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## LINOWITZ REPLACING STRAUSS AS CARTER'S SPECIAL MIDEAST ENVOY

Strauss To Head Carter's Reelection Campaign  
By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- President Carter has selected diplomatic trouble-shooter Sol Linowitz, who was instrumental in negotiating the Panama Canal Treaty, to replace Robert Strauss as his special Ambassador to the Middle East, it was learned today. An official announcement was made this afternoon by the White House.

A White House official said, however, that there would be a "transition period" the length of which still has to be worked out. White House officials said today that the President will name Strauss chairman of his reelection campaign committee. The 61-year-old Texan has been special envoy to the Middle East for only six months but was unable to devote full time to that job as he was serving simultaneously as the President's chief trade negotiator.

Strauss, a former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is one of Carter's strongest supporters. The White House officials said he would become the President's chief fund-raiser and political strategist. In recent months he has appeared frequently at Jewish gatherings and he will host the United Jewish Appeal government employees' division rally here on Dec. 19.

Linowitz, 65, a lawyer from Rochester, N.Y., and former board chairman of the Xerox Corp., has served in special diplomatic assignments for several American Presidents since Lyndon Johnson appointed him Ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS). He is chairman of the board of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and a member of the board of the American Jewish Committee.

### Significance Of Replacement

Political analysts here speculated that the replacement of Strauss by Linowitz indicated that Carter will not attempt to take the "hard decisions" in the Middle East negotiations that are being advocated with increasing volume by elements within his foreign affairs establishment. Those elements are expressing the view that the present difficulties of Premier Menachem Begin's government offer an opportunity to press for Israeli concessions on Palestinian and other issues.

During his six months as special envoy, Strauss took the position of refusing to impose Administration concepts on the Begin government. When he testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee's subcommittee on the Middle East on Oct. 23, he came under fire from critics who cited his statement that "not one iota of an agreement" has been reached in the Israeli-Egyptian talks on autonomy for the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Strauss had said that it "may be impossible" to reach an agreement by next May, the deadline set by the Camp David accords and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. However, he said, "if only a partial agreement was reached, it would be a success because of the complexity of the issues involved."

Political analysts noted that although Linowitz is a highly respected diplomat with wide experience, he will require time to learn the de-

tails and nuances of the Middle East situation and to gain the confidence of the Israelis, Egyptians and other elements in the region. Political analysts in Congress observed that some disappointment would be felt by both Democrats and Republicans at the change-over.

Some Democrats believe that Strauss had a chance to bring Egypt and Israel into some kind of agreement by next spring. Republicans say the President is putting his campaign ahead of the national interest by replacing Strauss at this time.

### A Major Question

A key Congressional source noted that as special envoy to the Middle East, Strauss was directly responsible to the President. A major question, the source said, is whether Linowitz will have the same position or whether he would be subject to the views of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski.

A newspaper report published here yesterday and attributed to a State Department official said that Strauss wanted to be relieved of his Middle East assignment because he was frustrated and facing failure. A source close to Strauss said such statements were "beneath contempt and dignified comment."

Linowitz is highly regarded in Washington. He was among the "wise men" who advised the President in the controversy over the presence of Soviet combat troops in Cuba in September. He was among the diplomats under consideration to replace Andrew Young as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations and was also being considered for the post of U.S. Ambassador to Mexico.

## DEMOCRATIC, GOP LEADERS REITERATE THEIR PARTIES' COMMITMENTS TO A SECURE ISRAEL, NO DEALINGS WITH PLO

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- William Brock and John White, chairmen of the Republican and Democratic parties, respectively, reiterated their parties' commitment to a "secure and peaceful" Israel, rejected any dealings with the Palestine Liberation Organization, and urged the Jewish community in America to stand behind their respective parties in the 1980 Presidential elections.

Brock and White spoke last night at the Jewish Community Relations Council General Assembly at the Summit Hotel here and answered questions from the audience.

White told the 120 people present that when the Democrats convene in New York next year "there will be a renewed commitment" to Israel's security and economic prosperity. Brock, expressing the same commitment to Israel on the part of the Republicans, said that "Israel is essential" to America's security because Israel is strategically important to the United States.

According to Brock, the security of Israel cannot be separated from the global balance of power, "the same way that you cannot separate the U.S. security from the balance of power." Therefore, Brock warned, if the U.S. is not militarily stronger it will be an "uncertain ally" to Israel.

While White reiterated the Administration position that there will be no U.S. dealings with the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist and United Nations Security Council Resolution 242,

Brock said that the "increasing strength" of the PLO on the international arena is due, in part, to the fact that "this nation (the U.S.) did not speak clearly on the issue" of not dealing with the "terrorist" PLO. He added that it seems to him that "there has been enough contact" with the PLO already on the part of Carter Administration officials.

White retorted to that by referring to a report published by a private panel, the Atlantic Council, suggesting informal U.S. contacts with the PLO. White said members of the panel were mostly Republicans from former Administrations.

Asked about the issue of Jerusalem, White said he believed the Democratic Party will include in its platform of 1980 a commitment to transfer the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, as it did in the party's platform of 1976.

Brock rebutted by pointing out that the Carter Administration has pressured Canada not to move its Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. He said his feeling is that if the Israelis want Jerusalem as their capital they should be the ones to decide it.

### MRS. SHCHARANSKY DISCUSSES PLIGHT OF SOVIET JEWISH PRISONERS

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Avital Shcharansky declared last night that her husband, Anatoly, and other imprisoned Soviet Jewish refuseniks are able to endure the harsh conditions of Soviet prisons because of their belief they were fighting for the "renaissance" of the Jewish people.

She told an audience of some 2000 people at Manhattan's Congregation B'nai Beshurun that Soviet Jewish activists were acting not only for themselves or their families but for all Jews so that the Jewish people could live as "one family" in Israel.

Answering questions from Dr. William Berkowitz, rabbi of the congregation, of its "Dialogue '79" series, Mrs. Shcharansky said that Jews in the Soviet Union were awakened to their Jewish heritage by the Six-Day War. It was this event that brought the desire to emigrate to Israel, she said. She noted that when some Jews get visas to emigrate the ones left behind are "happy" because they believe that eventually all of them will be united in the Jewish State.

Mrs. Shcharansky, who has been in Israel since Soviet authorities forced her to leave the USSR the day after she was married some five years ago, said that when she arrived in Israel and traveled throughout the country she "recognized my dream." She said in Israel, "we're free, we're at home." Mrs. Shcharansky said she admits there are many problems in Israel but believes they will be overcome.

### Condition Of Soviet Jews

Jews cannot be free in the Soviet Union, Mrs. Shcharansky said. She said the Soviet Union is an anti-Semitic country in which the conditions of Jews, she charged, is worse than it was in Germany before World War II. Conditions for Jews who apply for emigration visas are even worse, she said. They lose the benefits of the law and get no services. Those who apply for visas lose their jobs, their children are beaten up in school and they are refused such things as medical services.

On the condition of her own husband, she said Anatoly, who is in Chistopol Prison some 800

kilometers from Moscow, does not receive needed medical attention. She said neither he nor the other Jew in the prison, Iosif Mendelevitch, receive any of the mail sent to them.

Mrs. Shcharansky called on Jews and non-Jews in the United States to continue the fight for the freedom of her husband and other Soviet Jewish prisoners. She said the struggle must be continuous, writing letters one day, demonstrations another. She said that quiet diplomacy to be effective must be buttressed by public demonstrations.

Noting that when her husband was first charged falsely as working for the CIA, she and others feared that he might be sentenced to death. "Maybe because of you he is still alive," she told the audience. He was sentenced to 13 years prison and exile.

Mrs. Shcharansky urged the audience to write to the Soviet Minister of Internal Affairs about why her husband is not receiving medical attention and the head of the Chistopol Prison on why he does not receive his mail. She nevertheless urged that letters be written to him and other Jewish prisoners.

Mrs. Shcharansky, who lives in Jerusalem, said that since her husband was charged with espionage her life has been "crazy." She has spent it traveling and speaking on behalf of her husband and other Soviet Jewish prisoners. She noted that she has been to the United States seven times and will be back here in 10 days to promote the book she has written about her experiences, "Next Year in Jerusalem." But she said she will continue because "I want my husband free."

### CHILDREN OF HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS HOLD FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONCLAVE

By Rochelle Sidel Wolf

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- A network for children of survivors of the Holocaust will be created as a result of the "First International Conference on Children of Holocaust Survivors," which took place here Sunday and Monday and was attended by some 500 survivors, survivors' children and mental health professionals. Among the speakers and panelists were some dozen psychiatrists and therapists who have worked extensively with children of survivors in Israel, America and Canada.

Dr. Irving Greenberg, director of Zachor, the Holocaust Resource Center, sponsor of the conference, said that it has taken 30 years to reach the stage of survivors' children becoming a definable group. These children have grown up and are leaving home now, and many of their parents are dying prematurely as a result of their concentration camp experiences, he said. The children want to carry on their parents' heritage.

The purpose of the conference was to give "children of survivors an opportunity to meet on a national basis, possibly to form a more cohesive group, as well as to deepen their awareness" of the Holocaust, Greenberg added. "The effects of the Holocaust didn't stop in 1945," he said at a press conference. "Survivors and their children still bear the scars." Survivors' children's groups had sprung up independently throughout the country, he said, and Zachor felt it was time to bring them together.

### Reactions Of Participants

Participants at the conference chosen at random and interviewed by the Jewish-Telegraphic Agency said that they felt that the emphasis was overwhelmingly psychological, rather than equally divided between mental health aspects and creative, activist responses.

Michael Levitan, 37, a New York City school administrator and survivors' child, said that he didn't think of himself as "abnormal" and that he

felt that the conference labeled him as "dis-eased." "I feel that a parameter of who I am is being placed on me," he said. "I never felt the need for a support network. My father went through severe reactions, but we grew up healthy."

He said that some survivors' children were seeking their own identity by wrapping the Holocaust around themselves. "But the Holocaust gives identity to all Jews, and to the whole world, not just to us," he explained. "Different people are all influenced by different parents. Mine were Holocaust survivors from Germany. Other parents have other problems." He expressed the fear that the group at the conference was "creating its own pathology."

Paula Ruth Koss, 25, a survivors' child who is now affiliated with the West Palm Beach, Fla. Jewish Federation, said that she felt many people at the conference had never confronted the issue before, and they were "walking around in shock."

"Their pain is so intense after 25 years," she explained. "They had been trying to defend themselves with the same methods that their parents used in the concentration camps -- by numbing themselves." Six months in a support group of survivors' children in Boston had helped her to understand her identity as the child of a Holocaust survivor, she said. "Now, I'm ready for action," she concluded.

#### Tension At The Conference

Throughout the conference, a tension was apparent between those who wanted to emphasize the psychological and those who were activists, Greenberg admitted. The groups had wanted two separate conferences, he explained, but he felt it was important for them to interact. "There is tension, but they also complement each other," he said. "The tension is healthy and good, needed for growth and creation of a new energy on both sides."

Greenberg, who is also director of the President's Commission on the Holocaust, pointed out that many survivors' children are involved with social action. Many are also in the mental health field, he said, which may be the reason that the conference seemed slanted in this direction. Creative outlets were exemplified by several new movies shown at the conference, which were by and about children of survivors.

Rabbi David Teutsch, program director of the National Jewish Resource Center, of which Zachor is a project, explained participants' dissatisfaction as refusal to see themselves as victims. "They are ambivalent in that they don't want to be branded, but they want to hear about the issue," he said.

The Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies at Yeshiva University of Los Angeles has agreed to house the network for one year, although it will not be affiliated with the Center, David Szonyi, assistant director of Zachor, said. Zachor will act as "enabler" of the network, with a quarterly newsletter and a February meeting in Chicago planned.

Sheldon Ranz, a leader of The Generation After, a New York City-based group of survivors' children, said that his group was boycotting the conference. "We are activists," he said. "Zachor and most other survivors' children groups are not." Zachor looks upon children of survivors as a marker, and is taking them from important work into psychotherapy or a distortion of it. Activity is the best therapy.

#### VICTIMS OF MENGELE'S EXPERIMENTS

By Rochelle Saidel Walk

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Two survivors of Dr. Josef Mengele's experiments at Auschwitz, Marc Berkowitz and Alex Dekel, were among the delegates at the First International Conference on Children of Holocaust Survivors, which was sponsored here this Sunday and Monday by Zachor, the Holocaust Resource Center.

Mengele, the "Angel of Death" who is still believed to be residing in Paraguay, selected some 400 children, especially twins, for experiments. Six pair of these twins were liberated from Auschwitz-Birkenau, and Berkowitz, who has a twin sister, believes that only two pair are now living. Now 47 years old but looking much older, he lives here with his wife and two children. His sister, also living in the area, has three children.

Baring his arm to reveal a tattooed number A7739--he had a copy of a certificate with his name and this number and signed by Mengele, stating that he was used for experiments. Berkowitz wears a neck brace which is necessary because of these experiments, involving injections into his spine. His sister also has related medical problems.

Arriving in Auschwitz in the beginning of 1944 at the age of 11, Berkowitz and his sister were liberated by Soviet forces in December of that year, during a death march to Buchenwald. "If Mengele is still free, that makes the world a prison for humanity," he said.

Dekel, 48, is a caseworker for HIAS and a free lance journalist. Although one of the 400 children selected for experiments, Auschwitz was liberated before Mengele got to him. He was part of the death march to Mauthausen. Before coming to the U.S., Dekel went to Israel in 1946. He was employed by the Israel Foreign Service, first in Europe and then here, till he retired from this position in 1972.

#### CRISIS WITH AGUDA AVERTED FOR NOW

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Agudath Israel backed down last night from its threat to withhold support for the government's reorganization plan unless the amendment to the abortion law is pushed through first. But the four Aguda Knesseters warned Premier Menachem Begin and Simcha Ehrlich, who is slated to be Begin's second Deputy Premier, that unless the abortion amendment is passed by the end of the month they would withdraw their support from the government coalition and thereby threaten its majority in the Knesset.

Aguda withdrew its ultimatum last night after Ehrlich told the four MKs that the government coalition whips could not yet ensure a majority for the abortion amendment. "We need more time for preparatory work," Ehrlich said. He said he and the whips would try to convince wavering coalition MKs that it is not worth endangering the government majority over the issue.

The amendment, promised by Begin to Aguda in the original coalition agreement two years ago, would remove the clause permitting abortions for social and economic reasons. All of the Democratic Party MKs and several Liberal Party members have declared they will not support the government in abolishing this clause.

Meanwhile, the four Aguda MKs supported the government last night on the first reading of the amendment to the "Basic Law" which will allow a second Deputy Premier. The bill is expected to be rushed through committee hearings and second and third readings so that Begin can present his revamped Cabinet to the Knesset this week.

**SPECIAL TO THE JTA****2-DECADE ENROLLMENT DECLINE IN JEWISH SCHOOLS IS LEVELING OFF**  
(Part One Of A Two-Part Series)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- The American Association for Jewish Education (AAJE), reporting on its quadrennial nationwide census of Jewish schools in the United States, disclosed this week that the "enrollment decline which has prevailed for nearly two decades appears finally to be leveling off."

Arthur Brody, president of the AAJE, said that while enrollment in congregational, day, communal, Yiddish and independent schools dropped 8.9 percent from 1974-75 to 1978-79 to an estimated 357,107 students, the decline was "substantially less than those of 14.3 percent and 17.5 percent for the previous two four-year periods."

Moreover, Brody said that a careful analysis of enrollment patterns "gives genuine cause for realistic optimism that the 1980s may see a gradual increase in the number of students receiving some kind of an institutionally sponsored Jewish education."

**A Very Significant Trend**

He said the AAJE was "greatly encouraged" by rises of 12.8 percent in the reported enrollment in nursery and kindergarten classes and of 6.8 percent in primary grades over the past 12 years, declaring: "This very significant trend represents the first tenuous signal that Jewish schools have begun to feel the impact of the second generation of children whose parents were born during the post-World War II 'baby boom.'"

"In addition, the babies born during the subsequent 'boom' in the early 1950s have now reached marriageable age and have begun to have children of their own," Brody said. "As these children start to enter Jewish schools in the next decade, their added numbers may not only arrest the downward slide in enrollment but will hopefully reverse it."

The AAJE president noted also that another trend influencing enrollment growth is the "ongoing intensification" of Jewish education -- as evidenced by the continuing rise in the day school population over the past four years and by the marked swing away from one-day-a-week education in congregational schools toward classes meeting two days or more a week.

"The combination of these factors -- all pointing toward more children receiving a more comprehensive Jewish education -- should offer greater incentive to Jewish communal planners to address the ongoing problems of staffing, funding and operational maintenance of Jewish schools more forthrightly," Brody said.

"By so doing, they will insure that the opportunity is not diminished for providing students with the knowledge and experiential values that will enable them to assume leadership positions in Jewish communal life in the years to come," he said.

The census was conducted by the AAJE's Department of Community Services, Information and Studies under the supervision of Department director Dr. George Pollak and with the active involvement of AAJE consultants Dr. Gerhard Lang and Paul Burstin. The sixth and by far the most thorough effort undertaken by the agency since 1958, it surveyed 183 communities which represent 96.4 percent of the total estimated Jewish population in the U.S. (Tomorrow: Part Two)

**'A TIME TO BE TOGETHER' IS THEME OF 1980 UJA NATIONAL CONFAB**

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- The leadership of the national United Jewish Appeal has issued a call for a demonstration of Jewish unity and solidarity at the UJA 1980 National Conference Dec. 6-8 at the New York Hilton.

"A Time To Be Together" is the theme of the annual event, UJA national chairman Irwin Field said in an invitation to American Jewish community leaders to join in "celebrating freedom, honoring courage, understanding the challenges and opportunities of the decisive decade ahead and, in the face of the divisive pressures in the world today, planning the largest peace-year campaign in our history."

The conference keynote address, a comprehensive presentation on the human impact of the current negotiations for peace in the Middle East, will be given by former Israel Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at the opening luncheon Thursday, Dec. 6. Shimon Peres, leader of Israel's Labor Party, will deliver the annual Louis Pincus Memorial Lecture on Saturday, Dec. 8.

Major conference honors will go to Henry Ford, Jacobo Timerman and Boris Penson. Ford will receive the first UJA Humanitarian Award in recognition of his years of support for the people of Israel and friendship for the UJA. The 1979 David Ben-Gurion Award will be presented to Timerman, the Argentinian Jewish editor freed last month after years of imprisonment and house arrest. A public tribute to Penson, recently released Prisoner of Conscience, will highlight a rally in support of the Soviet Jewish freedom movement on Friday, Dec. 7, in Avery Fisher Hall at Lincoln Center.

A Friday morning plenary meeting will feature an overview by Jewish Agency treasurer Akiva Lewinsky of the vastly increased human needs to be met by Agency programs in 1980 with the help of UJA/Federation campaign funds. The Agency's rising responsibility for crucial absorption, resettlement and Project Renewal rehabilitation services in Israel, according to Field, is a major factor in creating a national UJA 1980 goal calling for a 20 percent increase in regular pledges, plus an all-out additional effort for Project Renewal.

**PLIGHT OF FALASHAS TO BE PUBLICIZED**

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- The Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization will soon launch a worldwide campaign to publicize the plight of the Falashas, the Jews of Ethiopia, and to ease their immigration to Israel. This decision was taken last weekend following a series of demonstrations here by Falashas who charged that the government and the Jewish Agency are doing nothing to rescue the 25,000 Jews in Ethiopia.

The Jewish Agency decision to publicize the issue amounted to a reversal of its previous policy of quiet diplomacy and its contention that action was being taken on behalf of the beleaguered Falashas in Ethiopia but that its nature could not be publicized. The Agency's decision was supported by the Knesset Immigration and Absorption Committee which also decided to publicize the plight of the Falashas.

Abraham Yadat, chairman of the Israel Falashas, told a press conference here a week ago that not a single Falasha left Ethiopia last year. He stated that while the entire world is alarmed and cries out whenever a Jew is arrested in the Soviet Union or anywhere else, there is no reaction to the murder and persecution of Jews in Ethiopia.