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Israel Reported Set To Tell Egypt Willing To Withdraw To 'Secure' Borders

JERUSALEM, Jan. 25 (JTA)--Israel is planning to inform Egypt shortly that it is fully ready to withdraw to "secure and agreed borders" within the framework of a peace settlement, it was learned today. A new note is being drafted by Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban, which contains the word "withdrawal." The note will be given to United Nations mediator Gunnar V. Jarring to be conveyed to Cairo. It will represent Israel's reply to the latest Egyptian note and is intended to refute Cairo's contention that Israel refuses to accept the principle of withdrawal and is bent on expansion. The Cabinet authorized the Premier and the Foreign Minister to draft the reply jointly at yesterday's session.

The new Israeli note will also seek clarification on several points, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned. One of them will be whether Egypt's offer of freedom of navigation through international waterways refers specifically to Israeli shipping or to "all states in the region," a formula with which Israel has had poor experience in the past. The Government will also insist on "quiet diplomacy," meaning no leaks to news media of the content of notes exchanged in the Jarring talks. (Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home declined to state in the House of Commons today whether Britain would be willing to participate in an international peace-keeping force to police the boundaries that may be drawn between Israel and its neighbors as part of an eventual Middle East peace settlement. Sir Alec was questioned on the matter by Christopher Mayhew, a Labor MP. Mayhew also asked the Foreign Secretary if he had noted "the increasing international pressure to induce Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories." Sir Alec replied that "It would not be wise at the moment to state what the Government had in mind." He gave the same reply when asked about an international peace-keeping force.)

Jordanian Premier Bars Guerrilla Operations Against Israel From Jordan

LONDON, Jan. 25 (JTA)--Premier Wafsi Tal, of Jordan, said on a BBC television interview today that Palestinian terrorists would not be allowed to continue their fight against Israel from Jordanian soil. He also said that Jordan would not give up any of its territory for the establishment of a Palestinian state. On a separate BBC interview, El Fatah chief Yassir Arafat pledged that his guerrillas would continue to fight "for the liberation of occupied Palestine." He rejected the United Nations Jarring peace mission and said that if the Arab Governments made peace with Israel but failed to give the Palestinians what they wanted, "the fight will go on."

Arafat, Premier Tal and the Jordanian Minister of Information, Adnam Audeh, appeared on the BBC program devoted to the Palestinian question. Audeh, a Palestinian by birth, said Jordan would continue to "fight to the finish" the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine headed by Dr. George Habash who is trying to overthrow the Hussein regime. Arafat spoke of his organization's differences with Habash. He said the central committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, an umbrella body of ten guerrilla groups, wanted to continue to fight Israel while Habash, who heads a political party called the National Arabic Movement, decided two years ago to remove King Hussein. Arafat said he would not interfere with internal Arab affairs. "We do not like to fight the Jordanian Government but if they insist we clash, we shall fight." Replying to questions, the El Fatah leader said he was ready to meet Israeli leaders, such as Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, "on condition that they accept the establishment of a Palestinian democratic state within what is now Israel."

Dayan Opposes Hard-Line Policy in Gaza Strip; Would Leave Civilians Alone

TEL AVIV, Jan. 25 (JTA)--Defense Minister Moshe Dayan says he is against a "get tough" policy in the Gaza Strip which disturbs the lives of law-abiding citizens. He admitted, however, that it is hard to avoid restrictions on the innocent in a campaign to stamp out terrorist activities. Dayan said on a television interview that Israel's policy should be to punish the culprits and leave the peace full population alone. He said that the introduction of crack border police units to the Gaza Strip two weeks ago did reduce the number of terrorist offenses to some extent. But at the same time, the normal activity of the general population was curtailed, he said.

Marcuse Joins Appeal To Kosygin To Let Soviet Jews Emigrate To Israel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (JTA)--Prof. Herbert Marcuse, a leading philosopher of the New Left in the United States, signed an appeal called to Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin yesterday urging the Soviet Union to allow its Jewish citizens to emigrate to Israel if they wish and to allow those who choose to remain in Russia to "perpetuate their Jewish faith and culture." The appeal was initiated by Prof. Marcuse and Prof. Richard Popkin of the University of San Diego. It was signed by seven other San Diego professors, by Judge Roger Rossin and Prof. Jacob Branovsky, a British scientist working at the Salk Institute.

Its text, made available here today, said: "We the undersigned have witnessed with anguish and dismay the struggle of the Jews in the Soviet Union for national survival. We believe this struggle is not directed against the Soviet Union but is a struggle for their Jewish identity and their human rights." The cable continued, "We have followed the recent trials of Jews in the Soviet Union and are deeply troubled by reports that the Soviet Union intends to proceed with its trials of Soviet Jews. In the name

of the highest moral principles and legitimate human rights, in the name of which we have protested actions of our own governments, we appeal to the Soviet Government to recognize the present treatment of Jews is morally intolerable and politically deleterious. Let those Jews who so desire leave for Israel or the land of their choice and let those who remain attain fulfillment of their rights to perpetuate their Jewish faith and culture."

Former Soviet Jew, Brought To U.S. By JDL, Calls Violent Protests Unavoidable

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (JTA)--A former Soviet Jew brought to the United States by the Jewish Defense League to speak in its behalf said in a television interview here last night that "we must increase the pressure" on the Kremlin to free Soviet Jews. Dov Spierling, an Israeli who is not a member of the JDL, said also that it would be "helpful" if President Nixon spoke out forcefully on the question of Soviet anti-Semitism. He added that while "it would be beautiful" to carry out anti-Soviet demonstrations without violence, "we can't". Spierling, who said he was a friend of Yasha Kazakov, the young Jew who fasted outside the United Nations for eight days to dramatize the plight of Soviet Jewry, appeared on WNEW-TV's "David Susskind Show" in the first half of a two-hour consideration of the JDL and the problems of Soviet Jewry. Joining him on the panel were Rabbi Meir Kahane, JDL chairman; Bertram Zweibon, JDL general counsel, and Joshua Joffe, of the JDL youth movement. The interview was taped the evening before Jan. 19, the day Rabbi Kahane agreed to halt temporarily the JDL's harassment of Soviet personnel. Spierling was one of eight former Soviet Jews now resident in Israel who last week called American Jewish leaders protesting their denunciations of the JDL and calling the League's activities "most effective."

In the tv interview, Rabbi Kahane said JDL opponents should not be "so uptight about violence." While "we don't counsel violence," he said, his group would do "whatever has to be done" to aid Soviet Jewry, and "that includes a multitude of sins." Asked by Susskind whether JDL, which has applauded the recent smashing of the windows of the Soviet Aeroflot-Intourist building, was actually responsible for it, Rabbi Kahane replied: "Heaven forbid!" He rejected the label of rightist suggested by Susskind, and denied a New York Times item that he had worked for the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Kahane and Zweibon differed on one significant point that was not followed up by Susskind. The JDL lawyer said the long prison sentences meted out to two Leningrad defendants would be worse than the originally announced executions; but the JDL chairman later contended that without protest action, Soviet Jews would be given long jail terms "or worse."

In the second hour of the program, four "Establishment" Jewish leaders condemned the JDL for "counter-productive tactics." Morris Abram, former president of Brandeis University, declared, "You cannot force the Soviet Union to change its miserable policy by the use of sporadic violence in the United States." He said "Jews cannot prosper under a system of lawlessness," and called Rabbi Kahane a "childish" man who engaged in "mad antics." Rabbi Marc H. Tannenbaum, interreligious affairs director of the American Jewish Committee, said the JDL's "effectiveness is virtually inconsequential" within the American Jewish community. "Rabbi Kahane," he said, "was actually riding on the coattails of the established Jewish organizations." Rabbi Tannenbaum said Jews did not need "violent antics" to "assert their authentic manhood," and observed of the Kremlin that "a proud government will not submit to that kind of intimidation."

Rabbi Arthur Schneier of Park East Synagogue, which is located across the street from the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, reported that on his several visits to the USSR as president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, "hundreds" of Soviet Jews had said to him of Rabbi Kahane that "whatever he is doing is harmful." Arnold Forster, general counsel to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, stated that the JDLers were "terrorists" like the Black Panthers and that the Kremlin was "using the Jewish Defense League as an excuse" for repression. The four Jewish leaders agreed that "world opinion" sparked by the established Jewish organizations had effected the commutation of the two Leningrad death sentences, not JDL actions.

State Department Reaffirms Opposition To Abuse Of Russian Jews But Counsels Caution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (JTA)--The State Department reaffirmed today American policy to speak out against the repression of Soviet Jews but cautioned that "We must carefully choose the forum or occasion for public representations regarding the treatment of national and religious minorities in the Soviet Union" because "to do otherwise might expose our efforts in the United Nations and elsewhere to dismissal as mere 'cold war propaganda.'" The reaffirmation of policy was contained in a letter signed by Harison M. Symes, acting Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations to Sen. Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican. It was in response to a telegram Javits sent to Secretary of State William P. Rogers urging the U.S. to protest to the Soviet Union against the "reported barbaric sentences imposed on Jews for the alleged attempt at airplane hijacking in Leningrad."

Symes wrote that the State Department believes "the Soviet failure to accept the basic right of free movement was at the root of the Leningrad trial" last month at which 11 Jews received severe prison sentences. Two of the accused received the death penalty, later commuted to 15 years' imprisonment after a world-wide outcry of protest. Symes' letter was accompanied by three statements recently made by U.S. spokesmen regarding the treatment of Soviet Jews.

Israel Government Plans To Make Ben-Burion's 85th Birthday State Event

JERUSALEM, Jan. 25 (JTA)--The Government decided today to make a State event of former Premier David Ben-Gurion's 85th birthday which will be celebrated next Oct. 6. A public committee headed by President Zalman Shazar will organize the event.

Hope For Early Detection Of Cancer Seen In Hadassah-Hebrew U Experiments

JERUSALEM, Jan. 25 (JTA)--Israeli scientists at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Hospital cancer research laboratory have reported the development of a simple process that may be able to detect cancer at an earlier stage than any other known tests. Scientists here and abroad who have studied the findings published in the current issue of the Israel Journal of Medical Sciences, consider the discovery to be of great practical and theoretical importance. But they caution that the process must undergo exhaustive testing on a much wider scale than is possible in Israel before its efficacy as an early cancer detector is established. The development and results of preliminary testing of the process on 520 patients at Hadassah Hospital were reported in the medical journal by Dr. Chloe Tal, a senior lecturer at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center. Mrs. Tal told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the process stemmed from a theory she developed while working in the Rockefeller Institute in New York in 1952 that when cancerous cells begin to form, the human body produces anti-bodies which arrest their malignant growth; and that cancer develops only when the anti-bodies fail.

Dr. Tal said that the examination of blood samples revealed that all cancer patients had a distinct protein, T-globulin, which is also found in the blood serum of pregnant women but not in healthy persons or in patients who have growths or other disorders that mimic cancer but are non-malignant. The researchers at Hadassah Hospital checked serum samples from 520 patients for T-globulin. The patients were selected at random but the study was deliberately designed to include a large number with confirmed cancer or confirmed non-cancerous diseases. There were 356 positive reactions. Checked against hospital records, the reactions coincided with 350 verified cancer cases, three suspected but non-verified cases and three pregnant women. According to Dr. Tal, the testing detected 27 different types of cancer including leukemia, Hodgkins disease, cancer of the breast, thyroid, stomach, lung, kidney, prostate, female genital tract, nasopharynx and lymphosarcoma of the lung, all of which had been independently diagnosed. The researchers were unaware of the earlier diagnoses.

Dr. Tal said the Hadassah specialists are planning to produce the anti-serum necessary to administer the T-globulin test in large quantities. She said she perfected a cheap, simplified method of making it, one that any ordinary laboratory could use. According to Dr. Tal, the tests so far indicate that all types of cancer encountered showed the presence of T-globulin regardless of the age or sex of the patient. If the substance that inhibits the anti-cancer anti-bodies is detected early enough, it should be possible to find a substance that will stimulate the anti-bodies, she said. But, Dr. Tal agreed with her colleagues that far more testing is needed to confirm the Jerusalem findings. One of the things scientists want to know is whether the test would be reliable for people in various countries and not just for Israelis, since the biology of cancer is different in different populations. They also want to know whether the preliminary results obtained on sick persons by Dr. Tal will hold up when extended to thousands of seemingly healthy persons in the populations at large, as tested by a wide variety of laboratories.

Peres Rebuked By Cabinet Colleagues For Public Optimism On French-Israel Ties

JERUSALEM, Jan. 25 (JTA)--Transport Minister Shimon Peres was sharply rebuked by several of his Cabinet colleagues at yesterday's meeting for stating publicly that Franco-Israeli relations have improved. The ministers also rebuked Israel's Ambassador to Paris, Asher Ben Nathan, for making similar statements to Israeli journalists in France, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned. Peres told newsmen on his return from a visit to France last week that France's attitude toward Israel had improved noticeably in recent months. While in Paris he discussed the laying of a new undersea cable between France and Israel and a new Franco-Israeli aviation agreement. Critics of his statement claimed that it was not true that relations with Paris had improved and that even if it were true, it was premature to state it in public.

Haifa Rabbinical Court Asks Lebanon To Help In Divorce Proceedings Case

TEL AVIV, Jan. 25 (JTA)--A Haifa rabbinical court has applied to Lebanese authorities to facilitate divorce proceedings brought by an Israeli woman against her husband who fled to Lebanon to escape trial for fraud. The court's request was conveyed to Beirut through the Mixed Armistice Commission and the International Red Cross. The case involves David Hador, 27, of Haifa, who disappeared during a trial in which he was charged with obtaining money from a woman under false pretenses. He turned up in Lebanon claiming to be an American but was arrested when his identity was discovered and was sentenced to a month in jail. His wife appealed to the rabbinical court to help her obtain a divorce before the Lebanese authorities turn him loose. If he disappears again, his wife's status under Jewish law would be that of an "aguna", a deserted wife. The rabbinical court has asked Lebanese authorities to see to it that Hador signs certain papers in the presence of a Beirut rabbi so that his wife may obtain a divorce valid under Jewish law.

Wage Offer To Israel High School Teachers To Cost \$14 Million

JERUSALEM, Jan. 25 (JTA)--The Cabinet agreed yesterday to a compromise wage formula which, it hopes, will settle its dispute with highschool teachers--at a cost of about \$14 million. That will be the price tag of the settlement proposed by the secretary general of the teachers' union, Shalom Levine, a Labor Alignment MK. The union, at a meeting scheduled for tonight, is expected to accept the formula which, the Government has made it clear, represents its maximum concession. The formula provides for parity between a teacher's starting salary and the salary paid to engineers in the sixth grade category in the civil service.

AJCommittee Ethnic Project Receives \$262,536 Grant From Ford Foundation

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (JTA)--The American Jewish Committee's National Project on Ethnic America, established a year ago to help ease black-white tensions, has received a \$262,536 grant from the Ford Foundation to underwrite its work for the next two years. AJCommittee president Philip E. Hoffman praised the foundation for having "once again taken the lead in a most difficult area of problem-solving." He added that "Millions of Americans with lower-middle-income salaries, who live in older city neighborhoods or new suburban communities and whose roots are of second- and third-generation European origin will be pleased to know that their needs are being seriously looked into, and that vigorous leadership increasingly will be coming from those forces deeply opposed to polarization and dedicated to social progress and racial amity." Bertram H. Gold, AJCommittee executive vice president, said the Ford Foundation money would be used specifically for experimenting with new techniques for depolarizing racial tensions; for working with the communications media to end the "stereotyping" of white ethnics; to aid both white ethnics and non-whites in improving their lot; and to work with professionals, community leaders and scholars on "ethnic programs at all educational levels" and "the present importance and the future discretion of ethnicity in America."

Irving M. Levine, the AJCommittee's director of urban projects, and the creator-director of the National Project on Ethnic America, said that "At the completion of our project, we should be able to give such prominent words as separatism, integration, identity, group power, polarization, neighborhood, ethnicity and community greater meaning for more effective problem-solving." During its pilot year, the ethnic project led a fight for community improvements in Baltimore, set up a leadership training program in Philadelphia, sought to establish a Jewish community center in Brooklyn, and conferred with ethnic, religious, labor and human rights leaders in Los Angeles, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Kansas City, Providence, New Haven and Buffalo. It operated on grants from the Stern Family Fund, the Aaron E. Norman Fund, the Leonard M. Sperry Foundation and the J. M. Kaplan Foundation. The project recently received grants from the Catholic Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago, the University of Michigan's Center for Policy Research, and the Research Foundation of the City University of New York.

Blaine Clause Repeal Move Stirs Jewish Opposition; Orthodox Defend Aid

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (JTA)--The battle over state aid to parochial schools mounted this week as the New York State Senate prepared to act on a bill to repeal Art. XI, Sect. 3, of the State Constitution--the so-called Blaine Amendment--which bars indirect aid to religious schools under the principle of separation of church and state. The 1970 Legislature passed a resolution to repeal the Blaine Amendment. Repeal requires a second passage and approval by State referendum next fall. The Committee for Public Education and Religious Liberty (PEARL), a coalition of 29 civic, religious and educational organizations, has urged defeat of the repeal measure in letters to every member of the State Legislature.

Jewish organizations such as the American Jewish Congress, oppose state aid to parochial schools. The chief proponents of such measures in the Jewish camp are Orthodox Jews who have a large network of religious Hebrew day schools in New York and other states. The Orthodox viewpoint was stated today by Rabbi Moshe Sherer, executive vice president of the Agudath Israel of America, in a broadcast over radio station WQXR. Rabbi Sherer replied to Dr. Leo Pfeffer, of the AJCongress, who broadcast the opposing view last week.

Rabbi Sherer said he sought to dispel the "myth" that "religious groups are asking the government to finance religious education with the American tax dollar." He said, "This is totally untrue. We are not seeking any financial assistance from the government for religious studies. All that we ask the government to do is help defray the expenses of our secular studies program." Rabbi Sherer noted that pupils at Hebrew day schools "study geography and history and mathematics from government-approved textbooks." He said, "We feel that the government should use our tax dollars to help pay for this secular education. Otherwise, our tax dollars are paying for the education of the next man's children, while we bear the load of double taxation."

The PEARL letter to the State legislators, signed by William F. Haddad, the organization's executive co-chairman, was accompanied by a 19 page analysis of the issues in the repeal fight. It noted that when the proposed new State Constitution was rejected by New York voters in 1967, "it was generally recognized at the time that the chief issue on which the vote turned was the attempted repeal of Art. XI, Sect. 3. It is thus apparent," the statement continued, "that millions of New Yorkers believe that repeal would injure both religious freedom and public education." Haddad also noted that the 1970 Mandated Services Act, passed by the State Legislature--which allocated \$28 million to parochial schools last year in payment for attendance and other record-keeping required by the state--was being challenged by PEARL and 13 individual plaintiffs in Federal Court as a violation of the State and Federal Constitutions.

Jewish Agency Cites 3 Federations For Aiding Youth Summer Tours

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (JTA)--The Jewish Agency's American Section cited today three American communities which "have taken the lead in organizing summer study tours of Israel for their high school youth." According to Dr. Emanuel Rackman, chairman of the American section's department of education and culture, the programs have been made possible by financial support from the local Jewish federations in Los Angeles, Cleveland, Detroit. He said the program in Los Angeles, initiated ten years ago, is a model summer Ulpan program for youth which attracts about 150 young people annually for its ten-week program. The similar Cleveland program was started a few years ago and now sends 100 teen-agers to Israel annually.