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Terrorists Continue To Seek Haven In Israel; Tell Of Jordanian Atrocities

TEL AVIV, July 20 (JTA)--Palestinian terrorists fleeing the Jordanian Army continued to surrender today to Israeli forces and are telling stories of atrocities by King Hussein's troops. Jordanian Army jeeps equipped with loudspeakers were driving along the East bank of the Jordan River today urging the fedayeen not to surrender to the Israelis, promising that "We shall not harm you." Baghdad radio reported today that Iraq has officially demanded the expulsion of Jordan from the Arab League and urged the League Council in Cairo to hold an urgent session to consider collective measures against Jordan to "stop its atrocious liquidation of the Palestinian guerrilla movement." (In New York today, Israel's UN Ambassador Yosef Tekoah complained to Secretary General U Thant that the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories "continues to serve as a tool of Arab propaganda." While the members of the committee--Somalia, Ceylon and Yugoslavia, all of which "refuse" to have diplomatic relations with Israel--resume their investigations, Tekoah said, Arab terrorists are seeking haven in Israel to escape "certain death" at the hands of their brethren in Jordan. Tekoah noted that Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban asserted in the Knesset yesterday that the charges of Israeli brutality in the occupied areas were "baseless.")

Palestinian guerrillas crossing the Jordan with their hands in the air alleged that Jordanian troops were gunning down unarmed men, women and children. A group of the voluntary captives answered questions by local and foreign newsmen last night. They said they surrendered to Israel because they found out that stories of "Israeli atrocities" were untrue and because "the Israelis treated us more humanely than our brethren." Suleiman Yunis, 17, said he would "never forget the Israeli soldier who gave me water from his bottle." The guerrillas are mainly members of El Fatah and a few who claim membership in the Syrian-backed Al Saiqa commando group. One of them, from Homs, Syria, was asked why he didn't return to his country. He replied, "Nobody wants us anymore. We decided it's best to go to Israel." The captives admitted membership in El Fatah but insisted that they joined only to "fight the Jordanians" and swore that they never took part in any action against Israel. Mahmoud Mouhammed Moussa, 21, commander of a small El Fatah unit, said El Fatah was a "wrecked" organization that had no future.

Israel Can't Trust Arabs If Arabs Can't Trust Each Other, Official Says

JERUSALEM, July 20 (JTA)--A senior Foreign Ministry official said today that Israel could not be expected to trust any Arab government "when it comes to our security" when the Arab governments cannot even trust each other. Referring to the internecine strife that has developed in the Arab world, the official noted that "within the space of little more than one week we have been faced with a Moroccan situation, a Jordanian situation and a Sudanese situation. Solemn promises by one Arab leader to another were broken and commitments disregarded. How can we Israelis be expected to trust an Arab government?" The official added that "Of course we want to talk with the Arabs; we want contacts with them, but when it comes to our security we cannot entrust it to them." The official was referring to Israel's refusal to give up strategic territories vital to its defense.

Israelis Don't Believe Sudan Will Go Communist

JERUSALEM, July 20 (JTA)--Israeli political circles here said today that last night's military coup in Sudan by allegedly Communist officers did not mean that the country would go Communist. They said the new ruling junta, headed by Maj. Hashem al-Atti, a reputed Communist, could not govern the country with Communists and pro-Communists alone but would have to include "some conservative elements" in the Revolutionary Council. They noted that the new regime would be dependent on the Army which includes other than Communist elements. The circles pointed out that the deposed President of Sudan, Maj. Gen. Gaafar al-Nimeiry, had "used" the Communists after his seizure of power in May, 1969 in order to maintain and strengthen his rule but soon afterwards began persecuting them and eventually outlawed them. Al-Atti was one of the alleged Communists ousted by Nimeiry last November when he and others objected to plans for Sudan to join the projected federation of Egypt, Libya and Syria.

(In Washington today, State Department sources indicated a belief that the coup in Khartoum would not effect current efforts toward the reopening of the Suez Canal or that it would alter the larger effort for a Middle East settlement being directed by United Nations mediator Gunnar V. Jarring. Asked for an analysis of the coup's political implications, Department spokesman Charles Bray said it was too early for the U.S. to evaluate the change. He recalled that Sudan broke diplomatic relations with Washington after the 1967 Six-Day War. In that connection, he observed, "We have made it clear to the Sudanese Government since then that we regretted the break and are ready to re-establish relations at any time." State Department officials declined to predict whether the events in Khartoum would give the Soviet Union an opportunity to increase its influence in Africa.)

Study Sees U.S. Losing To Soviets In Mideast

WASHINGTON, July 20 (JTA)--The United States is "ineffective" in dealing with the Soviet "danger" in the Middle East, according to a report released yesterday by the American Enterprise Institute, a group partly financed by oil interests. The authors of the study, labeled a special analysis by the institute, are William R. Kintner, the director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute, a non-partisan research group, which co-sponsored the study, and Robert L. Pfaltzgraff Jr. Both are known

to be "hard line anti-Communists" according to national security strategists here. The study describes the situation in the Middle East as seen by the authors but makes no recommendations for U.S. policy. The Soviet aims, according to the study, are to open the Suez Canal and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the east bank of the waterway. The Soviets are motivated by a desire for influence in the oil-rich and politically unstable Persian Gulf area, the study says and adds that the U.S. "is severely hampered under these circumstances" as a result of a growing Soviet navy as opposed to a declining Sixth Fleet.

The study does not lay the blame for U.S. ineffectiveness on any one factor. Instead, it portrays the U.S. in a bind with the Israelis seeing "their political position compromised and their military margin declining." It claims that the "direct employment of Soviet military power" in Egypt's behalf "dramatically" improved the military and political prospects of the Arabs but the U.S. political position in the Arab world is not improving. The USSR, the report says, is capitalizing on its opportunities and using the local balance of forces and the nuclear stalemate to "create the fear of confrontation while avoiding a clearly offensive posture."

Anti-Strike Bills Proposed; 21,000 In Continuing Labor Strife

JERUSALEM, July 20 (JTA)--With almost 21,000 Israeli workers engaged in various forms of strikes, stoppages and slow-downs, Labor Minister Joseph Almogi proposed two bills last night designed to curb what he called "illegal" strikes. The proposals were made at a meeting of the Labor Alignment which, with the exception of the Mapam faction, supported the measures. One of Almogi's bills would permit no strikes during a period of "collective agreement." Any dispute would have to be settled through mediation or binding arbitration. The other bill deals with strikes after collective agreements have expired. Mapam has indicated its opposition to both measures. Yitzhak Ben Aharon, secretary general of Histadrut, Israel's labor federation, is yet to make his stand clear.

The labor picture in Israel was far from bright today. Some 15,000 employees of the sick-fund administrative and medical auxiliary staffs have adopted the practice of working their required hours without breaks which means that clinics and pharmacies close by mid-afternoon, preventing many patients from receiving treatment or prescriptions. About 3,500 employees of Government hospitals whose strike last month was ended by a back-to-work order from the Knesset, renewed it yesterday when the order expired. The hospitals are expected to feel the effects in a day or two. At the same time, 1,000 physicians employed by Government hospitals have refused to work in out-patient clinics which were shut down as a consequence. A partial--afternoon--strike by 120 international telex and cable exchange workers has disrupted overseas communications between 11:30 a.m. and 7 a.m. local time. Meanwhile, a strike of 300 postal workers all over the country entered its second week with no sign of a settlement.

Jerusalem Students Volunteer To Protect Tourists From Harassment

JERUSALEM, July 20 (JTA)--University students here have volunteered for special police squads to protect tourists from various forms of harassment and physical assault to which they have been subjected to increasingly in recent weeks at public places. A spokesman for the Municipality mentioned the Silwan Pool and the observation point near the Intercontinental Hotel in particular as sites where tourists have been annoyed by beggars and unlicensed would-be guides. He said that girls have been molested by local youths in a tunnel leading from the spring to the pool at Silwan. The student volunteers will wear special uniforms and will be stationed in the Walling Wall area, the Holy Sepulcher area and the Jaffa and Damascus gates.

EEC Members All 'Agreed' On Mideast Document, Schumann Says

PARIS, July 20 (JTA)--Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said today that all six member nations of the European Common Market were "in agreement" on a joint working paper stating their common policy on the Middle East. The document, never officially released, calls among other things for Israel's withdrawal to its pre-June, 1967 borders and international status for Jerusalem. Replying in writing to a parliamentary question from Jean Lecanuet, leader of the moderate Centrist-Democratic faction, Schumann stressed that the working paper was "the result of joint efforts" and "expresses a common thought and a common approach." He said the general outline of the document was made known to the United Nations Secretary General "in accordance with our joint aim, namely to help Ambassador Jarring to successfully fulfill his mission."

Koch Aide Says Visa Bill Would Not Divert Soviet Jews From Israel

WASHINGTON, July 20 (JTA)--Congressmen spear-heading legislation providing 30,000 special visas for Jews in the Soviet Union to enter the United States took issue today with the view of a Zionist leader that their bills would divert Russian Jews from going to Israel. That view was stated last week by Herman L. Welsman, president of the Zionist Organization of America, who urged that the pending legislation be dropped because most Soviet Jews wanted only to go to Israel. (See separate story on Page 3) A spokesman at the office of Rep. Edward Koch (D., N.Y.), sponsor of the legislation in the House, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today that the bill, now in the Judiciary Committee, would give Soviet Jews "another option" for permanent residence. He said "there is nothing compulsory in this bill. If Jews in the Soviet Union can get out only by coming here, there should be visas for them." A similar view was expressed by an aide to Sen. Clifford Case (R., N.J.), co-sponsor with New York's Republican Sen. Jacob K. Javits of emergency visa legislation in the Senate. The Case aide said however that it was realized that most Jews desiring to leave the USSR would prefer to go to Israel. Meanwhile, House Minority Leader Gerald Ford (R., Mich.) became the 118th co-sponsor of the Koch bill. There are 34 Senators behind the Case-Javits bill.

Anti-Semitic Leaflets On Champs Elysees

PARIS, July 20 (JTA)--Anti-Semitic leaflets calling "on all Frenchmen to be careful of the Kikes and to wait for the day when they will be eradicated" were distributed on the Champs Elysees. The leaflets bore swastikas and were signed by the "Friends of Adolf Hitler."

PEARL Suit Challenges N.Y. Parochial Law; First Since Supreme Court Ruling

NEW YORK, July 20 (JTA)--New York State's new \$33 million parochial law, due to go into effect September 1, was challenged today as an unconstitutional violation of the First Amendment in a suit filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York by the Committee for Public Education and Religious Liberty (PEARL) and 14 individual plaintiffs. It was the first suit in the nation to be filed on the subject since the U.S. Supreme Court ruled June 28 that state funds could not be used for teacher salary payments or supplements in religious elementary and secondary schools in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. Two days later the high court, affirming a lower court decision, struck down a similar law in Connecticut. Plaintiffs are expected to base their arguments on the Supreme Court's ruling that state aid to sectarian schools involved excessive government entanglement with religion prohibited by the First Amendment. Governor Rockefeller's approval of the legislation, passed in June, was announced the same day as the Supreme Court decision. The New York law, Chapter 822 of the Laws of 1971, is entitled "An Act to provide acceptable secular educational services for pupils in non-public schools." Included are teachers' salaries and other instructional costs for secular subjects.

The PEARL suit seeks "a temporary and permanent injunction against the allocation and use of the funds of the State of New York to finance the operations of schools owned and controlled by religious organizations and organized for and engaged in the practice, propagation and teaching of particular religions." The suit asks the Federal court to declare such use of public funds "violative of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution." The plaintiffs and defendants are already in the Federal Court in another suit filed July 30, 1970 challenging the constitutionality of the \$28 million Mandated Services Act passed last year. A three-judge Federal court was convened to hear that suit but action was held off pending the Supreme Court ruling in the Pennsylvania and Rhode Island cases. Federal Judge Morris E. Lasker ruled last January, however, that PEARL had standing to sue. Leo Pfeffer, attorney for all the plaintiffs in both cases, said today that he expects a hearing before the three-judge court to be held before the beginning of the school year on the Mandated Services suit and possibly on this one.

In the complaint filed today, Pfeffer declared that the parochial law violated the "establishment clause" of the First Amendment because it gave government subsidies to schools controlled by religious groups, organized to practice, propagate and teach particular religions and giving admission and employment preference to persons of particular faiths; involved governmental action whose "purpose and primary effect" was to advance religion; gave rise to "excessive governmental involvement in and entanglement with religion," and intensified "political fragmentation and divisiveness on religious lines."

Orthodox Rabbis Differ With ZOA President Over Emergency Visa Legislation

NEW YORK, July 20 (JTA)--Herman L. Weisman, president of the Zionist Organization of America, said today that he still objects to measures intended to open America's doors to large scale immigration by Soviet Jews and claimed that critics of his position "misunderstand it." Weisman was commenting on the sharp criticism leveled against his stand today by two Orthodox leaders. Rabbi Bernard A. Poupko, president of the Religious Zionists of America and Rabbi Abraham Gross, president of the Rabbinical Alliance. Both rabbis, in separate statements, denounced Weisman's July 15 statement urging Congress to drop proposed legislation for 30,000 emergency visas for Soviet Jews on grounds that it "can only divert attention from their primary demand to be permitted to go to Israel." Rabbi Gross called Weisman's statement "irresponsible" and "unrepresentative of Jewish opinion." He told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that he had telegraphed Congressional sponsors and supporters of emergency visa legislation--Rep. Edward Koch (D., N.Y.) and Senators Clifford Case (R., N.J.), Jacob Javits (R., N.Y.) and Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.)--urging them to continue their efforts. Rabbi Poupko called on Orthodox and Zionist organizations to rectify "the harmful effects of the Weisman statement" by informing Congressmen of their affirmation of the proposed legislation.

Weisman said, "The rabbis who criticize our position misunderstand it. This is not a policy dictated by the ZOA but a response to the hopes and desires of Soviet Jews themselves. Should it appear that any appreciable number of Soviet Jews express a wish to come to the U.S., I would be among the first to urge our government to lift any immigration restrictions. At the present time, however, it is neither realistic nor productive to support unproven propositions which serve only to divert attention from the basic issue--allya for Soviet Jewry." He added that "Such propositions, offered in light of the situation as it exists today, can be ultimately harmful to the forthright and courageous efforts of Soviet Jewry to seek to live as Jews in their historic homeland." Rabbi Poupko maintained however that "It is regrettable, if not sinful, that an obstacle is being placed in the path of Jews." He said "We are no less concerned than the ZOA about the needs of our Soviet brethren to live full Jewish lives in Israel, but their safety and security, indeed their physical survival, takes precedence over this noble aspiration."

Trial Of Rabbi Goldman Postponed To Oct. 18

NEW YORK, July 20 (JTA)--New York City Criminal Court Judge William Suglia agreed today to postpone the trial of Rabbi A. Bruce Goldman and a Columbia University graduate student until Oct. 18. In accepting the defendants' motion for the delay, which was concurred in by the District Attorney's office, Judge Suglia postponed the trial set for today by Judge Edward Pincus, who on July 14 denied the motion. The defendants, with the acquiescence of the prosecution, wanted to put off the hearing until after the Jewish holidays, since until then their witnesses--including Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America--would be abroad. Rabbi Goldman, spiritual leader of the Radical Jewish Union at Columbia, and Victor Levin are charged with unlawful disruption of services at Temple Emanu-El last summer in their attempt to arouse the congregation to action to end the Vietnam war. Their trial had been postponed several times previously.

SPECIAL JTA NEWS ANALYSIS

THE ABORTED COUP IN MOROCCO

By FRANCOIS CHABERT

RABAT, Morocco, July 20 (JTA)--"In the Arab world some people were rather in a hurry to bury me. Others waited..." Those were King Hassan's first comments on Sunday evening, less than twenty-four hours after he had narrowly escaped the assassins' bullets, first by hiding in the palace lavatories and then by being made to lie down by his closest companions, with his hands behind his head, while they were killed or turned against him. Therefore Hassan, never known as a forgiving person, is not liable to forget quickly who, among the Arab leaders, proved to be his staunch friends, his avowed enemies--or sat on the fence waiting to see how the tide would turn. Among his friends, unquestionably, stands Hussein of Jordan. Not only did he express at once his support for the Moroccan King, but on Sunday morning he came to Rabat flying his own jet. While his Bedouins were once more battering the Palestinian guerrillas around Amman and Jerash, he was in Morocco, wearing khaki fatigues, standing behind Hassan II. Thus he stood at the funerals of the tragedy's victims, and thus he was seen visiting the scene of the carnage where the blood was still fresh on the floors and walls of the devastated palace.

Well informed sources in Rabat say that Hussein, an acknowledged expert survivor who has outlived so many coups by his own generals, now advised his fellow King to launch a widespread purge, stressing that the entire Moroccan officer corps must have been "contaminated" by the plotter. Rumors, ripe at present in the Moroccan capital, even have it that Hussein offered his friend the services of "the best intelligence organization in the world, the Israeli Shin Bet," in order to help prevent any renewed attempt to overthrow his throne. The story does not say what Hassan's answer was.

Second in line among Hassan's staunchest friends is Habib Bourguiba, Jr. of Tunisia, who was present at the tragic celebrations and is said to have saved the King's life by throwing back a grenade which landed a few yards from Hassan's feet. This was enough to create a new and superb Arab legend and to forge another link in the chain of Maghreb solidarity. Most diplomats here believe that success of the coup would have seen Col. Houari Boumedienne of Algeria rushing to Rabat to support Col. Ababou, or whoever would have taken over the leadership of the junta, and that a possible civil war between the loyalists and the insurgents inside the Army might have led to an intervention by the Algerian armed forces and subsequently to the annexation of the disputed southern border territories. However, unlike the more fiery Khaddafi of Libya, Boumedienne was wise enough to wait for the outcome of the coup and to congratulate the Moroccan sovereign, probably with tongue in cheek, on his narrow escape. Consequently, relations between Morocco and Algeria are outwardly cloudless--what-ever may be the reservations of the leadership, both in Rabat and Algiers, as far as the future is concerned.

Things are not quite as smooth as that with Egypt. Never exceedingly cordial, relations between the two Arab monarchs have now further deteriorated. President Anwar Sadat's special envoy, Assan El Khoury, cooled his heels for two days in the Rabat Hilton swimming pool before being granted an audience by Hassan in order to transmit a message from his master. Among the subjects said to have been discussed at this meeting--rather sharply--were the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram's first edition of July 11 acclaiming the fall of the Rabat monarchy; the rush by Egyptians and Palestinians at the Moroccan Embassy in Cairo to request visas to come to help the insurgents; and above all, Libya's enthusiasm for the revolt. Apparently, for the first time since the setting up of the Arab Federation, Cairo was held responsible for the indiscretions of its junior partner, and laborious explanations during the Marsa Matruh talks between Sadat and Khaddafi probably centered on the mess created by the offers of the Libyan junta to proffer "armed help" to "the Moroccan people." Thus Hassan's pet idea of an early Arab Summit in Algiers--which already was practically doomed, due to the fighting in Jordan--now was dealt a further blow. At the same time, Moroccan police happily arrested a few political opponents who had sought "political asylum" in the Libyan Embassy in Rabat, meanwhile ransacking the Libyan offices.

After what one diplomat in Rabat called "the birthday party to end all birthday parties," the "Little Summit" of Egypt, Libya, Syria and Sudan expressed shock at the summary executions of the rebel army leaders. This united stand was due more to the renewed round of fighting against the Palestinians in Jordan than to any measure of real unity inside the "Federation" or among its close partners. Even less did one hear, coming from Damascus, Khartoum or Tripoli, a voice proclaiming adherence to the basic rights of man, or to diplomatic usage.

The 26,000 Jews still remaining in Morocco did, of course, take no more part in the happenings than the rest of the civil population of this country. Generally speaking, they see these events as a showdown between rival factions, inside the armed forces, although in the days following the putsch some leaflets denouncing "Zionism" were circulated. Unlike other Arab leaders, the King and his advisers did at no time accuse the "Israeli services" of having participated in dark conspiracies against peace and the realm. There is little doubt, of course, that a new and militantly "progressive" Republican regime, seeking an alignment with the other progressive governments of the Arab world, would have taken a more militant stance against Israel--although most Army leaders, trained by the French as they are, have no more militant feelings on the Palestine issue than the King they tried to overthrow.

As for the near future, it is to be expected that the Monarchy will be too busy at housecleaning to give too much thought to Middle Eastern problems. Thus, the aborted coup will at least have the effect of leaving Morocco, even more than ever before, outside the main current of Arab hostility to the Jewish state.