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MRS. MEIR WARNS WAR MAY BE RESUMED; EFFORTS CONTINUE TO BREAK DEADLOCK Combined JTA Reports By Yitzhak Shargil (Tel Aviv), David Landau (Jerusalem)

NOV. 22 (JTA)--Premier Golda Meir warned last night that war may be resumed at any moment as senior Israeli and Egyptian officers met in a final effort to break the impasse that has developed over the clause in the six-point cease-fire agreement calling for a "disengagement of forces" on the Egyptian front. Gen. Aharon Yariv, the chief Israeli negotiator and his Egyptian counterpart, Gen. Mohammed Gemassi, met for five hours at the kilometer 101 checkpoint on the Suez-Cairo road. There was no announcement except that the two negotiators will meet again tomorrow. Gen. Ensis Siilasvuo, of Finland, commander of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) said the talks were constructive.

Mrs. Meir, addressing a plenary meeting of the World Zionist Executive in Jerusalem, said that Egypt and Syria were threatening to resume hostilities and Israel must be prepared for that eventuality. The Russians have replaced all of the equipment the Egyptians and Syrians lost in the Yom Kippur War and "they do not count their casualties," she said. Premier Meir's warning followed reports that the Egyptian Army has completed its deployment facing Israeli lines on the west bank of the Suez Canal. Military experts in Israel said the Egyptian deployment could be transformed from a defensive to an offensive line in several hours. Usually well informed sources told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency last night that Yariv was proposing variations--approved by the Cabinet--to a new Israeli proposal for a mutual pullback of forces which the Egyptians have rejected.

The original plan called for withdrawal by Israeli and Egyptian forces to a depth of ten kilometers from the banks of the canal with a United Nations force interposed between the two sides. What the variations might be is unknown and no one in Jerusalem would speculate on their nature last night. The Egyptians have insisted on an Israeli return to the positions occupied at the time of the Oct. 22 cease-fire. According to the Egyptian map, which the Israelis refuse to accept as valid, this means abandonment by Israel of its salient west of the waterway thereby lifting the encirclement of the Egyptian Third Army and the town of Suez.

The latest deployment of Egyptian forces reportedly consists of elements of the Third Army that did not cross the canal and units of the Egyptian First Army that have been moved to the Suez front from defensive positions near Cairo. Israeli military sources said the Egyptian line consists of new tanks received from Russia to replace those knocked out by Israel. SAM surface-to-air missiles have also been moved to the front from Cairo to provide an umbrella of protection for the First Army. Meanwhile, the Egyptian Second Army which holds positions on the east bank of the canal north of Ismailia has also been bolstered by new anti-aircraft missiles replacing those destroyed by Israel prior to the cease-fire.

Despite these ominous signs, other aspects of the cease-fire agreement were working well. The POW exchange with Egypt was completed yesterday when the last 14 Israeli prisoners were returned on a chartered Red Cross plane that landed at Lod Airport shortly before noon. The returnees were greeted by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Chief of Staff David Elazar. Dayan said that if more Israelis were to fall into Egyptian hands the exchange procedure would be a quick one.

Dayan accompanied Premier Meir on a visit yesterday to Israeli forces still encamped inside Syria and on the Golan Heights. Mrs. Meir told the soldiers that, on the one hand, Israelis must not take the line that "it is we that decide whatever we like and that the whole world is of no interest to us." On the other hand, she said, "We must not follow the line that we are a small nation" and helpless. Either line is dangerous, she warned. "We must strive for peace but there must be a limit to what we can give up. It is dangerous to lie to ourselves and it is dangerous to agree to something that is not peace but just another period during which the enemy will prepare for another onslaught," Mrs. Meir said.

Dayan, meeting with settlers in the Golan Heights, also spoke of facing reality. He said the Syrians have not given up hope of recapturing the Heights. "I do not think they will sign a peace treaty leaving the Golan in our hands. But I hope that we shall never sign a peace settlement that leaves the Golan in Syrian hands," he said. As to the prospects of a POW exchange with Syria, Dayan said that Red Cross representatives have expressed the hope that the Syrian attitude might soften now that the exchange with Egypt is completed.

ARABS LAUNCH ANTI-SEMITIC CAMPAIGN IN LATIN AMERICA, TURKOW TELLS WJ CONGRESS

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (JTA)--The World Jewish Congress reported here that Arab nations were mounting an anti-Israel campaign in Latin America utilizing anti-Semitic stereotypes, propaganda attributed to the Nazis and falsified napalm bombing photographs to arouse pro-Arab sympathy among South American governments and their peoples. At a seminar sponsored by the World Jewish Congress, American Section, Marc Turkow of Buenos Aires, secretary general of the Latin American Jewish Congress, described how several Arab diplomats and members of the Arab League were spreading anti-Semitic stories in newspapers and magazines "using some of the worst anti-Semitic tracts dating back to Tzarist and Nazi days to discredit both Israel and the Jewish communities.

Turkow displayed two documents dramatizing the nature of the campaign. The first, a photograph appearing in the leftist newspaper "El Mundo" in Buenos Aires on Oct. 13, showed an Egyptian child

the victim of Israel's bombing of civilian sites in Cairo. At a press conference two weeks ago in Buenos Aires, officials of the DAIA showed that the same photograph also appeared in the Syrian Embassy of Buenos Aires' publication, "Cercano Oriente Hoy" in August 1969, and in the magazine "Liga Arabe" (Arab League) of May 1972. Turkow showed the representatives at the World Jewish Congress meeting, copies of the "El Mundo" and "Cercano Oriente Hoy" publications.

He also displayed two articles from the Oct. issue of "La Nacion" of Guatemala and from a newspaper in Guayaquil, Ecuador, quoting an anti-Semitic statement alleged to have been made by Benjamin Franklin in 1789. According to Gunther Cohen of the Franklin Institute, the document is a forgery "well known" to his organization and "used by the Nazis in their attempts to prove that Mr. Franklin was anti-Semitic." He stated that during World War II, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and other organizations "exposed the fake document."

Turkow noted that the Arabs use "non-existent" publishing firms as fronts for their tracts and books. Frequently different editions appear of the most infamous anti-Semitic document, "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion."—An edition appeared in Portuguese in Brazil, where copies of Hitler's "Mein Kampf" have been banned by the government. The WJC official decried these tactics and indicated that Jewish organizations in Latin America were "exposing these Arab lies wherever they appeared." Turkow reported that in general, South American Jews and Arabs in these countries maintain "friendly relations." He observed that many conduct commercial transactions and some maintain social contacts.

KISSINGER OUTLINES U.S. POSITION ON ARAB-ISRAEL PEACE TALKS

By Joseph Polakoff, JTA Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (JTA)--The possibility of an Arab-Israeli peace conference--in Geneva sometime next month--gained momentum yesterday as Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger outlined the U.S. government's position on peace talks, the American and Soviet roles and the Arab oil embargo against the U.S. and its allies. He reiterated that the U.S. has no intention of laying down its own proposals for a Middle East settlement, though he outlined certain principles that he thought a settlement should include. "Once the parties put their positions on the table" the U.S. "can try to close the gaps," he said. Kissinger indicated that the participants, time and place of a peace conference that might end 25 years of hot and cold war between Israel and its Arab neighbors may be disclosed next week. He expressed hope that the conference will start during Dec. He stressed, however, that there is "absolutely no firm assurance but some substantial understanding from the likely participants." The decisions on the participants and the site "remain to be determined," but they are "close to agreement," he said.

The Secretary of State denied reports of U.S. pressure on Israel for concessions. But he observed that a Middle East peace settlement would have to contain elements of withdrawal, security arrangements and outside guarantees. He also said that the Palestinians and the future status of Jerusalem are issues that would have to figure in a peace conference. "We hope that Israel and the Arab countries" clearly see that "a military solution is impossible," Kissinger said. But it must not be considered "axiomatic" that the U.S. will pressure Israel. The U.S. "will have full discussions" with both Israel and the Arab countries. What course the U.S. will take "cannot be told ahead of time," he said, but "obviously," the "conditions that led to the war will have to be changed." The peace will not rest on the cease-fire lines of Oct. 6, when Egypt and Syria attacked, Kissinger said.

Kissinger's remarks indicated that he visualized the U.S. and USSR as the sole outsiders at a Middle East peace conference, a largely symbolic role for the UN and none for the Western European nations. Kissinger said that the "appropriate auspices" for the peace conference "could best be provided by the United States and the Soviet Union." He said that these "auspices" should be "generally blessed" by the United Nations with some participation by Secretary General Kurt Waldheim "to symbolize the UN aegis." The conference, "to be effective" will have to be left to discussions by the participants, he said. He suggested that the participants could meet in plenary session or could break up into bilateral meetings where Israel would negotiate separately with Egypt, Syria, Jordan and any other states. But "no agreement can last without the willing participation of all the parties in the conference," Kissinger warned.

Kissinger, who held his press conference fresh from consultations with President Nixon and top Congressional leaders and talks with the heads of major American oil companies, issued a somewhat vague warning to the Arab oil-producing states that the U.S. might consider counter-measures if their boycott continues. But he gave them no deadline to end the ban nor did he hint what the counter-measures might consist of. As Kissinger addressed the press conference, Japan warned Israel that it might sever diplomatic relations unless Israel returns to its pre-1967 borders; the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, demanded a total oil and economic embargo against Israel, South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia by its 42 member states and "all friendly countries"; and Yugoslavia, which claims to be "neutral" in the Middle East conflict, strengthened economic ties with Libya by reaching an agreement to exchange industrial equipment for oil.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 22 (JTA)--World Jewry outside the U.S. has already contributed \$500 million to Israel since the war broke out. This was reported yesterday by Ezra Shapiro, the head of Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal, which covers 30 countries and 2.1/2 million Jews outside the U.S. Shapiro, who was addressing the opening session of the Zionist-Executive meeting, said Keren-Hayesod hoped to reach \$600 million. To illustrate the magnitude of the achievement, Shapiro pointed out that the Keren Hayesod figure in 1966 had been \$15 million and in 1967 \$146 million. There were places where Jewish communities had tripled or quintupled their annual contributions, Shapiro said. Acting chairman Leon Dulzin said world Jewry would not rest till Israel's POWs in Syria had been freed. The Executive addressed a call on this issue to "all enlightened opinion in the world."

BULLETIN: A further improvement was noted today in David Ben Gurion's condition.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES: OIL BOYCOTT EXPOSES EUROPE'S INDUSTRIAL VULNERABILITY

By Edwin Eytan, JTA-European Bureau Chief

PARIS, Nov. 22 (JTA)--Europe is shivering in homes, schools and factories. The normal temperature has dropped some three degrees as European governments try to counteract the effects of the Arab oil boycott and save fuel. The once busy highways and expressways which criss-cross continental Europe with a larger traffic density than that of most American states, are now deserted. Belgium, Holland and Germany have decided to ban all motor traffic one day per week, Sundays, and a number of other countries plan to follow suit. The Arab imposed oil boycott has come as a demonstration of the role oil plays in modern industrial societies and of the Arab power and willingness to use it which, only a few months ago was unimaginable. While most Europeans, including governments, are prepared to put up with a little physical discomfort, none are prepared to accept the industrial implications of the ban.

Organization of Economic Development statistics indicate as an example that a 20 percent cut in oil supplies for Britain could result in a 5 percent cut in industrial output. British economy, already gripped by stagnation, inflation and massive strikes could not sustain this additional strain. In France, rated high on the Arab list of "friendly" states, a regular flow of oil on the basis of the consumption during the first nine months of the year, would also mean an end to the country's rapid industrial expansion and a serious economic blow. But even France is threatened with more direct action than just a non-increase in the amount previously used. A reliable French paper, "Le Monde," revealed this week that international oil companies have informed France that they will be soon obliged to diminish their supplies to France by 10-15 percent. Major oil companies, the paper reports and reliable sources confirm, are redirecting supplies among themselves. Oil leaving Libya or Algeria officially for France is often redirected to Rotterdam or Hamburg. The pinch is thus already felt by most West European states.

It takes on a special intensity in Japan. OECD sources, quoting Japanese statistics show that in that austere country, a 10 percent cut in oil supplies would equal a 10 percent cut in industrial production and economic growth. Japanese sources add that under these circumstances no possible counter-measures, such as a massive Jewish boycott of Japanese products, could threaten Japan's economic existence to a comparable degree. "For us," Japanese businessmen in Europe say, "oil is actually a matter of life and death. Moreover, the Middle East is far from us and our interest in Israel is strictly academic. It is not an issue over which the government could count on the slightest possible public support should the oil crisis develop."

To a lesser degree this reasoning holds good for Europe too. Public sympathy for Israel has been eroded over the years for both intellectual and subjective reasons. Intellectually, many Europeans living at peace among themselves fail to understand certain points of Israel's "security" policy. For many, Israel seems to display "a stubbornness no longer in keeping with the current era of compromise and cooperation." These Europeans compare the Franco-German hatred as it existed in the immediate post-war years, to the European entente reigning now. "If we could make up with the Germans, why can't the Israelis do the same with the Arabs" is an expression this correspondent has often heard. Emotionally, most Europeans have passed over the traumatic effects of the Nazi era. Symbolically, Israel's last friends in Europe are members of the older generation who have known the reality of Nazism and its atrocities; the bulk of West Europeans has never known this period. Others have forgotten.

Even in Germany, many middle aged people tend to say: "All this is the past. Let us forget it and build the future." Others add: "Israel is now a state like all other states, and though a special relationship exists, this cannot come over considerations of national interests." Europe has thus lost the will to resist Arab boycott and many, moreover, doubt whether it has the means to do so. Practically all observers stress that Holland had done little to show its pro-Israeli support and that the Dutch government has been busy to minimize the sentiments of Dutch public opinion on this issue. The JTA correspondent in Amsterdam reports that the Dutch Foreign Ministry is "seriously embarrassed" by the appreciation shown by Jews all over the world. Dutch diplomats in Arab and African states have reportedly been ordered to deny any possible official support for Israel and its cause.

These observers believe that Holland was chosen as the main Arab target because it was the weakest link in the chain of European solidarity. With no energetic resources of its own, a developed industry and a flourishing business of oil refineries supplying a large part of Western Europe, it was the ideal victim to show the other European states how effective and damaging the Arab boycott could be. The lesson has been learned. Practically all Western Europe is determined to follow in the footsteps of France and Britain and improve relations with the Arab states. Many officials believe that the recent Brussels declaration by the nine Common Market countries was actually "too weak." A senior French aide told this correspondent "The Brussels statement more or less followed American policy and with slight semantic variations (Security Council Resolution) 242. We need something much stronger to put the Arabs in our camp."

If the governments have not gone ahead with this project and jumped with both feet into the Arab camp, it is to a large degree due to the pro-Israeli sentiments shown by many West European parliamentarians. Last week, some 50 officials, all members of the various parliamentary friendship organizations with Israel committees met in Paris to draw up a joint action plan. Though their various national associations represent only some 500 members in 11 countries--while the various West European parliaments count some 5000 Senators and MP's--their influence is far greater than their actual number. Many of them, such as Pierre Gillain de Benouville from France, are members of the ruling government parties and former respected resistance fighters. Others play important roles in their national political life or control newspapers and radio stations.

It is this parliamentary opposition, somewhat similar to the far more pro-Israeli stand tradition-

ally adopted by Congress in the United States, that has prevented West Europe from taking an even more pro-Arab stand. With the oil boycott and the general political trend now developing, a more extreme stance can be expected.

West Europe hopes in this way to lower the oil bill. Recent oil increases are expected by OECD experts to add \$15 billion to the member's oil bill. This sum alone vastly exceeds all Arab investments in Europe. Thus any possible idea of European counter-measures can be ruled out on pure economic grounds. All that Europe hopes for is to mollify the Arab stand by backing it politically on the diplomatic field.

NEWS BRIEFS

JERUSALEM (JTA)--The voluntary loan fund in Israel to help cover war costs has already raised some IL 920 million. This was told yesterday to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency by Knesset member Adi Yaffe, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir's special assistant on fund-raising projects. The loan fund has set itself a target of some IL 1300 million. Yaffe expressed confidence that it will be attained. He gave the following breakdown of the fund so far:

IL 100 million from organized groups of employed persons; IL 150 million from the "Histadrut" sector of the economy, which embraces Histadrut-owned companies such as Shikun Ovdim, Solel Boneh, and Koor, as well as the kibbutz-based industries; and IL 650 million from private firms and private persons. Yaffe said the fund uses the same methods as those of the United Jewish Appeal; praising and publicizing impressive contributions.

BUENOS AIRES (JTA)--Several thousand people attended a memorial service Monday night at the Libertad Temple to pay homage to the 1854 Israeli soldiers who died in the Yom Kippur War. An overflow audience of hundreds filled the street outside the temple to participate in the service. Israeli Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, in Buenos Aires for a short visit, described the courage of the Israeli soldiers and their families and the plight of those families with fathers and sons both on the battlefields.

"We could not think of defeat," Sapir said. "It would have been similar to the destruction of the Third Temple." In addition to defending their homeland the Israeli soldiers also fought to defend the Jewish people everywhere, he added. Lazaro Rubinson, chairman of the Emergency Coordinating Committee of the Jewish Community, also spoke at the service, and Cantor Leibel Schwartz recited the El Moleh Rachamim.

BRUSSELS (JTA)--Israeli opposition leader Menachem Beighn said Tuesday he favored co-existence and equal rights for Jews and Palestinian Arabs in Israel. In an exclusive interview in the Belgian newspaper "Le Soir," Beighn also said he was happy Premier Golda Meir accepted the opposition's proposal to postpone participation in a peace conference until after the Dec. elections. He said this was important because the Israelis must first choose a parliament and government. He added that only a Cabinet with a clear mandate could represent Israel at a conference table.

JERUSALEM (JTA)--Two judges, two former chiefs of staff and the state comptroller will comprise the inquiry commission which will examine what went wrong before the Yom Kippur War. The commission's membership was an-

nounced last night by Supreme Court President Shimon Agranat who appointed himself chairman of the commission. The other judge is Supreme Court member Moshe Landau.

The two former chiefs of staff are Haim Laskov and Yigael Yadin. Yadin is the famous Masada archaeologist, and Laskov is at present the army's ombudsman responsible for soldiers' complaints against their officers. The fifth member is Dr. Yitzhak Nebenzahl who has been State Comptroller for more than a decade. The State Comptroller's office is responsible for supervising good government and pointing out flaws or irregularities in national and local government departments.

LONDON (JTA)--Jewish sources in the Soviet Union reported yesterday that the Soviet Jewish ballet dancer Valery Panov called off a hunger strike he began 21 days ago in protest against the refusal of the Soviet authorities to allow him and his ballerina wife, Galina Rogozina, to leave for Israel. Last week, the ovir for the first time accepted applications for Panov and his wife for exit visas. It is not known whether he had any response as yet but the acceptance as such was already a move forward. Galina ended her hunger strike earlier and Valery ended his yesterday after doctors warned him that his health was in danger. He reportedly told friends that if visas were not forthcoming he would resume his hunger strike.

NEW YORK (JTA)--An Israeli diplomatic source said here Tuesday that according to information in the hands of Israelis, Egyptian ground-to-ground missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads, do not yet carry such warheads. Recently, the American magazine, Aviation Week, reported the existence of such missiles in Egypt. Referring to the energy crisis and the Soviet role in the Middle East, the source indicated that Russia is behind the Arab move to use the oil as a political weapon. According to the source this implicates the Soviets in an attempt to try to control the oil resources in the Middle East as part of its global politics.

The source added that the role of the Soviet Union in the recent war was not at all "in the spirit of detente." Pointing out the Russian's advice to the Algerian President Houari Boumediene that the Arabs, if reaching the 1967 lines with Israel should go on; the source said this shows how "moderate" is the role of the Soviet Union in the Middle East and what plans it has regarding the survival of Israel. The source also said that the Arabs were prepared for a prolonged war in the hope that Israel would find itself without sufficient arms. Had not the U.S. come to the help of Israel, the source said, the war would have been much more costly for Israel, especially in terms of human life.

TEL AVIV (JTA)--A majority of Israelis are prepared to give up all or nearly all the territories captured in the past two wars for a genuine peace, according to a public opinion poll published here yesterday. The poll, taken by the Social Research Institute on Nov. 12 and 13 immediately after the Egyptian-Israeli signing of the six-point agreement to stabilize the cease-fire, found that most Israelis were, however, pessimistic about the possibilities of peace with the Arabs.

JERUSALEM (JTA)--The Ministry of Tourism is considering freezing new hotel construction, Tourism Minister Moshe Kol told a meeting of the Advisory Council on Tourism here yesterday. Kol said the freeze would stay in effect until the present slowdown on tourism ended.