

January
February
1979

The ★ Jewish Veteran



EF

ARUBA!

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on World Airways **WIDE-BODIED DC-10's!**

FRIDAY Departures, Dec. 22, 1978 thru Apr. 13, 1979

Book up to day of departure.

At the Island's Newest!
**DELUXE BEACHFRONT
ARUBA CONCORDE
HOTEL AND CASINO...**

from
\$499[†]

Luxury unlimited . . . and casino on the premises, too! Superb beach and swimming pool . . . outstanding "La Serre" French restaurant . . . "Dixie" nightclub with international stars and more!

Inclusive Concorde Rates from Christmas thru Easter

		Jan. 26 to	
Dec. 22	\$649	Feb. 23*	\$599
Dec. 29	\$599	Mar. 2 to 23	\$559
Jan. 5 and		Mar. 30 and	
Jan. 12	\$499	April 6	\$519
Jan. 19	\$549	Apr. 13*	\$539

**DINING OPTIONS AT ALL HOTELS . . .
7 FULL BREAKFASTS AND 4 DINNERS**

Divi Divi & Tamarijn . . . \$92
Hotel Concorde . . . \$110

(10% service charge not included in dining options)

In-flight movie available.

Rates per person double occupancy

WINTER of '79 in PUERTO RICO

El San Juan Hotel Resort Center
The Palace/El San Juan Hotel/
ESJ Towers
or El Conquistador Hotel & Club

from **\$369**

INCLUDES: Round Trip Jet with Meals and Beverages • Transfers and Portage • Tips to Bellmen, Doormen, Chambermaids and Pool Boys • Hotel Accommodations, Pre-registration • Welcome Cocktail Party • A Cocktail at ESJ Towers • Casino • Chaise Lounges • Admission to El Nuevo Comandante Race Track • Departure and Hotel Tax • 13 "Le Lo Lai" Entertainment Features.

REGULAR SEASON: Sunday to Sunday

Departure Dates: December 31, January 7, 14, 21, 28, February 4, March 4, 11, 18, 25, April 1, 8-1979

	Standard Room	Superior Room	Deluxe Room
El San Juan Towers	\$369	\$399	\$429
El San Juan Hotel	\$409	\$439	\$469
The Palace Hotel	\$409	\$439	\$469
El Conquistador Hotel & Club	\$409	\$439	\$469

Children under 12 sharing room with two adults: EL SAN JUAN TOWERS—\$249.

At **SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS
BEACHFRONT HOTELS**

featuring the

**POPULAR DIVI DIVI
BEACH CLUB.**

using Divi Divi Superior accommodations.
and the Tamarijn Beach Club.

from
\$449[†]

**Inclusive Rates at the Superior First Class
Hotels**

from Christmas thru Easter

	Divi Divi	Tamarijn
Dec. 22	\$599	\$579
Dec. 29	\$549	\$539
Jan. 5 &		
Jan. 12	\$469	\$449
Jan. 19	\$509	\$499
Jan. 26 to		
Feb. 23*	\$549	\$539
Mar. 2 to		
Mar. 23	\$529	\$519
Mar. 30 &		
April 6	\$499	\$479
Apr. 13*	\$519	\$499

NOTE: All Divi Divi rooms are among their superior category.

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• Roundtrip jet transportation on wide-bodied DC-10's of World Airways
• 7 Nights hotel accommodations • Roundtrip transfers • Tips to bellmen • All baggage handling • Hospitality desk • Valuable Bonus Coupons plus raffle of two \$25 gift certificates on every flight donated by Kan Jewelers

*On Feb. 16, and April 13, \$25 surcharge at all hotels.

†Note: \$3.50 non commissionable Aruba airport departure tax to be submitted with final payment.

8 DAYS/7 NIGHTS

**SUNDAY O.T.C. CHARTER DEPARTURES
via PAN AM from New York (J.F.K.)**

PEAK SEASON: Sunday to Sunday

Departure Dates: December 24, February 11, 18, April 15-1979

	Standard Room	Superior Room	Deluxe Room
El San Juan Towers	\$419	\$449	\$479
El San Juan Hotel	\$459	\$489	\$519
The Palace Hotel	\$459	\$489	\$519
El Conquistador Hotel & Club	\$459	\$489	\$519

Children under 12 sharing room with two adults: EL SAN JUAN TOWERS—\$249.

Three of four in a room—deduct \$10 per person. (Four in a room not available at El San Juan Towers).

Single Room supplement—Add \$150.

SELECTIVE DINING PLAN—7 Breakfasts and 4 Dinners—\$120 including gratuities.

MODIFIED AMERICAN PLAN—7 Breakfasts and 7 Dinners—\$175 including gratuities.

All rates are per person, double occupancy.

SEE BACK COVER FOR MORE TRAVEL INFORMATION

The Jewish Veteran

ON THE COVER:
Joseph's Coat of Many Colors;
a tapestry by Phillip Ratner.
Cover photo by j.r. black.

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The Jewish Veteran
"The Patriotic Voice of American Jewry"

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Israel Today

By Ido Dissentshik

It is a time of doubt in Israel. Israelis have seen two tidal waves of euphoria in less than one year evaporate into no more than thin hope. They have gone through the intoxication that engulfed them following President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, through the disappointment that followed it, and through the second euphoria that elated their spirits after Camp David, only to discover once more that peace cannot be achieved in one swift motion.

But the doubts that now plague Israel have little to do with the slowness of the process or with the tediousness of negotiations. More and more, Israelis are beginning to think that Menachem Begin's brainchild—autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza—is not such a great idea. The argument against it is that it would help, rather than hinder, the evolution of an independent Palestinian state. It is the national consensus in Israel—though there was never any real public debate over it—that a Palestinian state would be detrimental to Israel's future.

As far as is known, only one prominent policy-maker had reservations about autonomy at the time it was first suggested. He is General Mordecai Gur, the outgoing chief of staff of the Israeli military. He has recently joined the opposition Labor Party and has become the leading critic of the Camp David Accords and of the efforts to conclude an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty on the basis of those accords.

Others believe that autonomy or some other method of self government for the Palestinians is inevitable, even if Israel fails to make peace with Egypt. To them—and they include Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan—Israel cannot go on forever ruling more than a million Arabs by military means.

The real problems, however, are not the philosophical or even political questions involved in the idea of autonomy. The main problem at this point in time is the realization in Israel that the U.S. is pressing hard for what President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance describe as "full autonomy."

The Carter Administration, many Israelis suspect, is too much in the Arab corner of the diplomatic ring. The strong pro-Arab tilt in American policy is an ominous indication of where the U.S. may stand when the creation of an independent Palestinian state becomes an absolute must with the Arabs. At this point it is not

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such a must with Sadat—probably because he realizes it will not now be acceptable to the U.S. But he and other Arabs have enough reasons and evidence to assume that in a short time the Carter Administration may buy even such an idea.

The dilemma for Israelis is very painful: the Arabs cannot be trusted; they must be tested. The only way to examine their intentions is by having a lengthy transition period. In order to get through this interim phase the Americans must contribute their share. But since the Americans themselves cannot be totally trusted, the Israelis are left alone to carry the burdens of uncertainty and the risks of failure. If the Israelis are destined to stand alone, then the prospect of autonomy looks even gloomier. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that doubt prevails, not only about the wisdom of autonomy, but also about the relevance of the Camp David Accords themselves.

But there are other kinds of doubts

too. The most nagging one is related to Menachem Begin's ability to lead, to govern and to decide. The death of Golda Meir made Begin's image even more feeble. The obituaries and eulogies for the late prime minister focused inevitably on her leadership, forcefulness and decisiveness. She was truly a classy lady. Comparisons do not flatter Mr. Begin.

Despite all of these doubts there are very few in Israel who do not believe that an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty will eventually be concluded. The two countries and their two leaders have long passed the point of no return. Both Begin and Sadat have already paid the political price without yet realizing any benefit, either for themselves personally or for their respective countrymen.

Sometimes many of us in Israel wonder what it is that holds up the final act of signing a treaty. After all, neither Begin nor Sadat should have any real hope of persuading opponents of the accords and the treaty to change their minds, no matter what changes they manage to extricate from each other. Rejectionist Arabs will never accept whatever it says; Begin's critics in Israel would never agree to it—no matter what the language says. They differ with him on the principles, not on the words.

It is quite possible that when this column is read, a peace treaty will already be in force. When it is finally achieved, it will be a painful compromise for both sides. It will be a time of some relief and some quiet hope that it can be made to work for everyone's benefit. The process of peace has its own dynamics and one can assume it will work its magic on Israelis, Egyptians and hopefully on other Arabs too.

As far as Israelis are concerned, they would receive a tremendous boost if their Prime Minister showed a little more leadership and ability to improve the catastrophic economic situation in the country, as well as showing the will to control his warring ministers.