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REAGAN AND SADAT PLAN TO WORK TOGETHER FOR PEACE IN THE MIDEAST

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (JTA) -- President Reagan welcomed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to the White House this morning in the first meeting between the two leaders. Both Presidents stressed the friendship between the two countries and pledged to work together for peace in the Middle East and the world.

Reagan told Sadat that although Presidents had changed in the United States since Sadat's last visit here, "we have not altered our commitment to peace or desire to build upon the achievements of Camp David."

Sadat said it was "crucial" in the present situation of violence in the world, as evidenced by recent events in the Middle East, to work for a "comprehensive peace in the Middle East." Neither President mentioned specific subjects and Sadat did not refer to the Palestinians in his remarks, though he said yesterday in London this would be a major topic in his talks with Reagan.

The official welcoming ceremony under a broiling sun on the south lawn of the White House included all the pomp and trimmings of military bands and drill teams. Sadat was even treated to a marching fife and drum corps dressed in the Revolutionary War uniforms. During the ceremony, Egyptians in the audience shouted in Arabic "Long Live Sadat, Long Live Reagan."

Calls Egypt 'Friend And Partner'

Reagan, praising Sadat for his "foresight and leadership," said Egypt was a "friend and partner" of the United States and that the "thrust and bonds of unity grow stronger each day." He said that Sadat had "opened the eyes of the world for new opportunities for peace" and had "shown the way" where others had only continued the hatreds of the past.

Reagan called Sadat one of the "Twentieth Century's most courageous peace-makers" and said he had taken the first step toward peace and the United States and Egypt will now "walk that road together and we will not be deterred from reaching our destination."

Sadat, in his response, said that the "dialogue" which the two leaders will be holding today and tomorrow is aimed at strengthening the search for peace. He said that Reagan has achieved much for this in the last few months and expressed the hope that even more will be accomplished in the months and years ahead.

Sadat called the United States "a full partner" in the search for peace in the Middle East. He added that beyond the Mideast, there is need for peace and stability in Africa and the Third World and a "global balance that does not leave small nations" at the "mercy" of pressure from larger nations. Again calling the United States "a reliable friend," Sadat declared: "Together, Mr. President, we shall overcome." (See related Reagan-Sadat story on Pg. 3)

BEGIN CALLS FOR DEFENSE TREATY WITH U.S. AND FOR NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIETS

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Aug. 5 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin, in what observers regarded as a major policy development, called today for a defense treaty with the United States and for "normalization of relations" with the Soviet Union. He stressed that, in both situations, the initiative must come from the superpowers.

The Premier made his proposals during the address to the Knesset in which he presented his new Cabinet. Begin devoted most of his speech to party polemics, setting the tone for a rancorous debate.

Labor opposition leader Shimon Peres, who followed Begin to the rostrum, accused the Premier of engaging in "incitement" and charged this was the first time a Premier had used a Cabinet presentation address for such a partisan purpose.

Recalling that President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig had described Israel as "a friend and ally" and as an "important bulwark against Soviet expansionism," Begin said he had told United States leaders in the past and was now reiterating publicly that if the United States proposed a formal defense agreement with Israel, he would recommend that the Cabinet accept it.

Begin added that often unwritten alliances are as effective -- and often more effective -- than formal pacts, citing the British-French "entente cordiale" at the beginning of this century as one salient example.

Hopes For F-16s Deliveries

He expressed the hope, concerning the Reagan Administration's suspension of deliveries of F-16 fighter planes, that the planes would be sent "very soon." He held out the prospect of a "tough" public campaign by Israel against Reagan Administration plans to sell AWACS reconnaissance planes and enhancement equipment for F-15 planes purchased by Saudi Arabia.

Begin said there was "hope" that relations with France would improve under President Francois Mitterrand, whom he described as a man of "goodwill towards our country and our people." He said Israel had "always admired France, ever since the days of the French Revolution."

Levy Refuses Housing Ministry

Reading the list of his Cabinet Ministers, Begin revealed that, in contrast to earlier reports, David Levy had refused to continue as Housing Minister because Begin, without asking him, stripped Levy of his other portfolio, Absorption, which was given to Aharon Abu Hatzeira, head of Tami.

Begin said he would hold the Housing portfolio temporarily in the hope that Levy would change his mind and agree to serve. Begin said he had "joined with the pleas" of other Likud party members to Levy to reconsider.

Levy spoke with deep emotion about his rise from a building laborer to Housing Minister. He said he was sorry to be leaving "because of circumstances" over

which "there is no control." Begin arose and hugged him.

Begin plans to take an immediate week-long holiday. His deputy, Simcha Ehrlich, will be chairman of the first full session of the new Cabinet next week.

Will Continue Surveillance Flights

The Premier, in his Knesset address, said Israel wants the current quiet in the north to continue and would not do anything to disturb it. But, he said, Israel had explicitly agreed with the United States that Israel would continue surveillance flights over Lebanon and that any attempt to interfere with those flights would be repelled by force.

He said the Reagan Administration had signalled "a number of favorable changes" vis-a-vis Israel. He said President Reagan himself had repeatedly said Israel's settlements in the administered areas were "not illegal, and two negatives, by any laws of language, make a positive. Therefore, the highest authority in the United States is saying that our settlements are legal -- as we ourselves have always said."

It was at this point that Begin raised the suggestion for an alliance with the United States.

Basis For Resuming Dialogue With USSR

In calling for normalization with the Soviet Union in spite of "deep political differences," he said the initiative must come from the USSR which severed relations with Israel in 1967. He said that if the Soviets did raise the issue, Israel's response would be to demand the release of all prisoners of Zion -- Russian Jews jailed for seeking to emigrate to Israel -- and the free emigration of all Russian Jews who wished it. Then, he said, there could be "relations of dialogue" between the USSR and Israel.

Peres Raps Concessions To Religious Parties

Peres launched a sharp attack on the coalition agreement with the religious parties, citing specifically the increased budgets for yeshivas and other religious institutions. He declared that the coalition partners "talked about religious budgets but not about the nation's defense, not about the dearth of aliya, not about yerida, not about neshira."

He predicted that the "broadening" of military service exemptions, made as a concession to Aguda Israel, would be "a blow to national morale." This was a reference to an agreement under which yeshiva teachers, not just students, are exempt from duty in the military reserves, and the "baalei teshuva" (young men who become religious), who are exempt from military duty from 12 to 18 months to give them the opportunity to learn about traditional Judaism.

TERRORIST WHO MASTERMINDED MUNICH MASSACRE IN WHICH 11 ISRAELI ATHLETES DIED IS WOUNDED IN WARSAW

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Aug. 5 (JTA) -- Palestine Liberation Organization leader Abu Daoud, the man believed to have masterminded the 1972 Munich massacre in which 11 Israeli athletes lost their lives, was seriously wounded last Saturday in Warsaw.

Daoud was shot by an unidentified gunman five times, with bullets entering his head, chest and stomach. Polish authorities contacted by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency said his condition is "highly critical."

Daoud was reportedly shot while he sat by himself in the cafeteria of the Intercontinental Hotel. According to Polish news sources, a man who sat at an adjacent table walked past the Fatah leader, fired six bullets and calmly walked out where he was picked up by a waiting car. One of the bullets missed its mark and wounded a Polish woman who was sitting at another table.

Polish police set up road barriers but failed to locate the car which, according to the hotel porters, was of a current Polish make.

'Israeli Agent' Blamed For Shooting

While the incident took place Saturday it was only revealed today by the PLO representative in Poland. He said that Daoud's chances of survival are still "very slim." The Palestinian representative blamed "an Israeli agent" for the attack.

The incident is the first of its kind reported from an East European capital and the Polish security services reportedly have taken utmost measures to try and identify the gunman and his possible accomplices. A Palestinian delegation is due to arrive in Warsaw tonight to help the Polish authorities with their investigation. The PLO representative said Daoud was in transit in the Polish capital but other sources said he had booked a room at the Intercontinental for five days.

Daoud, who is reportedly the number three man in the PLO and the main leader of the Fatah branch, is generally credited with having planned and carried out the Munich attack. He was arrested in France in January 1977 when police discovered him hiding under a false name in a Paris hotel.

He claimed at the time that the French government knew his real identity and had granted him permission to enter France to attend the funeral of a murdered PLO representative. In spite of Israel's protests and West Germany's extradition request he was freed and expelled four days later. The incident provoked a major crisis in Franco-Israeli relations.

REAGAN URGES CONGRESS TO APPROVE PROPOSAL TO SELL AWACS TO SAUDIS

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (JTA) -- President Reagan has made a strong pitch for Congress to approve the proposal to sell AWACS reconnaissance planes and enhancement equipment for F-15 jets to Saudi Arabia.

In a letter to leaders of the House and Senate, Reagan urged members of Congress, as they prepared to go on their summer recess, not to "prejudge" the proposed sale which is expected to be submitted to Congress after Labor Day.

"I am aware that information from a variety of sources has been circulating on Capitol Hill regarding the sale and that many members have been under some pressure to take an early position against it," the letter dated yesterday said. "I hope that no one will prejudge our proposal before it is presented."

The letter was sent to Senate majority leader Howard Baker (R. Tenn.), Senate minority leader Robert Byrd (D. W.V.), House Speaker Thomas O'Neil (D. Mass.) and House minority leader Robert Michel (R. Ill.). White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes said Reagan sent the letter "to reaffirm" his intention to "proceed with the AWACS" sale. He denied that there was any connection with the visit today of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

"I am convinced that providing Saudi Arabia with this equipment will improve the security of our friends, strengthen our own posture in the region and make it clear to local governments and to the Soviet leader-

ship that the United States is determined to assist in preserving security and stability in southwest Asia," Regan said.

Regan noted that the Administration had not submitted the package up to now because of the "priority" the Administration has placed on its economic program and "the necessity of working out a set of understandings with the Saudi leadership which will ensure that the equipment provided will be employed to our mutual benefit and that the United States technology and systems will be fully protected."

SADAT OFFERS ELEMENTS OF SCENARIO FOR ADVANCING MIDEAST PEACE PROCESS

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (JTA) -- Egyptian President Anwar Sadat began outlining the "elements of a scenario" for advancing the Camp David peace process during his nearly two hours of talks with President Reagan at the White House today, a senior Administration official said.

The official said Sadat is expected to expand on his proposals at separate meetings with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Vice President George Bush today and at his final meeting with Reagan tomorrow morning. A joint statement is expected to be issued after that meeting.

Sadat told Reagan that the Camp David peace process called for autonomy for the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip at the end of five years, the senior official said. He said that while Sadat said progress on autonomy was "important," he did not express a sense of urgency.

The official, however, said that Sadat seemed to imply that movement should begin by the end of the year after Reagan meets with Israeli Premier Menachem Begin in September and King Hussein of Jordan and Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia in the fall.

Must Consider Views Of Other Parties

Sadat told Reagan that he understands that movement toward a comprehensive Mideast peace must take into consideration the views of other parties and public opinion in other countries, including Israel and the United States. But Sadat stressed that there were "lots of variations, lots of options" but that the basis of success is that "the parties be on the same wavelength, particularly Egypt and the United States."

From the briefing, Reagan appeared to have listened more than he talked as Sadat outlined his proposals. This appeared to be the case, too, as Reagan escorted Sadat to his car after their talks. Sadat was talking away and Reagan was listening.

The Administration official said that Sadat repeated his remarks, made in London yesterday, that the cease-fire across the Lebanese-Israeli border achieved a new step in the peace process but that he did not specifically ask that the Palestinian Liberation Organization be brought into the talks, although he did mention that the Palestinians were to have been brought into the negotiations in the third year of the Camp David process.

The official said the two Presidents also spoke of bringing other parties into the peace process, including Jordan, Saudi Arabia and other "moderate" Arab states. Both Presidents praised Saudi Arabia's role in the Israeli-Lebanon cease-fire.

Nevertheless, Sadat later told reporters that he had urged Reagan at their first meeting today to recognize the PLO as part of a major effort to

bring about a comprehensive Mideast peace settlement. He told reporters he asked the President to drop the American promise made to Israel in 1975 not to recognize the PLO until the PLO accepted Israel's right to exist. Referring to the cease-fire which the U.S. helped to arrange, Sadat said: "Why shouldn't the United State build on this and drop the condition of the second disengagement agreement (between Egypt and Israel) which prevents the United States from contacting the PLO?"

This morning's meeting between Reagan and Sadat was actually two separate meetings. The first, which lasted 50 minutes, included Haig, Bush and National Security Advisor Richard Allen, and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, and two of his aides. The second meeting, which was confined to the Mideast peace process, included additional American and Egyptian officials, including Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

During the first meeting, Reagan stressed the concept of regional security and the major threat to the area from the Soviet Union.

Sadat Praises U.S. Help

Sadat thanked the President in the name of the people of Egypt for the help the United States has given Egypt since 1973. He noted the reopening of the Suez Canal brought badly-needed revenues to Egypt which were used to help its troubled economy. He also said that the return of the Sinai oil fields to Egypt has been of great benefit to his country.

Sadat said he was particularly "grateful" that Reagan has used the term "partner" in referring to Egypt in his welcoming address on the South Lawn of the White House. "We consider that we are in your debt," Sadat was quoted as saying. He spoke of countries wanting to "choke" Egypt and said the United States has helped Egypt to "live free."

The Administration official said that at one point maps of the Mideast were displayed and that Sadat gave Reagan a "substantial strategic briefing" of the area as seen by Egypt, particularly what Cairo views as its encirclement by adversaries. Sadat spoke of the "Vietnam complex" the official said, and Reagan replied that the United States no longer suffers from "the so-called Vietnam syndrome."

Hectic Schedule For Sadat

Sadat and Reagan will meet again tonight at a White House dinner hosted by the President and Mrs. Reagan and again tomorrow in the Oval Office. Sadat is also scheduled to meet again with Haig tomorrow, with CIA director William Casey, have a luncheon meeting with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and then meet with the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Sadat is expected to discuss economic aid to Egypt when he meets late tomorrow afternoon at Blair House with Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, and will make a direct pitch for American investment when he meets with American businessmen Friday morning at a meeting hosted by the United States-Egypt Business Council.

Sadat will hold a press conference late tomorrow afternoon, he will receive an honorary degree from Georgetown University Saturday and will appear on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" Sunday. He will fly to Plains, Georgia Sunday afternoon for a private meeting with former President Carter before he leaves for Egypt via Vienna. Sadat is also expected to meet with former President Ford in Washington.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES THE JEWS OF DENMARK

By Edith Schapiro

(Part Three Of A Three-Part Series)

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 5 (JTA) -- The country's youngest Jewish organization, established by the Chief Rabbi last year, is the Society for Danish Jewish History, which sponsored its second Nordic Congress on Judaica June 14-17. The opening setting was the Jewish Department in the Royal Library, but most of the sessions were held at the community's central address, a large, renovated home dedicated as the Community Center in 1968.

Any political turmoil in the host community seemed far removed as the historians and educators met in the spacious conference rooms, enhanced by ceremonial art, for an exchange of information and review of research. Subjects discussed ranged from Jewish antiquities to the teaching of the Holocaust.

Uri Yaari, the editor of the monthly magazine published by the official Jewish community, who is also a teacher of mathematics in a Danish public school, participated in the session on the Holocaust. He reported that a participant from Germany revealed that the subject is given the minimum of exposure in schools there -- one lesson on the period for every 10 or more on Bismark. Yet the interest of young Germans in the Holocaust is strong, and growing stronger, according to the report.

How the Danes, from royalty on down, acted to save Danish Jews from the Holocaust is a well known story. With their help, all but about 500 escaped to Sweden. The "happy homecoming" of Danish Jews in 1945 is noted in a brief historical listing in a pamphlet about the Synagogue, along with the notation that in 1953 King Frederik IX and Queen Ingrid attended a special Thanksgiving Service on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of "the miraculous escape."

Synagogue's 150th Anniversary In 1983

In 1983 the community will mark the 150th anniversary of the consecration of its large synagogue. Located in the heart of old Copenhagen, near to the church in which its Torah scrolls were safely stored during the German occupation, the building was "completely restored in 1961, thanks to the support of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany."

A brick structure of simple lines and angular portals, the synagogue has a magnificent sanctuary -- pillared, high-ceilinged, with a frieze at the top of gold and deep Copen blue. Rows and rows of pews of dark wood, on which are scattered the personal cushions of those who regularly occupy those "seats," lead forward to an area of shorter pews, at the center of which is the large, raised reading table.

The Ark reaches up to the second story (on three sides of which are the tiered seats for women) and is topped by a sculpture of the tablets -- all with the clean, symmetrical lines typical of Danish design.

Services, while distinctly traditional in the sequence of prayers and the universal Judaic melodies, have a Danish touch in the formal attire of the chief participants, a continuing custom echoing the royal days of yore.

The magnificent voice of the Cantor, Ralph Levitan, leads in the song of welcome to the Sabbath Queen, and a lusty choir of male

voices punctuates the air with the refrain of "L'cho Dod." (On the eve of an early summer Sabbath in the Northland, the light does not fully fade until close to midnight, services begin regularly at 8 P.M.)

A Good Land For Jews

The first Jewish House of Prayer was opened in Copenhagen nearly 300 years ago, 62 years after Jews first came under Danish rule -- by invitation of the King. Nine years after the opening of the Synagogue in 1684, the first Jewish cemetery was established. The issuance of a decree "granting all Jews civic rights and duties of Danish citizens" came in 1814.

As the late Chief Rabbi, Marcus Melchior, wrote in his memoirs, published in English under the title, "A Rabbi Remembers," being both a Jew and a Dane, he did not think of himself as having double loyalty, but rather, "double love."

For the elderly, sunning themselves in the garden of their "home" at the rear of the Synagogue (one of the two maintained by the community), Denmark has been a good land to live in as a Jew, especially for those from the more recent waves of refugees.

Quotas of refugees came from Hungary in 1956, at the time of "the revolt," and from Czechoslovakia following the Soviet invasion in 1968.

Coping With Problems

For the young -- the 300 pupils in the Jewish Day School, those in the two Talmud Torah Schools, and in the four Jewish kindergartens in Copenhagen, as well as those in the several youth groups -- their future as members of a strong Jewish community of Danes is not so secure. Assimilation at the rate of 50 percent in a community numbering at the most 8000 could have staggering results in just a generation.

"Without some infusion from abroad," Yaari said, the community will shrivel in about 50 years, "and it is hard to see where that infusion could come from now." Although Danish Jews demonstrate strongly on behalf of Soviet Jewry, they know very few released emigres will come to Denmark.

EL AL PROTESTING SABBATH DECISION

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 5 (JTA) -- The El Al works committees decided today that they would prevent all foreign airlines from entering or leaving Israel and would effectively close down Ben Gurion Airport on the Sabbath if El Al is not allowed Shabbat flights under the coalition agreement.

The El Al workers said they had not discussed their plans with the management as the Board of Directors was appointed by the government and could not be expected to defy the government order to close down.

But Board chairman Avraham Shavit was reported to be meeting Premier Menachem Begin today to protest the coalition agreement clause concerning the airline's Sabbath operations.

El Al sources say stopping Saturday flights would cost the airline some \$50 million a year in direct lost revenue from ticket sales and another \$13 million annually in services presently supplied to other airlines at Ben Gurion Airport such as ground transportation and lost luggage searches.

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TEL AVIV (JTA) -- The army denied Palestine Liberation Organization reports from Beirut Wednesday that Israeli gunboats had shelled refugee camps in southern Lebanon. The army spokesman said that Israel was "scrupulously observing" the cease-fire.