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Eban Dismisses As 'Frivolous' Jordanian And Egyptian Demands To Return To 1947 Lines

JERUSALEM, April 13 (JTA) -- Foreign Minister Abba Eban told the press today that Egypt and Jordan had replied to a questionnaire on peace from United Nations special envoy Gunnar V. Jarring by demanding Israel's return to the borders envisioned for a Jewish state by the United Nations' 1947 Palestine partition plan--a plan rejected at the time by all Arab states. He dismissed the demand as "quite frivolous" and reiterated Israeli resistance to any efforts to force its withdrawal even to the boundaries that existed before the 1967 war.

(Mr. Eban did not divulge the contents of the Arab replies to Dr. Jarring. Jordan's Ambassador to the UN, Mohammed H. el-Farra, said in New York last week that the 1947 partition boundaries had been mentioned in Amman's reply. He added that there was not "one iota of difference between Cairo and Amman" on such questions.)

Mr. Eban disclosed that Israel was investigating reports that American oil companies operating in the Mideast had provided financial aid to Arab terrorists. He said it was well known that the oil producing Arab countries were the terrorists' main financial source. (Syndicated columnists Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson reported last week that there were indications that U.S. oil companies have contributed heavily to the support of guerrillas despite their denials. The columnists claimed that oil company employees who contributed had been reimbursed from corporate funds, and said the oil companies had been under heavy pressure from Arab governments and from terrorist organizations to render financial aid.)

Referring to King Hussein's six-point peace plan enunciated in Washington last week, including a pledge to Israel of free navigation through the Suez Canal, Mr. Eban questioned the King's credentials as a spokesman for President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt. He asked whether Hassanein Heikal, editor of the Cairo newspaper Al Ahrām and a close confidant of Col. Nasser was not more qualified as a spokesman. Mr. Heikal last week urged the Egyptian Army to make a foray into the Sinai Peninsula and destroy several Israeli divisions. (Al Ahrām objected to King Hussein's offer to open the canal to Israeli shipping as part of a settlement. The paper, which generally reflects the Nasser regimes' views insisted that Israeli ships would be granted use of the waterway only after all the demands of a million Palestinian refugees had been met. The paper refrained from direct criticism of King Hussein but said the issue of Suez passage rights for Israel "bears no relation to the 1967 war or the liquidation of its consequences." King Hussein had said in his address to the National Press Club last Thursday that he spoke with the personal authority of Col. Nasser. The King also declared that the "crux" of the deadlock was the refugees' plight. "Once (their) rights have been restored--by Israel's acceptance of their right to repatriation or compensation--then the final step toward peace will not be far off.")

Reiterates Demand For Negotiations; Says U.S., Israel Have Not Parted

Mr. Eban said his Government would remain alert to any sign of peace but insisted that peace must be negotiated. He said he had no information that would indicate a U.S. drift from Israel's position since he discussed the Mideast situation in Washington last month. He said that the U.S. and Israel never held exactly the same views but were always against the same concepts--a return to the 1949 armistice lines or confusion of an armistice or other temporary arrangement with peace. Both countries, he said, favored a contractual agreement between the parties to the conflict but still disagreed on holding Four Power talks.

Mr. Eban defined Israel's concept of non-belligerency, which King Hussein had advocated. He said it must include all maritime interference and economic boycott measures and that there must be no alliances between states declaring themselves non-belligerent and those that are belligerent. The latter must not be permitted to station troops on the soil of non-belligerent states nor should any terrorist groups be allowed to operate from the territory of non-belligerents, he said.

Mr. Eban rejected the linking of freedom on navigation through Suez with any long-term problem such as that of the Palestinian refugees. Asked on what points King Hussein's Washington proposals differed from the UN Security Council's Nov. 22, 1967 Mideast resolution, Mr. Eban said the resolution's operative clauses demanded a negotiated agreement between the sides. He said the Security Council had expressly dissociated itself from consideration of the 1949 armistice lines as frontiers and had used a new term--"secure and agreed frontiers."

Mrs. Meir Rejects Big 4 Efforts, Finds No Value In Hussein Proposals

Addressing a Labor Party rally in Tel Aviv earlier, Premier Golda Meir sharply rejected the Big Four efforts to find a Mideast solution because, she maintained, the cards were stacked against Israel. "While Moscow as well as President Charles de Gaulle and his Government--I do not say the French people--are pro-Arab... the United States and Great Britain, though friends of Israel, are equally friends of the Arabs and take into account Arab interests," Mrs. Meir said. She dismissed King Hus-

sein's six-point peace proposals enunciated in Washington last week saying that if the King "genuinely wanted to have peace, he would have little difficulty in getting it."

Other officials say there is nothing new in the Hussein proposals and have dismissed them as a propaganda ploy. They say that, under the guise of a new peace plan, he reiterated his old demand for withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 war to the old 1949 armistice lines. Foreign Ministry circles commented that the place to offer peace settlements was not the rostrum of the National Press Club but the negotiating table. (State Department officials have welcomed the King's Suez proposal and regard it as a new element in the diplomatic picture. Presidential spokesman Herbert Klein said Friday that President Richard M. Nixon was pleased by the King's "peace plan." White House spokesman Ronald Ziegler disclosed that when Mr. Nixon met Friday with Mahmoud Fawzi, personal diplomatic representative of Col. Nasser, they discussed a mutual "desire to improve relations." Dr. Fawzi also met with Secretary of State William P. Rogers and other high Administration officials. White House sources said there was still no agreement on when the two nations would restore diplomatic ties which Col. Nasser severed during the 1967 war.)

Big 4 Meet Monday: They Reportedly Agree That A Mideast Peace Should Be Contractual

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 13 (JTA) -- The United States, Soviet Union, France and Britain resume deliberations tomorrow aimed at a Mideast settlement against a reported background of common agreement that it should include a contractual agreement. A working group of deputies met last Thursday, by previous agreement of the Big Four Ambassadors here, to frame a statement of intention to carry out the Security Council's Nov. 22, 1967 resolution which Israel, Egypt and Jordan would be asked to sign, sources said.

In their first meeting on April 3, Charles W. Yost of the U.S., Yakov A. Malik of the Soviet Union, Armand Berard of France and Lord Caradon of Britain agreed that the Big Four peace efforts should be based on the resolution. They also agreed to focus on strengthening the mission of UN envoy Gunnar V. Jarring and that there should be no imposed solution. If the Big Four carry through an agreement that there should be a contractual peace, the Soviet Union, which has supported the Arab position, apparently would be committed to a peace treaty concept. Israel insists on a treaty but the Arab states reject any negotiated settlement.

The Washington Post reported that France was said to have offered a settlement plan that "in effect complements the Soviet proposal of Dec. 30 and the U.S. talking paper of March 24." The Paris plan was said to envisage a peace treaty at the end of a period of Israeli withdrawal and establishment of secure borders, and would reserve the Jerusalem and Palestine refugee settlement issues until last. The plan was also said to call for establishment of freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal simultaneously with withdrawal of troops from occupied territories. There was also an allusion to an international peace force, although the UN was not explicitly mentioned. France opposed the UN Emergency Force set up in the Mideast by the General Assembly in 1957 and did not pay assessments to finance it.

(In Philadelphia, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, Joseph Sisco, said the Big Four sessions have shown "considerable concern over the continuing wide gulf" between Israel and the Arabs. Addressing the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Mr. Sisco said that "only further time and exploration will tell" whether "this concern can be translated into parallel positions" that Dr. Jarring could present to the disputing parties. Replying to Israeli objections to the Big Four sessions, he said the talks were not intended as a substitute for the Jarring mission, now temporarily suspended, and that "we do not see a Four Power solution as a substitute for agreement between the parties.")

Israel's UN Ambassador Yosef Tekoah reportedly told Secretary-General U Thant during a private meeting last Thursday that Israel believes the Big Four meetings have already paralyzed Dr. Jarring's mission. He was said to have argued that the Arabs, sensing new possibilities for a victory for their diplomatic posture, have stiffened their position and have halted the small progress that the Jarring mission seemed to be making. Mr. Tekoah also reportedly said that tough Arab replies to a questionnaire circulated by Dr. Jarring had thwarted his mission, and that Egypt and Jordan had escalated military activities to create the impression that a crisis exists. Mr. Tekoah visited Mr. Thant after the UN issued a statement saying that Mr. Thant believed the Four Power talks were "necessary and vital" and were "designed to reinforce the Jarring mission, and not at all obstruct or weaken it." Israel has taken the position that the Four Power meetings would make the Arab states unwilling to negotiate through Dr. Jarring, while Egypt and Jordan assert that Israeli intransigence has frustrated the Jarring mission and that only a Big Four settlement can prevent a new war.

Jarring Peace Mission Not Considered Dead, Foreign Ministry Says

JERUSALEM, April 13 (JTA) -- The Foreign Ministry said that the intention of Dr. Jarring to return to Moscow as Sweden's Ambassador after his round of March talks in Mideast capitals had been known in Jerusalem and was not considered here as indicating an end to his mission. Spokesman David Rivlin added that Israel had every intention of continuing to use Dr. Jarring's good offices and that this was made clear to him. Israel may have some further questions to submit to him and did not rule out the possibility that they might be transmitted to him during his stay in Moscow.

Tensions Run High In Amman As Jordanian Army Takes Steps Against Eilat Commandos

JERUSALEM, April 13 (JTA) -- Israelis watched and listened closely this weekend as tensions ran high between Ei Fatah commandos and the Jordanian Army in Amman in the wake of reported... arrests--and the possible release--of guerrillas responsible for last week's rocket attack on Eilat. Eilat onlookers saw Jordanian tanks and troops move into Aqaba yesterday. The towns are some four miles apart.

Israel Plans No Full-Scale Military Parade To Mark Its 21st Anniversary

JERUSALEM, April 13 (JTA) -- Israel will not hold a full scale military parade to mark the 21st anniversary of its independence April 23 as it did last year, despite United Nations Security Council disapproval. The highlight of the observance will be the lighting of 12 torches on Mount Herzl by representatives of border settlements in the Jordan Valley, the Sinai and other occupied territories and the town of Eilat. Members of Gadna, the para-military youth organization, will march through Jerusalem during the afternoon. Their march will climax the traditional three-day march to the capital in which tens of thousands of Israelis will take part. Israel will observe a memorial day for its fallen soldiers on the eve of Independence Day.

Theaters, night clubs and other places of entertainment will be closed tomorrow night and Tuesday in observance of Holocaust Day memorializing the six million European Jews who perished at Nazi hands during World War II. Special ceremonies will be held here and in two kibbutzim named for Jewish underground fighters.

2 Former SS Officers Get Total of 12 Years in Prison For Roles in Killing Of 1,500 Jews

BONN, April 13 (JTA) -- An eight month war crimes trial in Kiel ended Friday with relatively mild sentences for two former SS officers who were found guilty of direct responsibility for the shooting and gassing of more than 1,500 Jews in Russia during World War II and involvement in the deaths of at least 5,000 others. The convicted men were Major Heinz Richter, 66 of Kiel, commander of an SS unit near Mogilov in 1942, who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. His former aide, Hans Hasse, 60, of Hamburg, received a five year sentence. More than 60 witnesses testified.

Warsaw Ghetto Uprising Event Told Poland Continues Anti-Semitism With Few Jews There

LONDON, April 13 (JTA) -- The chairman of the Association of Polish-Jewish Ex-Servicemen said today that there was no future for the remaining Jews in Poland. S. Frisner, who spoke at a memorial meeting marking the 26th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, said the revival of officially inspired anti-Semitism by the Warsaw regime had astounded the Polish people themselves as well as the outside world. According to Mr. Frisner, the Polish anti-Semitic campaign which began over a year ago was still continuing even though the struggle for political power which prompted the use of Jews as scapegoats appears to have diminished.

Mr. Frisner said the Polish Government's use of anti-Semitism was unique in light of the fact that hardly any Jews remained in Poland--"It is anti-Semitism without Jews." The meeting was addressed by Alderman Michael Fidler, chairman of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and by Sir Barnett Janner, a member of Parliament, who is chairman of a committee seeking to raise \$120,000 for a Polish-Jewish martyrs monument in Britain.

Conservative Party Leader Says Arabs, Israel Agree To Plan To Free Vessels In Suez

LONDON, April 13 (JTA) -- Israeli and Arab leaders have agreed in principle to plan to free 15 merchant ships stranded in the Suez Canal since the June, 1967 war under the direction of the United Nations, according to Edward Heath, Conservative Party leader, who just returned from a visit to Israel and Egypt. The Sunday Express reported that Mr. Heath said the plan provided for the UN to undertake immediately full responsibility for a detailed survey of the canal's southern end. This would establish precisely what dredging work was necessary to open a route to the Red Sea for the trapped vessels. According to the newspaper, Mr. Heath saw a good chance for a breakthrough so long as supervision of the survey remained entirely in the hands of Lt. Gen. Odd Bull, chief of the UN truce observation team in the Middle East. The paper said the Conservative leader would demand this week that Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart follow up at the UN his personal diplomatic initiative.

Mr. Heath said on his departure from Jerusalem on Friday that he realized that Israel's main objective was peace. He doubted that the Big Four would be able to force a solution to the Mideast deadlock but felt they might propose an arrangement that would contribute toward finding a solution. While in Israel, Mr. Heath met with Premier Golda Meir and with a group of Arab leaders from East Jerusalem and the West Bank.

The Financial Times reported from Cairo Thursday that the World Bank had agreed in principle to provide foreign exchange financing needed to deepen and widen the Suez Canal so that it might accommodate 200,000 deadweight ton supertankers. The Times said its source of information was Mansour Khalil, deputy director of the Suez Canal Authority, who claimed the World Bank's offer was made by a mission to Cairo last fall.

Baghdad Radio Announces New Execution Of Spies; None Of Victims Are Jewish

LONDON, April 13 (JTA) -- Baghdad radio announced today that four Iraqis were executed before dawn for allegedly spying for the United States. It said the four were all Moslems and did not specify the manner of their execution in the Baghdad Central Prison. Presumably they were hanged. The Iraqi regime drew world-wide condemnation and admonition from several Arab states when it hanged and publicly displayed the bodies of 14 Iraqis, nine of them Jews, in Baghdad and Basra last Jan. 27. The hanged men had been convicted of spying for Israel. Eight other alleged spies were hanged in Baghdad last Feb. 20, all of them Moslems.

Strategic Studies Institute Sees Possible Pressure On Israel To Use 'Nuclear Option'

LONDON, April 13 (JTA) -- The Institute of Strategic Studies has expressed concern that "continuing instability in the Middle East arms race might increase pressures on Israel one day to exercise her nuclear option." The statement was contained in a survey of Israel's diplomatic and military position in the Mideast conflict, just published by the Institute. The survey said, "It was not quite clear whether the American F-4 Phantoms deal would merely begin another round of competitive arms supply or would reinforce the anxieties of the Great Powers to arrange some form of arms control in the Middle East."

U.S. Appears Ready To Aid Israel In Construction Of Nuclear Desalting Plant, Says Post

WASHINGTON, April 13 (JTA) -- The United States appears ready to go ahead with aid to Israel for the construction of a sea-water desalination plant which might be the first in the world to use atomic energy, the Washington Post reported from Rome today. The project grew out of proposals made by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and former Atomic Energy Commission chairman, Admiral Lewis L. Strauss. It has been reportedly endorsed by President Richard M. Nixon. Preliminary discussions between American and Israeli experts took place during the Johnson Administration.

American officials described the plans at an international conference on water purification in Rome, according to the Post. The 1970 Federal budget includes \$40 million to help Israel construct a desalination plant that might use atomic energy, it said. Nuclear energy is practical only for desalting plants with a capacity of 100 million gallons a day, which would be produced in the plant envisaged for Israel in addition to the daily generation of 300 megawatts of electrical power. Also under consideration is a 450 million gallon-per-day desalting and electric power plant to serve Israel and the neighboring Arab states. Whether the plant in Israel, if built, will be the first to use atomic power will depend on what the Russians are doing in this field. The Soviets were known to be working on a nuclear desalination plant but their activities were shrouded in secrecy, the Post report said.

Lord Snow Defends Remark On Jewish Success Against Criticism By Education Minister

LONDON, April 13 (JTA) -- Lord Snow, the British scientist and writer, has come under attack for a suggestion he made in New York earlier this month that Jews may have a genetically superior endowment than other people. Lord Snow delivered the remark at founders' day exercises at the New York school of Hebrew Union-College-Jewish Institute of Religion, the seminary of Reform Judaism. British Education Minister Edward Short described it as "a completely spurious doctrine, reminiscent of Dr. Goebbels."

Lord Snow disclosed here Friday that he had received "a stack of paranoid and obscene letters from people accusing me of being in the pay of Jews." He said he resented any suggestion that he was racist and added, "I do say that certain groups of people have a higher average genetic endowment--the Jews, judged by the crude test of their number of Nobel Prize winners, are a case in point." Lord Snow added that he was prepared to go to an all-black seminary in Alabama "and say that if you look at the list of Olympic gold medalists, it is clear that the Negro race is disproportionately talented in...racing and the long jump."

Lord Snow's controversial remark was in answer to a rhetorical question he posed in his address at the HUC-JIR gathering: "Why have the Jews been so successful?" He noted that at no time could the world's Jewish population have exceeded 20 million and it may have been about 17 to 18 million before the Nazi Holocaust, less than the present populations of Canada, Ethiopia, Spain or Turkey. He added, "Take any test of achievement you like--in any branch of science, mathematics, literature, music, public life. The Jewish performance has been not only disproportionate, but almost ridiculously disproportionate...If we assume, as is probably sensible, that Nobel Prize winners are bound to be drawn from advanced societies, then the fair statistical distribution for Jewish people would be something less than one in 50...Run your eye down the lists of Nobel Prize winners for the last 25 years. You will find some thing between a third and a quarter have Jewish names."

Lord Snow said one answer might be that the Jewish environment and the pressure of generations of persecution has led to the utmost use of talent. "In that case, in countries like the U.S. or the United Kingdom, where the environment is presumably less oppressive than at any time since the Babylonian captivity--or perhaps short interludes in Moorish Spain--one would expect this explosion of talent in due course to lose its force. Will that happen? Or is there something in the Jewish gene-pool which produces talent on quite a different scale from say, the Anglo-Saxon gene-pool? I am prepared to believe that that may be so. One would like to know more about the Jewish gene-pool. In various places--certainly in Eastern Europe--it must have stayed pretty undiluted or unaltered for hundreds of years," Lord Snow said.

National Council Of Jewish Women Will Mark 75th Anniversary At Convention

NEW YORK, April 13 (JTA) -- The National Council of Jewish Women will mark its 75th anniversary at its biennial convention in Chicago, the city where it was founded, next Sunday. Some 800 delegates are expected to attend the five-day meeting.

The Council was established in 1884 by Mrs. Hannah Greenbaum Solomon, a German-Jewish housewife, and a small group of other Jewish women devoted to "faith, humanity, education and philanthropy" according to Miss Hannah Stein, executive director. Today, it has a membership of more than 100,000 women with 200 chapters throughout the country. It plays an influential role in the lives of underprivileged women of all faiths, Miss Stein said.

"Our concerns today remain the same as in the past," she said. These include day-care and early childhood projects, employment programs and welfare reforms. The council women have joined with members of the National Council of Catholic Women and the National Council of Church Women United to form "Women in Community Service" and to help girls escape from poverty, Miss Stein said.

Seton Hall And ADL Will Sponsor 8-Day Course Dealing With Inter-Faith Relations

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., April 13 (JTA) -- Seton Hall University announced yesterday that its Institute of Judeo-Christian Studies and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith will sponsor an eight-day "Menorah Institute" on the university campus from June 15-22. Seton Hall, a Roman Catholic institution, said the program was intended to provide an intellectual foundation for inter-faith relations. Teachers of religion and the social sciences from colleges, high schools and elementary schools will attend.