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2,000 Demonstrators Demand 'Free Kishinev Nine'; 1903 Kishinev Pogrom Recalled

NEW YORK, June 6 (JTA)--The cry of "Am Yisroel Chal," and "Free the Kishinev Nine," reverberated along the boardwalk in Brighton Beach as some 2,000 persons representing congregations, Yeshivas, Jewish civic organizations and university student groups gathered at this Brooklyn residential and resort community this afternoon to denounce the persecution of Soviet Jews. In an impassioned speech, Rabbi Steven Riskin, spiritual leader of the Lincoln Square Synagogue and chairman of the Center for Soviet Jewry, declared that the Jews of the Soviet Union are "no longer afraid." They will "live as Jews, leave as Jews or die as Jews." Referring to the trial of nine Jews in Kishinev scheduled to begin June 21, Rabbi Riskin broke out into a chant: "Free the Kishinev Nine. Free the Kishinev Nine. The massacre of 1903 cannot be allowed to repeat itself in 1971. Am Yisroel Chal." Stating that during the Kishinev pogrom of 1903 the world was silent, he declared: "The world was silent during the (Menahem Mendel) Beilis trial (in 1913). And it was silent during the tragedy of six million lives lost where everyone was afraid. The Pope was afraid. The State Department was afraid. President Roosevelt was afraid. We must say with the Russian Jews, we are not afraid. The 2,000 persons responded as one: "Am Yisroel Chal." Rabbi Riskin carried this forward: "The people of Israel live - with or without us. But it is up to us to show our solidarity with the Soviet Jews!" The demonstration and rally for Soviet Jewry was sponsored by the Oceanfront Council for Soviet Jewry.

Religious and political leaders - Jewish and non-Jewish - denounced the Soviet Union for its persecution of Soviet Jewry and called for continued efforts to alleviate the plight of Russian Jewry. Rep. Bertram Podell, New York Democrat, recently returned from a six-day trip to the Soviet Union, declared "And now I can tell you how it feels to spend six days in jail." He said he had been followed by Soviet secret police night and day, his luggage had been searched and his room bugged. He said he had smuggled documents out of the Soviet Union in his shoes and underwear, some of which will be made public within the next few weeks. Wherever he went and with whatever Jews he spoke to, Podell said, he was told "if we can't live as Jews, we don't want to live." Only the President and Secretary (of State William P.) Rogers can help, he said. They must speak out strongly and publicly against what is happening in the Soviet Union. "Let no one go to sleep tonight," he concluded "without having sent a letter to Rogers and Nixon urging them to speak out." Rep. Edward I. Koch, New York Democrat, denounced the "harsh treatment" being given to Ruth Aleksandrovich. Koch called upon the "nations of the civilized world to denounce the Soviet Union for its barbarism." He compared this "barbarism" with that committed by the Czarist government against the pre-1917 revolutionaries--treatment now recalled with horror by the Soviets.

Rabbi Dr. Joseph I. Singer of the Manhattan Beach Jewish Center, spoke of the youths who grew up in the Soviet Union without Jewish education who developed a love for Israel. "In the past," he commented, "Jews said they wanted to go to Israel to join their families. Now they say they want to go to Israel because this is our natural homeland." John Hayes, Deputy Borough President, representing Borough President Sebastian Leone who was out of town, proclaimed today "Sunday, June 6, 1971 as Demonstration Day for Soviet Jewry in Brooklyn." A letter of greeting was read from Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican. The crowd of 2,000 was more than three times as large as expected, according to Glenn Richter, national coordinator of the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, who said he was "pleased at the successful turnout for a neighborhood function." The demonstrators marched to the rallying point from two opposite points. One beginning from the Trump Village Cooperative Shopping Center, the other from Manhattan Beach. Both units were led by marching bands and preceded by huge portraits of Ruth Aleksandrovich. The marchers carried photographs of convicted Leningrad defendants and homemade signs reading "Don't Sit On Your Hands or Russian Jews Will Be On Their Knees," "Stop The Trials," "Freedom Now," "Stamp Out Silence," "Save Soviet Jewry," "Survival Means Sacrifice" and "Let Them Live Or Let Them Leave."

Cairo-Moscow Pact Goes Far Beyond Pacts Signed By USSR With Non-Communist States

WASHINGTON, June 6 (JTA)--Israel's first official assessment of the Soviet-Egyptian 15 year treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed in Cairo May 27, is that the pact goes far beyond any ever signed by the Soviet Union with a non-Communist state and in fact strikingly resembles the treaties governing Moscow's relations with the Warsaw Pact nations. The assessment was offered in a Policy Background paper issued by the Israel Embassy here. No similar detailed analysis of the treaty has been issued so far in Jerusalem. (In Jerusalem, it was reported today that Premier Golda Meir is expected to deliver her delayed political report to the Knesset on Tuesday. It will cover the visit of Secretary of State William P. Rogers on May 6-7 and developments since then, including the new Soviet-Egyptian 15 year treaty of friendship and cooperation. The principles underlying Mrs. Meir's report were reportedly discussed at today's Cabinet meeting.) The Embassy appended the official text of the treaty to its policy paper. Some Israeli and western sources have expressed the belief that the treaty contains secret clauses spelling out in detail certain elements treated only generally or not at all in the released version of the pact. According to the Embassy assessment, "For the Soviet Union the treaty with Egypt represents an important landmark. Its terms do not merely formalize an existing status-quo of Russian assistance and cooperation; they grant Moscow the legality of presence and a say in the affairs of Egypt for the next 15 years."

In the Israeli view, the Soviet, by this treaty, has achieved "what it has long sought, namely the political consolidation of its presence in the Middle East by winning a long term legal title to intervene in the affairs of the region's dominant Arab state, Egypt, irrespective of who controls the reins

of government in Cairo and in a manner that transcends the Israel-Arab conflict." The assessment continued: "Hence the absurdity of the suggestion that were Israel but to risk making unilateral concessions this would inevitably bring about a slackening of the Soviet grip over Egypt and an Egyptian movement away from the USSR towards the West... The Soviet Union's massive investment in Egypt, and the political course it has pursued transcend the conflicts with Israel and have throughout been predicated, in the first instance, upon its own power interests. Egypt is of crucial importance to the USSR strategy in the Middle East because it is the advance base for the initiation of future power moves as the opportunities arise... What it (the Soviet Union) seeks through its own involvement in the political-military process is the maintenance of conditions for its own prestige and power by supporting Egypt and the other Arab countries in their effort to achieve a settlement on their terms: total Israeli withdrawal; mass Arab influx into Israel; sealed borders; an international force; international guarantees."

The Embassy paper noted that the new treaty in substance and scope is radically different from the Moscow agreements with non-Communist states whose territories are contiguous with the Soviet frontiers. These treaties are essentially limited to the demands of Russian national security. "What makes the treaty with Egypt so unprecedented and far-reaching is its resemblance to the treaties governing the relationships between Russia and the Warsaw Pact states," the paper noted. "A comparison of the language and pattern of the Egyptian treaty with, for example, the treaty between the USSR and Czechoslovakia of May, 1970, shows a sufficiently striking similarity to infer that the document signed in Cairo was at least drafted in Moscow by Soviet policy planners." The Israeli paper issued here contained an obvious warning to the U.S. Government. It stated that any settlement between Israel and Egypt was contingent on the perpetuation of the present cease-fire which "in turn is dependent upon the maintenance of the balance of power on two levels," military and political. "The preservation of Israel's defensive credibility in face of the commitment undertaken by the Soviet Union in the treaty, to extend the supply of weapons to Egypt for an indefinite period... of equal importance to the maintenance of the arms balance as a factor in preventing the renewals of hostilities is the necessity to ensure a political deterrent posture of such credibility that would prevent any miscalculation on the part of the Soviet Union, leading it to believe that it might enjoy a greater freedom of military action than it has had until now."

Two Israeli Soldiers Wounded; Deny Report Of Terrorist Ambush In Jericho

JERUSALEM, June 6 (JTA)--The fourth anniversary of the Six-Day War passed with only a few scattered incidents of terrorist activity, mainly on the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem. Two Israeli soldiers were wounded in two grenade incidents in the Jebaitya refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, yesterday afternoon and today. A civilian and a policeman, both Arabs, were wounded by gunfire last night at Beit Hanina, a northeastern suburb of Jerusalem. A terrorist who ignored an order to halt after throwing a grenade, was shot and killed yesterday by an Israeli patrol at Beth Lahiyah in the Gaza Strip. There were no Israeli casualties. A military spokesman said a two-year-old girl was injured yesterday in another grenade incident in the Gaza Strip. Israel also reported an exchange of gunfire across the Lebanese border near Zarit settlement in Western Galilee. An Israeli spokesman denied a terrorist report in Beirut that an Israeli motorized patrol was ambushed Friday near Jericho on the West Bank. The terrorists claimed that four Israeli soldiers were killed and their vehicles destroyed. The Israeli spokesman described the terrorist claim as "imagination." He said Arab infiltrators fired on an Israeli vehicle near Jericho and then fled across the Jordanian border. The Six-Day War anniversary was virtually ignored by West Bank residents. Several business establishments shut down in the Muazi and el Burej refugee camps but shops in Gaza remained open.

Ezer Weizman Demands Dayan Resign For Putting Fear Into Israelis' Hearts

TEL AVIV, June 6 (JTA)--The resignation of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has been demanded by a man who said he believes Dayan is both running the government and putting fear into Israelis' hearts--Ezer Weizman, the Herut Party leader who happens to be Dayan's brother-in-law. Weizman, former commander of the Israeli Air Force and former member of the coalition Cabinet, made the unusual demand on Friday in an interview in Yediot Achronot. He charged that Dayan wanted a partial settlement with Egypt that was equivalent to a partial withdrawal and that would lead to total withdrawal. Weizman said Israel "should accept a partial settlement only if we know exactly what is the final settlement and if this final settlement suits us." Until then, he said, "we should continue to sit on the Suez Canal till the Egyptians say 'Come and talks things over.'" He declared that the stronger the Israeli stand, the less danger of Soviet military intervention, and that the canal was the best possible line of defense in the event of such intervention.

Druze Leader To Go On Trial On Charges Of Espionage For Syria

TEL AVIV, June 6 (JTA)--A highly respected Druze leader from the Golan Heights, who once entertained Deputy Premier Yigal Alon at his home, will go on trial before a military tribunal shortly on charges of espionage for Syria. Sheikh Kamal Kanj of Bajdal Shams village and four alleged accomplices were rounded up by Israeli security forces last week. Kanj confessed to working for Syrian intelligence. He is being held under administrative detention pending trial. The Druze, a non-Arab Moslem sect inhabiting northern Israel and parts of Syria, generally have not taken sides in the Arab-Israel conflict. Israeli Druze are considered loyal to the Jewish State and serve in Israel's armed forces, a service denied to Israeli Arabs. The Druze community promptly dissociated itself from Kanj's alleged spying activities. Kanj, 60, was formerly a member of the Syrian Parliament. His brother, Naguib Nur a Din Kanj is the commanding general of the Syrian Army in the Damascus district. Arrested as Kanj's alleged go-between with Syrian intelligence was a Druze sergeant in the Syrian Army and the latter's father and two brothers, all of Bajdal Shams village. All face trial. The spy ring reportedly supplied Syrian intelligence with maps of Israeli positions and documents detailing weapons deployment and other information.

Israel Rapped By S. Africa's Premier For Aiding OAU, By Arabs For Aiding Regime

JERUSALEM, June 6 (JTA)--Israel found itself this weekend in a diplomatic collision with South Africa. A recent announcement by Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, Yosef Tekoah, that Israel will contribute \$2,857 to the Organization for African Unity for food and medical supplies brought a bitter reaction from Premier B.J. Vorster of South Africa. He angrily rejected an explanation by the Israeli Consul General in Johannesburg that the donation "must be viewed in the context of Israel's position in the world" and "was made in response to a request to all member states by the Secretary General of the UN." Vorster's reaction was echoed in the South African press over the week-end. The Israeli move also brought an official statement of condemnation from South Africa's Jewish community, long one of the most loyal and generous supporters of the Jewish State in the world. In an unrelated but parallel development, Israel came under attack Friday by Arab diplomats on the UN Special Committee on Apartheid for allegedly selling arms to South Africa. Premier Vorster declared in an interview in the Johannesburg newspaper Volksblad that "No matter how one tries to understand Israel's motivation, her explanation is unacceptable to us and cannot be justified. I wish to express my strongest dissatisfaction with it." He declared he could not understand how Israel "which has itself a terrorist problem can justify a contribution to help other terrorists."

The OAU, an umbrella organization which supports African "freedom fighters" against the remaining vestiges of colonialism on the continent and against South Africa's official policy of Apartheid, has been supported by many Western governments, church groups and other humanitarian organizations. The Foreign Ministry said on Friday that the food and medicine ear-marked for the OAU had not yet been delivered and that inquiries about the desired mode of delivery have not been answered. Gershon Avner, deputy director of the Israeli Foreign Ministry who is currently visiting South Africa, said it was a misinterpretation to say the donation would aid terrorists because Israel is able to control the use to which the money is put. The South African Jewish Board of Deputies and the South African Zionist Federation declared in a joint statement, "We have great difficulty in accepting the report of Israel's donation to the OAU though the amount involved is inconsequential." The statement added, "Many innocent people in Israel have suffered from terrorists. The Jewish community in South Africa condemns any support for terrorists from whatever source and is confident that the government of Israel shares this view." South Africa's Jewish community numbers about 120,000. South African newspapers, rejecting the explanation of Israeli Consul General Yitzhak Unna who conceded that Israel did not expect the South African government to approve of her action but hoped it would "understand" Israel's motivations, saw the Israeli donation as an attempt to buy black African votes in the UN against the Arab-Soviet bloc.

(While South Africa was accusing Israel of abetting black African "terrorists" Arabs at the UN denounced Israel for allegedly providing arms to South Africa and, by implication, approving South Africa's racial policies. Israel's denial that it was selling arms to South Africa was attacked on Friday by Nadi Jazzar, the Syrian representative to the Special Committee on Apartheid. He and Kamal Mustafa, of the Sudan, called the Israeli denial "misleading" and demanded that it be denied document status. The committee chairman, Abdulrahim Abby Farah of Somalia ruled however that all UN members have the right to record their views. Jazzar supported his charges by quoting from the Jewish Telegraphic Agency Daily News Bulletin of May 4 a Jerusalem dispatch reporting that the Israeli Foreign Ministry admitted that Israel's Uzi submachinegun was being manufactured in South Africa. According to that dispatch, the Foreign Ministry explained that South Africa was making the weapon under a sub-contracting arrangement with a Belgian firm which Israel had licensed in the 1950's. Israel was, therefore, powerless to prevent it, the Ministry said, adding that Israel subsequently acted to bar such arrangements in the future without her permission.) Observers here were uncertain today whether South Africa's angry reaction to Israel's small donation to the OAU would affect the expanding economic relations between the two countries.

Thant Pessimistic About Mideast Developments; Says Jarring Acted Within Mandate

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 6 (JTA)--Secretary General U Thant expressed a pessimistic view about the current situation in the Middle East, noting that "there have been no important or significant developments, to my knowledge, in the last few weeks or even the last few months since the initiative taken by Ambassador Jarring in February." Speaking at a luncheon last Thursday afternoon sponsored by the United Nations Correspondents Association (UNCA), Thant declined to assess the significance of the Egyptian-Soviet 15-year friendship pact. "I have read the text very carefully, but I do not think any assessment or evaluation of that agreement on my part would contribute towards an improvement of the situation in the Middle East," Thant stated. Focusing on Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring's initiative last Feb., when the special Mideast mediator submitted his own plan for a Mideast settlement and which Israelis criticized for going beyond his mandate under Resolution 242, Thant stated that this initiative was taken with the "full knowledge of the attitude of the four permanent members of the Security Council." The four are the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and France. Thant noted that the Big Four, despite their differing interpretations of the Council resolution at the beginning, developed "a consensus" in "the course of the last two years or so, particularly in (their) ... meetings in New York."

The Secretary General stated that Dr. Jarring, on the basis of his understanding "of the attitude and mood" of the Big Four, went ahead and communicated with the governments of Israel and Egypt. Thant asserted, furthermore, that Dr. Jarring acted strictly within his mandate. Discussing efforts by the United States to help in the reopening of the Suez Canal, Thant said the primary motivation of the U.S. government, "according to official information conveyed to me from Washington," was to "help Ambassador Jarring in his over-all attempts" to discharge his responsibilities within the framework of Resolution 242. The Secretary General said he has been in constant contact with Dr. Jarring who is currently in Moscow in his position as Sweden's ambassador to the Soviet Union. "I understand that he (Dr. Jarring) wants a few weeks' home leave starting, perhaps, at the beginning of next week," Thant said. "I will be in touch with him if and when necessary."

