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BACKGROUND REPORT FORMER EGYPTIAN GENERAL BELIEVED TO HAVE MASTERMINDED THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT SADAT

By Maurice Samuelson (London)
and Edwin Eytan (Paris)

Oct. 7 (JTA) -- Gen. Saadeddin Mohamed Shazly, who was Chief of Staff of the Egyptian army during the Yom Kippur War, and had been an opponent of President Anwar Sadat, is reportedly the man who masterminded the assassination of the Egyptian President.

Shazly was dismissed from his army post by Sadat in December, 1973 but was later appointed Ambassador to London and to Lisbon. He formally broke with Sadat after the Egyptian President's historic trip to Jerusalem in November, 1977.

Shazly, who successfully led the Egyptian army across the Suez Canal in the Yom Kippur War, was dismissed by Sadat who accused him of having lost his nerve, failing to carry out the Egyptian leader's orders to wipe out a pocket of Israeli infiltration on the west bank of the canal on the 10th day of the war. Shazly, for his part, claimed that it was Sadat who refused to authorize an attack on the Israeli bridgehead west of the canal, thus squandering Egypt's initial military success.

Sadat Was Reportedly Jealous

Whatever the truth, Sadat was reportedly jealous of Shazly's popularity among the Egyptian army's elite commando units whom he had trained during the preceding War of Attrition and had feared that Shazly could lead a "young officers" coup against him in the confused situation following the Yom Kippur War.

Sadat therefore removed him from Egypt by posting him overseas. He was sent first as Ambassador to London, where he had been a military attache in the early 1960s. But Shazly used his London position to foment criticism of Sadat after the Sinai disengagement treaties with Israel. As a result, Sadat sent him to Lisbon, considered a diplomatic backwater.

Shazly had made his military reputation in Egypt during the Six-Day War in 1967 when he was in charge of a commando unit. Unlike most Egyptian officers in Sinai during that war, he evaded capture and, disguised as a Bedouin, succeeded in getting back to Egypt with a number of his men.

For two years after the Six-Day War, he commanded Egypt's special forces and was entrusted by President Gamal Abdel Nasser with launching a war of attrition against Israel on the Suez Canal. After another two years as commander of the Red Sea district, Sadat appointed him Chief of Staff.

Born in 1922, he studied at Cairo University and in the Soviet Union. He joined the army in 1943 and fought against Israel in its War of Independence and during the 1956 Suez campaign. During his period in London as military attache from 1961 to 1963 Shazly was the center of a furor when it was learned he had had contacts with a group of British Nazis. But this did not prevent him from being accepted in London as Ambassador a decade

later. Last night, hours after Sadat was assassinated, Shazly called on the Egyptian army to end "the policy of treason and the alliance with Zionism and imperialism" and to overthrow the regime and Sadat's successor. His call was broadcast by Libyan television which can be picked up throughout most of the Middle East.

Shazly also congratulated "the brave men who acted against the traitor (Sadat) to Egypt" and carried out the assassination. The former Chief of Staff is still very popular with the Egyptian army which credits him with having led it to "victory" in the Yom Kippur War. In Beirut, a man claiming to represent a previously unknown group, the "Independent Egyptian Liberation Organization," said this group is led by Shazly and was responsible for assassinating Sadat.

ISRAEL RESOLVED TO CONTINUE ITS PART IN THE PEACE PROCESS

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- Israel is resolved to continue its part in the peace process with Egypt, despite the assassination of President Anwar Sadat, provided there is no change in Egypt's attitude.

That position emerged at a special meeting of the Cabinet this morning, 24 hours after the Egyptian leader was gunned down by a group of men in military uniform as he watched a military parade commemorating the Yom Kippur War. At least 11 other people were killed and between 27 and 35 people wounded, according to various reports.

The Israeli position was made clear in the messages Premier Menachem Begin sent today, with Cabinet approval, to Vice President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Dr. Sufi Abu Taleb, Speaker of the National Assembly who is acting President of Egypt pending the election of a successor to Sadat.

A Sacred Trust To Fulfill

The message to Mubarak, which expressed the condolences of the people and government of Israel to the people and government of Egypt, stated, in part: "We are confident that the legacy of peace of President Sadat will live on. He said, 'No more war, let us have peace forever. This is the sacred trust we all have to fulfill ... I hope you will overcome all the difficulties on the path toward enduring the future.'"

To Abu Taleb Begin said, "We believe that the peace-loving people of Egypt will continue the efforts to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between our nations and to achieve peace in our region." The Premier also sent a personal message of condolence to Jihan Sadat, widow of the slain Egyptian President, on behalf of his wife Aliza and himself.

According to Egyptian law, the National Assembly -- Parliament -- has 60 days to elect a President. It then submits its choice to a popular referendum. The executive committee of the ruling National Democratic Party, the party headed by Sadat, announced in Cairo this morning that it would nominate Mubarak to be the next President of Egypt. Inasmuch as the party controls all but a handful of seats in the National Assembly, his election seems assured.

Mubarak is said to have been groomed by Sadat to be his successor. He was a participant in Sadat's negotiations with Israel and the United States and was in Washington only last week, as Sadat's emissary to discuss various matters with Administration officials.

While he is well known personally in the U.S. and Israel, the 53-year-old former commander of the Egyptian Air Force functioned in the shadow of the charismatic Sadat. Observers here and abroad agree that his ability to fill the political vacuum left by Sadat remains to be seen.

Therefore, Israeli government analysts will be watching developments in Cairo very closely in the days and weeks ahead for evidence that Mubarak is firmly in control and that he is firmly committed to the peace process with Israel.

To many Israeli observers, including former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and former Premier Yitzhak Rabin, the role of the U.S. is now more crucial than ever in saving the peace process. "They must do everything possible to help," Dayan said in a television interview last night. The consensus here is that the U.S. must quickly and unequivocally indicate its support for Sadat's successors and for the peace process.

Begin To Attend Sadat's Funeral

Meanwhile, the Cabinet announced this morning that Begin "will represent the State of Israel" at Sadat's funeral. The funeral will be held Saturday. Government sources said Begin decided last night to attend in person and will be quartered within walking distance so as not to violate the Sabbath.

They noted, however, that the Egyptian authorities have not yet indicated whether heads of government or any foreign dignitaries will be invited because of the security situation. The Egyptian government declared an emergency to be in effect for one year, which includes a ban on all public gatherings and parades.

HAIG SAYS PEACE PROCESS MUST CONTINUE AS MUST SALE OF AWACS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- Secretary of State Alexander Haig emphasized in a nationally televised press conference today the importance of continuing the Camp David peace process and pledged that the U.S. would not waver from its role in that process and in its support of Egypt in the aftermath of the assassination of President Anwar Sadat yesterday.

Haig also declared that the slaying of Sadat reinforced the "urgency and desirability" for Congress to approve the Reagan Administration's proposal to sell AWACS reconnaissance aircraft and other advanced military equipment to Saudi Arabia.

In an apparent allusion to arguments by opponents of the sale that the Saudi regime is unstable and could be overthrown in the manner of Shah of Iran or the violent removal of Sadat, Haig insisted that it would be "a tragic distortion" to suggest that Sadat's assassination was an example of the kind of events which occur in the Middle East.

"I don't have to tell you that President Sadat was on the radical hit list ever since the days of Camp David, and perhaps even before," Haig said. "We must take from this terrible event a fresh determination to complete his work, including the pursuit of peace in the Middle East guided by the Camp David accords."

In his opening statement, Haig said Sadat's assassination does not appear to be an attempt to seize power in Egypt. The shooting was an assassination, not a coup, he stressed, and it was carried out by "a group of fundamentalist religious fanatics" based in certain military units. Nevertheless, Haig strongly warned outside powers against any attempt to exploit the current situation in Egypt.

Haig will be a member of the American delegation attending Sadat's funeral in Cairo Saturday. He said he may stay in the Middle East after the funeral to consult with other governments about the peace process and the political situation in the region.

HOUSE UNITS VOTES 28-8 TO ADOPT RESOLUTION DISAPPROVING THE PROPOSED SALE OF AWACS TO SAUDIS

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted 28-8 today to adopt a resolution disapproving the Reagan Administration's proposed sale of AWACS reconnaissance planes and other advanced military equipment to Saudi Arabia. The resolution will go to the full House for a vote, probably next week.

Rep. Clement Zablocki of Wisconsin, the committee chairman, was one of three Democrats who voted against the resolution. The others were Reps. L.H. Fountain of North Carolina and David Bowen of Mississippi. The five Republicans who voted against the resolution were Reps. Paul Findley and Henry Hyde, both of Illinois, Joel Pritchard of Washington; Toby Roth of Wisconsin; and Robert Lagomarsino of California.

Prior to the voting, Findley and Lagomarsino urged postponement of the vote for several days so that the committee could assess events in the Middle East following the assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt yesterday. A counter-proposal by Reps. Dante Fascell (D. Fla.) and Benjamin Gilman (R.N.Y.) urged the Administration to withdraw its official letter of notification of the AWACS sale until it can assess the implications of Sadat's death. Fascell suggested a 60-day moratorium.

Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which was due to vote on a similar resolution today, postponed action after meeting with President Reagan at the White House yesterday shortly after Sadat's death was confirmed. Reagan, who has been lobbying members of Congress to support the AWACS sale, met with all Republican Senators this morning.

EFFORTS TO PREVENT GERMAN ARMS SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA

BONN, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- Dov Ben-Meir, a Labor member of the Knesset and chairman of Histadrut in Tel Aviv, has received assurances from friends of Israel in West Germany that they will do their utmost to prevent the sale of advanced weaponry by the Bonn government to Saudi Arabia. A score of trade union officials, members of the Bundestag and leaders of the governing Social Democratic Party (SPD) responded to a letter on the subject addressed to them by Ben-Meir.

Several expressed dismay that such arms deliveries were even under consideration by the government. But they could not say what the outcome will be in the current internal debate here over whether the Federal Republic should end its self-imposed ban on weapons sales to countries that are at war or are located in areas of tension. If the ban is lifted, the way would be open for the sale of sophisticated weapons systems, including the new Leopard II tanks to the Saudis.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES THE UNCERTAIN FUTURE

By Arno Herzberg

ZURICH, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- A sense of uncertainty and doubt is pervasive in Europe. There is a feeling that events are slowly, but surely, slipping out of control and that Europe is in for hard times. If the numerous surveys are correct, the public, in almost every country on the continent, is wary of the future which appears to be bleak and foreboding.

Recent events which have shaken Europe have sent tremors through Zurich which is in the heart of Europe. Aside from local riots by restless youths, and even terrorist bombings here, Zurich and other cities and placid Alpine villages are keenly aware of the events elsewhere in Europe that border close to anarchy: riots, terrorist bombings, social unrest and political tensions and ethnic strife from Amsterdam to Liverpool, from West Berlin to Hamburg, from Rome to Bologna, from Paris to Ankara, from Vienna to Athens.

Out of the welter of these developments is a growing concern over the safety and future of Jewish communities in many of these cities. In the past year Jewish and Israeli lives and properties have been targeted by terrorists, as at the Copernic synagogue in Paris, the El Al office in Rome, the synagogue in Vienna, the Israel Consulate in Athens and the Israel Embassy in Vienna. But terrorism has also struck the general public as well.

Jews Always The First Victims

If it were not so tragic, Jews could point to the fact that the general public in Europe is now reaping the harvest of terrorism against Israel. The fact is that it was Israel and the Jewish people that were the first to experience acts of terrorism, bombings, kidnappings and murder by "freedom fighters" financed by Arab petrodollars. Year after year the Western world kept quiet, paid ransom and opened prison doors through which terrorists escaped their just punishments and then regrouped and rearmed themselves to continue their wanton acts.

The peace-loving and unconcerned spectators of the "game of death" that took so many Israeli and Jewish lives have now become victims of the same criminals who envelop their bullets and bombs in politically deceptive phrases as "freedom fighters" even as the freedom of innocent people is blown apart. The terrorists, regardless of the names they give to their organizations, were taught by the Palestine Liberation Organization how to kill, how to terrorize, how to cover murder with the mantle of patriotism and how to issue the cry for "justice" as a justification for indiscriminate killing.

European politicians are at a loss as to how to cope with these nefarious developments. They do not know how to meet the threat to the basic freedom of their citizenry. If a politician seeks to apply the full resources of the state against terrorism, he is attacked by the appeasers.

Arafat and Hitler

Appeasement has become fashionable once again, as it was in the 1930s. The consequences will be the same: surrender is organized murder. Nobody could appease Hitler and nobody can appease the PLO. In the 1930s there were many who counselled that Hitler was not really that bad, just the people around him. Today, there are those who

counsel that Yasir Arafat is not that bad, just the people around him. But this is wrong in theory and tragic in practice.

Terrorism has no redeeming features; terrorism is not a momentary diversion or deviation in the lives of terrorists; it is a lifelong disease. They live by the bomb and die by the bomb. Their ideology does not lead to freedom but to death. No one who moves in their circle is free from the taint of destruction.

Even Arafat's Jewish friend, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria, had to face that when terrorists threatened his life. Arafat's cohorts smuggled weapons into Austria, intent on killing President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and at the same time announced that Kreisky, too, was dispensable. The PLO's role in this dual threat was so apparent -- despite efforts by Kreisky and others to blame "extremists" -- that the PLO representative to Austria was sent packing by the Minister of Interior.

Nevertheless, there are persistent attempts to make the PLO respectable in the councils of European governments. Friends of Israel are also pressured to view Arafat as reasonable and rational and to accord him or his emissaries all due respect when they pay calls on officials. Invariably, European journalists write gingerly about Arafat and company and the headlines in newspapers are sensitively phrased.

And all the while, the terrorists and their Arab financial backers enjoy the civility of the countries whose democratic laws protect their rights -- as long, of course, as they aren't caught in any subversive act -- but whose own national laws and rights are constantly in danger of being undermined by these very same elements.

There are Arabs in all the Western European countries, not just workers but the oil-wealthy sheikhs and potentates who shop in the finest stores and reside in the most expensive hotels and ingratiate themselves with the local citizenry by indulging in wild spending sprees. They can afford it. For them, the price is always right. But their mere presence and behavior symbolizes the sell-out which is taking place in Europe.

Arab Wealth

There is no way of knowing how much Arab money is hidden away in the bank vaults of Switzerland. But it is known, albeit in general and abstract terms, that while Europe is groping for an answer to Arab terrorism and trying to calculate the cost in terms of loss of lives and property, a transfer of riches is taking place that can hardly be comprehended by anyone who is not a student of international economics.

Once in a while, however, there is a glimpse of the extent of the transfer of riches from the oil sheikhdom to the bank vaults of Europe and its economic and political implications. Recently, the International Herald Tribune did an article about a Saudi Arabian businessman by the name of Suliman Olayan.

He has amassed such a fortune, the article noted, that he and the business interests he controls own one percent of Chase Manhattan; 7.6 percent of First Chicago, the holding company for America's ninth largest bank; 13 percent of a major New York financial institution; and about one percent in each of six other American banks. He has, in addition, undisclosed investments in real estate, railroads, utilities and other enterprises.

These are the riches of one man. How many others, Arab governments and individuals, own shares in American banks and industries is largely unknown. A federal law makes it mandatory to disclose investments only if they exceed five percent of a company. It is obvious that such a law is inadequate in preventing a wholesale takeover of entire industries and banks by foreign interests.

Instead of allowing for a five percent limit in a company, there should be a five percent limit of shares in any given type of company, such as banks or utilities. This could, at least, be a start in thwarting a takeover of American companies. But Arab financial wizardry is as bedazzling as it is dangerous. The glamor of riches and the exotic nature of Arab businessmen spending and investing freely, intoxicates the mind and causes lapses of memory; many if not most of the Arab financiers are backers of the PLO and its ilk.

Given this massive wealth, Arabs are in a position to finance well-oiled propaganda campaigns against "Zionist imperialism" and "Zionist terror" and "Israeli brutality and bombings" of "innocent people." But the genuinely innocent people -- Israeli men, women and children in cities, on kibbutzim and moshavim, and Israelis, Jews and non-Jews in Europe -- are hard pressed to answer these slick propaganda campaigns. And so -- much of Europe views the victims as the aggressors and the aggressors as the victims. This is truly a modern-day version of Alice in Wonderland.

SOLON SAYS JEWS MUST NOT BE INTIMIDATED BY INNUENDOS OF DUAL LOYALTY OVER AWACS SALE STANCE

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Oct. 7 (JTA) -- Sen. Carl Levin (D. Mich.) warned here that American Jews must not be intimidated by "innuendos" that they are disloyal or "un-American" because they oppose the Reagan Administration's proposed sale of AWACS reconnaissance aircraft and other advanced military equipment to Saudi Arabia.

Levin, a member of the Armed Services Committee and a leading opponent of the \$8.5 billion arms package for the Saudis, addressed several hundred leaders of the UJA-Federation Women's Campaign attending their 1982 overnight Leadership Conference here this week. The Women's Campaign, the largest local Jewish women's fundraising drive in the world, expects to raise nearly \$15 million by the end of 1981.

Levin, who spoke on U.S.-Israel relations, said the AWACS "are at best of marginal value to American interests" and their sale to the Saudis could destabilize the Middle East and "make their country a target for terrorists." Therefore, he said the American Jewish community "should fight openly any attempts on the part of our opponents to raise innuendos of dual loyalty."

Terms Nixon's Remarks 'Disgusting'

He singled out as "disgusting" remarks by former President Nixon last Saturday implying that opponents of the AWACS deal pursue "the interests of a foreign power." In that connection, Nixon mentioned Israeli Premier Menachem Begin and "parts of the American Jewish community."

Levin recalled that when it was proposed to sell AWACS to the Shah of Iran "there was tremendous opposition" but "nobody was accused of being disloyal to America." He noted that no such accusations are leveled against Irish-Americans who support the hunger strikers in Northern Ireland or Mexican-Americans or other Spanish-speaking representatives who deplore the conditions of migrant workers coming to this country.

"There is no reason why we Jews should accept or tolerate such innuendos," Levin said.

The more than 200 women attending the conference were there to "plan a course of action that will enable us, in 1982, to bring the greatest help

possible to needy and endangered Jews," according to conference chairman Kara Silverstein of White Plains.

The two-day session dealt with Jewish needy in Israel and other overseas countries and in the New York area. Other speakers included William Kahn who recently succeeded Sanford Sollender as executive vice president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and the UJA-Federation Campaign.

Kahn described cutbacks in government services, ordered by the Reagan Administration, which are reducing the income of the Federation's 130-member agencies "to the tune of \$20 million a year." He said that "Somehow, we have to keep these services going."

In a session devoted to Jewish needs at home, Marvin Hochberg, executive director of the YM-YWHA of Riverdale, N.Y., said it was becoming increasingly difficult to "maintain the status quo" of Federation agencies as "our nation is divided into 50 nations." He said that teachers in Jewish religious schools were seriously underpaid.

Irving Kessler, executive vice chairman of the United Israel Appeal, said the Jewish Agency which receives funds through the UJA campaign in the U.S. and overseas "has had to cut many programs." He said that should the Soviet Union, Iran or other countries open their doors wider to Jewish emigration, funds must be on hand to absorb the newcomers while dealing with the problems of their housing, training and education.

HAIM LANDAU DEAD AT 65

JERUSALEM, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- Former Transport Minister Haim Landau (Likud-Herut), a close friend and comrade-in-arms of Premier Menachem Begin, died last Thursday night in Tel Aviv after a long illness and was buried Friday. The Premier and other Ministers attended his funeral. Landau was 65 years old.

Born in Cracow, he came to Palestine in his late teens, already a devotee of the Betar Revisionist Zionist movement, and studied engineering at the Haifa Technion. In the heyday of the Irgun, Landau, code-named "Avraham," was chief of operations of the underground movement and in effect commander and Begin's right hand man.

"He was the central pillar of our organization," Begin later wrote of him. "Avraham -- this I shall always call him -- was a fount of energy, ever untiring and undespairsing ... He worked 18 hours a day, always with a smile on his face, although not always in his heart. All the bad tidings used to reach him before they reached me. He stood as firm as a rock."

From 1948 to 1977 Landau served as a Herut Knesset member, speaking for the opposition on foreign policy issues. He was a member of the national unity government (1967-70) and joined Begin's first Administration as Transport Minister. In this job he threw himself energetically into the war against road accidents--and the statistics show conclusively that his efforts produced a significant decline in the carnage on Israel's highways.

"When I get to heaven," the always jovial Landau told an aide recently, "the angels will beat me for my sins. I'll tell them: 'Not so hard ... Give me some credit for the lives of all the little children I saved on Israel's roads.'" A political hardliner, Landau abstained in the Cabinet on the historic votes during the peace process with Egypt and on the issue of autonomy for the Palestinians on the West Bank and the evacuation from Sinai. Once the die was cast, however, he muted his opposition and stayed in the Cabinet. About a year ago he was felled by cancer and never regained his health.