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EXCHANGE OF WOUNDED POWS UNDER WAY, BUT OTHER POW ISSUES REMAIN UNSOLVED

By David Landau, JTA Jerusalem Correspondent

JERUSALEM, Oct. 30 (JTA)--Defense Minister Moshe Dayan revealed in the Knesset today that an exchange of wounded prisoners of war with Egypt is already under way. But that is only the first of four demands concerning POWs that Israel has presented to Egypt, Dayan said. The other three, so far not implemented, are for full lists of names of POWs, permission for Red Cross representatives to visit Israeli POWs in Egyptian hands and a full POW exchange. Dayan said that about 320 Israeli soldiers were missing on the Egyptian front and presumably were taken prisoner. Egypt so far has submitted 82 names which Dayan said he believed included about 60 wounded soldiers. He said that there has been no response whatsoever by Syria on POWs despite appeals from the International Red Cross. He said 120 Israelis are missing on the northern front and may be in Syrian hands. Two Israeli prisoners are held by Lebanon.

Dayan addressed the Knesset in the course of a debate called by the Likud opposition on the POW question which has become a major political issue in Israel. The Defense Minister said he welcomed Likud's call for a debate. About 300 relatives of missing soldiers demonstrated outside the Knesset today against the government's agreement to permit convoys of food and water to the encircled Egyptian Third Army before Egypt agrees to a POW exchange. A delegation of protestors was received by Knesset members. Meanwhile, new complaints of cease-fire violations by Egypt were lodged by Israel with the UN observers corps. Israel charged that Egyptian forces fired three ground-to-air missiles at Israeli aircraft on a reconnaissance flight over the Gidi area of Sinai. Two bazooka rockets ready for launching were found near Nahal Golan on the Golan Heights this morning and dismantled.

Dayan said the exchange of wounded POWs included Israelis captured by Egypt before the Aug. 1970 cease-fire. One of them, Lt. Dan Avidan, imprisoned in Egypt for four years, is already home, Dayan reported. He mentioned 75 wounded Egyptians, some of them POWs in Israeli hospitals and others in the Third Army, who will be repatriated. He said Arab behavior toward the POWs was criminal, but contended that the POW issue must be seen in the context of the whole war which is not yet over. He noted that Likud leader Menachem Beigin had quoted soldiers at the front who were embittered over the feeding of the Egyptian Third Army. "What the soldiers did not know, but what Mr. Beigin did know, was that the shells they fired today were not in Israel one week ago," Dayan said in a reference to the U.S. resupply operation. Israel did not feed the Third Army out of humanitarian reasons "but because we had no choice," he said.

The Defense Minister told the Knesset that Israel could have faced Egypt and Syria backed by the entire Arab world, but not backed by Moscow to the extent they had been. "This (Soviet) aid reached such dimensions that Israel alone could not stand against them (the Arab countries), and to counter this great assistance to the Arab countries there is only one power ready to help us, the United States," Dayan said. "Whoever suggests that we conduct a war while having a break with the United States suggests that we conduct a war without the capability to win," he added.

Beigin retorted that no one was making such suggestions. He said that Israel had a right to demand a speedy POW exchange "and we all know from the experience of Israeli POWs in Arab captivity just how important speed is." He challenged Dayan to explain why Israel agreed to feed the Third Army and demanded assurances that there would be no further action of this kind in the future until all POWs were exchanged. Shmuel Tamir of the Likud (Free Center) backed Beigin and assailed Premier Meir. "She promised that the war would not end until the enemy was crushed, but that has not happened," Tamir said. "She promised there would be no cease-fire unless the Bab el Mandab straits are reopened, but they are still shut. She promised to link the plight of the Third Army with Israeli POW demands, but she gave away there, too. The tragic truth is that Israel has ceased to play a role in events. It is being forced to do things."

MRS. MEIR-NIXON MEETING THURSDAY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (JTA)--The White House announced this morning that Israeli Premier Golda Meir will meet Thursday with President Nixon in what was described as part of Nixon's continuing efforts to achieve a lasting peace in the Middle East. Mrs. Meir's trip to Washington was announced officially in Jerusalem about the same time as here. The Premier is due to arrive tomorrow, but the time is not known.

There was no immediate answer from either the White House or Israel as to who initiated the meeting but a White House spokesman said it was arranged by mutual consent and will be a "working session." Before meeting with Mrs. Meir, Nixon will consult tonight with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin at Camp David in Maryland. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will also attend tonight's meeting.

Presidential spokesman Gerald Warren said "these meetings are all part of the President's effort to bring lasting peace in the Middle East." Yesterday, Egypt's Acting Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi met with Kissinger and met again with him today. There was some speculation that Mrs. Meir and Fahmi may have a face-to-face meeting on prospects for beginning peace negotiations but a White House spokesman appeared to be skeptical about this.

Game Must Be Going Badly

(In Israel, the immediate reaction to the announcement that Premier Meir is going to Washington tomorrow was one of surprise and some puzzlement. Observers asked why the Premier was playing her strongest card at the beginning of the game and concluded that the game must be going badly for her to feel the need for personal intervention at this early stage. There was also

speculations as to whether Mrs. Meir would meet with Fahmi in secret negotiations. It was recalled in Jerusalem that only a month ago Fahmi flew to Vienna, after Mrs. Meir's unsuccessful visit with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, to congratulate the Austrian leader on Egypt's behalf for his decision to close the Schoenau transit camp for Soviet Jewish emigrants.)

Peace Talks Not Close At Hand

Fahmi, emerging from the State Department this afternoon after a four-hour "working lunch" with Kissinger and Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Joseph J. Sisco, dodged tv cameras and reporters' questions as he raced to his limousine. But he indicated that peace negotiations with Israel were not close at hand.

Asked by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency if he thought a Middle East peace was closer today than it was when he arrived in Washington yesterday, the Egyptian diplomat would say only that he had spoken with Kissinger "in a constructive and business way, very frank." Asked if Egypt would negotiate directly with Israel, Fahmi replied, "This process must take a long time." Fahmi is to meet tomorrow with Nixon for further talks in what was described as the beginnings of a discussion between the U.S. and Egypt looking toward finding means to begin negotiations.

At the conclusion of the Kissinger-Fahmi meeting, State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey made it clear that talks were going into both long-term solutions and problems involving the cease-fire. He said the U.S. hoped to use its good offices to get a dialogue under way between the Arabs and Israelis but could not forecast "with any confidence" when negotiations might start.

Asked if the U.S. was trying to persuade Israel to return to the cease-fire lines of Oct. 22, McCloskey would say only that the two cease-fire resolutions of the Security Council were on the record and he would not prejudice the positions that were now being discussed by officials of various governments.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER POWs

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (JTA)--Three major American Jewish organizations expressed concern today over the delay in arranging an exchange of prisoners of war in the Middle East and appealed to the U.S. government, the United Nations and the International Red Cross to take urgent measures to resolve the POW issue.

Mrs. Rose E. Matzkin, president of Hadassah, urged UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to use his office to persuade Syria and Egypt to cooperate with the International Red Cross in the implementation of the Geneva accords regarding Israeli POWs. She pointed out that Israel has already fulfilled the Geneva requirements and continues to do so.

The Pioneer Women, at the opening session of its 23rd biennial convention last night at the Concord Hotel, called on the IRC to use its good offices to obtain the release of the names of Israeli POWs held by Egypt and Syria. The 750 delegates attending the convention urged immediate action on humanitarian grounds, particularly since the Israeli government has already supplied the Red Cross with the names of Arab prisoners held by them.

David Blumberg, president of B'nai B'rith, sent telegrams to President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger expressing hope that

"you will press vigorously for the immediate exchange of all prisoners." B'nai B'rith also congratulated Nixon and Kissinger for their "firm response" to the Soviet threat of direct intervention in the Middle East.

DIASPORA RESPONSE TO YOM KIPPUR WAR

LONDON, Oct. 30 (JTA)--The response of the diaspora to the Yom Kippur war was discussed here yesterday by Moshe Rivlin, Director General of the Jewish Agency and member of the Executive, who stopped over in London on his way to New York. He told the JTA:

"We used to think that the response of the diaspora in 1967 had been the limit of what the diaspora could do in its partnership with Israel. But we were wrong. It is already clear today that in terms of contributions towards meeting the human needs of Israel while she was engaged with the war, and is now engaged in the aftermath, the diaspora has done three times better than in 1967. The target in 1967 was \$400 million; the target now is \$1.25 billion and we are sure that this target will be met. Already, now, we have received more than the total of 1967, and there are pledges still to be deemed, and the campaign is only half-way."

Enumerating the human needs, which the Agency is now catering on its own, Rivlin said that aliya, absorption, social services and education were self-evident. "Rousing too, with 18,000 dwelling units to be built in the next six months. And settlement continues. But there were expenses as a direct result of the war. Forty-three border settlements suffered damage. Irrigation pipes had to be replaced. Electricity supplies had to be restored. School buildings had to be repaired. The shattered economy of development towns had to be reconstructed. Those were burdens upon the Jewish Agency, and this was the sense of the present emergency campaign."

BARBIE RELEASED FROM LA PAZ JAIL

LIMA, Oct. 30 (JTA)--Klaus Barbie, the Gestapo "butcher of Lyons" has been released from jail in La Paz after the Bolivian Supreme Court ruled against extradition requests by the French and Peruvian governments. Barbie is wanted in France to face trial for war crimes including the murder of a resistance leader and the deportation of Jews during World War II. He is wanted in Peru on charges of smuggling and illegal currency transactions. The former Gestapo chief has been living in Bolivia for the past 30 years under the name of Klaus Altmann. He was jailed eight months ago pending the outcome of the extradition requests.

LATE NEWS

JERUSALEM, Oct. 30 (JTA)--Official circles were lighted tonight over Premier Golda Meir's trip to Washington tomorrow for a meeting with President Nixon. Sources indicated, however, that Mrs. Meir will raise immediate issues of the cease-fire--such as the POWs, the Bab el Mandab blockade and the Egyptian Third Army--rather than long-term questions. But if Nixon insists on raising long-term settlement issues, she will repeat Israel's position that it will not return to the pre-June, 1967 borders, the sources said.

Officials here insist that nothing critical occurred in the Israeli-U.S. dialogue to prompt Mrs. Meir's surprise trip to Washington. They say her meeting with Nixon is occasioned by minor pressures on the cease-fire related issues. Sources conceded that the domestic difficulties faced by the Meir government over the cease-fire and the absence of a POW exchange may have played a part in her decision to go to Washington.

U.S. PRESSURING ISRAEL TO BACK DOWN FROM ITS MILITARY AND POLITICAL POSITIONS

By Joseph Polakoff, JTA Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (JTA)--The impression seemed to be gaining here today that the United States, itself under severe international and some domestic strain, is putting pressures on Israel to back down from its hard-won military and political positions. While little hard evidence was publicly visible, knowledgeable observers held that Washington is saying in effect to Israel--"We saved you from the Arabs and the Russians with our weapons and veto power in the UN. Now you listen to us and start moving towards a quick and practical solution with the Arabs--you know, UN Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967." President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger have reiterated, since Egypt and Syria attacked Israel on Oct. 6, the long-standing U.S. commitment to Resolution 242 and now it appears that the Administration is about to go through with insistence that Israel comply with it.

Domestic, European and Japanese fears of an oil boycott and the problems associated with that, the fragility of Soviet-American detente which underlies much of the Nixon Administration's viability, and the U.S. desire to return to friendly relations with the Arab states under the urgings to Israel not to "miss this opportunity" for a Middle East settlement. The paths to settlement are far from clear and while Washington may be looking towards some road-building, the factors of Soviet intentions and exorbitant Arab demands may deter U.S. severity towards Israel. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's despatch of his Acting Foreign Minister, Ismail Fahmy to Washington is based on the supposition that Washington is ready to listen to Egypt's plight and the return of Egyptian feeling that only Washington can bring about Israel's withdrawal from Sinai.

Some of the propaganda of peace and good will that preceded the Egyptian-Syrian attack on Israel Oct. 6 is again manifested in Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed H. el-Zayyat's remark in Rome on his way home to Cairo from New York's UN sessions that he trusts Israel will appreciate Egypt's "authentic" desire for peace. These are indications that Washington may veer somewhat toward Egypt and away from Israel. Another indication was the statement yesterday by State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey that the cease-fire should not be used to force the surrender of an army. This was the clearest U.S. rebuke yet to Israel since the fighting started. McCloskey's remark came in his response to a question about Israeli reports that the U.S. pressured Israel into allowing help to be given to the trapped Egyptian Third Army.

McCloskey denied that providing food, water and medicines to the Egyptians was the equivalent of pressure on Israel. He noted that Israel had made the proposal for a meeting between field commanders. The aid was arranged under UN auspices. But privately a senior State Department official agreed that it was "perfectly obvious" that the Soviet Union was worried about the Third Army surrounded on the Suez Canal's east bank and the effect its surrender would have on Soviet-Egyptian relations. This in turn had the effect of causing the Soviet government to urge the United States to tell the Israelis that it would rescue the Egyptian forces by its own troops if necessary. Such a threat of action is widely believed here. McCloskey denied that there was any discussion between the Soviet and American governments that the U.S. would have the role of pointing out the threat of confrontation to Israel.

WAR IS OVER, BATTLES BEGIN

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (JTA)--"If Israel's war is over, then the battles which Israel's friends must now fight are only beginning." This view was expressed by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D, Minn.) during his address here this weekend before the Synagogue Council of America's Statesman Award Dinner.

He told the several hundred synagogue leaders that the battles must include: a "fight for genuine peace, a permanent settlement born of direct negotiations"; immediate release of Israeli POWs; a new definition of detente "which will be free from the apparent dishonesty which characterized Soviet behavior in the early days of the war"; "no return to 1957 when the United States insisted on Israeli withdrawal"; no Rogers plan "with territory carved up in advance"; and no imposed peace.

Mondale, who was one of 67 Senators to introduce a resolution in the first days of the war urging the Administration to resupply Israel with weapons, declared that he wholeheartedly supports the passage of the \$2.2 billion emergency assistance program which President Nixon urged Congress to pass to help Israel defray the cost of military equipment delivered to Israel during the war and equipment still to be delivered.

He noted that during the past 25 years the U.S. "extended \$309 million in military grants to nine Arab countries (while) Israel was compelled to go deeply into debt to pay for her de-

fense needs." Although more than 90 percent of all U.S. military assistance to many countries has been in the form of grants, Israel has never been the recipient of such grant aid," he said.

EBAN ASSAILS BRITAIN'S POSITION

LONDON, Oct. 30 (JTA)--Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban bitterly assailed Britain's position during the recent Middle East war and declared here last night that there is no prospect for better relations between Israel and Britain in the near future. He delivered his attack during an interview on the BBC Panorama television program. Eban said the policies of both Britain and France had forfeited for them any future role in the Middle East.

Eban asserted that Israel now has no confidence in either country. Apart from the unfair embargo imposed on Israel by Britain during the hostilities, the UK government had advised the U.S. not to ship arms to Israel, Eban said. The nine Common Market countries made a constructive declaration in Copenhagen but Britain and France destroyed this cohesion, he noted, adding that the EEC nine had left it to the U.S. alone to come to Israel's aid with arms supplies.

TEL AVIV, Oct. 30 (JTA)--In honor of Henry A. Kissinger, considered as the mastermind behind the cease-fire, soldiers on the road to Damascus placed a road sign saying: "35 kilometers to Damascus-Kissinger Line: customs control." This may not be in gratitude for Kissinger's role but as a hint that because of him the lines are here, and not closer to Damascus of Cairo and that the Third Army still exists on the east bank of the Suez.

EYE WITNESS REPORT NORMALITY IN ISRAEL

By Herbert Gold

(Herbert Gold, the internationally famed Jewish author, was in Israel for 10 days during the Yom Kippur War and returned to this country last Thursday. The three-part series beginning today recounts some of the events on the home front.)

Part One

Kibbutz Gan Shmuel (the Garden of Samuel), near Hedera, Israel. October 15.

There are few young men on this large modern farm at harvest time/1973 except the wounded from recent wars. Yet the harvest is taking place with the help of high school kids, volunteers from the town and a few from abroad, women, children. Of course, many of the young women have gone to war also. And last night I met "the Princess of the Kibbutz"--reputedly the most beautiful girl of Gan Shmuel, a blond and blue-eyed Jewish Cybill Shepherd, if you can grasp that concept--home for the first time since Yom Kippur on a five-hour furlough. She is working someplace else now as a radar spotter.

The kibbutz grows apples, pears, oranges, grapefruit, cotton, grains. There is a factory to can juices and a packing plant for olives. Normally about 1500 people live and work here or nearby. A high school teacher--wounded in 1948--showed me a group of high school boys tinkering in the tractor yard. "Some they can fix, I don't know how," he said. "Some, of course, they have difficulties." Normally, of course, the work of these boys is studying.

Ann Gold (B.A., Stanford University in Art History, 1972) has been a trial member of this kibbutz for a year. Since learning Hebrew, she was sent in September to study in Haifa, with the idea of returning to teach art in kibbutz high school. She was here for the holiday when the war broke out, and was one of the first to know. She heard the ringing of the pilot's telephone next door in the middle of the night. Now she works in the dining hall and helps take care of children. She is in charge of the kitchen one day a week.

Quiet Broken By Sounds Of Birds

She is my eldest daughter and I am writing this at her table beneath a calendar photograph of men praying at the Western Wall in Jerusalem. She has circled the date Saturday, October 6 Yom Kippur. That day they heard bombing and artillery here on this agricultural community, but now the sounds of war have receded, although frequently we hear jets streaking across the sky, or the rumble of transport Dakotas, and there are occasional air raid warnings, when everyone tumbles into the underground bunkers. My own wounds consist of bumped shins from moving around under total blackout conditions in an unfamiliar place.

Just now all is quiet except for the twittering of birds and the cooing of the doves in a dove-cote nearby. Yesterday, a group of soldiers visited Gan Shmuel to eat, on their way from the Golan to someplace else. They were covered with dust, unshaven, and one was wounded. Although there is plenty of food, a kind of voluntary rationing has begun because of such extra mouths to feed and because of interruptions of production and transport. Hedera, the town nearby, looks normal--stores open, women on the streets with babies--until you look again and see there are no young men except Israeli Arabs. Most of the local Arabs are working normal-

ly, replacing other hands. At intersections in town and on the road network, children have set up tents, and tables to offer fruit, sandwiches and cold drinks to passing soldiers. Like children everywhere, they enjoy the break in homework routines, although they attend school as usual. A tank on a truck went by, from the direction of the Golan, perhaps being carried back for repair or, healthy, for redeployment. The truckers stopped a moment for lemonade and one gently socked the Lolita serving lemonade. She rolled with the punch and giggled, "Oh, you're so dirty."

Last night I watched the day's tank battles on television in a large kibbutz meeting hall. Before the news, there was a cartoon, with the Beatles singing "Eleanor Rigby." "All the lonely people, where do they come from...?" And then Arab prisoners, a second or two for each, Mohammed, Abdul, Achmed, so that they can identify themselves to their families, one by one. This is a totally matter-of-fact service to grieving parents. In this rather restricted part of the world, the enemies can watch the same tv shows.

And then the trackless desert, now marred by tank tracks, and the wreckage in the Golan, and the oily spume of explosions, and some astonishing footage from an Israeli patrol boat suddenly sighting an Egyptian commando boat, and rapid firing from both sides--the camera rather shaky--and the Egyptian boat sinking and the Israeli sailors applauding their gunners and singing.

Malik Provides Comedy Relief

The viewers don't applaud or sing, but they do laugh heartily later, in footage from the United Nations in New York, when Ambassador Malik of the USSR protests indignantly against something an Israeli diplomat has said: "Some of my best friends are Jews." My daughter introduces me to Dudi, who works in a hospital for old people. He is handsome, tall, mustachioed, a former paratrooper, and looks powerful, but has a bad chest wound from 1967. One of his jobs now is to carry the infirm into the shelter during air raid warnings.

Dudi introduces me to Jacob, well over eighty, with the little beard of a Russian intellectual, who toasted the New Year a few weeks ago with these words: "By my right as the oldest member of Kibbutz Gan Shmuel, and by right also as a member of the last century, let me wish that if the new year brings not peace, it at least brings not war." His wish was not granted. He has trouble keeping awake during the news. It is long past his bed time, but here he is, watching the war a few miles away in a room which is somewhat hot and stuffy, blackout curtains interfering with the normal ventilation.

Ann leads me back to her cottage. A marvelous full harvest moon has come up. "Look at my garden," she says, and I can make out the patch of freshly turned earth. "Look, I did a normal garden during the year. It's good to keep busy." Ann, like everyone here, has near ones who are away, and they haven't heard recently from all of them.

(Tomorrow: On the Jordan Border)

The moratorium on crime which some underworld figures said they would observe out of patriotic feelings during the war with Egypt and Syria, broke down last night, at least in Haifa. Four youths--Jews and Arabs--attacked a taxi driver and his girl friend, beat up the man, raped the girl and robbed them both. Four suspects have been arrested by police.