



# daily news bulletin

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## ISRAEL SEEN PREPARED TO ACCEPT FIVE-POINT FORMULA TO PAVE WAY FOR PEACE

Clarification Sought By Israel On Specific Points

By JTA Correspondents Yitzhak Shargil, Tel Aviv, And David Landau, Jerusalem

Israel appeared today to accept in principle a formula proposed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to resolve immediate cease-fire problems and open the way for broader peace negotiations with the Arabs. While there was no official confirmation of the five-point formula submitted last night to Premier Golda Meir by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Joseph J. Sisco, informed sources said the five points were: a permanent supply corridor through Israeli lines for the encircled Third Army under United Nations control; an immediate exchange of wounded prisoners of war to be followed by a general exchange of POWs; lifting of the Egyptian blockade of the straits of Bab el Mandeb; a demarcation of the cease-fire lines; and peace negotiations to follow if the first four conditions are honored.

A Cabinet source told the JTA today that he was "optimistic" that the war would not be resumed on the Suez Canal. At the same time, official sources indicated privately that the Kissinger plan was acceptable to Israel on the whole but that Israel was still seeking clarification on specific points. The sources did not spell out which specific points were involved. Israel's reply to the Kissinger plan was given to Sisco by Mrs. Meir following a special Cabinet meeting late last night. Sisco, who arrived here unexpectedly with the Kissinger proposals, which were apparently accepted earlier in the day by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt during his meeting with Kissinger in Cairo, left today for Riyadh, Saudi Arabia to report to Kissinger who left Amman this morning to go to Saudi Arabia. Emerging from a 45-minute meeting with Premier Meir at her office last night, Sisco told reporters, "I am optimistic."

Cabinet sources indicated today that Israel was pleased with the business-like approach which Sadat seemed to have demonstrated in his talks with Kissinger. Last night top Israeli officials expressed doubts whether Sadat would be amiable to proposals that Israel too could consider. Now it seems as if he surprised Israel with his realism. Before last night's Cabinet meeting, Mrs. Meir invited Likud opposition leaders Menachem Beigin and Elimelech Rimalt to her office and relayed the content of the Kissinger plan to them with the request to keep it secret. Likud was due to meet today to discuss the situation. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, speaking today at an Airforce pilots' graduation parade at an airbase somewhere in Israel expressed hope that the cease-fire, which, he noted, has not yet been fully achieved but is about to stabilize, will not bring Israel to a state of stand-still but to the opening of lasting peace negotiations.

The latest developments in the fast-moving round of diplomatic activity in the Middle East began late yesterday with Sisco's arrival here, accompanied by Harold Saunders, the director for Middle Eastern Affairs on the staff of the National Security Council in Washington. Both men had participated in Kissinger's meetings with Sadat. Sisco had not been expected until after Kissinger completed his current tour of Arab capitals. But Mrs. Meir arranged to meet him immediately. Participating in the meeting were Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, Dayan and Foreign Minister Abba Eban who had only just returned from a three-day visit to Rumania. Another participant was Gen. Aharon Yariv, special assistant to the chief of staff and an advisor to Premier Meir who accompanied her on her recent trip to Washington. Sisco later met separately with Yariv.

## ISRAEL NOT CONCERNED OVER RESUMPTION OF U.S.-EGYPT TIES

JERUSALEM, Nov. 8 (JTA)--Foreign Minister Abba Eban indicated no concern on Israel's part over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Egypt announced yesterday. He said the only surprising aspect was that it took the two countries so long to restore the diplomatic ties which Egypt broke after the 1967 Six-Day War. Eban said it was Israel's standing policy to support the universality of diplomatic relations. He cited Rumania--from which he returned last night after a three-day visit--as an example of a country that maintains diplomatic relations with many other nations regardless of the nature of their political systems.

Eban said his talks with Rumanian leaders in Bucharest were conducted in a good atmosphere but refused to elaborate on their content. He said that would be made clear in a joint communique to be issued this afternoon. On a television interview, Eban said he did not expect a Rumanian initiative to mediate the Middle East conflict. He noted that Rumania avoids the term "mediation" but could be expected to use its

"good offices" to convey Israel's point of view to the other side.

A joint statement released both in Bucharest and Jerusalem this afternoon says the immediate solutions to the Mideast conflict should conform in spirit and be based on Security Council Resolution 338 of Oct. 22 calling for a cease-fire and negotiations between the parties concerned. The statement was issued following Eban's visit to Rumania.

The parties expressed their deep concern regarding the state of tension prevailing in the Mideast and the recent developments which caused heavy losses in lives and property and presented a danger to international peace and security. It was agreed that under conditions as they exist in the world today, with the appearance of a new trend toward detente, peaceful solutions are called for now more than ever. Eban invited Rumania's Foreign Minister Gheorghiu-Dea to pay an official visit to Israel. The invitation was accepted and a date for the visit will be set later.

It had been reported from Bucharest while Eban was still there that there had been pressure on Rumania early in the war from the USSR and Yugoslavia to cut its ties with Israel. This was resisted.

**NIXON REQUESTS FURTHER POSTPONEMENT BY HOUSE ON MILLS-VANIK BILL**

By Joseph Polakoff, JTA-Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (JTA)--House Speaker Carl Albert (D.Okla.) acting at President Nixon's personal request, has for the second time postponed House consideration of the Trade Reform Act of 1973 because of the Mills-Vanik proposals affecting Soviet emigration policy tied to it. In accepting the President's request, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was informed, Albert indicated he would postpone calling up the bill for debate for one week, from the legislative period beginning Nov. 12 to the period starting Nov. 19. Later, the White House for the first time publicly linked the Nixon request for delay on the bill to the Soviet-American negotiations on the Middle East crisis.

The trade bill originally had been scheduled for final action October 18 but was postponed when Nixon asked Albert and House Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill (D.Mass.) not to bring it up. Both Presidential requests for delay came at Nixon's request with Congressional leaders at the White House. The delays are caused by the overwhelming support in the House to enact the Mills-Vanik proposal embodied in the act's Title Four prohibiting most favored nation status to the Soviet Union until it relaxes emigration restrictions. Sentiment in the House, grown even larger by Soviet actions in the Mideast, also favors approval of the amendment readied by Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D.Ohio) banning credits to the Soviet Union. The Vanik motion, if adopted, would restore the Mills-Vanik proposal to its original form and again be identical with the Jackson Amendment in the Senate.

Nixon's request to Albert follows the refusal of several American Jewish organization leaders to budge from their insistence that Congress adopt the Jackson Amendment and the Mills-Vanik measure on the emigration issue. Their refusal was reported to have followed feelers put out by Administration supporters to the Jewish organization leaders not to press Congress to adopt the measures but to go along with dropping Title Four. The JTA reported Tuesday that at a meeting with Senators Henry M. Jackson (D.Wash.) and Abraham Ribicoff (D.Conn.) the heads of four Jewish groups declared their continued full support for the J/MV proposals.

The White House request was reported to have been tied to mollifying the Soviet Union on credits and MFN and thereby get a better view from the Kremlin towards the Israeli position in the Middle East. The White House implicitly indicated that yesterday. White House assistant press secretary Andrew Falkiewicz told the JTA that the President was "compelled" to ask Albert to "set it aside temporarily" because of "the intensive and delicate diplomatic negotiations underway looking toward a durable peace in the Middle East. Possible approval of Title Four," Falkiewicz said, "could involve a serious threat to the success of these crucial negotiations."

**SACHER: ISRAEL NOT DRUNK WITH VICTORY**

LONDON, Nov. 8 (JTA)--Michael M. Sacher, chairman of the Joint Israel Appeal, said that Israel "would make serious compromises for the sake of peace," given a reasonable territorial settlement. But he warned that for the coming months at least, it will have to maintain a strong standing army in the field with all that entails in terms of losses to the economy. Sacher, who just returned from a visit to Israel, made his remarks in an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

"Despite the military achievements, the Israelis are not drunk with victory and not hungry for conquest," he said. He said morale in Israel "is not bad" but "it would be more accurate to describe the mood as lack of joy at the achievements on the battlefield. There is no doubt, Sacher observed, "that Israelis at all levels are pleased to see diaspora Jews. Their sense of isolation, latent at all times, was heightened during the war, and they like to feel that they are not alone, which they are not as far as the diaspora is concerned."

But, he added, "It is quite evident too that Israeli society has suffered a shock from which it has not yet recovered. The shock was caused by several factors: the heavy casualties in Israel terms; the ferocity of the fighting; the disturbance of the economy; the tragic problem of the prisoners of war, especially those wounded; and the uncertainties at the political level."

"I would say," Sacher continued, "that given a reasonable approach to a territorial settlement the vast majority of Israelis would make serious compromises for the sake of peace, and the government would have a reasonable settlement endorsed by the people. Now we have a cease-fire but it is quite clear that, during the coming months, at least, Israel will have to maintain a strong standing army in the field with all that entails in terms of loss to the economy. The res-

possibility of the diaspora will remain as great as it was during the actual hostilities. The social services, education, aliya, in short the quality of life in Israel can only be maintained with the help of a tremendous effort by the diaspora on behalf of Israel."

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NEW YORK (JTA)--A spokesman at Mount Sinai Hospital reported Thursday that the condition of Yosef Tekoah, Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, was "good." The envoy is in the hospital's intensive care unit. The spokesman said she had no information on the reasons why the envoy was admitted to the hospital on Monday.

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LONDON (JTA)--Scotland Yard issued a warning to the public Wednesday that it expected a new wave of letter bombs by Arab terrorist organizations. The warning was made public after a meeting of the Yard's chiefs to study what was termed evidence.

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BONN (JTA)--The Central Council of Jews in Duesseldorf Thursday called on people to remember the victims of the "Kristallnacht" of Nov. 9, 1938. The Council said that even after 35 years, it was still necessary to recall the mass burning of synagogues and destruction of Jewish business firms that led the way to the Auschwitz gas chambers and Nazi genocide. This is especially true at a time when the excesses of Nazism find parallels in the fanatical hate of the Arab world towards Israel, the Council stated.

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NEW YORK (JTA)--A shloshim memorial service was held here Thursday in tribute to the fallen Israeli troops in the Yom Kippur War. The service was sponsored by the American Zionist Federation. Prayers and eulogies were offered by Rabbi Israel Miller, AZF president; Rabbi Mordechai Kirshblum, member of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem; and the Deputy Consul General of Israel in New York, Benjamin Abileah.

ISRAEL ACCUSES THE SOVIET UNION OF BLOCKING POW EXCHANGE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (JTA)--The Soviet Government was accused today by Israel with blocking the exchange of prisoners of war between Israel and Egypt and Syria. A "pink paper" released here by the Israel Embassy, setting forth the details of the POW issue, said: "Israel notes with utmost concern that commitments made and publicly stated by the major powers on an immediate exchange of POWs had not been carried out. This failure is due to the Soviet Union's apparent repudiation of its agreement with the United States on this issue. It should be noted that the Soviet Union was the sole country among the 15 members of the Security Council to block a statement on behalf of the Security Council President and the UN Secretary General calling for the cooperation of all parties with the International Red Cross regarding the POWs."

The "pink paper" also said that International Red Cross representatives in Israel "regularly visit the Arab prisoners of war--including those in camps and the wounded and sick in hospitals" but that "so far Red Cross representatives in Egypt and Syria have not been permitted by the authorities to visit any Israeli prisoners, with the sole exception of six men hospitalized in Egypt." Israel, the "pink paper" also said, holds 8239 prisoners from Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Morocco. Egypt holds about 350 Israeli prisoners and Syria approximately 130.

The paper said that "Egypt's and Syria's non-compliance with the Geneva Convention provisions" and "their inhuman treatment of Israeli prisoners is an indication of their refusal to set the minimum conditions necessary for a humane and honorable understanding between the parties." Syrian mistreatment of Israeli POWs, the paper said, "has been the most barbaric." The paper reported POWs were "brutally murdered" by Syrians. Among the victims were twelve Israeli soldiers who were blindfolded, their hands and feet bound and then killed. "Out of consideration for the families of the POWs," the paper said, the Israeli government has not released "additional details" of atrocities or publicized other similar tortures."

SUGGEST U.S. EMBARGO FOOD TO ARABS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (JTA)--Arab countries should not expect the United States to supply them with food if they shut off American oil, Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D. Minn.) declared last night. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger should "make clear that blackmail can be a double-edged sword," he said, and urged Kissinger to take positive action to break the Arab embargo on oil shipments to the U.S. Mondale made these statements in Detroit in addressing the 60th anniversary dinner of the Michigan Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and to accept an award on behalf of Sen. Philip A. Hart (D.Mich.), the scheduled speaker who was unable to appear due to illness. Mondale's statement was made available in Washington by the Senator's office.

"I hope that the Secretary of State will emphasize in talks with the Arab countries that the United States cannot be expected to produce agricultural products to feed their people if they withhold the petroleum needed to run our tractors," Mondale said. "Already farmers in the Midwest are being forced to pay outrageous prices for scarce supplies of fuel," he said.

Noting that the U.S. is supplying a growing share of food imported by the Arab nations, (see Daily News Bulletin Nov. 6, P.2) Mondale urged Kissinger to present these realities to the Arab states and also advocated a coalition of oil consuming nations to make clear the same point. Mondale warned that if the Arabs succeed in using oil blackmail to seize political advantages in the Middle East, monopoly suppliers of other raw materials may be inclined to follow this "dangerous precedent."

PRIORITIES POSTPONE SCOPUS DINNER

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (JTA)--"It is a historic moment for establishing priorities," Seymour Fishman, executive vice-president of American Friends of The Hebrew University, said today in announcing the postponement of the annual Scopus Award Dinner, scheduled for Nov. 13 at the Americana Hotel, in honor of Joseph Meyerhoff of Baltimore, Md. He stated that in these critical times for Israel all of the fund-raising efforts and energies of the American Jewish community must be directed to the United Jewish Appeal, the UJA

Israel Emergency Fund and to the sale of Israel Bonds.

Dr. Henry Sonneborn, president of the AFHU, stated that on Oct. 7, the second day of the Yom Kippur War, the AFHU declared a self-imposed moratorium on all activities and that this policy has been in effect since then. He added: "Only when the young men and women return from the battlefield to the laboratories and classrooms of the University and the need for scholarship grants will be even greater than before, will American Friends resume its activities promoting the higher and secondary education, research and training and supporting the growth and development and maintenance of The Hebrew University as an important institution of higher learning and the University of the Jewish people."

SPECIAL TO JTA

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (JTA)--Concern over the fate of the remaining Jews in Arab countries involved in the Yom Kippur War against Israel was expressed here today by Rep. Ogden Reid (D.NY) former Egyptian Chief Rabbi Haim Douek and two young Jewish women who recently escaped from Syria. The four said, at a joint interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, they had reason to believe that the condition of Jews in Syria, Egypt and Iraq had worsened as a result of the war.

Reid said he had discussed the problem with Premier Golda Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan during a recent visit to Israel and that both had indicated that they had agreed with his view that the release of those Jews be made a necessary condition of a final cease-fire in the Middle East. Reid also said he planned to bring the problem to the attention of the State Department and that he would urge the United States to press the Soviet Union to use its influence with the Arab countries to act for the release of the Jews in the Arab countries.

The women escapees described constant persecution, lack of freedom and basic human rights and a daily life in Syria of terror and harassment. They assumed the names of Rita Hassan and Ruth Cohen to prevent retaliation against family members still in Syria.

Mrs. Cohen, who escaped four months ago, and Mrs. Hassan, who fled eight months ago, said they had to pay \$700 each to be smuggled out of Syria.

# BEHIND THE HEADLINES

## COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES CAPITULATE TO ARAB OIL THREATS

By Edwin Eytan, JTA European Bureau Chief

PARIS, Nov. 8 (JTA)--The nine Common Market countries gave in to Arab pressure and threats of a generalized oil blackmail by openly taking a clear pro-Arab stand. The nine, meeting Tuesday in Brussels, adopted a draft resolution calling on Israel to end its occupation of all territories it has held since the 1967 war. The resolution, which will be reconsidered for final approval on Dec. 15 when the nine chiefs of state or government meet in Copenhagen, also refers to the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians and the "inadmissibility" of the acquisition of territories by force. Even little Holland, which had tried to hold out and pursue an independent policy of friendship with Israel, had to give in and sign the joint resolution.

The nine were faced not only with a cold, dark and bleak winter but also with economic stagnation as a result of the oil embargo. They gave in to the urgings of France and Britain and adopted the resolution prepared by Foreign Ministers Michel Jobert of France and Sir Alec Douglas-Home of Britain. As a result, Israel finds itself even more isolated on the diplomatic field with Western Europe joining the Soviet Union and the Arabs in pressing President Nixon into a tougher attitude towards Israel. French officials say that the European vote will show Washington that a continued outright support for Israel will isolate America even more than the Vietnam war.

For once the foreign ministers of the nine EEC countries were not dealing with an academic or an abstract political issue but with a red hot subject: all of Europe, the world's third industrial power, was threatened with an energy crisis liable to bring to a stop all its activities. One of the nine, Holland, considered as "an enemy" by the Arab states, was completely deprived of oil. For the first time in its existence, not a car was to be seen on its roads and expressways since automobiles came into existence. The Belgian government decreed a speed limit of 60 miles per hour on all roads and one of 80 on expressways. As from next Sunday, traffic will stop on Sundays. In Italy, the government is considering closing gas stations on weekends, lowering temperatures in public buildings and even closing down schools at Christmas for an extra two weeks to save on heating. In France the authorities have appealed to the public to cut down on oil and gas consumption. In a number of countries department stores have announced that they will cut down on Christmas illuminations to save electricity.

France and Britain, considered as "friends" by the Arabs, were in the most favorable situations. Both received assurances this week from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's envoy, Mohammed el Zayyat, "that the oil restrictions will not hurt them." And yet, both these countries also started feeling the pinch. In spite of the Common Market legislation which provides for a free flow of all goods and equipment, practically all the countries have invoked special regulations to prevent the export of oil. France, for example, invoked a law dating back to 1928 to prevent such exports without a special license - obviously not granted right now.

For France and for Britain, the time seemed ripe to try and achieve the political integration which Europe has talked about for 10 years but never achieved. No wonder that the French paper "Le Monde" wrote: "Political Europe was created on November 6." For France, the matter was even more imperative. President Georges Pompidou has forsaken many of De Gaulle's basic tenets. One still is in force: the need for France and Europe to make their voices heard in any major East-West negotiation. For the first time France's European partners were prepared to play along, not only because of the oil shortage but also because the East, with Russia's half-million soldiers, is right on their doorsteps. Washington, and especially the State Department, had also managed to dispose and even anger its European NATO partners. West European diplomats say that America tried to use the available installations in Europe to refuel its planes carrying arms to Israel without bothering to inform them or ask for their permission.

The diplomats thus quote as an example the fact that on Oct. 15, the American delegate to the NATO Council in Brussels informed the other member states that "Russia has packed and is backing the Egyptian attack." He clearly indicated that NATO has to take immediate measures. The announcement was made, say these circles, without the slightest diplomatic preparation. The British and French delegates immediately interrupted to stress that Israel is not a NATO member and that though America is free to act as it wishes it should not involve the NATO alliance as a whole in the Middle East war.

The second crisis came on Oct. 25 when the American delegate informed the NATO partners of the United States alert nine hours after it had actually taken place and hours after the delegates had heard the news on the radio. West Germany thus found out that without having been consulted American troops stationed on its territory had taken up battle posts along the eastern border. This development and the report that Israeli ships had been loading military hardware in the West German port of Bremen, are seen as links in a chain that led West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel to formally announce the Federal Republic's "neutrality."

The press reports from Washington quoting Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger as having expressed his "disgust" with America's NATO allies at a Congressional hearing, further contributed to fan the European fires of revolt. The result was Brussels. A conference which for the first time succeeded in outlining a joint European policy on any foreign issue. The loser was Israel. The unity was reached at Israel's expense. West Europe can now be counted as a determined backer of Security Council Resolution 242 and a demand for an Israeli withdrawal to something like the pre-1967 borders. The weight of Europe will be felt not only at the United Nations - where the harm which can be done is limited in scope - but at all points of encounter between Washington and Europe. Both Paris and London believe that America will not be able to ride the test of absolute diplomatic isolation. Sooner or later, say West European diplomats, with Watergate out of the way, the American Administration will have to take our views into account. It will be a dark day for Israel.