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ALLON: NEGOTIATIONS WITH ARABS WILL BE 'LIKE WALKING THROUGH A MINE FIELD'

By Gil Sedan, JTA Jerusalem Correspondent

JERUSALEM, Nov. 12 (JTA)--Israel's extreme wariness over the six-point armistice agreement it signed with Egypt yesterday and the prospect of broader peace talks opening in the immediate future was expressed last night by Acting Prime Minister Yigal Allon. Negotiations with the Arabs will be "like walking through a mine field," he warned on a television interview. He indicated that the Israeli and Egyptian interpretations of their six-point pact were still far apart and that there was no third party--meaning the U.S.--assurance that the Israeli interpretation will stand.

Allon said that the Egyptians are pressing for peace negotiations to begin in Dec., according to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco who was here last Thursday after conferring with Egyptian officials in Cairo. Allon said he saw no reason why a preliminary round of talks could not be held in Dec. but made it clear that Israel could not possibly negotiate an overall settlement before the Knesset elections scheduled for Dec. 31. "The government requires a new mandate from the people in order to reach a settlement and a peace treaty," Allon said. "On the other hand, I would not like to see us pass up opportunities to establish contacts on a political level." The Likud opposition faction, meanwhile, served notice that it would vote against the government in tomorrow's Knesset debate on the cease-fire and warned the government that it had no mandate to conduct "fateful negotiations."

Allon's remarks and Likud's statement reflected the sudden reversal of positions in the Middle East. Israel, which has been insisting for years on peace negotiations with her neighbors, is moving with extreme caution, while Egypt, which had adhered stubbornly to the Khartoum formula of no negotiations and no peace, wants to go to the conference table at the earliest possible date. Egypt's unexplained reversal has generated suspicion in Israel that the Egyptians may have received promises from U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger not reflected in the six-point formula accepted by both sides. Suspicion was deepened by Egypt's sudden agreement last week to re-establish diplomatic relations with Washington. While there is admiration here for Dr. Kissinger's diplomatic adroitness, there is also the recognition here that the U.S. is pursuing its own goals which may not be consonant with those of Israel.

The six-point agreement, ardently sought by Kissinger, left open points that Israel considers crucial, such as the prisoner of war exchange and Egypt's blockade of the straits of Bab el Mandeb. The latter is not mentioned in the agreement, though Israel considers it implicit. Israel insists that the POW exchange must begin simultaneously with the replacement of Israeli forces by UN troops on the Suez-Cairo road checkpoints. The Egyptians believe otherwise and after two bargaining sessions between senior Israeli and Egyptian officers, the issue remained unresolved. The Bab el Mandeb blockade has not been lifted and Maariv said today that Israel will soon send a ship through the straits to test Egypt's intentions.

Allon said there was no assurance of a third party to Egypt's promises as Israel understood them. He stressed that "The main assurance is the balance of forces--our massive presence on the western bank of the Suez Canal and our good will." Meanwhile, Israel is forced to maintain a military alert, he said. Another cause for Israel's uneasiness was the prompt and unexpected support for the six-point pact expressed yesterday by the Palestinian terrorist leader Yassir Arafat. The El Fatah leader who also heads the Palestine Liberation Organization said in an interview in Damascus broadcast by the Hungarian State Radio in Budapest that the agreement was "based on a realistic policy" and "we will acknowledge it." Asked if the Palestinians would participate in a peace conference, Arafat said, "I think that this would be the normal attitude, if we do not go to the conference, somebody else will go without us, for example, King Hussein."

Asked whether the Palestinians would recognize Israel as a state, Arafat replied, "That depends on them (the Israelis) if they acknowledge the rights and sovereignty of the Palestine people, we will acknowledge Israel also." While that remark may be interpreted as moderation on the part of a man who has consistently called for the destruction of the "Zionist state," the Israelis have vowed never to negotiate with the terrorists. Nevertheless, diplomatic pressure is mounting for the inclusion of the Palestinians in any round table conference between Israel and the Arab states.

Added to Israel's difficulties is the attitude of the Likud opposition faction which announced, before the ink was dry on the armistice agreement, that it could not support the government's acceptance of it. A Likud statement issued late last night claimed that "the Kissinger-Sadat agreement does not insure the release of all Israeli POWs and contains no commitment for complete removal of the Bab el Mandeb blockade. But the agreement does provide for unlimited supplies for the Egyptian Third Army and a discussion on an Israeli pullback to the Oct. 22 lines which means lifting encirclement." Likud also reminded the government that the term of the present Knesset expired at the end of Oct. and was artificially extended only because of the war. "The government has no authority to commit the people...with decisions on the future of the land of Israel and our national security," the statement said.

Appearing on the TV program with Allon, Likud leader Elimelech Rimalt charged that Israel had been rushed into the agreement without a proper examination of its terms. The Likud view was reflected in other quarters here where the feeling is that Israel is no longer the complete master of its fate and is being swept along on the currents of Big Power diplomacy. Allon referred to the Big

Power role when he said it would be logical if the Soviet Union restored diplomatic relations with Israel before offering its good offices toward peace negotiations, just as the U.S. has restored relations with Egypt. But, he said, the resumption of relations with Russia was not, in Israel's view, a precondition for accepting its offices. He added that the government has not yet debated the subject. But he ruled out UN Security Council auspices for peace talks--mentioned in Resolution 338 of Oct. 22--"because of its unfriendly parliamentary composition."

EGYPT COMMITS 2 CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

TEL AVIV, Nov. 12 (JTA)--Israel accused Egypt of two cease-fire violations today, less than 24 hours after the two countries signed their six-point armistice agreement. According to an Israeli report, the Egyptians opened small arms fire on Israeli forces near the Cairo-Suez road. In the second instance, Egyptians opened fire on Israeli forces near Lake Timsah. It had been reported earlier that the Egyptians were observing the cease-fire and had made no further attempts to alter or improve their positions since the signing ceremonies yesterday.

Israeli soldiers meanwhile dismantled a roadblock set up by UN forces which the Israelis claimed was unauthorized and unagreed to. The roadblock was located at the western approaches to the town of Suez, cutting off the traffic of Israeli forces. The Israeli soldiers tore it down after their warnings and explanations went unheeded by the UN, a report said.

Senior Israeli and Egyptian officers continued to meet at the 101 kilometer marker on the Suez-Cairo road to resolve their different interpretations of yesterday's agreement. The subjects discussed included supplies to the encircled Egyptian Third Army and the town of Suez and the POW issue. Sources here indicated that the two sides were still at odds. Today's talks lasted three hours and the two delegations split into sub-committees. But a UN spokesman said the atmosphere was even more friendly than at yesterday's meeting.

There has been no movement reported toward a POW exchange and Israel has apparently not yet turned over the checkpoints on the Suez-Cairo road to United Nations troops as stipulated by the agreement. An earlier report said that the Israeli army checkpoint at kilometer 101 was handed over to the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) this evening. Later, however, sources here said it appeared that the UN was in fact operating its own checkpoint on the Egyptian side of the line.

ELAZAR DEFENDS ARMY'S CONDUCT OF WAR

TEL AVIV, Nov. 12 (JTA)--Gen. David Elazar, the Chief of Staff, said today that the Israeli army would "unflinchingly draw all the necessary conclusions" from its full-scale inquiry into the Yom Kippur War that he has ordered. He said he already knew what some of the errors were that allowed the enemy to enjoy the advantages of surprise. But he strongly defended the army's conduct of the war, citing its speedy recovery from the initial assault and its successful counter-offensive.

Elazar disclosed that Israeli troops were first alerted to an Arab attack 10 days before the war began on Oct. 6 and that Israeli forces were on full alert 27 hours before the enemy attacked. But he admitted that if the reserves had been called up 24 or 48 hours earlier, "The war would undoubtedly have looked different and casualties

would have been fewer."

The decision not to call up the reserves sooner was made at the "highest military-political level, on the basis of an assessment that despite all signs of Egyptian and Syrian mass troop concentrations, there would be no war at that stage," he said.

Elazar said, however, that he did not regard the miscalculation of intelligence as a deficiency, unless there were items of information that were not brought to the knowledge of the Chief of Staff, the Defense Minister or the government. He disclosed that last May there were indications that a war might start in June but intelligence claimed there would be no war and they were right. Nevertheless, the army was alerted at the time, he said.

Elazar said he was aware that there had been "serious failings in observation of the order for full battle alert at some of the lower echelons" and that would be covered by the army inquiry. He promised that whatever could be made public from the inquiry would be given to the press.

JEWISH LEADER MEETS WITH PERON

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12 (JTA)--The leader of the Argentine Jewish community has asked President Juan D. Peron to stop anti-Semitic attacks in Argentina and to use his prestige to bring about a just peace in the Middle East. Dr. Shmuel Imach, head of the DAIA, made his plea last Thursday during a 40-minute audience with Peron. Joining Dr. Imach in the delegation were Jaime Rajchemberg, president of the Buenos Aires Kehilla, Dr. Nehemias Resnitzky, DAIA secretary, and Salomon Lobov, treasurer.

Dr. Imach said the Jewish community was concerned about the extreme number of publications and pamphlets from the extreme right and left distorting the ideology of the Peronist movement to attack the Jewish community. He also suggested that in view of the acknowledged prestige of Peron, the President should make his voice heard in international arenas in favor of a stable, just peace in the Mideast based on secure and recognized borders for Israel.

Peron replied that no one in the Peronist movement can use its ideology to preach religious and racial hatred. "It is absurd to apply the concept of synarchy (Peron's philosophy of world politics) to the Jewish community living in Argentina," Peron told the Jewish leaders. Noting that in 1946 his government eradicated anti-Semitic organizations in Argentina, Peron told the delegation that the Jewish community will always find his doors open to them.

Peron said that as far as the Mideast conflict is concerned he believes the nations involved are victims of the concentrated efforts of imperialism both from the East and the West and that Argentina will remain neutral. He said the conflict should not be brought to Argentina and that the Jewish and Arab communities here should live in harmony.

AMSTERDAM (JTA)--The sympathy of most Dutch people is still with Israel, public opinion polls here indicate. Two polls, one conducted during the recent war and the other after the Arab oil boycott on Holland, showed that of a sampling of 15,000 Dutch, pro-Israel sentiment dropped only one percent, from 73 to 72 percent, after the oil boycott was imposed. Dutch pro-Arab sympathy dropped from 6 percent to 4 percent after the boycott. Between 21-24 percent of those interviewed were undecided.

NEW YORK (JTA)--Twenty-four UJA National Womens Division leaders left Sunday for Israel, the first UJA group on a fact-finding mission since the war. They are pace-setters in 21 cities for UJA.

MRS. MEIR: OPTIMISTIC ABOUT CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT, PREPARED TO IMPLEMENT IT

By S.J. Goldsmith, JTA London Bureau Chief

LONDON, Nov. 12 (JTA)--Israel's Premier Golda Meir said today that she was "optimistic" about the cease-fire agreement her country has signed with Egypt, that she hoped a peace conference would "take place soon" and that she had "no reason to suspect that (U.S. Secretary of State) Henry Kissinger has made any kind of arrangements behind our back." Mrs. Meir appeared in top form as she addressed a ballroom crowded with media representatives here early this morning and spent a full hour answering countless questions under the glare of television lights. She held her press conference after the conclusion of a meeting of the Socialist International Executive devoted to the Middle East situation which had convened here expressly at her request. It was attended by representatives of 21 nations, including eight Prime Ministers. She described the gathering as "a frank discussion (between friends)" and said she was "happier now than I was before it took place."

Premier Meir gave succinct replies to questions that ranged from the cease-fire to international morality. "On the cease-fire," she said: "We are prepared to implement it in every part and with great care. We expect the other side to do likewise, and in particular in regard to prisoners of war." She said Israel was "very distressed about the attitude of Syria to the POW issue. Syria has a very, very bad record. The Red Cross has not been allowed to visit our POWs in Syria. We have found some of our POWs shot through the head. We don't know the fate of those who have been taken prisoner by the Syrians." On the techniques of peace-making, Mrs. Meir said: "There will be United Nations auspices, and the U.S. and USSR will help bring the two sides together. But the actual negotiations will have to be conducted between the parties concerned."

On relations with Russia, the Israeli Premier said: "We did not break off relations....If Russia wants to re-establish diplomatic relations with us, we would be very happy to respond." She noted that Russia was "very close" to the Arab states "while America, our close friend, is now also friendly with the Arabs....In this sense, the idea of having Americans and Russians among the peace-keeping force is not exactly fair." On the issues of Jerusalem and a Palestinian state, Mrs. Meir reiterated her government's adamant line. "Jerusalem will have to stay united," she said, "but we are ready to make arrangements with the various religious bodies, Moslem and Christian, so that they can administer their holy places themselves. This situation prevails now as a matter of fact..." As for a Palestinian state, "There is room only for two states between the Mediterranean and Iraq--Israel and Jordan. Arrangements for the Palestinians are a matter between the Palestinians and Jordan," she said.

But on a general peace conference, Mrs. Meir stressed, "We are coming to peace talks without any prior conditions, and we will talk to any Arab state that turns up. Everything will be negotiable, though of course we have our own point of view about things." She said that on the immediate cease-fire issues Israel "is prepared for a realistic and sensible re-alignment of the forces on both sides," but observed that "nobody knows where the lines were" on Oct. 22. Mrs. Meir was bitter over the acquiescence of Western European countries to Arab oil boycott pressures as expressed in the anti-Israel resolution adopted by the nine Common Market countries in Brussels last week. "It looks as if the free world is prepared to permit six men (Arab oil leaders) to destroy the European economic community, to poison relations between America and Western Europe, and to dictate to proud and great countries how to behave," she said.

The Socialist International conference issued no statements and did not adopt resolutions. But it was summed up last night by Harold Wilson, leader of the Labor opposition and former Prime Minister. He said four-fifths of the time was taken up with Mideast peace prospects and that the Middle East declaration of the nine Common Market countries came in for a great deal of comment. In reply to a question by the JTA, he said that oil was mentioned but the question of sharing oil resources between all of the nine EEC nations was not on the agenda. Premier Meir met today with Prime Minister Edward Heath for 75 minutes at No. 10 Downing St. at Heath's invitation. A British spokesman described the meeting later as "friendly and useful." A spokesman for the Israel Embassy agreed with this characterization and added that Anglo-Israel relations did not change as a result of the meeting. Mrs. Meir responded to the invitation as a matter of courtesy and not in any spirit of expectation, the Embassy spokesman said.

U.S. MUST NOT SELL ITS SOUL FOR OIL

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (JTA)--The second highest ranking Protestant Episcopal clergyman in the U.S. warned here yesterday that America must not "under any circumstances sell its soul for a guaranteed flow of oil." The Rev. Dr. David R. Hunter, deputy general secretary of the National Council of Churches made that statement in an address to 800 persons attending the all-day conference of the Metropolitan Council of B'nai B'rith at the Commodore Hotel.

"We must resist every temptation to let our foreign policy be affected by the gross misuse of force on the part of the oil-rich nations of the world and their allies," Dr. Hunter said. "So long as Israel is threatened by military aggression, we need to affirm clearly and loudly that Israel has the right to exist," he added.

He said he was "pleased that many Christians have spoken out meaningfully with both indigna-

tion and compassion since the desecration of Yom Kippur by the Syrians and Egyptians" on Oct. 6. "This time we are faced with a moral obligation to settle for nothing less than a peace settlement," Dr. Hunter said.

NEW YORK (JTA)--After being hospitalized a week ago the condition of Yosef Tekoah, Israeli UN Ambassador, was described here today by a spokeswoman for Mount Sinai Hospital as "satisfactory." No information was available as to how long Tekoah is to stay in the hospital's intensive care unit. It was learned, however, that Tekoah expressed his desire to be back at work.

BONN (JTA)--West Germany will not supply either arms or military advisors to Libya, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said Monday after Libyan Prime Minister Abdessalam Yalloud told a newspaper his country would be ready to exchange arms for oil.

BEHIND THE HEADLINESSIX-POINT AGREEMENT SEEN AS FAVORING EGYPT NEARLY ALL THE WAY

By Joseph Polakoff, JTA Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (JTA)--The six-point Egyptian-Israeli agreement signed yesterday on the Cairo-Suez city road is seen here by political observers as initiated by Washington, dictated by Cairo with Moscow's prompting, and accepted by Israel on American advice to appease Egypt on the immediate issues to get some kind of dialogue going. The best that can be said for the agreement, these sources indicated, is that essentially it is a test of Egyptian and Soviet intentions. "A start had to come sometime of what they really want," one said. The agreement favors Egypt nearly all the way. It was noted. In exchange for some 350 prisoners of war, which Israel rightly had declared should be a separate truce component under the Geneva Convention, Egypt gets 7800 POWs--a 22-1 ratio. In addition, Egypt will be allowed to resupply its trapped Third Army and thus physically recondition it for battle.

The trumpeting, especially from American sources, that Israel finally after 25 years is getting a signed agreement with Egypt face-to-face, is dismissed by political realists here as a symbol without real meaning. A similar act of temporary field arrangements was made by field commanders of the opposing sides only a week ago albeit orally. Egypt controls, with Soviet support, the circumstances of the desired disengagement of forces. Washington, eager to regain primacy from Moscow along the Nile, wants desperately for Egypt to resume diplomatic relations. This was indicated when the Egyptian-American understanding was first announced in Washington and the word was for "an immediate" exchange of ambassadors. When it turned out that full diplomatic relations actually was only "in principle," the State Department blandly told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the variation between "full" and "in principle" relationship is "a distinction without a difference." Actually, of course, the symbolism is of major importance in diplomatic parlance and it signifies Egyptian control of the relationship.

The American flag does not fly "in principle" in Cairo. The U.S. "interests section" continues to exist under the Spanish emblem, the exchange of ambassadors notwithstanding. It appears Egypt still has something more to acquire from Washington before there is "full" relations. A much more important indication of Egyptian control is that the Egyptian blockade in the Red Sea, bottling up Eilat's shipping, is not mentioned in the agreement. Not only does the blockade hamper Israeli oil needs but it is now seen as an Egyptian bargaining card to force the Israelis out of the entire Suez region, if not all Sinai. For diplomatic reasons, the State Department does not notice any blockade. "It was never formally announced as such by Egypt," it says.

Nevertheless, pro-Israelis here see the agreement as an opportunity for a break-through in negotiations apart from the POW issue and the cease-fire crystallization hopes. "If the Egyptians cheat," said one pro-Israeli source with reference to a possible link-up of Egypt's Second and Third Armies despite the cease-fire, "there are options on both sides." In the emphasis over the agreement here, several other factors have received little attention. One is that Saudi Arabia's King Faisal, an anti-Communist and regarded as pro-American and with tremendous U.S. private investments with his realm and his own in Wall Street, has delivered for the first time his congratulations to the Soviet government on the anniversary of its October Revolution.

This is variously interpreted here. Faisal may only be acknowledging his thanks for Moscow's support to the Arab war machine. The gesture therefore may be of minor importance. But if Riyadh is acknowledging the "new realities" in the Middle East--that is the Soviet entrance in quest of primacy--Faisal is possibly posing a threat to Washington. He may be saying that he may invest much of his wealth in the Soviet Union--just like American capitalists already have done--and agitating for more, and in return get Soviet protection for his throne. Despite the incongruities of a Riyadh-Moscow friendship it is not impossible, given Soviet political cynicism. The USSR made a deal with the Israelis when it was convenient. Why not a suitable vehicle now on its penetration into the Middle East?

Another factor is that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, in his cyclonic diplomatic activities in the Middle East, has frequently consulted recently with Senator J.W. Fulbright. It is recognized that Kissinger had pledged sharing of diplomatic developments with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and this sharing is regarded as essential on all sides. Nevertheless, since Fulbright, the Committee chairman, is the current American political idol of the Soviet and Arab leaders, his avowed support of Kissinger's Middle East goals lends credence to the feeling that the Secretary is aiming for a Middle East settlement close to Fulbright's ideas.

These include a compromise on Golan Heights and Sharm el Sheikh and an internationalized Jerusalem. In essence, this spells a return of Israel to its pre-Six-Day War area within a guarantee of U.S. military support within a United Nations framework. The guarantee of course is suspect given the national revulsion to "another Vietnam" and Fulbright's own strong opposition to U.S. troops going into the Middle East. He indicated this again by calling the Senate's attention only the other day to the petitions he has been receiving against U.S. military involvement in the Middle East.

BELGIAN WOMEN PROTEST SYRIA'S MISTREATMENT OF ISRAELI POWs

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12 (JTA)--Belgian women today protested Syria's mistreatment of Israeli prisoners of war. A group of 505 women dressed in mourning and coming from Brussels, Antwerp and other cities marched in front of the "Memorial for Jewish Martyrs" to call the civilized world's attention to Syrian atrocities in the Middle East. The protest march, sponsored by the Coordinating Committee of Jewish Organizations of Belgium, was the first all-woman protest organized in Belgium. The women carried picket signs saying, "We Demand that the Geneva Conventions be Respected," and "Stop Torture and Assassination." Others called for "Immediate Release of POWs" and said "In Syria They Kill Prisoners of War."

CJF 42ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOCUSES ON CONTINUING NEEDS IN WAR AND PEACE**Rivlin, Zuckerman Say Military Cease-Fire Should Not Mean Cease-Fire In Financial Aid****By Murray Zuckoff, JTA News Editor**

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12 (JTA)--The cease-fire in the Middle East must not mean a cease-fire on the part of American and Canadian Jewish communities in providing cash to help Israel meet the humanitarian needs that now face her after 19 days of war. The battle Israel waged in self-defense against the Arab aggressors who attacked on Yom Kippur has ended. But a struggle continues to find ways to finance continuing absorption of immigrants, new housing and health and social welfare services; upgrading development towns and poverty areas such as Katamon in Jerusalem; meet the budgets of institutions of higher learning--as well as caring for the wounded soldiers and rebuilding areas ravaged by the war.

This was the message brought to the 42nd General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds by Moshe Rivlin, Secretary General of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem. In fact, this was the theme of the four-day convention here that ended yesterday where some 3000 Jewish communal leaders from the United States and Canada gathered to focus on the commitments and responsibilities of Jewish communities, particularly as they relate to Israel in the aftermath of the war. Rivlin, who came here from Israel after a short stopover in London, presented a vivid account of the immense heroism and sacrifice of the people of Israel who, as he put it, were determined not to permit a recurrence of Massada. He told the delegates that the original estimate that the war cost Israel \$2 billion a week turned out to be wrong. "After a careful appraisal it turned out to be twice as much," he stated. As a consequence, the strain on Israel's efforts to meet human needs has become awesome.

Rivlin noted that a month before the war erupted it was announced in Israel that the national budget for human needs was greater than the defense budget for the first time since the end of the Six-Day War in 1967. "It seems that we were punished because the people of Israel thought they they could live peacefully, like other people," he said. Before the war, Israel was geared to give more time and attention to basic human needs, Rivlin noted. "Now we have greater, more intense and unanticipated needs that must be met and met decisively and quickly, both in terms of quality and quantity, to heal the wounds of the war and to carry on with the work that we had charted before Oct. 6," he declared.

He noted that one human need is to "find a way of communicating between generations." The youth of Israel gave unstintingly of their time, their savings and their lives, Rivlin said. He recalled that many of the soldiers refused to accept their pay and requested, instead, that it be donated to the voluntary fund that was organized by the Israeli people to help meet the needs of Israel after the war began. Rivlin recalled, too, that among the soldiers guarding the Barlev Line, 46 were youths from the Katamon district. "Can we deal with Katamon now as we did before?" he asked. "Can we deal with development towns as we did before? The answer is that we cannot." Focusing on another vital need, Rivlin recounted the fact that Israeli Arabs proved to be loyal to Israel. "There was not one incident of hostility," he said. "This proves that Jews and Arabs can live together. But it also proves that we cannot deal with the problems of Israeli Arabs now in the same way as we did before the war. We cannot neglect or postpone their needs." The needs also continue in terms of new immigrants, especially those from the Soviet Union. Money is required for new housing units for these immigrants as well as for young couples who are seeking homes, he added.

"The battle for Soviet Jewry and the battle of Israel against the aggressors are part of the same war," Rivlin stated. "It is one front and world Jewry is as one in this struggle." With the arrival of new immigrants, the needs of the young married couples, the poor and the Israeli Arabs, new housing units are a top priority. But Israel is now entering a period of inflation and an apartment costs at least \$20,000. "With 100,000 Soviet Jewish immigrants who will have arrived in Israel by the end of next year, the cost of housing units for them will amount to \$400 million. The cost of initial absorption will be \$200 million. Housing units for young people will cost \$350 million. Can we say no to any of these needs?" Rivlin asked. "Can we be satisfied with absorption centers and temporary housing for new immigrants. Can we say no to the needs of the young people who fought and died in this war?"

Israel, Rivlin asserted, is an injured nation but trying everything possible to heal its wounds. Israel is sad but confident. "It is a nation which felt what loneliness means. It is a nation that is grateful to the United States government for the help it gave us. It is a nation that is strengthened from the solidarity with the Jewish people all over the world," he declared. "The war was not a fight of desperate soldiers but of a people ready to sacrifice, knowing that it would lead to a new life. The Israeli army proved it could do the impossible. The price of winning was terrible but the nation was not bent on suicide. The war should really be called the War of the Sons, because it was the children of those who led the battle in 1948 who were now being killed and wounded. Now that there is a military cease-fire I hope that there will be no cease-fire in giving on your part to help Israel meet its vital humanitarian needs."

Elaborating on this theme, Paul Zuckerman, general chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, asserted that it was now imperative to receive cash--not just pledges--to assure the fulfillment of Israel's vital human needs. He recalled that on Oct. 7, a day after the war began, the UJA received a call from Jerusalem saying that \$100 million had to be raised within five days. "In that five-day period we received \$107 million in cash," he said. "As of now (Nov. 9) we have gotten \$272 million in cash and Israel is ready for more. They will get more. We will not stop."

Zuckerman noted that the response to Israel's need was overwhelming and observed that there is a lesson to be learned in this. During the first nine months of this year, he said, the UJA raised only \$120 million in cash but a great deal more in pledges. Referring to the UJA's 1973 slogan, "Keep the Promise," Zuckerman said: "We kept only half the promise. People pledged more but gave less

cash because Israel seemed to be in no danger of attack. It is evident that we are geared to respond to give when Israel is in trouble but not when Israel is at peace. But why must we wait for young people to die, for blood to flow, for war to be waged before we give cash?"

The UJA leader suggested that one full month be devoted to raise the maximum amount of cash to meet the \$900 million goal--\$750 million for human needs abroad, including Israel and \$150 million for U.S. and Canadian Jewish communities. "Let's close our businesses, discontinue our routine activities, roll up our sleeves and let's get to work," he declared. He recalled that after the Israeli army gained its decisive victory over the Egyptian and Syrian forces a non-Jewish friend came over to him and said, "You guys sure gave the Arabs a beating." This, he continued, made him realize that "I was no longer Paul Zuckerman, no longer a Detroit, no longer an American. I was one of you guys. So be it. We are all one of you guys. We are all one people. And this is the way we have to be and act--as one people whose fate is indissolubly linked together in the struggle for continuity and survival."

DINITZ: ISRAEL, U.S. JEWS CAUGHT BY SURPRISE BY MISTAKING QUIET FOR PEACE

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12 (JTA)--Simcha Dinitz, Israel's Ambassador to the United States, declared here that the Yom Kippur War was "not only the most costly, but the most heroic." Israel ever faced and stressed that the Jewish State "is not ashamed of the fact that we accepted the cease-fire, even while its forces were winning, in order to prevent further loss of life." In a remarkably frank and blunt address at the opening plenary session of the four-day 42nd General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds which ended yesterday, Dinitz stated that Israel was caught by surprise on Oct. 6 because "we mistook quiet for peace." But, he added, the American Jewish community was also caught by surprise, and for the same reason. The apparent absence of any military activity on the part of the Arabs lulled Israel and the Jewish community in this country into a false sense of security. The lesson that has to be drawn from this, he said, is that neither Israel or American Jews can ever again afford the luxury of mistaking quiet for peace. "Israel must be as strong in peace as it is in war," Dinitz stated.

He said that "for a people who have lost one-third of its members to the Nazis, and of the survivors half are behind the Iron Curtain, there are no words to describe our bereavement and sadness." He said he was greatly encouraged by the arrangements of the peace proposal that had been given to Israeli Premier Golda Meir by Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco late Wednesday night after talks were concluded in Cairo the same day between Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Dinitz said that the anticipated arrangements, which he described as steps "designed to help preserve the cease-fire," represented "a new, difficult and perhaps hopeful road for Israel." Referring to one of the points--a UN supervised corridor to permit the supply of food to the encircled Egyptian Third Army--he emphasized that Israel had never sought to destroy the army and never objected to permitting the army to be fed. He indicated that Israel only objected to the possible re-arming of the Third Army by the Soviet Union.

He reminded the audience that the "hopeful road for Israel" confronts the Jewish State with an array of adversaries, including the Soviet Union, the Arab states and European and African nations who are "unfriendly or at best neutral." He called upon the CJF delegates to "tell the true story of Israel's security needs and moral position" to the American public and to caution against "surrender to Arab blackmail" in an attempt to exploit the energy crisis here. He strongly praised the American government for its "critically essential re-supply of Israel's weapons during the Yom Kippur War." The audience responded with prolonged applause when he singled out The Netherlands for special praise for having supported the people of Israel at a time when other European nations did not, despite hardships resulting from Arab sanctions against Holland.

Dinitz also called on American Jews to continue their support of humanitarian programs in Israel, which, he said, the Israelis cannot provide during this period, through Jewish Federation and Welfare Fund support of the United Jewish Appeal. He concluded by stating, "Don't only help us to be strong, but to be understood so that some day we may rise to a better world," and expressed hope that permanent peace would come to Israel, the entire Middle East, and the world.

Max M. Fisher, immediate past president of the CJFWF, and chairman of the Jewish Agency Board of Governors, stressed that "Israel needs to be militarily strong" and urged support for Congressional approval of President Nixon's request for \$2.2 billion in emergency aid for Israel. He suggested that such aid be in the form of an outright grant to Israel rather than the sale of arms. The bill, as drafted, provides that the President can, at his discretion, decide whether such aid can be in the form of an outright grant, Fisher stated. He warmly commended the present Administration for having provided Israel with massive re-supply of arms during and since the war, and urged the audience to give support "to both the Administration and to an overwhelmingly friendly Congress." Fisher also underscored that attempts by the Arabs to use the energy crisis, which began before the present conflict, were the basis for a propaganda of hate against both Israel and the Jewish people. "By their oil embargo the Arabs have made Americans realize that we must be self-sufficient in our energy supply," Fisher stated. He expressed the belief that the American government will "not allow itself to surrender to blackmail."

Raymond Epstein of Chicago, CJF president and chairman of the session, stated that the task of the delegates would be to assess the crisis in the Middle East and its implications for North American Jewish communities in terms of responsibilities and commitments. The primary concern of the sessions during the four-day convention, he added, would be to assess the 1974 Federation campaigns, launched before the war, in order to assure that the unprecedented pace and commitment stirred by developments in the Middle East would be maintained.