Soviet officials in Moscow and reported that from all indications the Israel Olympic contingent at the Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980 will be accorded all honors and treated with utmost respect.

The veteran Israeli sportsman told this reporter that "My meeting, together with the international Olympic representatives from other countries, with Vice President Vitaly Smirnov of the Soviet Olympic organizing committee, indicates we have nothing to fear. Since we have no diplomatic relations with Russia, we shall be represented by the Finnish Embassy."

Glovinsky said that Smirnov "took us on a tour of the playing venues and showed us around the Olympic village. Off-hand I feel the facilities I saw there are nicer than those in Munich and Montreal." The outdoor stadium seats 100,000 people and organizing plans call for the entrance of the teams opening the Games to be less tiring and tedious than in the previous competitions, he said.

"We have a slight problem in the food department which should not cause too much difficulty," Glovinsky noted. "There is no way we can get kosher meat for our athletes. There isn't any available to the Soviet organizing committee and they have asked us not to import meat products for fear it may become tainted. However, the menu will be changed every five days and we shall have a big selection of fish products, vegetables and fruits."

Synagogue Will Be Available

The synagogue in the Olympic village will be available to all members of the Jewish faith participating for the various countries entered in the 1980 Olympiad, he said.

"All Israeli athletes will enter and leave the Soviet Union without requiring visas," Glovinsky stated. "Of course, the 170 Israeli visitors will have to secure the necessary visas before they enter the country and these will be obtained through the good services of the Finnish Consulate in Tel Aviv. All countries will be restricted so far as the number of supporters permitted to attend since Russia wants to make certain its own population has the opportunity to take in the Games. With a population of 286,000,000 people, obviously the number of outside visitors will be restricted."

A Tel Aviv source indicated to this reporter that it will cost each Israeli a minimum of IL 80,000 to spend 15 days in the USSR.

"On my trip I was accorded every courtesy, including the use of a car, guided tours and splendid social hospitality," Glovinsky concluded. However, Israeli observers are less enthusiastic over the reception the Israeli team will receive, remembering the hardships encountered by the athletes in the Soviet Union during the University Games conducted in the summer of 1973.

In addition, many Israeli sportswriters expressed considerable pessimism as they recalled the difficulties they experienced with Soviet censorship and getting their visas cleared. They said they anticipate a rough time from the Soviet authorities when the time comes for them to depart for the USSR and enter Moscow.

40 Athletes Might Qualify

Meanwhile, Shmuel Lalkin, chairman of the Israel Sports Federation, feels that Israel might be able to qualify as many as 40 athletes for the competition, depending on how the sports teams make out. At the present moment there is a strong likelihood that the basketball team here could qualify in the final eliminations which will be held in Switzerland in May.

Local hoop aficionados feel that if and when Mickey Berkowitz returns to the squad, the National Team will have enough power to qualify. Lalkin feels that another team which stands a good chance of making it all the way to Moscow might be the water polo squad. As it turns out, the Asian eliminations will be held in Israel, provided, of course, if three foreign nations participate together with Israel's polo squad in the eliminations. As of the moment, Japan, usually reluctant to come to Israel for fear of offending the Arab League nations, has acquiesced and definitely will appear.

Lalkin indicated that with the acceptance of one more Asian country the elimination will take place shortly. In the event that no other Asian countries enter the qualifying round to be held in Tel Aviv, then Israel and Japan automatically go on to Europe to fight it out with the European National contender for the 16 spots which will be open in the water polo field.

As Lalkin sees it, there is good possibility that the Holy Land squad will have at least two shooters, particularly in the rifle competition, two or three wrestlers, two yacht crews comprised of four men, possibly all of the American and/or pseudo-Israelis who have come over to participate and are willing to go to the Soviet Union on Israeli passports. This could number a minimum of four participants; the swimming squad will be very strong and may go up to five or six contestants. Fencing will qualify one or two athletes.

Glovinsky, in his discussion with Soviet authorities as to the certainty of the Israeli citizens getting to the USSR, was told by the tourist people in the USSR that IL 40,000 per person was required in advance. In the event that visas, for one reason or another, are not obtained, the fans who shell out the money will just lose their deposits.

Hoopsters To Depart For Spain

In another sports development, the Maccabi Tel Aviv basketball five is practicing seriously and will depart for Spain Sept. 16 for a series of games and a tournament in that country slated for the latter part of the month. Another group of basketball players has been invited to go to Austria and by some strange quirk the two games in which the Israeli team will participate have been slated for the two nights of Rosh Hashanah. Weird schedule making, but after all, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky can't be bothered with the observance of the Jewish New Year by foreign competitors.

WASHINGTON (JTA) -- The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved by voice vote a resolution calling on the government of Syria "on humanitarian grounds to permit those members of the Jewish community desirous of emigrating to do so." The resolution followed reports of harassment of Syria's remaining 4000 Jews. It was sponsored by Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-NY). A companion resolution is expected to be introduced in the Senate once the House approves it. Last week it was reported that the centuries-old synagogue and yeshiva of Beth Nassi in Aleppo, Syria, was razed last month by Syrian authorities, according to Abraham Dwek, president of the Committee for the Rescue of Syrian Jewry.