



daily news bulletin

Published by Jewish Telegraphic Agency 165 West 46th St. New York, N.Y. 10036

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Vol. XL - Fifty-Sixth Year

Tuesday, October 23, 1973

No. 201

CEASE-FIRE BEGINS: SPORADIC FIGHTING CONTINUES IN SINAI, NO QUIET ON SYRIAN FRONT

By Yitzhak Shargil, JTA Tel Aviv Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Oct. 22 (JTA)--About 20 minutes after the official time for the cease-fire on the southern front, the cease-fire went into effect at 7:12 p.m. It was quiet all along the front and from some of the positions the voices of singing soldiers could be heard. Only minutes earlier the air had been filled with phosphoric shells, the explosion of mortar shells and the staccato hammering of machineguns and automatic fire. Tanks were roaming the sand dunes and on roads that lead northwards to Ismailia and westwards on the Ismailia-Cairo road as well as southward to the Suez Canal south of the Bitter Lakes.

Following the government's decision to accept the Security Council's resolution, the Chief of Staff ordered all Israeli forces at the Egyptian front to hold their fire as of 6:52 p.m. local time as long as the Egyptians also honored the cease-fire. Fire did not, however, cease at the deadline. The war went on in full ferocity. It seemed as if the Arabs wanted to use up all the ammunition they had in their magazines before they held their fire. But gradually the shooting subsided and from the central sector of the Suez Canal front where Israelis are deep inside Egypt and some 50 miles from Cairo a report came in at 7:20 p.m. that some five minutes earlier quiet was reported in the area.

The fact that it was not Israel that asked for the cease-fire but the Egyptians through their Russian patrons, in itself tends to point out the great Israeli achievement of this fourth war between Israel and the Arabs. This appraisal was expressed in military circles here and was included in a statement made by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan this afternoon while visiting the Israeli enclave on the western side of the Suez Canal. Dayan said that Israel had not requested and had had no need to ask for a cease-fire. But once a cease-fire is proposed it should be accepted in such a way as to be binding on all belligerent parties and should apply to the lines existing at the time of the cessation of hostilities.

Indeed, the last hours prior to the cease-fire, Israeli forces on the west bank of the canal made an effort to establish their position as far as they could reach. The Israeli forces dashed northwards toward Ismailia, reached Lake Timsah and the outskirts of Ismailia. They dashed southwards and reached the Suez Canal well south of the Bitter Lakes, knocking out as many Egyptian tanks as they could. "We lost count of them" said a senior Israeli officer tonight. Maj. Gen. Shlomo Gazit said that the cease-fire appeared generally effective on the Egyptian front although some sporadic firing continued after the deadline. He said "there is no cease-fire on the Syrian front since the Damascus government has not accepted the Security Council's call." Earlier Dayan said that if cease-fire comes into effect "We shall be able to group here (on the west bank of the canal) very effectively. High terrain commands the entire plain and may afford our forces advantages in the fighting, should hostilities be resumed."

Israelis claim to control an area of well over 1300 square kilometers on the west bank of the canal and to have cleared this area of scores of anti-aircraft, SAM missiles, artillery batteries and military installations, enabling the Israeli Air Force freedom of action especially in providing ground support. The Israelis also claim to control all three communication lines from Suez to Cairo - two roads and the railway line. Egyptian aircraft losses today were put at 11 planes including another Mirage. The Egyptians, though controlling two sections of the east bank of the canal, paid for it by losing 240 aircraft and 1000 tanks according to Israeli sources. Their losses in men amounts to many thousands, the sources said.

CEASE-FIRE MUST INCLUDE POW EXCHANGE

JERUSALEM, Oct. 22 (JTA)--The Cabinet announced today its unanimous acceptance of the U.S.-Soviet resolution calling for an in place cease-fire and the immediate start of peace negotiations in the Middle East. The announcement said that Israel would insist on an exchange of prisoners of war and that it regarded implementation of the cease-fire to be conditional on reciprocity.

The Cabinet decision will be brought to the attention of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee and the whole Knesset, the announcement said. Immediately after the Cabinet's announcement, Premier Golda Meir telephoned opposition leader Menachem Begin to inform him of the government's decision, it was reported this morning. The Executive of Likud went into immediate session to discuss the development to try to influence the government's position in its talks with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger who spent several hours here

today.

The Cabinet announcement said that under the terms of the U.S.-Soviet resolution the military forces will remain in the positions they occupy when the cease-fire goes into effect. Fierce fighting was reported continuing earlier today on both sides of the Suez Canal. Israeli forces recaptured positions on Mt. Hermon which had been seized by Syrian forces in their initial attack Oct. 6. (See separate story.)

Kissinger Mum On Talks

Secretary of State Kissinger landed at Lod Airport this morning on a direct flight from Moscow. He was met by Foreign Minister Abba Eban and U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Keating and went directly to a meeting with Premier Meir. Dr. Kissinger made no statement to reporters who jammed the airport. But he smiled broadly and acknowledged the applause of airport workers and others who witnessed his arrival. A podium had been set up for Dr. Kissinger to make a statement but he avoided it and went directly to his car.

Dr. Kissinger's stay in Israel was brief. He refused to talk to newsmen when he boarded his plane to return to Washington this evening. In reply to reporters' questions, he said, "I won't say anything--I can't say anything." He shook hands with Eban and was off.

For 3 1/2 hours the American diplomat held talks with Israel's leaders. He spoke with Premier Meir, Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Eban. The former Ambassador to Washington Yitzhak Rabin, was present at the talks which the Chief of Staff Gen. David Elazar joined later.

End As Surprising As Beginning

Both the government and the people were as surprised by the sudden end of the war as by its sudden start. Neither the Cabinet nor the Foreign Ministry had any inkling until late last night that things were moving so fast in Dr. Kissinger's Moscow talks. Israel believed until that time that while the USSR was increasingly interested in obtaining a cease-fire (as the Arabs militarily position deteriorated), the U.S. was only mildly interested--and would maneuver to afford Israel at least another few days of action on the southern front.

Throughout the war, Washington had led Jerusalem to believe that it would approve--even appreciate--a sound thrashing of the Moscow-backed Egyptians and Syrians by Israel. The huge American military airlift to Israel seemed the firmest proof of this sentiment in Washington. But Israel's reading of Washington's seeming intention was thrown out of focus when news reached Tel Aviv last night of the break-through in Moscow. Soon after, a personal appeal came through from President Nixon to Mrs. Meir that Israel accept the cease-fire once the Security Council voted on it.

The President reportedly argued that world peace--and not just regional stability--was threatened by the war should it go on indefinitely, and in the interests of world peace, Israel and the Arabs must cease the hostilities. (The U.S., of course, was justifiably confident of Israel accepting the cease-fire since Dayan had declared on Saturday that while Israel would not seek a cease-fire it would feel no need to reject one.)

The change in the American position--the sudden intensification of Washington's desire for a cease-fire--was explicable, according to observers in Jerusalem, by a hardening assessment in Washington that the war threatened to drag on endlessly.

Although Israel had gained the upper hand and was destroying Arab weaponry, the USSR was replacing it just as fast. Thus, the Syrians today have several hundred tanks in the field which only a week ago were still in Russian arsenals. The Soviet Union had apparently made it plain to Washington that they intended to maintain the flow of arms to the Arabs at the same intensity so long as the fighting continued. (David Landau)

MT. HERMON POSITIONS RECAPTURED

TEL AVIV, Oct. 22 (JTA)--Israeli paratroopers and soldiers of the Golan Brigade captured Syrian-held positions on Mt. Hermon in bitter fighting that started last night and continued this morning. One of the positions taken had been held by Syrian forces since they launched their surprise attack on the Golan Heights Oct. 6.

A military communique said paratroops were dropped on Mt. Hermon during the night and battled entrenched Syrian forces with artillery and

air force support. At dawn, Israeli forces were clearing Syrians from bunkers and trenches in close range battles using hand grenades.

The communique said the Syrians had no escape route and fought bitterly. According to the Israeli report, four Syrian helicopters with MIG escorts attempted to drop re-enforcements at the Syrian positions. Twelve of the MIGs and all but one of the helicopters were shot down, the Israeli report said.

RESOLUTION CULMINATES HECTIC ACTIVITIES

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 22 (JTA)--The Security Council, meeting in emergency session last night, unanimously adopted a three-point resolution-sponsored jointly by the United States and the Soviet Union. The resolution was passed 14-0 with China not participating. (See P. 1 of Supplement for text of resolution.)

The Council's resolution culminated a weekend of swift, dramatic developments in which U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger flew to Moscow on Friday at the invitation of the Kremlin to discuss means to bring about peace in the Middle East and flew to Israel last night, apparently to explain the U.S.-Soviet agreement to Israeli leaders.

Certain key questions about implementation of the joint resolution remained unanswered in Washington this morning and State Department sources indicated they would have to await Dr. Kissinger's return, expected late tonight. What was unknown today was when the peace negotiations called for between the parties would begin, where they would be held--whether on the territory of either of the combatants or at some neutral site--and who would constitute the "appropriate auspices" under which the talks would be held.

Airlift To Israel To Continue

(In Washington today the Defense Department said it would continue its airlift of war materiel to Israel until the results of the cease-fire become more evident. Jerry Friedheim, Pentagon spokesman, said there would be no change until the Defense Department determines the results of the cease-fire. He said that as of this morning the Department was continuing its airlift that began a week ago.)

U.S. Ambassador John Scali said in the course of his statement to the Security Council last night, "We believe that from the tragic events of the past 17 days there must be a new resolve, a new attempt to remove the fundamental causes that have brought war to the Middle East so frequently and so tragically. Another respite between two wars is not good enough. And for our part both the United States and the Soviet Union are ready to make our joint good offices available to the parties as a means to facilitate the negotiating process." Scali also said that the U.S. and the USSR "believe that there should be an immediate exchange of prisoners of war."

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah said: "To the Arab governments the Egyptian-Syrian aggression of October 6 has brought failure and disgrace. To Israel it has confirmed the correctness of its views and the reality of its apprehensions. It is clear now that, after having launched war 25 years ago against Israel's existence, Arab leadership still aims at Israel's elimination as a sovereign member of the family of nations. The nature, the timing, the extent of the Yom Kippur aggression leave little room for doubt." Tekoah added that the new war brought nothing but disgrace and dishonor "for those leaders of Egypt and Syria and their supporters who have led their states into more devastation and sorrow."

CEASE-FIRE RESOLUTION HAILED

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (JTA)--Jewish leaders today hailed the Middle East cease-fire initiated by a joint resolution of the United States and the Soviet Union adopted by the Security Council last night. Rabbi Israel Miller, president of the American Zionist Federation warned, however, that "words must be matched by deeds and peace will not be assured by a cease-fire that can be breached even as was the cease-fire agreement of 1970 when Soviet missiles were illicitly and illegally moved to the West Bank of the Suez Canal."

Miller said that American Jewry "will not tire in its support of Israel no matter how long or difficult will be the struggle." He said that "the cease-fire this time must be accompanied by fresh and sincere negotiations between the Arab states and Israel without preconditions." He stressed that only the parties to the conflict can make peace.

"It cannot be imposed from without. If the Russians move in this direction they will be moving to restore the spirit of understanding and co-operation which America and the world eagerly awaits," he said. Rabbi Miller expressed suspicion, however, of the Soviet role as a peace-maker, charging that by supplying the Arab arsenal with its most sophisticated weapons, Moscow was directly responsible for the latest Middle East war. Rabbi Miller made similar remarks at an AZF national board meeting here yesterday.

Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson, chairman of the American section of the World Zionist Organization, said: "We're, of course, pleased that a cease-fire has been arranged because it means the cessation of the killing and maiming of thousands of Israeli youths. What comes after the cease-fire remains to be negotiated. In the controversy over boundaries, Israel will rightly insist on boundaries that will guarantee its security against future attacks. But even above that, which makes face-to-face negotiations imperative, is the need to once and for all establish Arab recognition of Israel's status as a nation. But once this is established and the Arab states renounce their announced intention of destroying Israel, then the matter of boundaries can be agreed upon through negotiations."

In a statement issued today in Washington, the B'nai B'rith welcomed the cease-fire resolution but stressed its call for negotiations leading to peace rather than a mere settlement. Henry M. Blumberg, president of B'nai B'rith said, "It is gratifying that the successful American-Soviet initiative to halt the fighting also provides that Security Council Resolution 242 must apply in all its parts." He said the U.S. and the USSR were to be commended for their joint effort to end the bloodshed and that "men of good will" support the cease-fire accord.

Elmer L. Winter, president of the American Jewish Committee, said that of almost equal significance with the cease-fire "is the link in the agreement that ties the cease-fire with movement toward direct negotiations." He also noted that "We are mindful that the most generous U.S. support of Israel, to counter unbridled Soviet shipment of arms and equipment to the Arab aggressors, was responsible for getting this cease-fire initiative going. We are deeply grateful to the U.S. government for this, and know that such support of Israel will be made available whenever necessary."

Meanwhile as the Israel Bond Organization worked around the clock, seven days a week, na-

tional officers and leaders and chairmen of community campaigns volunteered to take a week off from their jobs or businesses in order to devote all their time to the sale of Israel Bonds. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D.Wash.) told an Israel Bond emergency rally at Temple Emanu-El in Miami Friday that "Israel doesn't need American troops or American intervention. She needs the tools by which to defend her borders" and the United States will provide those tools. Emphasizing the importance of aiding Israel's economy at this critical time, Jackson said, "We must provide the resources that Israel so sorely needs" so that "tyranny and aggression" shall not prevail.

VENEZUELA'S PRESIDENT CALLS FOR AMITY BETWEEN ARAB, JEWISH COMMUNITIES

CARACAS, Oct. 22 (JTA)--A call for a continued climate of "comprehension" among members of Venezuela's Arab and Jewish communities was made by President Rafael Caldera in his weekly press conference. Stating that his country maintained "friendly relations" with all the Middle East nations, and that Venezuela hoped that peace would soon come to the region, Caldera asked that the "conflict not be transferred to Venezuelan soil. At the same time, he announced that oil-rich Venezuela contemplates no increase in its production or exportation as a result of the current war. (Venezuela is a founding member of the Arab-dominated Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.)

Meanwhile, in a televised interview last week, Israeli Ambassador, Joseph Shofman, reported that "Caracas' main Sephardic synagogue was the target of a midnight rock throwing attack, but that Jews would not "answer in kind" as far as local Arab buildings were concerned. The building of the Zionist Federation in Caracas' heavily Jewish San Bernardino area was converted into the center of activities during the current crisis. Volunteers worked around the clock, issuing bulletins about the state of the war; accepting the names of volunteers for service in Israel and donations for the war effort.

ANTI-JEWISH PROPAGANDA DISTRIBUTED

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 22 (JTA)--Dr. Nehemias Resnizky, secretary of the DAIA, charged that "tons of anti-Jewish propaganda tenaciously attempting to identify Peronism with the Arab cause" have been distributed attempting to stir up tension and hate in Argentina. He said that Montoneros, a Peronist group, has disowned an anti-Jewish leaflet distributed in its name. In a message to the Argentine news media, Dr. Resnizky, speaking for the DAIA, the Buenos Aires Kehilla and the Argentine Zionist Organization, declared:

"We formulate through the press a fervent call to the Arab community in Argentina with which we always lived in harmony not to let itself be dragged into provocation." Dr. Resnizky said both communities should continue to live together. He charged that in response to the "imperialist designs" of the Soviet Union, a war "without precedent" has been activated against Israel." Dr. Resnizky concluded that "we wish to mobilize all sectors of opinion to support warmly this small people (Israel) battling gallantly for its existence."

COPENHAGEN (JTA)--Former Soviet master spy chief Leopold Trepper, whom Polish authorities recently granted permission to leave Poland, told the JTA today he would be leaving for London at the end of the month. He said he would be going there for a leg operation. Referring to the Middle East war, Trepper said "I am deeply saddened by the news. My heart goes out to them."

UN HAS NO IMMEDIATE PLANS**TO IMPLEMENT MIDEAST CEASE-FIRE**

By Yitzhak Rabi, JTA UN Correspondent.

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 22 (JTA)--The United Nations has no immediate plans to implement the Middle East cease-fire called for in the joint U.S.-Soviet resolution adopted by the Security Council shortly after midnight. A UN spokesman said this morning that no UN role had been defined with regard to the resolution, "not even a contingent plan."

According to the spokesman, further action by the UN must be in accordance with further Security Council resolutions. He noted that the same situation had prevailed when a cease-fire ended the Six-Day War in June, 1967.

Shortly after adoption of the resolution, a statement issued on behalf of Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said: "The Secretary General welcomes the adoption of the resolution by the Security Council (and) earnestly hopes that the fighting will cease and that the negotiations for a just and lasting peace settlement will be undertaken promptly and with determination."

A UN spokesman disclosed that Waldheim got in touch with his special Middle East representative, Ambassador Gunnar V. Jarring, in Moscow immediately after the Security Council acted and cabled him the text of the resolution. The spokesman said Dr. Jarring might be here late today. Asked why there was no reference in the resolution to UN observers in the Middle East, the spokesman said he had no announcement as to their role in the implementation of the cease-fire. He disclosed, however, that there are 220 UN observers presently in the Middle East. Asked if Syria has accepted the cease-fire, the spokesman replied, "I don't know."

Status Of Cease-Fire In Mideast

(In Tel Aviv the Israeli government instructed its armed forces to cease-fire at 6:52 p.m. after receiving information that the Egyptians ordered their army to cease-fire at that hour. Late this evening there was still no report from the Syrians as to their attitude toward the Security Council resolution. Jordan stated that it accepted the resolution and will instruct its forces in Syria accordingly. Iraq, on the other hand, has officially rejected the cease-fire resolution claiming she was not consulted.)

The UN spokesman said that the text of the resolution was sent to the governments involved --Israel, Syria and Egypt--immediately upon its adoption, but not to any other countries involved in the conflict. A U.S. spokesman said that discussions were continuing on various levels with the Secretary General and Security Council members but declined to give any details.

A spokesman for the United Kingdom said his government was "ready to play a full part toward a settlement." He said Britain continued to maintain diplomatic contacts and that it had received notification of the draft resolution from the U.S. and USSR before it was presented in the Security Council. He also disclosed that the UK had been in contact earlier with the parties involved and had informed them that it intended to support the resolution.

NEXT STEPS NOT CLEAR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (JTA)--"Nobody here knows what it means," a high State Department official said today hours after the Security Council voted early this morning to accept a resolution calling for a cease-fire and concurrent negoti-

ations. "We don't have a clue when the negotiations will take place, or where, or whether the Arabs and Israelis will meet face to face or discuss through a third party; and if through a third party, who this party will be," the official noted. "There never has been a time when our knowledge of the Middle East was more tightly controlled than now," he explained to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The official said that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who was in Israel today conferring with that nation's leaders, is reporting directly to the President and for the time being the White House is not likely to divulge what Kissinger is reporting. State Department officials who are usually highly knowledgeable confessed today that the Security Council resolution was vague and ambiguous because it calls for the implementation of Resolution 242, the very resolution whose wording has never been interpreted in the same way by the Arabs and Israelis.

However, officials felt more optimistic about the prospects for Mideast peace than before the U.S. and Soviet Union reached an agreement on a joint resolution. "At least Israel and Egypt agreed to a cease-fire," the State Department official said. He and other officials noted that one of the elements in the resolution was to let passions cool before actual negotiations begin. In addition, the U.S. and USSR were able to keep detente intact and to avoid a military confrontation in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, swift Congressional approval of President Nixon's request for \$2.2 billion to pay for the cost of resupply of weaponry to Israel was indicated even before the Presidential message reached the Capital Friday. The President's message asked for the supplemental appropriation to be provided under the Defense Procurement Act in which, under terms of the current law spearheaded by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D.Wash.), he has unlimited authority to provide assistance to Israel. The President's message called for the appropriation to include grants and loans to Israel but there was no breakdown of the amounts for them, the White House said.

EVERYDAY LIFE CONTINUES DESPITE WAR

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (JTA)--Everyday life in Israel continues despite the war with no shortages in manpower, food nor anything else, Israeli Labor Minister Yosef Almogi said Saturday. Speaking at a press conference at the Israeli Consulate here, he did note there were slight difficulties with the "means of transportation." He stressed that Israel continued to export its products despite the war but there were some "shipping problems" because some shipping companies are afraid to come to Israel.

Almogi, here enroute to South America to raise funds for Israel, noted that Israel expects to raise \$1.5 billion from world Jewry with about \$700 million coming from the American Jewish community. Almogi dismissed reports in the U.S. that Israel was seeking to recruit American pilots for \$5000 a month. "Not only don't we wish any foreign soldiers," he said, "we simply don't need them."

Answering a question about U.S. assistance to Israel, Almogi said, "All of us in Israel are very grateful to America, to the Administration and to the President." He pointed out that so far the war has cost Israel \$3 billion and the \$2.2 billion President Nixon is seeking from Congress for aid to Israel will cover only part of the expense. Almogi said Syria and Egypt had such a mass of armor on the Israel borders when they attacked that never before had there been so many soldiers and tanks in such a small area.

Eye Witness ReportTHE STENCH OF WAR WAS EVERYWHERE

By Yitzhak Shargil, JTA Tel Aviv Correspondent

ON THE DAMASCUS ROAD, Oct. 22 (JTA)--This concrete highway from the Golan Heights to Damascus was relatively quiet Saturday--at least for a time. But the stench of war was everywhere--the stench of corpses mouldering under the hot sun, the acrid odor of gun powder that permeates everything, the smell of the charred metal of burnt-out Syrian tanks. This road was the highway the Syrian invasion forces took in their surprise attack Oct. 6.

Now it is littered with the debris of the Syrian retreat: There are some huge Russian-made tanks--T-54s, T-55s and new T-62s--abandoned intact by their crews. Their speedometers register less than 100 miles--almost factory fresh war machines that became booty of war. Israeli soldiers are loading them onto vans. They will be repaired, painted and sent back into action against the enemy.

The scene bears evidence of Israel's astounding victory achieved against the enemy's advantage of surprise. But there were also sharp reminders that the war is not over.

As we toured the front lines this bright Saturday afternoon--the JTA correspondent, the driver of the jeep he hired and an Israeli intelligence officer--an artillery duel broke out ahead. Shell fire thundered and as we scrambled for the cover of a clump of rocks a black mushroom cloud rose over the road where a shell exploded a half mile from where we had been standing.

A moment before, the scene had been peaceful. Two brown cows were grazing on the dry yellow grass. A donkey moved near a cluster of small houses surrounded by a garden and cultivated fields. Now smoke and fire seemed to erupt from the ground as shells fell in rapid succession.

Battles Rage On Golan Heights

The shelling lasted for 20 minutes. Then, suddenly, all was quiet. We adjusted our steel helmets and flack vests and returned to the jeep. Israeli oil tankers sped by us on the road on their way to refuel tanks and armored cars. Our jeep bounced along the pavement, pock-marked with shell holes as we came closer to the outskirts of Damascus.

The sound of gunfire that had been remote was now much louder. Ahead, over the crest of a hill, was the Syrian village of Sasa. Israeli tanks there were under Syrian artillery fire and were returning the fire. Clouds of dust and smoke filled the air. Overhead we spotted the vapor trails of two Israeli jets speeding on a mission over Syria. Syrians missiles fired at them exploded in little puffs of smoke. They scored no hits.

This was as far as we were allowed to come. Just beyond Sasa the battle was raging. Behind us were other abandoned villages and houses. What a contrast this was to the Golan Heights through which we had passed on the way to the front. To be sure, there were scars of war. Kuneitra, the Golan capital which the Syrians had occupied for barely more than a day when the war began, was ravaged. The Syrian soldiers appeared to have smashed everything they could get their hands on before they retreated.

There were similar sights at Eln Zivan and Ramat Maghshishim--Golan settlements heavily shelled by the Syrians. But now life on the Heights is almost back to normal. There is even civilian traffic on the roads again, though most

private cars are driven by women or elderly men.

At one village, Israeli soldiers driving to the front had a flat tire. Two men who had been praying in a nearby synagogue came out to help them, wearing their flowing prayer shawls. It was the Sabbath. But it was also a "mitzvah" and a privilege to help win the war.

TEXT OF CEASE-FIRE RESOLUTION

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 22 (JTA)--The joint United States-Soviet Union resolution on the Middle East cease-fire submitted yesterday to the Security Council stated: The Security Council

1. Calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption, of this decision in the positions they now occupy;

2. Calls upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 in all of its parts;

3. Decides that immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

EXCERPTS OF TEKOAH'S STATEMENT TO UN

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 22 (JTA)--"....Our Prime Minister said on October 11 that we have no ambition in this war except to repel an assault on our security. Our supreme national objective is the attainment of a negotiated peace. These considerations explain our positive attitude to the draft resolution....It is evident that Israel's compliance with the proposed cease-fire is conditional on its acceptance and observance by all the states taking part in this fighting. Moreover every government accepting the cease-fire must obviously be responsible for ensuring that it should apply to not only its own troops but also to troops from other countries operating on its soil as well as to irregulars of any kind.

"We have in mind, for example, the terrorists firing on villages in northern Israel from Lebanese territory or infiltration across the border. The "cessation of military activity" must include the elimination of the blockade now imposed by the republic of Yemen at the Bab el Mandab Straits. The obstruction of waterways to international navigation is certainly an act of war which this resolution should bring to an end. We accept Paragraph 2 of the draft resolution in the sense defined by Israel in its decision of August 4, 1970 in connection with the United States cease-fire initiative and also in our communication to the Secretary General of August 4 and in the address of our Prime Minister Mrs. Golda Meir in the Knesset on that day.

"We attach great importance to the provision of the draft resolution in Paragraph 3....We have constantly emphasized that the absence of free direct, normal peace negotiations between Israel and its neighbors lies at the heart of the deadlock in the Middle East. Paragraph 3 of the draft resolution and the statement made by the representative of the United States represents important progress in international policy on this crucial point.

"The hostilities launched on October 6 have resulted in hundreds of military personnel becoming prisoners of war. We regard the release of all prisoners of war now held in the countries involved in the conflict as an indispensable condition of any cease-fire agreement...."Yosef Tekoah, Israel's Ambassador to the UN, presented this statement last night to the Security Council meeting.

WEEKEND DEVELOPMENTS

ON THE WAR FRONTS

From Tel Aviv By Yitzhak Shargil

From the start of the Yom Kippur war until Sunday the Egyptian and Syrian airforces lost a total of 400 planes; slightly more than 200 by the Egyptians and a little less than 200 by the Syrians. On the ground, the Egyptians lost some 850 tanks while the Syrians lost about 1000 tanks. The Syrian losses included Iraqi and Jordanian tanks as well. This number of Egyptian tanks lost did not include the 60 tanks they lost Sunday on the western side of the Suez Canal and scores on the eastern side. On Saturday the Egyptians lost about 70 tanks. ***

It was Saturday, very early in the morning when Nahariya, the quiet sea resort north of Acre, was awakened to an enormous explosion followed immediately by the unmistakable sound of glass breaking everywhere. The first thought was that terrorists had again fired their Katyusha rockets from across the Lebanese border. But within minutes everyone knew: a Syrian plane - a Sukhoi bomber - had crashed over the township.

Early risers could swear they heard the hum of a jet plane, then the crash and explosion and then again the hum of a jet plane. While the Nahariya civil defense personnel, aided by police and fire brigades, immediately started to evacuate people from the buildings damaged by the plane, extinguishing the small fire that started in a movie theater and treating three persons who were injured, a very curious announcement was heard by the Syrian official spokesman. Syria claimed its planes had attacked the Haifa refineries in reprisal for Israel's bombing the Syrian oil depots and power stations.

It soon became apparent that Syria had sent two planes to attack the refineries. However, the bombs they were apparently supposed to drop over their targets were instead dropped into the sea off the Nahariya coast and the planes were on their way back to Syria. One of them either developed technical trouble or was hit by his colleague - and crashed over Nahariya. The other returned to Syria reporting "mission completed." But what mission? Surely not the refineries. ***

Throughout Sunday the Israeli forces on the western bank of the Suez Canal continued its offensive and advance and succeeded in controlling an area 30 kilometers deep and 40 kilometers wide along the canal from the Egyptian side. The force, which was continuously strengthened and supplied, continued with the destruction of artillery positions, liquidating anti-aircraft missile sites and repulsing Egyptian counter-attacks of armor and infantry.

The Egyptians attempted an attack on the eastern side of the canal but were repulsed. In air battles that developed mainly on the west bank of the canal, 20 Egyptian planes were downed.

On the Syrian front there were some artillery attacks by the Syrians. After several days of lull, the Syrian airforce went again into action Sunday and 11 of their planes were soon downed by Israeli fighter planes. Terrorist activity was also registered Saturday night. Scores of rockets and bazooka shells were fired at Israeli settlements along the Lebanese border but neither damage nor casualties were reported. The Metullah settlement was one of the main targets of the terrorists' attacks. ***

Israel's devotion to its injured apparently became known to the enemy. Many Syrians left behind by their colleagues during the retreat came to Israeli army first aid stations and received medical treatment. Some of them said the medical service in the Syrian army was rather poor, in any case, inadequate. A wounded Syrian officer who was captured said he asked his colleagues to be taken with them, but they refused and left him bleeding on the battle field. A document found by Israelis revealed that the Syrians had instructed their soldiers to extricate only wounded officers.

For the first time in the history of the Israeli army a reserve officer was promoted in time of war. Colonel Uri Ben Ari, an officer of the War of Liberation and the Six-Day War, was promoted to rank of Brigadier General. The commander of the southern command, General Shmuel Gonen and General Haim Barlev presented him with the new rank insignias. Ben Ari is the assistant to Gonen and Barlev in handling the southern front battles.

More than a quarter of a million parcels were distributed by the Soldiers Welfare Committee to soldiers since the beginning of the war. The parcels were collected by school children, volunteers and mothers of soldiers. They included underwear, shaving equipment and after shave lotions, stockings, combs, mirrors and ball point pens and writing paper. ***

AMMON BEN NATAN, 24, KILLED IN BATTLE

PARIS, Oct. 22 (JTA) - Israeli Ambassador to France, Asher Ben Natan and his wife left Paris Sunday for Israel after having learned of the death of their son, Ammon. Ammon Ben Natan, a reserve officer in an armored division, was killed on the Golan front at the end of last week. He was 24 years old. An economist in civil life, Ammon worked in the research division of a bank. The Natans had two children, a son and a daughter.

The Ambassador learned of his son's death Saturday morning at Orly Airport, where he was conferring with Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban enroute to Israel from New York. The death was announced by a representative of the Israeli Defense Ministry, Colonel Paul Kedat.

Representatives of the French Jewish community were on hand Sunday afternoon for the Natans' departure. The president of the Representative Council of French Jews (CRIF), Prof. Ady Steg, presented condolences on behalf of the community. ***

JERUSALEM (JTA) - The Israel army's Hevra Katisha is burying enemy dead, a military reporter wrote over the weekend. The burials conform to International Red Cross rules and to Israel army procedures regarding identifying bodies and burying them. The burial squads are made up of army rabbinic members. They place markers over the graves. The officer in command, Major Mike, told the reporter that burial of enemy dead in itself raised the moral standards of Israel's army. ***

JERUSALEM (JTA) - Inmates of the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, which suffered heavy losses during the Six-Day War shelling, are taking this war in their stride, says zoo director Aharon Shulov. All cages now have built-in air raid shelters and the animals - particularly the more intelligent ones like chimpanzees - take to them whenever there is the sound of a siren or even when an Israeli jet zooms overhead. Even at the sound of building blasts nearby, the chimps and orang-utans dive into their shelters and cover their heads with their hands.