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Dayan Denies Existence Of 'Dayan Plan'; Peace Talks Possible Under Right Conditions

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (JTA)—Gen. Moshe Dayan said on the NBC television program "Meet The Press" today that he did not discuss terms for Israel's return to the Jarring talks at his meeting with President Nixon and other top administration officials in Washington last Friday and that he was not taking home any "concrete" message for his government. The Israeli Defense Minister declared that Israel would return to the stalled Jarring talks when the "right conditions" prevailed. At another point during the half-hour interview he referred to the "proper conditions" but would not say precisely what those conditions are. (White House press secretary Ronald Ziegler said after the Friday meeting that President Nixon hoped the Israeli-Arab talks would resume soon but declined to say whether Mr. Nixon was any more optimistic on that point than he was before meeting the Israeli Defense Minister. A White House source said Dayan did not discuss specific terms of military aid to Israel. Other sources said his talks with President Nixon, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and Secretary of State William P. Rogers dealt with Israel's general terms for a Mideast settlement and the means to cope with the enlarged Soviet role in Egypt. It was reported that U.S. officials urged Israel to return to the Jarring talks before the currently extended cease-fire expires on Feb. 5.)

Dayan's "Meet The Press" appearance was taped yesterday, several hours before he addressed a United Jewish Appeal banquet. (See separate story). He surprised newsmen on the TV panel by denying the existence of a controversial proposal attributed to him for a mutual disengagement of Israel and Egyptian military forces in the Suez Canal zone as the basis for a renegotiated cease-fire agreement. Questioned about the proposal which has been in the news here and in Israel for weeks, Dayan replied, "I read about it, I read about it, but I have not submitted any such proposal to my government or anyone else...It simply doesn't exist." He added that demilitarization was no substitute for a country's army. Asked if Israel would accept United Nations peace-keeping forces as a buffer between Israel and its Arab neighbors, Dayan replied, "Certainly not on the Israeli side. What do we want them for?" Dayan had uncompromising words for the UN General Assembly and the Security Council which he thought were obstructing the quest for peace. He said a way had to be found to have the Security Council "not intervene and not try to impose on us a solution. We don't want the Security Council to dictate to us what to do." Dayan repeated several times that Israel will not go back to the old armistice lines that existed prior to the June, 1967 war. "This is unacceptable to us. We don't want to return to the old lines. What's wrong with that?" he asked newsmen.

Dayan said that he was "not instrumental" in dropping Israel's requirement for rectification of Egyptian missile violations as a condition for returning to the Jarring talks. "The Cabinet decided what they decided," he said, adding, "We haven't dropped it (rectification) but we have to face the facts of life" and "get a substitute." He indicated that a "substitute" was sufficient American military supplies to cancel out the Egyptian missile threat. Referring to U.S. arms aid, Dayan said Israel was "not expecting" a military balance with the Arabs, "that we don't want an embargo," and "we don't want to run out of ammunition." He spoke scornfully of Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad's demand that the U.S. stop military deliveries to Israel although Egypt continues to accept arms from Russia. He said he didn't think the Russians are pushing the Arabs toward war now but neither are they seeking peace. Dayan refused to reply to any questions predicated on what he would do if he were Israel's Prime Minister. He indicated surprise at reports suggesting that the Arabs would prefer to deal with him rather than other Israeli leaders. "Me personally? They don't know me," he said.

Beigin: No Peace Talks Prior To Withdrawal Of Missiles; Rejects Rogers' Plan

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (JTA)—Menachem Beigin, billed as the "leader of the loyal opposition in Israel," warned, in remarks prepared for delivery here tonight at the Zionist Organization of America's annual dinner that Israel must not return to the Jarring peace talks without the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from the Suez Canal zone. He also warned that a return to the pre-June, 1967 borders would put most Israeli cities and towns within range of terrorist rockets. Beigin, who led underground warfare against the British prior to the establishment of the Israeli State in 1948, is a leader of Gahal, Israel's second largest political faction. Gahal quit the coalition government last summer in protest against its acceptance of the American peace initiative. Speaking to newsmen at his hotel several hours before the ZOA dinner, Mr. Beigin said "We oppose the Jarring talks on the basis of the Rogers initiative. Those talks are not peace negotiations with the Arab countries. The talks envisage almost complete withdrawal of Israeli forces. We suggest direct negotiations for a peace treaty between the parties concerned." The remarks Beigin prepared for his American audience tonight were more temperate than his recent Knesset denunciations of the Jarring talks and his demand that Israel annex all of the Arab territories it occupied in the June, 1967 Six-Day War.

He implied that the Jarring talks, which he has described as a "trap" in speeches at home, were acceptable provided they were not predicated on the territorial plan proposed by Secretary of State Rogers in Dec. 1969, envisaging a return to the pre-1967 borders with only minor territorial adjustments. He indicated, in his prepared remarks, that he thought the outcome of the Jarring talks was doubtful because Egypt and Russia have already turned "a clear undertaking (the cease-fire) into a scrap of paper torn to shreds." He said an Israeli return to the Jarring talks without a missile withdrawal would "constitute a serious politico-military achievement for the Moscow-Cairo axis. Beigin said that any plan that envisaged an Israeli withdrawal to the demarcation lines of June 4, 1967, the eve of the Six-Day War, "would result

in putting almost all of our cities and towns in the range of Fatah rockets." "Who in the world," he demanded, "has the right to ask Israel to put her national security, indeed, the lives of her men, women and children, in such jeopardy." Beigin claimed that by continuing to occupy the east bank of the Suez Canal, Israel "renders real services to the free world." The continued closure of the Canal prolongs by 16 days the voyages of Soviet ammunition ships from Baltic or Black Sea ports to North Vietnam, he said. Israel, said Beigin, "is a faithful ally of the free world; she deserves reciprocity from the free world."

He criticized the Security Council's Resolution 242, claiming that its preamble, emphasizing "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war," contradicts international law. He said the formula applied only to "aggressive" wars such as the Arab war launched against Israel on May 15, 1948, but not to defensive wars in which category he placed the Six-Day War. Beigin said Israel "recognizes all the rights of the Arab people" but not "their claim to the 'right' to deprive us of our country and independence." He said Israelis want peace and believe it will come. However, he added, "Blinding oneself to the fact that the Arabs want to create, or re-create, a situation in which they could hurt Israel and try to destroy her will not bring peace, but appeasement." Herman L. Weisman, the ZOA president, said there was no doubt that President Nixon was sincere in his desire to get the Jarring talks re-started. "What is lacking is sincere expression and conduct by Egypt and Jordan to negotiate without pre-conditions," he said. Weisman cited Egypt's demand for an advance time-table for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories. "Under these conditions, pressure on Israel to return to the peace talks is ill-advised and contrary to American interests, and encourages the Soviet policy of continued penetration in the Middle East," he said.

Government Marking Time On Decision To Return To Talks Until Dayan Reports On Trip

JERUSALEM, Dec. 13 (JTA)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan returned home from the United States tonight. He declined to answer specific questions regarding his meetings in Washington with President Nixon and other top administration officials. Dayan missed today's Cabinet meeting. But the government is still marking time on its vital decision to return to the Jarring peace talks and is not considered likely to reach any conclusion until it gets Dayan's full report. It was considered doubtful however that a special Cabinet meeting would be called for the purpose during the week because Foreign Minister Abba Eban leaves Tuesday on a brief trip abroad. Eban reported to the Cabinet today on "political developments of the last few days." The government's decision on the Jarring talks will apparently be based on the latest word Dayan brought from Washington and on the U.S. government's response to its request for "clarification" of certain assurances. A key to the fate of the Jarring talks appears to be whether the U.S. will press for the Rogers territorial plan which Israel objects to because it would pre-determine the outcome of the peace talks. The Nixon administration has not dissociated itself from the Rogers plan which would have Israel withdraw to its pre-June, 1967 frontiers with only minor territorial adjustments. President Nixon refused to commit himself one way or the other when asked about the Rogers plan at his press conference last Thursday.

"The policy (of the U.S.) is based basically on the '67 resolution. Now that's a matter for negotiation and to be more precise than that I do not think would be helpful at this time," Nixon said. A Foreign Ministry spokesman interpreted that remark as an indication "that the U.S. has slightly moved away from the Rogers plan." But Agriculture Minister Haim Gvati who is close to the Labor Party inner circles, said yesterday that President Nixon had informed Premier Golda Meir that there was no change of U.S. policy with regard to the Rogers plan. According to Gvati, the President agreed with Mrs. Meir that Israel should make no withdrawals from occupied territories prior to a peace settlement and further shared the Israeli view that territorial matters should be discussed only in the last stages of the Jarring talks. On the other requests made by Mrs. Meir, Nixon's responses were favorable, Gvati said in a speech at Kibbutz Maagan in Galilee yesterday. He said the U.S. has promised to continue economic aid to Israel and to provide weapons, including some that are available only in the U.S. Washington has also promised to act to prevent the adoption of anti-Israel resolutions in the UN Security Council, short of exercising its veto. In addition, the U.S. indicated that it would warn the Soviet Union against active intervention to prevent a defeat of the Egyptian Army should fighting start anew in the Suez Canal zone, Gvati said.

Report Iranian Oil To East Europe Pumped Through Israel's Eilat-Ashkelon Pipeline

LONDON, Dec. 13 (JTA)—Iranian oil, pumped through Israel's Eilat-Ashkelon pipeline, is finding its way to Eastern European countries, among them East Germany, the most rabidly anti-Israel member of the Communist bloc, it was reported here today. The Eilat-Ashkelon pipeline bypasses the closed Suez Canal, saving a three-week, 12,000 mile voyage from Mideastern oil fields to Europe via the Cape of Good Hope. (The use of the new Israeli pipeline to hasten the flow of oil to Eastern Europe has been known in Israel for several weeks but its publication has been suppressed by rigid censorship, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency's Jerusalem correspondent reported today. The JTA's correspondent said he spoke twice to Dov Ben Drior, director of the Trans-Asiatic Co. which controls traffic on the Eilat-Ashkelon pipeline, but got no answers to his questions. He said that Zebi Dinstein, Deputy Minister of Finance who is in overall charge of oil affairs, refused to see him.) The Sunday Times, which broke the story here today said the Soviet Union is fully aware of the movement of Communist bloc oil through the Israeli pipeline and has no objections.

Noting that the Russian supply network is inadequate to meet the urgent oil requirements of its European satellites, the Times stated: "Over the past two years Russia has given the go-ahead to Eastern bloc countries to import oil from any alternative sources." The Times said the principal destination of tankers loading oil at Ashkelon and Haifa are two refineries in Italy; one at Rijeka, Yugoslavia; and one at Constanza, Rumania. At least one cargo of oil shipped through Israel has reached East Germany, the Times said. The paper said Iran was happy with the arrangement because it establishes its nationally-owned Iranian Oil Co. as a major distributor in its own right. The bulk of the oil produced by Iran has

been distributed heretofore by the Western firms that drill it. Italy too is benefitting, the Times said. Its major oil sources have been the fields in Libya and the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (Tapline) but supplies to the West from those sources have been severely cut back owing to a price war. The Times believes that if the Suez Canal was to re-open the Israeli pipeline would be bankrupt overnight. "The conclusion must be that Israel--and increasingly the giants of the oil world--do not expect the Canal to reopen," the Times said.

Dayan: Nixon Has Kept Every Word To Israel; Return To Talks Without Prior Conditions

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (JTA)--General Moshe Dayan, Israel's Defense Minister, praised President Nixon last night for having "kept every word" to Israel since taking office and declared that Israel wants to return to the Jarring talks but "without prior conditions." He refuted the view that if Israel returns the territories occupied in the Six-Day War there will be peace and emphasized that while the Security Council Resolution 242 is the framework for negotiations "it is not a bible for us." In his address to more than 2000 persons attending the United Jewish Appeal dinner at the New York Hilton, Dayan emphasized that Israel's security and its future as the homeland of the Jewish people rests in the last analysis, on its own tenacity and strength. In a subdued delivery that was interrupted by frequent applause, he hammered away at this basic theme. The Defense Minister said that during his meetings on Friday with top administration officials "I didn't ask for anything and nothing was promised me." Gen. Dayan, who arrived in the United States on Wednesday for the primary purpose of raising funds for the UJA, met with Pres. Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Defense Secretary Melvin Laird to discuss "defense matters."

Dayan's reference last night to the Washington meeting was a strongly guarded statement edged with ambiguity. "I was glad to come to Washington and make contact with the leaders of the administration," he said, "and I'm very glad to go home to Israel." He observed that in Washington, "Israel is part of their foreign policy, and when I go to Washington it is part of our foreign policy." He did not say whether he discussed his controversial plan for the reduction of military forces on both sides of the Suez Canal as a step toward peace. Discussing Israel's quest for peace, Dayan noted that Israel participated in the Jarring talks "wholeheartedly" and that "we still want to participate." But, he declared, "We do not want to participate unless this negotiation is free and equal. We do not want to negotiate under the dictates of the Egyptians." Dayan asserted that Israel has its own ideas about the final boundaries and that these are not the same as those the Arabs have in mind. "We shall negotiate without prior conditions," he said and noted that neither Israel nor Egypt should impose demands on each other before sitting down to negotiate.

Terms Simplistic The Idea That Territorial Concessions Will Bring Peace

Without referring to Mr. Rogers' 1968 plan which called for certain territorial revisions on the part of Israel, Dayan said it was simplistic to view territorial concessions as the key to peace. He observed that prior to the Six-Day War, Israel did not have the territories it is now being counseled to relinquish. "Why, then, did we have war?" he asked. Because, he stated, the late Egyptian President Nasser "thought, we were weak enough to be destroyed. Now we do not want to be weak. We want to maintain our power." Before sitting down to negotiate "we want to know a little more about our future." Dayan observed that despite good will and diplomatic efforts on the part of the U.S., Israel is realistic enough to realize that its future can be assured only by its own power. He derided King Hussein's suggestion that if Israel evacuated the West Bank peace would be possible. He noted that King Hussein is in no position to guarantee peace between Jordan and Israel in view of his inability to maintain peace within its own kingdom. Nor, added Dayan, can Israel rely on the Security Council or the General Assembly to help establish peace in view of the preponderant role of the Arab-Soviet bloc in both.

The Defense Minister recalled that President Johnson "wanted very much to assure the freedom of navigation when Nasser closed the waterway to Eilat" but was unable to do so. The waterway remained closed "until our soldiers opened it," he said. The statement was greeted by tumultuous applause. "There are certain things we just have to do for ourselves." Only once during his address did Dayan rebuke the U.S. and emphasized that this was an unpleasant task. He pointed out that two months ago, Egypt's Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad revealed he had received assurances from the U.S. that it would not provide arms to Israel unless she returned to the peace talks. At the same time, however, Dayan noted that the Soviet Union continued to provide Egypt with military hardware. "We want to have military supplies so we can be in a position to say no if we have to say no" to the Egyptians. "Otherwise, it is no negotiations." Concluding his address, he praised the Soviet Jews for "raising their voice." This, he noted, "has a high moral value. There are no speeches to match that." Dayan asserted that the struggle for Israel's survival is based primarily on a partnership between the Jews of the United States and Israel and called for a firm and lasting unity between the two segments of world Jewry.

Hussein For Soviet-U.S. Mideast Peace-Keeping Force; Urges U.S. Jews To Use Moderation

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (JTA)--King Hussein of Jordan, said on a televised interview today that he thought it "probable" and desirable that there would be a Soviet-American peace-keeping force in the Middle East. Appearing on the ABC "Issues and Answers" program, the Jordanian monarch said of the possibility, "I do not rule it out exactly at all, and actually it might simplify the situation." He asserted that the United States "holds the key to peace in the Middle East more than any party in the world." King Hussein met with President Nixon and other U.S. officials in Washington last week. He also taped an hour-long interview with David Frost which will be televised nationally on Dec. 18. At the taping he said "We were and are still prepared to recognize Israel's right to exist" and urged American Jews to "use whatever influence they can to help moderation prevail and reason and logic (to achieve) a durable peace." He said there was "no reason, no basis" for direct talks with Israel until she "makes clear her intentions for peace under Resolution 242" of the Security Council, adding, "enough time has been wasted." He said it was becoming harder to justify an extension of the current Mideast cease-fire without some progress.

UJA Urges American Jews To Intensify Support Of Israel's Social, Educational Needs

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (JTA)—The 1970 annual conference of the United Jewish Appeal urged American Jewry to intensify its support of the social and educational programs vital to the people of Israel. The conference, which began Thursday and ended today, was attended by more than 2,000 delegates from 250 communities around the country. In an interview, Edward Ginsberg, UJA general chairman, who was re-elected for a fourth term, said, "The people of Israel carry an enormous financial burden. More than 30 percent of Israel's gross national product goes toward defense needs. Israel has no money to share the burden of the vital social programs which have always been the traditional responsibility of world Jewry, primarily American Jewry." As a result, he noted, a human crisis exists and it grows more serious each day as new immigrants arrive who must be housed, fed, educated and trained so that they can become self-sustaining members of their society. During 1970, Mr. Ginsberg reported, some 50,000 immigrants arrived in Israel and at least 50,000 more are expected in 1971. There are still 240,000 immigrants of prior years who have yet to be fully absorbed into the fabric of Israeli life. Mr. Ginsberg observed that UJA's 1971 campaign seeks "not only to arouse American Jewry, but to get them involved in the human needs of their brethren in Israel. The people of Israel have been called upon to give their flesh and blood. All we ask from the American Jewish community is to give the money to maintain vital humanitarian programs."

The opening session of the conference began with a presentation of cash redeeming 1970 pledges by representatives of some 50 communities from around the United States. Shimon Alexandroni, Economic Minister of Israel to the United States and Canada, told the conference's opening plenary session that "Israel's balance of payments deficit for 1970 is \$1.3 billion and a \$1.5 billion deficit is projected for 1971 because of the large increase in defense expenditures." This year Israel's cash reserve, he noted, is at the lowest level since 1962. "The war of attrition has had a severe impact on Israel's economy, setting it back ten years." Joseph Meyerhoff of Baltimore, UJA honorary general chairman, commented that "this illustrates the situation the people of Israel face in seeking to furnish social and educational programs for the absorption and integration of newcomers. Voluntary contributions of American Jewry for these humanitarian programs are more vital than ever before." Samuel L. Haber, Joint Distribution Committee executive vice-chairman noted that in 1970 the JDC provided a variety of rescue, relief and rehabilitation services on behalf of some 315,000 needy Jews around the world and in Israel. Philip Soskols, executive director, New York Association for New Americans, reported that the majority of the refugees helped to settle in the greater New York area were from Poland. Some also came from other Eastern European countries as some from the Middle East.

Cancellation Of Bolshoi, Opera Tour In U.S. Seen As Ploy To Prevent Defections

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (JTA)—Cancellation by the Soviet government of a tour next May in the United States by the Bolshoi Ballet and opera troupe was regarded here as "a flimsy excuse" to avert possible defections by Soviet artists. Jacob Beam, U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, was informed of the cancellation while he was protesting the prevention of a visit to the Embassy in Moscow of a Soviet Jew, Leonid Rigerman, who is seeking to establish U.S. citizenship. Later, Investia charged the cancellation was caused by the actions of "Zionist extremists" who threatened "the personal safety of Soviet citizens." Dr. Isaac Frank, executive vice-president of the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington, a leader in the protests against Soviet abuse of Russian Jews, said about the cancellation "this is obviously a flimsy excuse. The real reason for the cancelling probably is that each time the Bolshoi has gone on tour outside of Russia one or more members of the troupe have defected. They are afraid of losing more people. Moreover, there never has been any violence in connection with the Bolshoi. There have been legitimate community protests against the oppression of Soviet Jewry."

Dr. Frank said if the Soviets were referring to the pre-Thanksgiving day bombing of the Aeroflot building in New York, this was "vigorously denounced by all responsible Jewish and Zionist organizations." It was recalled that when the Moiseyev Dance Company performed in Washington and Baltimore, Jewish students disrupted the start of the programs by blowing shofars and singing Hebrew songs but there was no threat to the personal safety of any of the performers. Investia charged that the "Zionist militants" were creating obstacles to the implementation of official functions of the Soviet establishments and were jeopardizing the cultural exchanges between Russia and the United States. Beam had gone to the Soviet Foreign Ministry to present a strongly worded statement protesting the actions by Soviet police in repeatedly denying Rigerman access to the U.S. Embassy on "legitimate consular business."

State Department spokesman John King said the note pointed out that the acts were in violation of the provisions of the consular convention pertaining to the right of consular officers to carry out their duties, which include making the necessary determinations in connection with registrations of United States citizens. Dore Schary, New York City Commissioner for Public Affairs and honorary chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, called the Soviet explanation nonsense and said that from the Soviet viewpoint "everything is a Zionist-imperialist conspiracy." The Investia reference to "provocations of Zionist thugs" was generally assumed to refer to the Jewish Defense League. A spokesman for the JDL in New York said "We will continue to dramatize the plight of the Soviet Jews in any way we can until they are given their freedom and allowed to leave for Israel."

Election Of Delegates To Labor Party Begin; Poor Turnout Due To Cold Weather

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (JTA)—The election of delegates to the Labor Party Convention began here last night and continued today. The elections are the first to be held since the three major labor factions—Mapai, Rafi and Ahdut Avodah—merged into a single party nearly three years ago. About 15 percent of the eligible voters cast ballots at 1000 polling stations throughout the country last night, among them Premier Golda Meir and Labor Party secretary general Aryeh Aliaz. The relatively poor turnout was attributed to the unseasonably cold weather. But the voter lines were longer today. The election results are expected to be known tomorrow.