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DAYAN: ISRAEL HAS INITIATIVE ON BOTH FRONTS; WAR WILL NOT LAST FOR MONTHS

TEL AVIV, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Defense Minister Moshe Dayan declared today that Israel has gained the initiative on both the Egyptian and Syrian fronts and predicted that the war will be a relatively short one. "I should say that I don't expect this war to last for years or even months, and I do think that we have to think in terms of days, not just a few days," he told pool reporters of the Foreign Press Association at a command post somewhere in Sinai.

Dayan said that the decisive battle in Sinai would begin soon, "not right now, not right away." He stated that Egypt had misjudged Israel's ability to swing from defense to attack and had relied too much on their defensive installations with Russian equipment. Replying to questions, the Defense Minister said the tank battle now underway in Sinai was "going fairly well, and I think the main point is that we have gained the initiative on the Egyptian front that we have on the Syrian front."

Gen. Haim V. Herzog, Israel's leading military commentator, reported heavy Egyptian losses on the Suez front and estimated that 60 Egyptian tanks were destroyed today. Recalling Israel's claim that more than 200 Egyptian tanks were knocked out Sunday, Gen. Herzog said that meant that at least a couple of Egyptian formations had been badly mauled. However, he said that Israel and Egypt were still locked "in the midst of a very big tank battle" and that large Egyptian forces have not yet been committed.

A military spokesman said that an Israeli tank task force that crossed the Suez Canal earlier in the week has been re-enforced through a wedge opened in Egyptian lines and was continuing to harass the Egyptians on the canal's west bank. He said the tanks crossed the waterway on rafts in the Bitter Lake section and had little difficulty in advancing through the Egyptian 16th division on the west bank. He said the force was permanently linked to the east bank, presumably by a bridge, and was commanded by a high-ranking officer.

NORTH KOREAN PILOTS FIGHTING ISRAELIS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (JTA)--The Defense Department said today that North Korean pilots flying MIG-21s have fought Israeli war planes within the last 24 hours. The Department also reported that a new Soviet missile system, the SA-7 has been responsible for taking a heavy toll of Israeli fighter planes.

According to Department spokesman William Beecher, U.S. intelligence reports had it that the Soviet-supplied MIGs were flown by a group of 30 North Korean pilots stationed at an Egyptian air base south of Cairo. He said the North Korean pilots were reportedly engaged in a small skirmish on the west side of the Suez Canal but could not pin-point the exact location of the action.

Referring to the SA-7 missiles, Beecher said they were a track mounted version of the Soviet heat-seeking missile which is usually fired by individual soldiers from the shoulder. Acknowledging that such a missile would be very effective against a low flying aircraft, he added that the SA-7 accounted for more losses by the Israelis than the Pentagon had originally thought.

The SA-7, which can be fired in salvos of four to eight missiles at a time, together with the SA-6 missile which is effective against higher flying planes, caused most of the estimated loss of 100 planes lost by the Israelis to-date, Beecher said.

He said he believed both Syria and Egypt have the SA-7 which like the U.S. Redeye missile, can home in on plane engines. It is directed, he reported, by radar to the general area of its target. He declined comment when asked if Soviet personnel were operating ground-to-ground radar to direct fighter aircraft and ground-to-ground missiles. He did say, however, that Soviet military advisors were in Syria and Egypt before the war began and believed this was still the case.

EGYPTIAN ARMOR POUNDED BY ISRAELIS

By Yitzhak Shargil, JTA Tel Aviv Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Heavy armor fighting was renewed today on the Sinai front with Israeli tanks being aided by artillery and the air force in pounding Egyptian armor. Meanwhile, the Israeli task force on the western bank of the Suez Canal continued its activities there for the fourth day and attacked rear echelons of supply and command and destroyed the anti-aircraft missiles.

The Egyptians staged a number of counterattacks on both sides of the canal but all attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the Egyptians. A military spokesman in Tel Aviv estimated the number of Egyptian tanks knocked out during today's battles on both sides of the Suez at over 100.

One of the Egyptian units which tried to advance in a northerly direction encountered a small Israeli unit. When the Egyptians tried to retreat they came under fire of a well-prepared Israeli ambush and the Egyptian unit was almost totally destroyed. There were some air clashes during the day and 19 enemy planes were downed, three of them over the Mediterranean. Six helicopters were also downed today by the Israelis. Some of these helicopters were airborne troop carriers.

Meanwhile it was more or less quiet on the Syrian front today. However, the Syrians sent planes to attack the Druze village of Majdal Shams on the slopes of Mt. Hermon killing two inhabitants, one of them a woman, and injuring several others.

Terrorists From Lebanon Active

While the large-scale battles on the northern and southern fronts against the regular armies of Egypt and Syria and other Arab contingents continued, the activity on the Lebanese front was almost overshadowed. Since the outbreak of the Yom Kippur war, Arab terrorists acting from Lebanon have opened a front there. Nightly settlements of the region come under Katyusha rockets, bazooka fire and mortar shells.

Israeli settlements from the Mediterranean shores to the upper Galilee are targets for these deadly rockets, although till now no one has been killed. The area most attacked is Kiryat Shemona, but people there have learned to live in shelters. In other places like Metullah, Manara, Magallith, Hanita, Betzet and Shlomi, damage has been very slight, with one or two people injured.

Israeli security forces, mainly border police, have fought the terrorists and in a series of ambushes and combing operations some 10 or more

terrorists were killed, some captured and the others retreated back to Lebanon. The terrorists are firing tens of rockets nightly at the border settlements.

Navy Playing Important Role

The Israeli navy, the surprise of the war, with its sophisticated units and sophisticated equipment and excellent fighters, scored a number of successful operations against the enemy last night. Israeli special naval units have penetrated into the Port Said area and in the Ghardaka area--both Egyptian naval bases.

The special units have carried out sabotage acts against installations there and naval units have attacked installations from the sea-side of Port Said in the Mediterranean and the Ras Zaafarana in the Red Sea area. All Israeli naval units returned safely to base. The Israeli navy up to now sank 11 missile boats and 25 other ships belonging to the Egyptians and Syrians.

Israel's navy, in the past the smallest and least celebrated of the nation's defense forces, is now the first navy in the world to see combat in the age of electronic warfare. An evaluation of the navy's role in the war, released here tonight by former Navy Commander Shlomo Harel, stated that Israel controls the sea in the battle zone. The Syrian navy has been virtually destroyed and the Egyptian navy is bottled up at its bases.

The freedom of action enjoyed by the Israeli fleet, consisting mainly of fast missile boats, protects Israel's shores, interferes with the enemy's mobility at sea, attacks enemy installations nightly and forces the enemy to divert men to guard those installations. The navy is operating as much as 600-700 miles from its bases. Among other things, the navy has carried out successful commando raids against Egyptian naval bases, Harel said.

Simhat Torah In Sinai

Last night the Egyptians were silent as the sun disappeared below the horizon beneath a blanket of smoke, dust and fire ending a day of heavy fighting. But it was Simhat Torah and in Sinai, the place where the Torah was given to Moses and the Israelites, soldiers could not overlook the usual joyous celebration.

An Israeli armored unit just returned from battle. But instead of taking some rest, instead of setting to clean the tanks and armament, an Ark was produced and two Torah scrolls were taken out and the feast of rejoicing the Torah was observed. Soldiers, faces smeared with sweat, dust and machine oil, some with blood stains on a temporary bandage for a minor injury, clung to the Torah and danced with it around the tanks and halftracks.

No synagogue was there. But it was Sinai, it was where the Torah was given, and the rabbi could do nothing more for his soldiers than bring them the Ark and Torah so they could carry out the mitzvah of rejoicing the Torah. Arrangements were made by the army chaplainship to enable as many soldiers as possible to attend the holiday services and especially the yizkor services today the last day of Succoth and the first day of winter in Israel.

KISSINGER TOUGHENS STAND AGAINST USSR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger sees the Middle East war as testing the principles of Soviet-American detente and has spoken for the first time of "difficulties" with the Soviet government since the Arabs attacked Israel. "This crisis through which

we are now living is a test of the possibilities of diplomacy and of the real meaning of detente," he declared. "It must be clear that while the United States is trying to make our nation safe from war, we will not do so at the price of making the rest of the world safe for war."

His remarks were considered the toughest he has publicly pronounced about the Soviet Union in the current situation. Since the beginning of the hostilities he has repeatedly called for restraint and an end to the fighting through negotiations. But last night, before a military audience of 3100 persons which included some of America's most distinguished soldiers, he seemed to be warning the Soviet government that the United States will not tolerate warfare elsewhere while seeking security arrangements with Moscow on weaponry and frontiers in Europe.

Dr. Kissinger's comments came while accepting the George Catlett Marshall Medal from the Association of the United States Army for carrying forward "the legacy of far-seeing patriotism and extraordinary service to America and mankind" exemplified by Gen. Marshall's role as a soldier, and as Secretary of State a quarter of a century ago.

Consulting With Other Countries

Dr. Kissinger's remarks came as Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin was reported in Cairo consulting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and while some top Pentagon officials were reported highly dissatisfied with the U.S. assistance being given to Israel under the Kissinger policy of restraint to give diplomacy its way. The Pentagon sentiment reportedly is for the U.S. to give whatever help Israel needs for victory.

Dr. Kissinger, who spoke extemporaneously, repeated the U.S. objectives in the Middle East last night. "We are now engaged in very serious, very open-minded consultations with many countries, trying to bring about an end to the hostilities in the Middle East," he told a hushed audience.

"We believe that there exists an opportunity for a decent and just settlement, fair to all of the parties, which must be reached first by bringing about an end to hostilities, and then by a dedicated effort that will end the conditions that produced this current conflict. This is our policy which we will pursue with conviction and which we believe and hope will succeed."

White House, State Department Differ

Meanwhile, the White House and the State Department appeared today to take widely differing views today on the current international discussions in which the U.S. is participating in its search to bring an end to hostilities in the Middle East and pave the way for a negotiated peace.

At the White House, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren said that President Nixon is optimistic about the possibilities of a cease-fire. But at the State Department, an hour later, spokesman Robert J. McCloskey, asked if there was basis for optimism for a break in the situation in the next few days, replied: "I cannot say we are in a position to see the outcome at this time."

Warren said that Nixon and Dr. Kissinger are in "delicate diplomatic negotiations at this time" and that the Secretary is "in contact with the parties to the conflict and the other powers." He would not comment on the negotiations except to say that the President agrees with Dr. Kissinger's statement that "an opportunity exists" for a solution of the Middle East conflict. (By Joseph Polakoff, JTA Washington Bureau Chief.)

Reminder: There will be no Bulletin Oct. 22.

LINDSAY PROCLAIMS ISRAEL BOND DRIVE ACTION WEEK OCT. 21-28

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Samuel Neaman, chairman of the Greater New York Committee for the State of Israel Bonds, urged the Jewish community of New York and all friends of Israel "to take part in a compulsory loan through the purchase of Israel Bonds" representing "not less than one month's income" to match "the great sacrifice of human and material resources of the people of Israel."

Neaman made this statement yesterday when he and other key Bond organization representatives received from Mayor John V. Lindsay a proclamation setting Oct. 21-28 as "Action Week for Israel Bonds" in New York. The proclamation was issued as Lindsay opened a special \$150 million emergency campaign for Israel Bonds. The New York campaign is part of an all-out national drive to raise \$642 million to assume total financing of Israel's current development budget.

Neaman, who is chairman and chief executive officer of McCrory Corporation, called upon the Jewish community of New York to make "a compulsory loan" through Israel Bonds "to assure the survival of Israel and the Jewish people. The people of Israel," he continued, "in addition to their heavy taxes, have undertaken to provide out of their own limited resources \$500 million in compulsory and voluntary loans for the war effort."

The proclamation issued by the Mayor called upon New Yorkers for a "concrete demonstration of friendship and support for the State of Israel" to assure "the survival and future of our sister-democracy in the Middle East." The period covered by the proclamation coincides with a national effort being conducted by the Israel Bond Organization to bolster Israel's economy through the mobilization of Israel Bond capital, to offset expenditures demanded by the outbreak of the current Middle East war.

SAPIR'S SPECIAL MESSAGE TO U.S. JEWS

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (JTA)--The current outpouring of energy, effort and funds by the American Jewish community on behalf of the people of Israel evoked an enthusiastic response yesterday from Israeli Minister of Finance Pinhas Sapir. In a special message to American Jews, released by the United Jewish Appeal, Sapir said:

"Brothers and sisters, we are at war. Nobody could say two weeks ago it was going to happen. And now we live in days when thousands of tanks want to destroy us and to put us in the sea. Our soldiers on the frontiers are holding up. We are fighting with them. When casualty figures were released it was 700 people killed until today (Wednesday).

"You, our brothers and sisters, have to continue to make a bigger effort to absorb newcomers, people who are arriving in Israel day after day - Jews from Russia. We have to go on with our education program, we have to go on with our social welfare program, we have to build houses for people who are coming, for soldiers who come back home. And you, American Jewry as our bigger partner, indeed all of the Jews all over the world, have to play your part to be worthy of each other."

67 SENATORS URGE CONTINUED AID

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Sixty-seven Senators sponsored a resolution today urging

President Nixon to maintain a continued flow of Phantom warplanes and other military equipment to help Israel "repel" the Egyptian and Syrian "aggressors." Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D.Minn.) introduced the resolution on behalf of himself and Senators Henry M. Jackson (D.Wash.), Abraham Ribicoff (D.Conn.) and Jacob K. Javits (R.NY).

Seven others had joined them Tuesday afternoon in sending a "dear colleague" letter to other Senators and by this morning more than two-thirds of the Senate's membership had signed the resolution. This was considered an unusual number on such short notice. Other Senators were expected to join in approval.

The resolution, expressing "the sense of the Senate," noted that the President is "supporting a strong and secure Israel as essential to the interests of the United States" and pointed to the "unprovoked attack" on Israel, shattering the 1967 cease-fire. It also noted that Israel had refrained from having acted pre-emptively in its own defense and that the Soviet Union heavily armed Egypt and Syria for them to start this war and is continuing its massive airlift to them.

(The State Department said today it had noted reports that Soviet surface ships are now in use to transport equipment to Egypt and Syria.)

"The prudent course, the safest course is to carry on the effort to supply Israel with a view to ending this war decisively and by supporting a return to the cease-fire lines and positions held before the current hostilities," the resolution stated. Among the sponsors was Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, indicating the White House had no objections to the resolution.

Meanwhile at the Pentagon, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was informed that the U.S. weapons put down in Israel will exceed \$2 billion in cost were they to be replaced in U.S. arsenals. However, JTA was told that the actual cost to the U.S. Treasury has not been determined since it is not yet known how Israel will pay for the weapons and whether the U.S. will decide to provide some of it to Israel as a grant. Israel has always purchased its equipment from the U.S. and is staggering under heavy tax burdens to meet repayment costs.

ARAB OIL THREATS SHOULD NOT PANIC U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Sen. Jacob K. Javits urged Americans today not to be panicked into altering U.S. foreign policy because of the alleged affects of the Middle East war on oil supplies. "The constant talk about the Arab 'oil weapon' has led too many Americans to believe that the Arabs may have a stranglehold over the economy in the democratic industrial world, and that the only way out is, in substance, to cave into the oil blackmail of certain radical Arab states and to liquidate Israel. This is simply not true and furthermore has almost nothing to do with U.S. resupply of Israel," the N.Y. Republican said at a press conference here.

Meanwhile in Washington a bipartisan bloc of 38 Congressmen have sponsored a resolution in the House of Representatives calling on President Nixon to take "immediate steps to end any U.S. dependence on Arab oil." The resolution was introduced by Rep. Clarence D. Long (D.Md.) coincidental with a meeting of Arab oil ministers in Kuwait. Long stated that "The truth is that less than four percent of oil consumption by the United States comes from the Arab producers involved in plans to cut off oil supplies to the United States." At the same time Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D.Wash.) proposed emergency legislation to offset any losses of imports from the Middle East. He said he was introducing a plan for contingency measures because the administration has failed to deal with shortages.

MYTH OF DETENTE BECOMES A WAR CASUALTY

White House, State Department Differences May Be Calculated Strategy

By Joseph Polakoff, JTA Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (JTA)--The myth that Soviet intentions in detente are to keep the world at peace without political and economic profit for itself appears to have become one of the first casualties of the new Middle East war. And the Nixon Administration's public reaction to the explosion of that myth has been strangely ambivalent: The White House talks tough while the State Department demonstrates almost infinite patience with Moscow's blatant aid and encouragement to the Arab war machine. It is conceivable that both of these reactions are a carefully calculated part of American strategy in the new crisis, intended on one hand to warn the USSR against wrecking detente and on the other to keep detente from freezing back into the cold war. No doubt exists in political circles here that detente no longer is what the pronouncements following the Soviet-American summit conference in Moscow 17 months ago and last June in Washington represented it to be. The question is the degree to which this door to hope for a lasting peace has been unhinged by Soviet words and deeds in recent days and whether it can be repaired without calamities.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D., Minn.) who typifies those who support both detente and justice for Soviet Jews and dissidents, told the Senate that Soviet actions "violate the third principle of the basic principles of relations" signed in Moscow in 1972 and are "seriously undermining the current detente." Epitomizing the views of numerous colleagues in both branches of Congress, Rep. Hugh L. Carey (D., N.Y.) goes further, saying that "the Soviet Union by encouraging, abetting, and supporting renewed aggression in the Middle East, has proved anew that detente is an empty, academic phrase sounding great but signifying nothing." Tracing the causes of the war, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) holds that "without Soviet support and material encouragement, without Soviet training and equipment, without Soviet diplomatic and political backing, this war would not have been started."

In their approaches to the Soviet wreckage of the principles of detente as Americans had understood them, the White House and the State Department seemingly are in clashing public positions, probably by design. Nixon, significantly, recalled a few days ago that when he was Vice President, Pres. Eisenhower sent 10,000 Marines to Lebanon to prevent a radical overturn of Lebanon's leadership, and that he himself moved warships into place to help Jordan's King Hussein frustrate the Palestinian radicals in his domain. Following Nixon's statements, his chief domestic advisor, former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, declared bluntly that the Soviet Union "has not been performing as if detente is here" and has been "disruptive" of "opportunities to achieve a cease-fire and an immediate settlement."

These strong views from the White House were tailored to much softer lines at the State Department. Laird was pictured as being without any authority in the Middle East. Showing the world, especially Moscow, that it is trying to save the framework of consultations with the Soviet government and detente, the Department, led by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger continues appeals for restraint even while Soviet bellicosity increases and more Arab countries join the war against Israel. Thus, on the third night of the war Dr. Kissinger devoted almost his entire major speech to a defense of full U.S. trading concessions to the Soviet Union without a guarantee of emigration freedom. Before beginning the resupply of weaponry to Israel, he waited five days for the Soviet Union to relax its "massive" airlift which Moscow did not. Seven days after the Kissinger speech, the Soviet government pledged, during Algerian President Houari Boumediene's visit to Moscow, to "assist in every way" the Arab offensives. But the State Department refused to comment on that pledge. Neither would it comment on the Oct. 16 Sadat speech.

The Department's purpose in public quiescence is to avoid offending the Soviet hierarchy and the Cairo government. The theory is that "quiet diplomacy" which did little to help Soviet Jewry, will help Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and his friends ward off hardliners like Marshal Andrei Grechko who have no liking for Soviet liberalization. This appeasement policy has long been used by pro-Moscow elements in the West to wring concessions from Western governments. The bullying of Israel at the United Nations and through the Moscow propaganda apparatus is discounted at the State Department as being nothing compared with the rhetoric in 1967, as if that is comforting to pro-Israelis. Nixon's referral to American actions in the Middle East in 1958 and 1970 brought demands in the Senate from some Senators, including Sen. Jacob K. Javits, that while resupply to Israel should be maintained, the Administration must avoid sending troops to the Middle East without the consent of Congress. (Israeli Premier Golda Meir told the Knesset on Tuesday that the U.S. deserved the gratitude of the people of Israel for its aid, but added, "We do not wish anybody to fight for us, even if we needed somebody to help.")

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) proposed that the six major powers impose a settlement in the Middle East. Since five of them are pro-Arab, this idea is regarded as synthesizing the views of a powerful Congressional minority as a means to put Israel back into its vulnerable 1967 position of exposed borders subject to easy attack by its Arab neighbors and ultimately resulting in Israel's destruction. It is in essence not far from the majority view in the United Nations. A showdown seems certain within the next few days either by a decisive military factor on the fighting front or by a Soviet move back towards the principles of detente. The question will be how far the Nixon Administration, itself eager for an accommodation with the Arab states, will be willing to pressure Israel into retreating from its insistence on defensible borders, custody of Jerusalem and direct negotiations with its Arab neighbors that she rightfully believes is essential for a lasting peace.

IMMEDIATE TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO ISRAEL APPROVED BY SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 18 (JTA)--South African Finance Minister Dr. Nico Diederichs has given permission for the immediate transfer to Israel of funds collected by the South African Zionist Federation in the Israel United Appeal Campaign. The funds normally would have to await transfer by installments in terms of South Africa's foreign currency restrictions. The decision was welcomed by Harry Hurwitz, vice-chairman of the Zionist Federation as further evidence of government goodwill.