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**SUPREME COURT IN 7-2 DECISION
RULES THAT FEDERENKO IS NO
LONGER A U.S. CITIZEN HE NOW
FACES DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS**
Ruling Establishes Precedent For Future Cases
By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (JTA) -- The U.S. Supreme Court in a 7-2 decision today ruled that a former Ukrainian guard at the Treblinka concentration camp in Poland during World War II had violated U.S. law in his application for United States citizenship almost 11 years ago and he is no longer a U.S. citizen.

As a result of the decision in the first case of an alleged Nazi war criminal ever aired before the Supreme Court, Feodor Federenko, 73, of Miami, Fla., faces deportation proceedings. There was no immediate indication when the proceedings will begin or to where he would be deported.

The case before the court was unusual in various aspects. It was the only case argued before the nation's highest tribunal by Benjamin Civiletti in his capacity as Attorney General. It also established precedents that would affect future cases dealing with "material representation" of facts by would-be citizens.

The 27-page majority decision was written by Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall and it was joined by Justices William Brennan, Potter Stewart, Lewis Powell, and William Rehnquist. Chief Justice Warren Burger concurred in the majority opinion and Justice Harry Blackmun approved in a concurring opinion. Dissenting from the opinion were Associate Justices Byron White and John Stevens who each gave separate opinions.

Court Decision Hailed

Former Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D. NY), who was chairperson of the House Judiciary Subcommittee that urged the prosecution of Federenko by the U. S. Department of Justice, hailed the court's decision. "It is a great triumph, a landmark decision," she told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. "It will be terribly important in allowing the prosecution against the remainder of the alleged Nazi war criminals in our country."

Holtzman, who is now a visiting professor at the Graduate School of Public Administration at New York University, said that the decision shows "that if this effort had started long ago -- or even in response to my concern in 1974 -- we would be much further along than we are now in these matters."

Rep. Hamilton Fish (R. NY), also a member of the Judiciary Committee, told the JTA that the court decision "certainly makes the burden easier for our government with the 17 cases that our government has already on trial and the some 260 cases under investigation."

Federenko, born in the Ukraine in 1907, was an armed guard at Treblinka at which it was estimated some 800,000 Jews and others were killed. He was charged by the U.S. government with participating in the beating and shooting of Jewish prisoners while at the camp from 1942-43. Federenko came to the U.S. in 1949 under the Displaced

Persons Act and applied for citizenship in 1970 in New Haven, Conn.

Background Of Previous Hearings

In proceedings filed against Federenko in August, 1977, in the U.S. District Court in Miami, he was accused of having concealed in his application for citizenship that he was an armed guard at Treblinka and engaged allegedly in atrocities against prisoners. The district court ruled, however, that his service at Treblinka was "involuntary" and that the U. S. government had not proven that he had committed war crimes. Even if he had concealed the facts, the court held, Federenko's age and his good record since coming to the U. S. constituted equitable conditions that should allow him to retain his citizenship.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, however, decided on June 28, 1979 that the evidence was material and in reversing the lower court opinion held that the court in Miami had no power to rule that he could remain in the U.S.

The arguments before the Supreme Court were given last Oct. 15. Two particularly "critical points" stemming from the Supreme Court's decision, sources close to the case told the JTA, is that it determines the factors of "material representation" in denaturalization proceedings and that a trial court does not have discretion to set aside material facts and consider other factors as mitigating the circumstances of violation of law relating to applications for citizenship.

DRUZE SHEIKH SWORN IN AS MK IN A 'SECRET' AND GUARDED CEREMONY

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Jan. 21 (JTA) -- A Druze Sheikh, Jaber Muadi, was inducted into the Knesset yesterday in a brief unannounced swearing-in ceremony protected by heavily armed guards because of threats against his life. Muadi replaced the late Sheikh Haimad Abu Rabia, the only Bedouin MK, who was murdered outside his Jerusalem hotel last week. Like Abu Rabia, he represents the United Arab List, a one-seat Knesset faction affiliated with the Labor Party, and has served as an MK in the past.

Elaborate precautions were taken because of the Bedouin tradition of blood feuds. Some circles believe Abu Rabia was slain because of a dispute between Bedouins and Druze over the seat he occupied. But Muadi claimed that dozens of Bedouin elders had urged him not to bow to threats and to take his rightful place in the Knesset. "I fear no man, only God," he told reporters after he took the oath of office.

The swearing in of Muadi took the House by surprise inasmuch as there was no prior announcement. The debate over an election date was in full swing when Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Berman interrupted the proceedings and invited Muadi to the rostrum. He had arrived only minutes before in a 10-car convoy escorted by soldiers in jeeps. Muadi is the third Druze in the present Knesset -- the others belong to Likud and the Alva faction -- but there is no Bedouin.

Meanwhile, the police are holding three brothers in connection with the murder of Abu Rabia.

Their names and other information has been withheld by court order. Two other suspects were released from custody yesterday. Six arrests were made within hours of the killing. The suspects initially were identified as Druze.

BRONFMAN HAS SOME BLUNT WORDS ABOUT ISRAEL-DIASPORA RELATIONS

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Jan. 21 (JTA) — Edgar Bronfman, the newly elected president of the World Jewish Congress, spoke bluntly of Israel-diaspora relations in his acceptance speech at the WJC's seventh plenary session here this week. He said that most diaspora Jews will not immigrate to Israel and should not be made to feel guilty for that reason, and that diaspora Jews should not be expected to support Israel blindly on every issue.

The 51 year-old Canadian-born industrialist who heads the Seagram Liquor Corp. succeeded Philip Klutznick of Chicago as president of the WJC. He was acting president during the past year while Klutznick served as Secretary of Commerce in the Carter Administration and will now serve a full three-year term as president.

Bronfman disclosed that the WJC has established an International Advisory Committee of businessmen, academicians and statesmen "one of whose first priorities is the furtherance of investment in Israel." Its European branch is headed by Baron Guy de Rothschild of Paris, the Israeli branch by Raphael Recanat and the South American branch by Adolfo Bloch.

Urges New Kind of Aliya

The WJC president urged "a new kind of aliyah — investments from the diaspora to help create a more economically viable and attractive Israel." "The strengthening of Israel is clearly the first item on our agenda for the coming decades. For all Jews to lead tranquil and meaningful lives, a secure Israel at peace with her neighbors is essential," Bronfman declared.

However, he suggested "new perceptions" to improve Israel-diaspora ties. "First, the Israelis must understand that for the most part those Jews who live in the diaspora will not make aliyah. Those who do not should neither feel guilty nor be made to feel guilty," he said. "Second, the Jews of diaspora should not be expected blindly to support the government of Israel in every single matter. Automatic, rigid adherence to every position of the Israeli government can be ineffective in influencing our own governments outside of Israel," Bronfman declared.

He added, "Israel is not the only item, nor should it be, on the agenda of diaspora Jewry. Jews should be concerned with the affairs, the economics, the moral and political climate of the countries in which they live."

Situation of Soviet Jewry

Discussing the situation of Soviet Jewry, Bronfman said the Jews of the free world have two objectives. "The first priority is to try to get all the Jews out who want to leave, offering Israel as a place where they can come if they so choose. Secondly, for those who want to remain in the Soviet Union we must work to see that they can lead lives as Jews with as much dignity as the confines of the Soviet system will allow."

Bronfman urged "getting the facts straight" on worldwide outbreaks of anti-Semitism. "We

must recognize that there is an alarming increase in world-wide violence and lawlessness ... Jews are not the leading victims, but they, too, are victims," he said. He stressed that Jewish education should be a "major WJC priority" and proposed close cooperation with the World Zionist Organization "to see to it that each Jewish child gets a Jewish education."

\$2.1 MILLION IN PLEDGES TO THE 1981 UJA-FEDERATION CAMPAIGN RAISED IN 'SUPER SUNDAY' TELETHON

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (JTA) — Some 21,000 New Yorkers, contributing an average of about \$100 each, answered the Jan. 18 "Super Sunday" calls of more than 2,000 volunteer telephone solicitors with \$2.1 million in pledges to the 1981 United Jewish Appeal-Federation Campaign in support of humanitarian agencies aiding nearly four million people in Israel, elsewhere overseas and here in the metropolitan area.

This was announced by "Super Sunday" chairpersons Daniel Andron and Linda Feinstein on the basis of a nearly complete tabulation of the results of the 12-hour marathon of calls from seven telephone centers to Jewish households in New York City, Westchester and Long Island.

The raising of \$2.1 million in one day in mid-January from people who would not normally give until later in the year was seen by the chairpersons as an encouraging first step in an effort to speed the flow of dollars to UJA and Federation agencies before their purchasing power is eroded by continuing inflation.

The "Super Sunday" volunteer who, in a drawing conducted at the close of the day's activities, won a pair of tickets and a trip to New Orleans for next Sunday's super bowl football game, is Gladys Goldstein of New Rochelle, N.Y.

ISRAEL TO INTRODUCE FIRST ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (JTA) — Israel's first electronic telephone exchange will be brought into operation next week but subscribers in Kfar Saba near Tel Aviv who have been waiting years for installation of a phone have been told they may prefer to wait another year as the new exchange may develop trouble during its first months of operation.

A second and larger exchange will start operating at the end of next year, and by 1985 no more conventional mechanical exchanges will be installed. The new exchanges, similar to those introduced in the U.S. three years ago, are a local adaptation of a basic model purchased in Canada.

The electronic exchanges not only provide customers with a detailed bill of interurban and international direct-dialed calls as well as local calls, they also enable the caller to electronically direct his phone where calls may be re-routed to follow him on his daily rounds.

TEL AVIV (JTA) — The Defense Ministry has informed the Israel Manufacturers Association that it will be forced to switch orders for goods previously made locally to foreign suppliers, against payment in dollars, owing to a shortage of local currency because of defense budget cuts. A ministry decision to order about \$1 million worth of a special barbed wire needed for new airfield construction in the Negev from an American company was cancelled recently following the intervention of Commerce and Industry Minister Gideon Patt. If the order had been placed abroad, some 400 workers at a factory in the development town of Kiryat Gat would have been made idle.

FOCUS ON ISSUES**CHANGE SEEN IN U.S. STANCE IN UN UNDER THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION**

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 21 (JTA) -- While no major changes in U. S. policy toward Israel at the United Nations are expected as a result of the change of Administrations in Washington, diplomatic sources here predict nonetheless that the Reagan Administration will bring a change of style in its dealings with the world organization that will be favorable to Israel.

According to these sources, in the last four years there was a gap between Washington's pronouncements concerning Israel and the U. S. pronouncements at the UN. During those four years, the sources noted, U.S. representatives at the UN courted the Third World countries and as a result, toned down their pronouncements of U. S. support for Israel. This gap, in the view of the diplomatic sources, will now be closed.

The forthcoming change in U. S. dealings with the Third World was clearly expressed by the new American Ambassador-designate to the UN, Jeane Kirkpatrick in her now famous Commentary article of November, 1979 in which she stated that "A position of continuous self-abasement and apology vis-a-vis the Third World is neither morally necessary nor politically appropriate."

New Envoy's View Of Her Role

Kirkpatrick's two predecessors, Ambassadors Donald McHenry and Andrew Young, were known for their courting of the Third World at the UN which many times operated to the disadvantage of Israel. The new American envoy has already declared that she doesn't see her role at the UN as a mold of foreign policy.

"I have a very strict constructionist view of an Ambassador," the former Georgetown University professor said in a recent interview. "The job of UN Ambassador is to represent the policy of his/her government without qualification or ambiguity, to do it as persuasively as possible. I do not expect to be making policy in New York. The Reagan Administration and the Haig State Department make policy."

She added, however, that she hoped "to have some input through the Cabinet" on U.S. policy at the UN.

Israelis Are Hopeful

Israeli diplomats here expressed the hope and belief today that the traditional friendship and cooperation between Israel and the U.S. at the UN will continue. Yehuda Blum, Israel's Ambassador to the UN, in an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, said that his country "noted with satisfaction" the views President Reagan stated during the election campaign.

In that connection, Blum mentioned Reagan's characterization of the Palestine Liberation Organization as a terrorist organization and his reference to the legality of Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

"We are also pleased with his pronouncements concerning Jerusalem," Blum said, adding: "We are confident that these statements will reflect the attitude of the new Administration and that it will also be articulated by the new U.S. Ambassador to the UN."

Kirkpatrick, herself, is known for her staunch support of Israel and has expressed it in many

statements. According to political observers here, Kirkpatrick will bring to the UN a more pragmatic U. S. policy. The observers said that although the Reagan Administration is expected to put less emphasis than the Carter Administration on the UN in dealing with international problems and their solution, the U.S. nevertheless will be more involved with developments here and will not let anti-American forces gain ground.

BEGIN: THANK GOD THEY ARE FREE

JERUSALEM, Jan. 21 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin today sent his heartiest congratulations and best wishes to the American people at the release of the 52 Americans who were held hostage for 444 days in Iran. He declared: "It was a tragedy which lasted for nearly 15 months. It was not only a problem for the American people, but indeed for all of us who believe in international law, the sacredness of diplomatic immunity, in human rights and liberty. All of us were with the American people during the days and nights of their pain and worry, and now, thank God, they are again free men."

BEGIN: READY TO MEET REAGAN, SADAT

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Jan. 21 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin declared today he was ready to meet with President Reagan or attend a tripartite summit with Reagan and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt despite the Israeli election campaign. In what some observers saw as a deliberate signal to Reagan, Begin said, "To me the elections won't be any obstacle."

Both the Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in separate appearances before a visiting group of Egyptian parliamentarians, stressed Israel's readiness to resume the autonomy negotiations at any moment. The talks have been long dormant, continuing only at the level of "experts" with the ministerial sessions in abeyance.

Begin told the Egyptians he "did not want to go into the reasons for" the past frequent interruptions of the talks, and Shamir said he was confident a "compromise" agreement could be reached before the end of 1981. Both Israeli leaders said the upcoming elections need not in any way interfere with progress in the talks. "The elections are irrelevant," Shamir said.

Israeli officials were plainly pleased at the warm, though frank, atmosphere that prevailed at the Egyptians' sessions with Begin and Shamir. There was a free-flowing give-and-take, series of sessions, with the guests adopting what Israeli officials felt was a moderate tone in their criticism of Israel's position on the autonomy talks.

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- Four Palestinian terrorists were sentenced Wednesday to life imprisonment by a military court in Gaza. They had been convicted of committing acts of terrorism resulting in the deaths of two Israelis and the wounding of others when they tossed grenades at Israeli vehicles driving through the Gaza Strip last January and February. The four were identified as Riad Hilas, Sufian al-Haddad and Muamir Musallam, all 21-years-old, and Faiz Fadaweh, 29.

WASHINGTON (JTA) -- The Senate Wednesday confirmed Alexander Haig as Secretary of State by a vote of 93-6.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES WHITHER THE PEACE NOW MOVEMENT?

By Uzi Benziman

JERUSALEM, Jan. 21 (JTA) — The Peace Now movement, which came into being during 1978 with the specific purpose of pressuring the Begin government to make concessions to Egypt during the peace negotiations, seems today in a state of confusion as to its future.

The movement, which succeeded in turning out more than 100,000 people at its mass demonstration in Tel Aviv on the eve of the Camp David conference — a massive figure in Israeli terms — failed to convene more than 1000 or so several weeks ago when it organized a "protest march" against what it termed the government's "obstinate positions" in the autonomy talks.

This limited response seemed to reflect what many observers feel is Peace Now's loss of popularity and support among wide circles of the Israeli public. Something in the public image of the movement has been tarnished: the Peace Now activists are now seen as semi-professional politicians rather than as enthusiastic idealists — as they were considered two years ago.

In a number of interviews, the Peace Now leaders recently exposed something of the movement's confusion. They admitted that the movement is searching for a path, trying to crystallize a consensus among its leaders with regard to its future. Part of the leading group wants to convert the movement into a political party, others strongly object to this idea.

Some observers feel that Peace Now in fact accomplished its task two years ago — but its young leaders refuse to realize that their role in Israeli public life has ended.

Background of Peace Now Movement

Peace Now was established as a direct result of a letter sent by 320 army reserve officers to Premier Menachem Begin in March 1978. On the same day Ezer Weizman, then Minister of Defense, threatened to resign if Begin did not stop a would-be settlement operation at one of the "heart-of-Samaria" sites.

The letter, signed by outstanding and unquestionably patriotic army officers — some of them had won military decorations — warned the Premier that if he continued to prefer the idea of "Greater Israel" achieving peace with Egypt, these officers might no longer be able to identify with the country's policy.

Though far-reaching (in some peoples eyes too far-reaching); this was an obviously honest and sincere appeal stemming from an authentic feeling of frustration that the chance of peace with Egypt might be missed due to the government's policy. The genuineness and the honesty of the officers' letter were the key to their tremendous political success. Four months after the visit of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to Jerusalem, the officers' letter seemed to reflect the basic feelings of most Israelis.

The consequence was that the 320 reserve officers evolved into a political grass roots group which rapidly accumulated public power and financial resources.

Had Wide Spread Support

After establishing the Peace Now movement, the officers gained the support of several well-known Israeli politicians, such as Abba Eban, Haim Barlev, and the late Yigal Allon, and the sympathy of 350 leading intellectuals, among

them Professors Arye Evoretzky, Gershom Shalom, Dan Patenkin, and Jacob Talmon who died June 17, 1979 at the age of 64. The movement was supported, too, by many Jewish intellectuals and some communal leaders, in the U.S. and Europe.

The government could not ignore either the public power of the Peace Now movement nor their basic political argument — that Israel must do everything, without endangering its national security, to bring to a successful conclusion the peace negotiations with Egypt.

By publishing pamphlets and press releases, by commenting on each of the government's arguments, by organizing expressions of public protest against the official policy, the Peace Now movement became a major political factor that the government was compelled to take into consideration.

The Camp David summit took place against the backdrop of the huge Peace Now demonstration in Tel Aviv. Begin's concessions at Camp David were to some extent a direct result of the public atmosphere created in Israel by the 100,000 demonstrators.

Influence Begins to Wane

Ever since then, the influence of Peace Now began to wane. The movement's leaders have staged several subsequent demonstrations against various aspects of the government's policy but were never able to repeat their previous success.

Gradually, the public attitude towards them shifted. They began to be seen as nuisances rather than as public personalities whose views deserved attention. The main reason is the widespread feeling that the Peace Now leaders themselves do not represent a clear and agreed position on the key issues.

Peace Now has never stated officially and explicitly what its concept is regarding the future of the West Bank and the Palestinian people. Does the movement support the idea of a separate Palestinian state, or does it favor the Labor Party doctrine of territorial compromise with Jordan?

Lack Of Clarity

Instead of representing clear and crystallized positions, the Peace Now leaders choose some vague terms to define their ideological approach towards the future of Judea and Samaria and the status of the Palestinians.

This vague terminology is not accidental. It stems from the fact that the leaders of the movement have differences of opinions among themselves concerning these complicated issues.

The result of this ambiguity and confusion is a weak and unconvincing movement. The Peace Now apparatus still reacts from time to time to various political events. Its leaders publicly air their internal differences, and they are no longer able to woo significant public support for their sporadic acts of protests. Too often the Peace Now young leaders remind one of actors who missed their cue to leave the stage.

TEL AVIV (JTA) — Over 300,000 Israelis over the age of 18, about 15 percent of the total in that age group, suffer from high blood pressure, and some 50,000 are now enrolled in 200 clinics, taking part in what is described as one of the foremost programs for the systematic detection and treatment of high blood pressure in the Western World. Dr. Donald Silverberg, head of the Kupat Holim hypertension department which is operating the program, said he knew of no other Western country, including Britain with its national health service, which had embarked on such a plan. He said only the Soviet Union had one somewhat similar.