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KENNEDY DEMANDS ADMINISTRATION 'TELL THE COMPLETE STORY' OF ITS VOTE IN UN ON ANTI-ISRAEL MEASURE By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, March 11 (JTA) — Sen. Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.) demanded yesterday that the Carter Administration "tell the complete story" of its vote in support of the United Nations Security Council's anti-Israel resolution of March 1 and the subsequent disavowal of the vote by President Carter.

"It is time for the Administration to resolve" whether it was "simply negligent" or whether the President "actually decided to cast an unprecedented vote against Israel and then reversed the decision in the face of mounting criticism," Kennedy said.

The Massachusetts Democrat, who is seeking his party's Presidential nomination, addressed 800 delegates to the B'nai B'rith Women's biennial convention here where he received a standing ovation and rousing applause.

"The only way to repair its damaged credibility," Kennedy said, "is for the Administration to tell the complete story of this sorry episode by making public all the documents and instructions and minutes of meetings before and after the vote and by permitting every Administration official involved in the event to testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee." The committee, which will hold a hearing on the matter early next week, has already summoned State Department witnesses to testify.

Kennedy said, "Neither the people of America nor the people of Israel should pay the price of a foreign policy that fails to meet the tests of clarity and consistency and strength. That alone can restore the confidence of our allies and the respect of our adversaries."

Special Burdens Of Israel

The Senator added, "It is not always easy for Americans to understand the special burdens of the people of Israel. We do not have to live in a sea of hostility and fear. But the people of Israel do. We do not have to live surrounded by nations pledged to destroy us. But the people of Israel do. Peace is all that Israel asks."

Kennedy, who was the first public official to criticize the U.S. vote in the Security Council, called it an "appalling betrayal of Israel." He said that "After two days of urgent meetings in an atmosphere of crisis" following the protests against the vote, the Administration "released a statement saying the UN vote was all a mistake because the resolution contained references to Jerusalem they thought had been deleted. But the references to Jerusalem were not the only problem. The resolution was not a complex document, nor was it filled with legalistic phrases. Its page-and-a-half of text was a stark attack on Israel in almost every line."

Continuing, Kennedy declared, "So today, Israel and other friends of the U.S. must consider what kind of ally has to say it is 'sorry' and the friends of Israel must worry how the Carter Administration will react after the 1980 election is over if they should win a second term. We cannot accept a policy that seeks to impose a settlement

that threatens the security of Israel and tries to call it peace."

SOME 100 JEWISH LEADERS DEMAND CARTER ISSUE 'CLEAR PUBLIC STATEMENT' STRESSING HIS SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL By David Friedman

NEW YORK, March 11 (JTA) — The more than 100 Jewish leaders who met with top aides of President Carter yesterday demanded "a clear public statement" from the President stressing his support for Israel.

Most of those attending the closed-door meeting at a Manhattan private club did not appear to accept the reassurance of this support from Robert Strauss, Carter's campaign manager, and Sol Linowitz, the President's special Ambassador for Middle East negotiations. Many said they still do not accept the President's explanation that the United States voted for a resolution condemning Israel in the United Nations Security Council March 1 because of a communications "foul-up."

While the meeting was in progress, a crowd of more than 100 persons, mostly young people, demonstrated against Carter, chanting slogans such as "Carter Must Go," and "Dump Carter Now." There were several scuffles with the police and Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Jewish Defense League, and several others were arrested. Manhattan Borough President Andrew Stein, who was one of the demonstrators, accused the police of using excessive force.

At a brief press conference after the meeting, Strauss said that while the UN vote was a mistake it has not stopped Israel and Egypt from carrying out the start of diplomatic relations between them and continuing their efforts to achieve peace through the autonomy talks. He said there was no lessening of the President's commitment to Israel and the efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East.

Jack Spitzer, president of B'nai B'rith, told the press conference that he believed there was "no question of the President's commitment to the security of Israel." He said that as Israeli Premier Menachem Begin has accepted Carter's explanation of the UN vote so does he. Rep. Stephen Solarz (D., N.Y.), who is on record as supporting Carter, said he believed the meeting yesterday had helped to assuage the Jewish community.

Strauss maintained that if a straw poll had been taken at the meeting "the President would have carried it very well." But Benjamin Epstein, executive vice president of the Foundation of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and one of the organizers of the meeting, interjected and said it would have been close but the President would have won.

Wrong Time For The Meeting

Rabbi William Berkowitz, president of the Jewish National Fund, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency later, that if a straw vote had been taken it would have gone against the President.

Berkowitz, who is also the spiritual leader of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in Manhattan, said he thought it was wrong to have the meeting at this time. He said he didn't think it was proper to have Linowitz at a political meeting since it might "compromise" his position as a negotiator in the "delicate"

autonomy talks now going on.

He also said it was "ill-advised" to make the issue of peace in the Mideast into a Jewish issue since it was an American issue. He said that instead of sending two Jewish spokesmen, the Carter Administration should have sent someone like Harold Saunders, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, since the State Department was also responsible for the UN vote.

Berkowitz and Malcolm Hoenlein, executive director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York, told the JTA that those attending the meeting stressed that even if references to Jerusalem had been omitted from the UN resolution it was still a bad resolution which the U.S. should have vetoed. Carter maintained that the resolution was approved by the Administration because it was incorrectly believed that all references to Jerusalem had been deleted.

Berkowitz said that what Strauss was saying was an echo of the President's oft-repeated statement, "trust me." Stanley Lowell, former chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and an organizer of the meeting, said that in demanding a public statement from the President the audience said it had to come from Carter personally and not from Vice President Walter Mondale or other Administration spokesmen.

Widespread Disaffection With Carter

The meeting yesterday was organized after the UN vote and its aftermath revealed a widespread disaffection of Jews with Carter. The New York State Primary is being held March 25 and Jews historically vote in this state's primary in larger proportion to their numbers than any other group.

The disaffection with Carter was shown by the demonstrators outside the Harmonie Club, at 4 E. 60th Street, where the meeting was held, who carried signs, including, "Jimmy, We Don't Believe You," "Carter Stabbed Israel in the Back," and "We Need a President Who Can Read."

The first group of demonstrators were mostly young women from Stern College of Yeshiva University and students from the Hebrew Institute of Riverdale led by Rabbi Avi Weiss, who said they were members of his Mobilization for Israel group. Weiss called for the election of "anyone" but Carter. He said Carter has demonstrated that he is anti-Israel which means he also acts against American interests. Also demonstrating were members of the North American Jewish Students' Network.

Many of the demonstrators did not seem to know who Kahane was when the JDL leader and his group pushed to the front of the police barricades and a scuffle with the police began. One demonstrator told the JTA that he had to identify Kahane and explain his confrontation tactics to the students, since many of them were too young during the heyday of the JDL demonstrations in New York just a few years ago.

There were several clashes with the police as Kahane and about a dozen people with him sought to gain entrance into the Harmonie Club. Kahane called those entering the building "Jewish judenrat," and one of the persons with him had a sign calling those inside "Capos." The police arrested Kahane and five others after several of the clashes. Ten persons, seven of them policemen, were reportedly injured.

The JCRC today asked for an investigation of the police conduct during the demonstration.

In a communique to Police Commissioner Robert McGuire, Hoenlein said: "There is universal agreement that police overreacted, were abusive and used unnecessary force. While we recognize such situations are difficult and protestors are often provocative the response was nevertheless inappropriate and excessive."

When Strauss was asked about the demonstration, he said they did not represent the majority of American Jews or Americans. He said he felt "sorry" for them since they were wasting energy that could be used better in discussing the issues.

KOCH: 'A GANG OF FIVE' IS PUSHING CARTER INTO ANTI-ISRAEL POSITION

By Ben Gallob

NEW YORK, March 11 (JTA) -- Mayor Edward Koch asserted today at a press conference, in a blistering denunciation of the Carter Administration's handling of an anti-Israel resolution at the Security Council for which the United States voted, that President Carter was surrounded by "a Gang of Five" advisors. Koch said the five key advisors were pushing President Carter into an anti-Israel position. He listed the five as Harold Saunders, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs; Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State; National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski; U.S. Ambassador to the UN Donald McGHenry, and former U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young.

The Mayor, a leading Jewish supporter of Carter's re-election bid, listed Saunders at the press conference. In an earlier interview with the New York Post, he had listed Vance, Brzezinski, McGHenry, and Young.

Koch, at the press conference at City Hall, urged the President to quickly reaffirm his authority over the State Department before the "Gang of Five" damaged Israel. The substance of the Post interview and the press statement was to position Koch as a Jewish supporter who did not hold the President solely responsible for the mixup over the anti-Israel Security Council resolution of March 11.

At both the press conference and the interview, the Mayor warned that the U.S. vote had seriously damaged the President's chances for winning the March 25 New York State Primary and his chances for re-election.

Demands Public Clarification

Indicating the doubts whether the President's surprise disavowal on March 3 of the U.S. vote in favor of the anti-Israel resolution, which referred repeatedly to Jerusalem as part of the "occupied" territories and called for the dismantling of Jewish settlements in those areas, would end the concern of Jewish voters, Koch called on Carter to publicly clarify the issues raised by U.S. support for the resolution, adding that the U.S. vote put the President "in great danger of losing the election."

The Mayor had a two-hour luncheon with the President last weekend but he refused to discuss what was said. He did say he got the invitation from the President by telephone to the plane on which he was returning from a visit to the People's Republic of China.

Koch asserted that McGHenry and Young were "Third World oriented and viciously anti-Israel." He said that, as a result of the U.S. vote for the resolution "there's no question that there has been a great erosion of support in the Jewish community."

Koch said he still supported Carter's candidacy and was "hopeful" that the President "will clear the matter up." He said U.S. policy toward Israel at the UN is "on a slippery slope." He said the question

American Jews wanted answered was: "When the chips are down and every country is submitting to Arab oil blackmail, are we going to be submitting?"

20 INJURED IN FIERCE CLASH BETWEEN NEO-NAZIS AND POLICE

By David Kantor

BONN, March 11 (JTA) — Eleven policemen and nine passersby were injured in a fierce clash between police and neo-Nazi demonstrators in Nuremberg today. The neo-Nazis are members of the Wehrsportgruppe Hoffman which was recently declared unconstitutional by Interior Minister Gerhard Baum. Its self-styled "Fuehrer," 42-year-old Carl-Heinz Hoffman and three other members were arrested and taken into temporary custody.

The street battle occurred when police attempted to disperse the neo-Nazis who were staging a demonstration in violation of a ban by the local authorities. The demonstrators hurled eggs and cans filled with paint at the police. The Wehrsportgruppe Hoffman, which masqueraded as a sports organization, has appealed against Baum's decision and is seeking to re-establish its legal status.

In another development, the Dusseldorf State Prosecutor confirmed today that additional charges are being considered against Ernst Heinrichsohn, the former Mayor of Buerstadt in Bavaria, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment by a Cologne court last month for his role in the deportation of French Jews and others when he served with the Gestapo in Paris during World War II.

Heinrichsohn, who was re-arrested last week after being released on bail raised by townspeople of Buerstadt, has appealed to the high court in Karlsruhe against his sentence. The State Prosecutor said that Heinrichsohn is suspected of having murdered five French resistance fighters in 1944, but could not say whether the investigation of this matter will result in a new trial.

CDU LEADER SAYS HIS PARTY OPPOSES PLO

NEW YORK, March 11 (JTA) — Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the opposition Christian Democratic Union (CDU) in West Germany, said here yesterday that his party strongly opposes any communication or negotiations with terrorist groups, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and its leader, Yasir Arafat.

Strauss, who is the Minister-President of Bavaria and the CDU's candidate for Chancellor, addressed the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. He said the United Nations invitation to Arafat in 1974 was a "blasphemy." Although he did not name other countries, such as Britain and France which have been holding discussions with PLO leaders, Strauss made it clear that any West German government he headed would not go along with such a policy.

The CDU leader criticized the present Bonn government for failure thus far to join in the boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. In that connection, he noted that the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin "gave Adolf Hitler his greatest psychological break-through."

Strauss said that he has told Arab leaders with whom he has met that "Israel is not your enemy, that Israel is not expansionist, that Israel wants only to co-exist with you in peace and that your real enemies are the Soviet Union and the

radical forces in the Arab world which it supports and which seek instability and upheaval."

Strauss also said that the governments of West Europe should concentrate on strengthening President Anwar Sadat of Egypt rather than flirt with the PLO terrorists. "I am fully aware of what the PLO means and I deplore any contacts with its leadership," he said.

NUDEL COMPLAINS OF INCITEMENT

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, March 11 (JTA) — Ida Nudel, the Soviet Jewish activist serving a four-year sentence of exile in Siberia, has accused a regional newspaper there of "knowingly inciting hatred for the purpose of bringing about violent reprisals" against her. The text of telegrams she sent on March 2 to President Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet officials making the charge, was received by her sister, Elana Fridman, a resident of Holon.

Nudel's accusations were leveled against the newspaper Kasznye Znamya (Red Banner), published in Tomsk, which, she said, published a slanderous article against her on Feb. 28. In addition to Brezhnev, she sent her protest telegrams to Interior Minister Shcheglov, to the Governor of the Tomsk region, the editor of the newspaper and to the Dutch Embassy which handles Israel's interests in Moscow.

The telegram said: "On February 28 of this year, the regional newspaper in Tomsk oblast published a slanderous article against me. The attitude of the local residents toward me in my place of exile was already hostile and the malicious allegations contained in this article have exacerbated the existing hostility. The townspeople are aroused — absurd suspicions and rumors are circulating about me. I accuse the authors of this article of knowingly inciting hatred for the purpose of bringing about violent reprisals."

The telegram did not specify the allegations and copies of the Tomsk newspaper have not yet reached Israel. Nudel, a 48-year-old economist known as the "guardian angel" of Soviet prisoners of conscience, was arrested in Moscow in June, 1978 and charged with "malicious hooliganism."

SHAMIR GETS DOWN TO WORK

JERUSALEM, March 11 (JTA) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir was given a reception by senior Foreign Ministry officials on his first day in office today. He told them — with a smile — to cut short the talk and get to work.

Shamir, a Herut hard-liner who abstained when the Knesset voted to approve the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, made no comments that might have cast any light on how he plans to deal with the latest developments in the foreign policy field. But he said he was "well aware of the operations of the (Foreign) Ministry." He has been meeting quietly with Ministry officials since Premier Menachem Begin formally offered him the post to study how it functions.

After he was sworn into office yesterday, Shamir received the resignation of Yosef Ciechanover, Director General of the Foreign Ministry, who said he was quitting for "personal reasons." Ciechanover was a long-time protégé of former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. When Dayan resigned last Oct. 21, Begin asked Ciechanover to stay on until a new minister was appointed.

Ciechanover asked that his resignation become effective "as soon as possible." There was no immediate comment from Shamir but observers did not rule out the possibility that if Shamir so wished, Ciechanover would stay on.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW THE NEW OSI DIRECTOR'S GOALS

By Rochelle Sidel Walk

ALBANY, N.Y., March 11 (JTA)—As the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) ends its first year of existence, the unit's third director is about to be appointed. The man scheduled to take the reins on April 1 for the government's efforts to seek out, prosecute and deport Nazi war criminals living in America is Allan Ryan Jr. He will replace Walter Rockler, who leaves the directorship on March 31 to resume his private law practice. (From March, 1979 - May, 1979 Martin Mendelsohn was director.)

Asked what motivated him to accept this awesome responsibility, Ryan told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that his involvement in the Fedor Fedorenko case piqued his interest in Nazi war criminals. As an assistant to the U.S. Solicitor General in 1978, he wrote the brief and argued the appeal in the government's case against Fedorenko, an admitted SS guard at Treblinka concentration camp.

Fedorenko's case in Miami was decided against the government on July 25, 1978. This decision was reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals on June 28, 1979 and the trial judge was ordered to strip Fedorenko of citizenship. The defendant filed a motion for a re-hearing to the Appellate Court, which was denied on Aug. 13, 1979. On Feb. 19, 1980, the defendant's petition for certiorari was granted by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Confident About OSI's Future Accomplishments

Ryan, a 34-year-old magna cum laude graduate of the University of Minnesota Law School, where he was president of the Law Review, is serious and confident about the OSI's future accomplishments. In addition to his 1978-1980 position in the Solicitor General's office, his legal experience includes a clerkship for Supreme Court Justice Byron White, service as an attorney in the U.S. Marine Corps, and an association with the Washington, D.C. law firm of Williams, Connally and Califano.

While meeting with Rockler to discuss the Fedorenko case, he asked to be considered for the OSI directorship at the end of Rockler's tenure on March 31. As the culmination of a series of personal and political clashes between Rockler and Mendelsohn, and to insure continuity at Rockler's departure, Ryan became deputy director on Jan. 7, replacing Mendelsohn. (Mendelsohn is now elsewhere in the Criminal Division, in a "fairly senior capacity," according to Ryan.)

"I took the job (with OSI) because I was convinced it was a job that needed doing," Ryan said. "There are relatively few areas in law which you can be certain every morning when you wake up that you are doing something important to see that justice is done. After having been through Yad Vashem (the Holocaust memorial in Jerusalem) I have no doubt that what I'm doing must be done. There are people still alive who took part in the Nazi process of inhumanity and some of them are in this country." He said he feels "obligated to do everything humanly possible under the law to bring them into account."

"Ideally the goal of the OSI should be to locate every Nazi war criminal and collaborator in the United States, denaturalize them if they are citizens, and deport them all," he continued. "As a practical matter, it's very unlikely we'll

find every single one. They don't advertise their pasts."

OSI Has Some 400 Files

The OSI now has some 400 files and is "opening cases literally every day," Ryan said. This total includes the 250 cases that the unit "inherited" from the Justice Department's Special Litigation Unit (SLU). Stressing that not every lead turns out to be a war criminal, he referred to one preliminary investigation that revealed a named suspect had in fact been born in 1946.

Assistant Attorney General Philip Heymann, who oversees OSI, wrote a letter to American Jewish leaders last Jan. 11 saying, "Our goal for the immediate future is to reach the end of 1980 with all files in one of two statuses: either having been filed with the court or having been closed entirely for lack of substance."

Clarifying Heymann's statement, Ryan said this was true only of the 250 SLU cases. He stressed that no case would be "swept under the carpet" just to meet the deadline. The unit is aiming for the Dec. 31 date, but will continue investigations beyond that date whenever necessary.

Judging from the U.S. government's past accomplishments regarding Nazi war criminals, will Ryan ever achieve even one deportation? Since the SLU was created by the Justice Department in 1977, what has actually been accomplished?

According to records, only four new cases have been announced since then, in November and December, 1979, bringing the total of cases under litigation to 16 at this writing. (The other 12 cases were started before the initiation of the SLU, by a Task Force set up in 1974 and based in New York City. The SLU since its initiation, did not begin any new cases.)

The bottom line is: the United States, after more than 30 years, has not deported a Nazi war criminal for his crimes back to the country where the crimes were committed. Several years ago, however, Hemine Braunsteiner Ryan, a Queens housewife and former concentration camp supervisor, was extradited to West Germany to stand trial.

Meanwhile, every year witnesses and war criminals die. In some cases, OSI investigations have proven the subjects deceased. The age range of the alleged Nazi war criminals under investigation is from 60 to 80, with the majority in their 60s. Every day, "things are moving slowly to a biological solution," in the words of Simon Wiesenthal. "Unless justice for Nazi war criminals is swift, it may, in some cases, be superseded by biology."

"In the long run," Ryan said, "the only way to judge the (OSI) operation will be by results." He sees no "sunset on the office" in the near future, and believes the government is committed to pursuing the issue as long as there are Nazi war criminals living here. He is convinced that some Nazi war criminals will eventually be deported. And when he achieves the first deportation of a Nazi war criminal, he said he will have little time for celebration. He'll be too busy working on the deportation of the next one.

NEW YORK (JTA)—Twenty-five Senators sent a letter Monday to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on behalf of Igor Guberman, who was arrested in August 1979 on charges of dealing with stolen icons. The 44-year-old Jewish activist, journalist and author of popular science books, is expected to go on trial this week. The Senators urged that Guberman be released from prison and be allowed, along with his family, to emigrate from the USSR.