

**CABINET APPOINTS MORDECHAI GUR AND DOV SION TO HEAD DISENGAGEMENT TALKS**

Eban Reflects Optimistic Mood About The Arab-Israeli Peace Conference In Geneva

By David Landau, JTA Jerusalem Bureau Chief

JERUSALEM, Dec. 25 (JTA)--The Cabinet met for two hours this morning to hear a full report from Foreign Minister Abba Eban on the first phase of the Geneva peace conference. The Cabinet formally appointed Gens. Mordechai Gur and Dov Sion as Israel's delegates to the disengagement talks with Egypt which are expected to be resumed in Geneva this week. They will fly to Geneva tomorrow. Gur, a former Air Force commander, has been Israeli military attaché in the U.S. and Canada. Cabinet sources said there was no discussion of new ideas on the disengagement of forces along the Suez Canal, a subject the Cabinet was reported to have discussed at length at its regular meeting Sunday. No new proposals are expected to emanate from Israel, at least not until after next Monday's elections.

No details of Eban's report to the Cabinet were forthcoming today. But his remarks to reporters when he landed at Lod Airport early yesterday reflected an optimistic mood and an appreciation of the historic nature of the Arab-Israeli peace talks that began last Friday which he said was shared by all participants. According to the Foreign Minister, the first real result of the conference was its agreement on procedural matters and form. While it was agreed that sessions on the foreign ministerial level, such as the opening session, will be held from time to time during the course of negotiations, the main work of the peace conference will be carried out by sub-committees, each dealing with a specific set of subjects. The first of these groups is the Israeli-Egyptian military committee which will try to reach an agreement on disengagement--a solution that eluded the negotiators at Kilometer 101.

Eban also stressed the importance of the consensus principle reached at Geneva which he said, applies to all questions, even the smallest marginal procedural problems. In effect, this means that the conference participants have agreed to proceed on an informal consensus basis rather than a majority and minority approach to decisions. Asked by reporters yesterday if there was a chance to reach agreement on disengagement within a few days, Eban said Israel had no objections to a speedy solution if its security requirements were met. But he said he didn't expect this to happen because of the complexity of the problem.

Eban acknowledged that the Jordanian Foreign Minister Said el-Rifai, had raised the question of mutual disengagement of forces along the lines of the Israeli-Egyptian talks. But he did not ask for any immediate discussion and therefore it is not necessary to reach any decision at this stage, Eban said. The matter of disengagement between Israel and Jordan has already raised problems within the Cabinet. The National Religious Party wanted to know why the subject came up at all at the early stages of the peace conference. Eban and Premier Golda Meir replied that the matter was not current and that "the main focus of all, including us, is still on the Israeli-Egyptian front." (See separate story)

Questioned about the Syrian POW issue, Eban said yesterday that he had held talks in Geneva with Red Cross officials and had also written to the U.S. and Soviet co-chairmen on the problem. He admitted that the issue was still deadlocked but insisted there was no cause for despair and the situation might change. Asked about the possibility of renewed diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union, Eban, who met for 80 minutes Friday with the Soviet Foreign Minister replied, "You had better ask Gromyko."

'DISENGAGEMENT TALKS' WITH JORDAN?

JERUSALEM, Dec. 25 (JTA)--A new dimension seems to have been added to the Mideast peace talks complex this weekend with Jordan's suggestion at Geneva Saturday that it too conduct "disengagement talks" with Israel. Said el-Rifai, the Jordanian Foreign Minister, obviously did not intend to demand an immediate start to such talks. But U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has indicated his view that such talks could begin in a few weeks. The suggestion gained two positive responses from Israel--from Deputy Premier Yigal Allon Saturday, and from Foreign Minister Abba Eban on his return from Geneva yesterday. The National Religious Party, however, took Allon to task at Sunday's Cabinet meeting for seeming to agree to the Jordanian suggestion. They raised the issue again at today's special Cabinet meeting.

Sources close to Allon said today that he does not envisage disengagement talks with Jordan aimed at an actual Israeli pullback--on the pattern of the disengagement talks with Egypt. Allon and Eban have explained through their aides that they have in mind talks aimed at thinning out the forces arrayed along the Jordan River banks--perhaps by agreed pullback of all artillery and tanks leaving only mechanized infantry to patrol the border which stretches down through the Arava to Eilat. Allon also thinks in terms of cooperation with Jordan against the Palestinian terrorists who are expected to intensify their violence on the West Bank with the aim of sabotaging peace talks. Both Israel and Jordan should be interested in preventing this, Allon believes.

Allon also envisages establishment of a permanent "hot line" for emergency contact between Israeli and Jordanian officers to avoid a broader conflagration in the event of incidents. Political observers here believe Rifai made his suggestion--and looked to Kissinger to support it--because he feared that a quick and successful outcome of Israel-Egyptian disengagement talks would overshadow

Jordan's interests and importance at Geneva. Allon and Eban feel Israel should seize upon the opportunity presented by the Jordanian uneasiness and explore possible preliminary talks with Jordan.

No Need To Rush, Dayan Says

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, on the other hand, feels no purpose would be served by rushing ahead with talks with Jordah. He notes that the eastern border has been relatively quiet, the bridges have remained open and there is no tension which needs defusing by disengagement talks.

But the issue presents broader problems. It confronts the government unavoidably with the need to "draw maps" on the West Bank, something it has so far avoided doing. In disengagement talks with Jordan, the military representatives would have to be fully instructed as to what Israel has in mind for an ultimate peace settlement of the area.

Allon, according to his Allon Plan, sees the Jordan River as Israel's military and political border, with Jordanian enclaves inside the West Bank. But the NRP wants to give up nothing on the West Bank, claiming that the entire region belongs to Israel for historic and religious reasons. The issue is likely to figure in the election campaign. It will highlight the difference of outlook between Labor and the NRP. Assuming that Labor retains enough power to form another coalition, it will certainly affect the coalition negotiations with the Religious Party.

Because of these problems no one, not even Rifa'i or Kissinger, contemplates such talks starting before a new Israeli government takes office. But, as Eban predicted, they are likely to be high on the Geneva agenda after the elections. (By David Landau)

EVRON, SILLASVUO MEET TO LAY GROUNDWORK FOR DISENGAGEMENT TALKS

GENEVA, Dec. 25 (JTA)--Ephraim Evron, a top official in the Israeli delegation in Geneva, met today on the banks of Lake Lemán with Gen. Ensio Sillasvuo of Finland, the United Nations Commander of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East, in preparation for the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement talks due to open tomorrow at the Palais des Nations. Roberto Guyer, the personal representative of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, and UN Undersecretary also attended the meeting.

Tomorrow's meeting at the Palais des Nations will be the first phase of talks between Egypt and Israel to work out the disengagement of troops along the Suez Canal. Earlier disengagement talks took place at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road, but Egypt suspended these talks on Nov. 29. The Israeli delegation is due to arrive here early tomorrow afternoon. The Egyptian delegation will be Gen. Tahal el Magdoub and Col. Fouad el Aoudani. Sillasvuo will chair this round of talks.

4 LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS URGE BREZHNEV TO END ANTI-JEWISH ACTS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 25 (JTA)--Four Latin American leaders who recently returned from a visit to the Soviet Union, have appealed to Communist Party Secretary Leonid J. Brezhnev to end widespread harassment and discrimination against Russian Jews, permit all those who wish to leave to do so and to halt the dissemination of anti-Semitic propaganda in the USSR. An open memorandum addressed to Brezhnev was re-

leased at a Latin American forum on the condition of Soviet Jewry which opened here last Friday. It was attended by delegations from 16 countries in South and Central America and the West Indies.

The memorandum was read by Alfredo Concepcion, a former Argentine Minister of Commerce and Industry. The forum received a message of support from Argentina's Vice-President Mrs. Maris Estela Martinez de Peron. Dr. Ricardo Balbin, leader of the Union Civica Radical, the strongest opposition party, addressed the gathering on the subject of human rights and political freedom.

Concepcion and three other Latin American leaders toured the Soviet Union to investigate the condition of Russian Jews in the aftermath of the latest Middle East war. Some of their findings were described in the memorandum. The other members of the delegation were identified as The Rev. Father Benjamin Nunez, former Costa Rican Ambassador to the United Nations, to Rumania and to Israel and the recipient of the 1970 Latin American Jewish Congress Prize for Human Rights; Prof. Modesto Seara Vazquez, professor of law and political science at the National University of Mexico; and Prof. Ohal of Colombia.

The four visited Moscow, Leningrad, Tblisi and Kiev where, according to their report, they contacted many Jews including members of the Soviet Academy of Science who, they said, were being harassed for having applied for exit visas.

Witnessed Police Repression

They stated in their memorandum to Brezhnev: "It is obvious that the Soviet government is giving its many nationalities the opportunity to express and cultivate their respective cultures, languages and schools but it is a cause for consternation to us to find out that the Jewish nationality in the USSR is being discriminated against. It is not able to express itself fully. We were given even more cause for serious concern to find that abundant anti-Semitic literature of undeniable official origin was easily obtainable in public places."

The visitors said they were witness to police repression on Oct. 18-19 in front of the Moscow synagogue against Jewish youths who tried to express their religious feelings peacefully. They charged "widespread discrimination against Jews who request emigration visas... They and their families are objects of reprisals, they lose their jobs or are imprisoned."

The forum resolved to appeal for support to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, the UN Human Rights Commission and governments, parliaments and other representative institutions all over the world. The countries represented at the forum were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

BOSTON (JTA)--The restoration of \$75,000 in the state budget for research and screening programs on Tay-Sachs disease was called for by Judah M. Stone chairman, Committee on Jewish Concerns of the Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Boston. In a letter to Gov. Francis W. Sargent, Stone asked that the \$75,000, which had been funded by the legislature but deleted from the spending program, be restored so that vital research and screening programs can be developed for the disease, which primarily affects Jews of Eastern European origin. The disease is always fatal and strikes children.

EBAN: ISRAEL'S INFORMATION POLICY HELPS WIN WIDESPREAD SUPPORT

JERUSALEM, Dec. 25 (JTA)--Foreign Minister Abba Eban told the Knesset today that the fact that Israel enjoyed widespread support among world public opinion was in part at least attributable to the successful efforts of its information officials around the world. He cited polls commissioned in the U.S. and Western Europe to prove that support for Israel was firm and even rising. He noted, too, Israel's powerful support in the U.S. Senate and House and attributed this, too, in large part to the government's information policy. Eban was replying to a Likud attack by Shmuel Tamir, head of the Free Center.

Tamir accused the government spokesmen of painting the Likud as a war party in the eyes of the world press--and said this was the greatest disservice imaginable for Israel's image. He himself, he said, when interviewed by foreign newspapers always said all Israelis sought peace and the Arabs were to blame for its absence. Tamir referred to information policy faults early in the Yom Kippur War and said the world press believed Cairo more than Jerusalem. He accused Eban of not stressing in his Geneva speech Israel's historic right to Eretz Israel. He also accused the government of seeking to restrain Israel's friends in the U.S.--both in the Congress and among U.S. Jewry who wished to present Israel's case more forcefully.

Eban said it was laughable to talk like Tamir talked when in fact a large body of U.S. Congressmen and public opinion were behind Israel's stand--thanks in part to the efforts of himself and other ministers who always met with Congressmen on trips to the U.S., and thanks to the constant work of Embassy and legation staffs and Israel lobbies there.

He cited a poll saying that only 6 percent of Americans sympathized with the Arabs; another poll saying that 60 percent of the leading American newspapers sympathized with Israel, 4 percent with the Arabs and the rest adopting a balanced stand; and another poll saying that zero percent of the citizens of Ohio blamed Israel for the energy crisis. Israel's information effort was behind all these achievements, Eban declared.

As for Europe; the polls showed 9 percent Frenchmen, 8 percent West Germans and 18 percent Italians sympathized with the Arabs--figures no worse than immediately following the Six-Day War (though slightly worse than in the week immediately preceding that war). There had been Israel information efforts behind the statement on the energy crisis by U.S. Nobel Prize winning scientists, Eban indicated--an example of the success of Israel's information effort regarding the oil crisis.

The Arabs, he noted, spent millions of dollars on public relations firms and had thousands of information officials around the world--and yet Israel's more modest effort was certainly not inferior in its results to that of Arabs. But how many would support Tamir's extremist Likud policy, Eban asked. He expressed the hope that the Israeli electorate would see it that way too next Monday, election day.

JOBERT INDICATES HE WOULD LIKE TO VISIT ISRAEL SOME TIME IN 1974

PARIS, Dec. 25 (JTA)--French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert has let it be known to the National Assembly and other governmental circles that he would like to visit Israel in early

1974, the French newspaper, "Le Monde," reports here. If Jobert's visit to Israel takes place, it will be the first time a French minister will make an official visit to Israel since the founding of the Fifth Republic. Even during the Fourth Republic, when Franco-Israeli relations were excellent, no such official visit was made.

Conversely, neither has Paris received officially any Israeli government representative. The apparent obstacle to these visits is France's refusal to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. In contrast, official visits between France and the Arab nations are consistent and numerous.

Jobert's projected trip, it is said, would not be limited to Israel. In fact, Last Oct., at the National Assembly he spoke of his desire to make a tour of the Middle East "to try to convince Israel and the Arab nations to get along." Only the Foreign Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia at the end of Jan. has been announced officially by the Quai d'Orsay, the French State Department.

Political observers here believe that Jobert has dropped the hint of a Middle East visit including Israel purposely as a government "feeler" to see what kind of reception the idea provokes both in France and in Israel. These observers see the move as a French attempt to draw diplomatic advantages from the Geneva conference if and when the results of this conference look promising.

PLAYBOY PIN-UPS PINNED DOWN Morality More Important Than Morale

JERUSALEM, Dec. 25 (JTA)--An effort at raising the morale of the armed forces and bringing some comforts to the troops stationed on the Golan Heights and the Sinai has run into trouble on moral grounds. The President's wife, Mrs. Nina Katzir had arranged for 3000 copies of the current Playboy issue to be flown in from the U.S. to the soldiers. She was actively aided in this by U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Keating. When the idea was made public, both became the targets of angry protests from religious groups.

Deputy Education Minister Zevulun Hammer (National Religious Party) protested to the army saying the pin-ups would have a pernicious effect on morale. And the "Union of Immigrant Rabbis from Western Countries" cabled both Mrs. Katzir and the Ambassador protesting the idea. The Union wrote to Keating, "Israel and Jews everywhere are grateful to the people and the government of the U.S. for the political, military and moral support...but we would consider it a very poor judgement if at the same time our troops would be provided with 'literature' which is objectionable by any standard of morality--Jewish, Christian or otherwise."

JERUSALEM (JTA)--Foreign Minister Abba Eban told the Knesset Tuesday that he had been frequently approached by European diplomats and newsmen in Geneva with questions about the energy crisis. He said he referred them all to the book of Maccabees where the story is told of how depleted oil stocks were made to go a long way.

AMSTERDAM (JTA)--West German authorities have warned officials at Schiphol Airport that two Black September groups entered Western Europe through Brussels last week. The Arab terrorists are reportedly armed with SAM-7 rockets. Furthermore, the government has ordered increased vigilance during the holidays at all vital points of the country's natural gas network to guard against possible sabotage. Exceptional security measures will also be maintained at oil refineries and chemical industries' sites in the Rotterdam area.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES: WHAT MAKES PAUL ZUCKERMAN RUN -- By Jack Siegel

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (JTA)--Istanbul, formerly Constantinople, where Paul Zuckerman was born, is a far cry from Detroit where he was raised and even a further cry from the 44th floor of the New York hotel where his doors were guarded by special security during the recent United Jewish Appeal's 1974 national conference. He was a student during the depression at a Jesuit college in Detroit because "it was two blocks from my house" and he could save the carfare. Paul, a dropout in his junior year for non-academic reasons (lack of funds), then drove a truck--which explains his sturdy and compact six-foot tall physique. He then graduated to warehouse manager before becoming a buyer for a wholesale grocery firm. Being a close observer, he noted that one peanut butter company in Detroit was not functioning as well as it could be.

So Paul quit his job, borrowed \$1700 (a fortune in those days) and went into the peanut butter business. And--failed! But the failure constituted a challenge. He went to work again, attended night IBM school and simultaneously studied the agriculture and equipment of the industry. One year later, again on borrowed capital, he returned to the business, and this time succeeded. In his hotel suite, during the interview, there is some come and go, interrupted time and again by UJA people--professionals and laymen. There is also Mrs. Zuckerman, a daughter and a son-in-law. (Elsewhere there is a son.) One of Paul's two secretaries in the room is trying to return a call which has come from Washington.

Paul identifies himself as religious, by which he means he has a special feeling towards his fellow man. Although he belongs to Conservative and Reform congregations, to Paul the roof of his true temple is the sky itself and he is thus always in shul. You watch the man: He is suave and sophisticated but not prissy. He is as expressive in the language of colloquialism as he is comfortable in the Queen's loshen. A collector of antiquities and a devotee of abstract art, besides running a very successful business, he jets all over the United States and as frequently to Israel on behalf of the UJA. Why, you ask him, does he engage in this exhaustive and often frustrating task when he might well---. But he anticipates the rest of the question. "There are two kinds of successful men among those who were poor when they were young. Those who still have fears and want more and more security. And those who went through the agony and know the fear of being poor and want to alleviate the same situation for others." He believes that those in the second group "are truly religious and are to be admired and respected."

Most people who are involved, you say, know the name of Paul Zuckerman. They read the press releases always tied in with anonymous figures. But what does he think, for instance, about whether the American Jews should work together with the Israelis on how to spend the money raised in the United States? But Paul says that is now being done, and through the re-constituted Jewish Agency. "Priorities are thought out" and then moved up the organizational ladder to final implementation. All activities, he stresses, are based on the concept of the Agency making "humanitarian efforts for those Jews who wish to come to Israel." What about Soviet Jews, you ask. Some people around the country have said this was a manufactured issue which succeeded in alienating the Soviet Union. Paul bristles angrily at this--saying it was not "a manufactured issue" but a "humanitarian must."

He believes Jews of the Soviet Union should have the right of egress and to live as Jews. This they cannot do in the Soviet Union, he says. But the Soviet "influx" creates problems within Israel itself, for instance, among that part of the population which has been there longer and which is under or hovering around the poverty level. Paul places the root cause, oddly enough, on the shoulders of American Jewry and the Jews in the rest of the world outside of Israel. "In '48, Jews in the diaspora responded beautifully in shouldering the humanitarian and social needs of Israel. In '67 they dug deeply and met their responsibilities as Jews. Where we failed," he says, "was during the seventeen year interval. Between 1948 and 1967 we contributed insufficient funds to properly absorb those refugees who saw in Israel that long dreamed of freedom."

Another interruption: this time a family matter and again the call to Washington which is difficult to complete. Does he want to talk about the oil situation? He doesn't but he expresses his awareness of what the Administration has done to help Israel during the Yom Kippur War. However, he relates oil to industry generally. The difference between Jew and Gentile arises. He refers to the "five o'clock shadow" by which he means that in the evening the Jew goes his way and the non-Jew goes the other. Paul adds: "We are a people, and if the Jew doesn't know it, the non-Jew will remind him." From the window, you are on a level with clouds hugging the other buildings on the horizon. It's a rainy day. "You can't run away from being a Jew," Paul says.

You mention Israel's isolated position in the world community, with the exception of the United States. Paul believes the antipathy to Israel is not real. He believes a crash program in this country will soon produce sufficient energy, and Europe, now humiliated by the Arab oil boycott, will eventually re-express its friendship for Israel. What about the Geneva peace conference, you ask, Israel with only one friend and that friend who might make some unacceptable demands. Israel, Paul says, has sufficient leverage it can employ at Geneva. It has room for maneuver. The call to Washington has been connected but the interview is ended. Including the unpublishables.

MOST DUTCH PEOPLE DO NOT BELIEVE GOVERNMENT SHOULD REVISE ITS MIDEAST POLICY

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 25 (JTA)--Most Dutchmen do not believe the government should revise its Mideast policy in favor of the Arabs according to a recent public opinion poll conducted in The Netherlands. In a sampling of over 1000 persons 69 percent were not in favor of the government changing its policy to an anti-Israeli stand in order to receive more favorable treatment from the Arab nations, that is, either a total lifting or relaxation of the present Arab oil boycott of The Netherlands. Of those interviewed, 21 percent favored a "slight" modification in the Dutch Mideast policy in favor of the Arabs. Only 9 percent supported an all-out revision in the Arab world's favor.



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ISRAEL'S LABOR PARTY IS RUNNING SCARED, WARNING VOTERS TO SHUN LIKUD

By Yitzhak Shargil, JTA Tel Aviv Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Dec. 25 (JTA)--With election day less than one week away, Israel's ruling Labor Party is running scared, despite the latest public opinion poll predicting an overwhelming victory for the Labor lists. Labor is aiming its big guns at the Likud non-Labor alignment which it is trying to brand as the party of war. Premier Golda Meir's Labor Alignment is presenting itself to the voters as the party of peace, an image enhanced by the successful opening of the first Arab-Israeli peace talks in 25 years at Geneva last Friday. Labor, on the eve of elections, has unveiled a new platform which, while standing firm on the need for defensible borders, is more doveish than the previous platform on the question of territorial compromise. It is also promising new and younger faces in the next government and Knesset.

The poll, conducted by the respected Institute of Applied Social Research and released over the weekend, gave 50 percent of the decided vote to Labor against 29 percent for Likud. That lopsided result, which should have been heartening to Labor stalwarts, has in fact created a severe case of jitters. For one thing, the poll did not cover voters on active military duty who comprise a fairly large segment of the electorate. For another, it indicated that 40 percent of the voters are still undecided, which, at this date, seems to spell trouble for the party in power.

Other results of the poll raised questions as to the accuracy of its reflection of public sentiment. The National Religious Party, a partner in the present coalition, received only 5 percent compared to about 15 percent it polled in the last elections. The independent list, headed by Mrs. Shulamit Aloni who defected from the Labor Party, was given 4 percent. Moked, a coalition of Communist and extreme left-wing groups headed by Meir Pavil, was conceded 2 percent of the vote according to the poll. Political experts believe those results were far too high.

Labor Party chiefs meeting here over the weekend decided that the strategy during the remaining few days before elections should concentrate on warning the voters of what could happen should Likud win. The Laborites stress that a Likud victory would jeopardize the Geneva conference and precipitate a deterioration of relations with the United States. Deputy Premier Yigal Allon was authorized to announce, on behalf of Premier Meir, that Labor would not participate in a national unity coalition with Likud--meaning that in the event of a Likud victory, the country would face a political stalemate. Alon made that statement at a meeting of Labor Party academicians here Saturday night, a group that had earlier expressed sharp dissatisfaction with the Party's current leadership. The academicians--professors and lecturers at the various universities--finally announced that they would vote Labor despite their reservations. But they are still demanding the departure of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan from the post-election government.

There Is A Chance For The Right-Wing To Win

What apparently brought the intellectuals around was the prospect of a Likud victory. Prof. Eitan Bergles said he would have voted for a different party a few weeks ago but would now vote for those who advance peace. The "war party" image is also apparently scaring off others who might have voted for Likud. David Moscovitz, son of the president of the Israel Manufacturers Association, the stronghold of businessmen and industrialists, said Sunday that while he had always "hoped and prayed" for a right-wing victory, "the tragedy today is that when there is a chance for the Right to win, I am obliged to call upon the public to vote for Labor if only because of the danger of a (Menachem) Begin and (Chaim) Landau regime." His reference was to the two leaders of the Herut wing of Likud. Dr. Matityahu Peled, a reserves general and orientologist in civilian life, urged the voters not to waste their ballots on the splinter parties and to make sure the peace forces in the Labor Party gain the upper hand.

The peace--or more accurately the compromise--forces appeared to have the upper hand in Labor ranks at least on the eve of elections. Labor's new platform incorporated 14 points drafted by the Party leadership several weeks ago which replaces the so-called Galili document. The latter, adopted last spring at the insistence of Defense Minister Dayan, took a hard line on territorial compromises and advocated expanded settlements in the administered territories. The new document is vague in language but its general tone is one of willingness to compromise in virtually all areas except the unified status of Jerusalem and the need for defensible borders while excluding any return to the pre-June, 1967 lines. Significantly, it was Minister Without Portfolio Israel Galili himself who presented the new platform to the Party leadership for approval. It was adopted without opposition after its various clauses were agreed to by the Mapam wing of the Labor Alignment.

In an election speech to Labor Alignment women here last night, Premier Meir promised that her new Cabinet will include new and younger faces. She said the average age of ministers will be lower than in the present government. She mentioned no names. Likud is also promising new faces. A list of its Knesset candidates published Friday contained many names that are little known outside the party. The Likud position is somewhat ambiguous. It has not come out against Israel's participation in the Geneva conference. But it stresses that any peace agreement would be worthless without solid grounds of security. Its differences with Labor appear to be over what borders constitute minimal security.

Begin, addressing a meeting of Likud leaders in Jerusalem Sunday, warned that if "the land of