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POSITIVE RESPONSE TO DAYAN'S IDEAS MAY HAVE PROMPTED NEW KISSINGER TRIP

By David Landau, JTA Jerusalem Bureau Chief

JERUSALEM, Jan. 10 (JTA)--Observers here believe that Washington received some kind of positive response to Defense Minister Moshe Dayan's ideas as transmitted by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger after his weekend meeting with the Israeli Defense Minister. The positive response--though doubtless hedged by reservations--was what encouraged the Secretary to fly to Cairo. He is scheduled to be in the Egyptian capital Friday and then fly to Israel Saturday night. Kissinger will discuss the reservations with President Anwar Sadat and go through with the Egyptian leader the finer details of Dayan's outline idea (which of course he will not put forward as Dayan's idea but rather as the agreed "principles of disengagement"). Having achieved a knowledge of what Egypt will agree to--and having from his talks with Dayan a good knowledge of what Israel will agree to, as a result of his weekend talks, Kissinger will then fly to Jerusalem to set the seal of another round of personal diplomacy.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy will fly to Moscow for consultations with the Kremlin leaders, and when the Secretary leaves Israel the Israel Cabinet will convene to hear reports of his talks both in Cairo and Jerusalem and to give its approval to the concrete details of the disengagement plan which will have emerged from the talks with Kissinger. This is the scenario. The formal disengagement agreement will be signed by the Foreign Ministers at the end of the month at Geneva--once a new and legal government is in office in Israel and the opposition can no longer charge that it has no authority to engage in a major undertaking.

As if to stress that the plans Kissinger will bring to Egypt are not Dayan's but rather Kissinger's own, the Foreign Ministry spokesman--and Foreign Minister Abba Eban himself--stressed last night that the Israel government had not yet formulated a concrete plan and was awaiting Kissinger's visit before doing so. Eban added that he welcomed Kissinger's visit and efforts and hoped that as in the case of the six-point agreement his efforts would lead to successful conclusion of negotiations. Although the Foreign Ministry said Israel did not formulate any definite proposal for disengagement of forces and was waiting for Kissinger's visit, Israel's broad ideas for disengagement, as discussed by Kissinger and Dayan in Washington involve:

"A phased Israeli pullback from the west bank of the canal, and from the east bank to a line just west of the Mitla and Gidi Passes; the establishment of a demilitarized zone between Israeli and Egyptian forces in Sinai; UNEF troops to take up positions in this demilitarized zone; a reduction and thinning out of Egyptian forces remaining on the east bank of the waterway; the gradual rehabilitation of the canal-side cities by Egypt; preparations by Egypt to reopen the canal to shipping--and its eventual reopening; a political gesture by Egypt in the form of a declaration of intent to refrain from hostilities; a declaration by Israel recognizing that the Mitla-Gidi line is not to be the final line and will change with the advent of peace."

These last two points are expected to be the subject of tough bargaining. While Egypt--and the superpowers--are keenly interested in a disengagement, Egypt suspects that Israel intends the new (and militarily advantageous) lines to harden into a long-term arrangement. (It was this Egyptian suspicion which partly caused the failure of the essentially similar "partial settlement" initiative in 1971.) Israel for its part is prepared to undertake that the disengagement lines will not be the final lines, but it wants the disengagement agreement to remain in force for some length of time as a "probation period" of Egypt's sincerity and intent.

Israel would see Egypt's reopening of the canal and rehabilitation of the area during that period as a convincing sign of her good faith and intent to move towards peace. To this end, too, Israel is seeking some formal declaration by Egypt renouncing the war option. Obviously, a formal announcement terminating the state of belligerency would be premature from Egypt's point of view, but Israel hopes for some lesser declaration of intent to maintain a cease-fire or abstain from active hostilities.

WALDHEIM PREDICTS GENEVA TALKS WILL REACH SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION SOON

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 10 (JTA)--Secretary General Kurt Waldheim predicted today that the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement talks at Geneva would reach a successful conclusion in a few weeks, warned that the second phase of the Geneva peace conference will be "long and hard" and emphasized that any Middle East peace settlement must contain a solution of the Palestinian problem. Waldheim also said he thought progress at Geneva would ease the energy crisis.

The Secretary General spoke to newsmen at his annual year-end press conference here which was his first since the Geneva talks began Dec. 21. He said there was "a good chance" for the disengagement talks to wind up successfully but that the second phase will last much longer

because it will deal with the final "global" settlement in the Middle East.

"It will be a long and hard task, demanding courage, statesmanship and patience," Waldheim said. "I have no illusions as to the difficulties but I believe that all the parties are determined to succeed." He described the Geneva conference as "a turning point in this incredibly complex, tragic and difficult problem." He said he was encouraged because during 1973 he saw "the constructive combination of bilateral and multi-lateral diplomacy working together at a most critical moment in the Middle East crisis."

Waldheim observed that the Palestinian question is "very important" to any future settlement in the Middle East. He said that the parties are aware that any solution must take it into consideration. "Peace with honor and justice in the Middle East" is a goal of vital importance, not only to

the parties involved but to the whole international community, Waldheim said.

UN Needs Big Power Support

Referring to the UN role in the peace talks, Waldheim stated emphatically that it was not a matter of prestige. "We want to be helpful and we want peace in the Middle East," he said. He said the constructive role of the UN in the Middle East has been recognized by "all parties." He repeated "all parties," an apparent allusion to reports that Israel would be happier with a less substantive and more symbolic role for the UN.

Waldheim conceded, however, that the UN cannot solve the problem alone. "We need the support of the Big Powers," he said. He indicated that the UN favored "quiet diplomacy" and said he was a firm supporter of "quiet diplomacy" as practiced by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. He said he didn't believe that everything has to be done in public and that public discussion of problems sometimes cannot contribute to a solution. He observed that "quiet diplomacy" was taking place here and in Geneva and that there are contacts here and in Geneva with the parties and the sponsoring powers.

Discussing the energy crisis, Waldheim said the UN "desires to reconcile the different interests" of the various countries. He said the problem was a global one and should be solved by a global approach. In reply to a question, he said he did not believe the fuel crisis has reached a point where it is a threat to international peace and security, a reference to concern recently expressed in some circles that the Western powers may resort to force to get oil supplies flowing.

Waldheim said he had nothing to report at the meeting on UN efforts to get Syria to provide a list of Israeli prisoners of war or agree to a POW exchange. He said that he has been and still is deeply concerned with that problem. Waldheim denied rumors that Gen. Ennio Silasvuo will be replaced as commander of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Middle East. He said he saw "a substantial role" for UNEF in a future peace settlement which might include a buffer zone to keep the two sides separated. He said that enlargement of the UNEF forces would depend on developments at the Geneva talks but if it proves necessary it will be done. (By Yitzhak Rabi)

NRP EFFORT TO GET LABOR, LIKUD INTO 'EMERGENCY COALITION' RESISTED

JERUSALEM, Jan. 10 (JTA)--The National Religious Party is trying to convince Labor and Likud to come together in an all-embracing "emergency coalition" government but so far its efforts have been fruitless. NRP leader Yosef Burg met with Likud leader Menachem Begin for 40 minutes in Tel Aviv this morning. Both told reporters afterwards that they supported a national coalition, one of Likud's main election campaign slogans.

But other Likud sources indicated that the party may have cooled toward the idea. They noted that since Premier Golda Meir's Labor Alignment is opposed to a broad coalition, Likud cannot make any substantial proposals. Burg also met with Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, the Labor Party's chief spokesman on coalition matters and was told flatly that a broad-based government that would include Likud was out of the question.

Sapir maintained that it would paralyze efforts to reach an agreement at the Geneva conference. That, apparently is Labor's last word on the subject. The NRP has made the establishment of a broad coalition a condition for its joining a Labor-led government.

But the religious party has not given any ultimatums, apparently because it realizes that the Labor Alignment is adamantly opposed. Nevertheless, Dr. Burg went through the motions at his meetings today, if only to satisfy the party's young guard which is insisting on a national coalition government. Should the NRP balk at joining a Labor government without Likud, the way was opened yesterday for Premier Meir's party to form a working coalition without the religious bloc.

The Independent Liberals and Shulamit Aloni's Civil Rights list agreed to form a parliamentary bloc. Their seven Knesset seats combined with three Labor-aligned Arab seats would give Labor a precarious 61-seat majority in the 120-member Knesset. The Moked list which won a single seat in the new Knesset, announced today that it would support such a coalition on many issues. But the margin would still be much too narrow for Labor's comfort and the consensus here is that when the new government is eventually established, it will resemble closely the Labor-NRP-ILP coalition of the old one.

EX-IM BANK GIVING UP TO \$100 M FOR PIPELINE THROUGH EGYPT, OPERATED BY ARAB STATES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (JTA)--The U.S. Export-Import Bank announced today that it is providing up to \$100 million for a pipeline through Egypt that will be owned and operated by Arab countries which are now engaged in an oil embargo against the United States. The announcement of the loan was seen as an inducement by the U.S. government to those countries, especially Egypt, toward easing the way toward negotiations with Israel for a peace settlement and to help resume the flow of oil to the U.S. from that area.

The announcement said that the pipeline projects will incur sales of up to \$200 million in U.S. goods and services for the project which will consist of two 200-mile long 42-inch diameter crude oil pipelines, pumping stations, storage facilities and marine terminals from the Gulf of Suez to a point near Alexandria on the Mediterranean. It will parallel the Suez Canal.

These oil lines, which will cost a total of \$345 million and will have an annual capacity of 80 million metric tons of oil, will be owned and operated by the Suez Mediterranean Petroleum Pipeline Corp. of Cairo (Sumed). Half of it will be owned by the Egyptian government and the other half by the governments of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar. The Bechtel Corp. of San Francisco will have primary responsibility for its design and construction. It is expected to be completed in June 1974 and used by nine international oil companies, largely American, who have signed commitments to ship through this pipeline.

ISRAELI SOLDIER KILLED, 5 WOUNDED IN 5-HOUR DUEL WITH EGYPTIANS

TEL AVIV, Jan. 10 (JTA)--An Israeli soldier was killed and five were wounded in a series of small arms and artillery exchanges all along the Egyptian front today. The soldier was killed southwest of Fayid where Egyptian forces opened small arms fire on Israeli units early this morning. The fire was returned. Egyptian forces fired small arms and mortars at Israeli positions southwest of Fayid. The fire was returned and the Egyptians subsequently extended the area of fight-

ing to Djabel Ataka and Abadiyeh port on the Gulf of Suez.

The ensuing exchange of mortar and artillery fire lasted nearly five hours during which five Israeli soldiers sustained wounds. The shooting ended at 3 p.m. local time. Egyptian forces also fired small arms and mortars at Israeli units east of the Small Bitter Lake and east of El Balah island. The Syrian front was quiet today.

KISSINGER SAYS MIDEAST VISIT IS TO CONCRETIZE GENERAL IDEAS FOR TALKS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (JTA)--Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said the purpose of his visit to the Middle East is to seek to "transform general ideas" of Egypt and Israel "into a concrete proposal" that those two countries can negotiate in Geneva. "After the concrete proposal exists," Kissinger told a news conference, "it will lead to serious negotiations on the issue of separation of forces." He made it plain that he does not expect an agreement on this trip, but negotiations.

Kissinger made the statements after announcing that President Nixon has invited the eight high-consuming oil countries to a conference in Washington Feb. 11 to discuss the energy situation and to have a joint meeting of consumer and producer companies within 90 days after that.

Kissinger said he will meet with President Sadat tomorrow to discuss both the Egyptian President's and the U.S. Administration's ideas that would relate to any specific proposal that may be put forth by the Israeli government. He will then visit Israel, and if the Israeli government decides after the first visit to make a proposal he will take it to Egypt. Kissinger, in response to questions, specifically ruled out that he was the central figure in the actual negotiation.

He pointed out that this trip was made at the request of the parties and was not a U.S. initiative. He said that "confidence and progress" are needed in the "crucial initial stage." But once this is done, he said, he believed negotiations will take place in Geneva. "High level participation," he said, apparently referring to the superpowers, will take place "only when deadlock exists."

When a reporter noted that the Egyptians are concerned that the initial withdrawal by the Israelis will cause a freeze of a new cease-fire line, Kissinger replied: "Disengagement will be the first phase in the process to a final settlement and negotiations to a final settlement would continue. That is the U.S. position and the position of the parties." (By Joseph Polakoff)

JAPANESE LEADER OUTLINES POSITION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (JTA)--Japan's Deputy Prime Minister Takeo Miki said here that the UN Security Council Resolution 242 has "two principal components," Israeli withdrawal to its pre-June 5, 1967 borders and the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian refugees. He made no mention of the resolution's guarantee to Israel of "safe and secure borders" in outlining Japan's position in a news conference at the Japanese Embassy last night.

Miki, who met with newsmen after a two-hour meeting with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger at the State Department, indicated Japan's extreme sensitivity against arousing Arab ire. He pointed out Japan's "degree of dependency" on oil imports "unparalleled" among major industrial nations and that 73.5 percent of "our energy comes from oil." Arab oil producers successfully pressured Japan after the Yom Kip-

pur War to adopt a pro-Arab position.

Miki, who came to Washington after touring Arab countries, said that Japan would assist Arab countries in technical developments and other ways. He said that a policy of cooperation between oil producers and users, rather than confrontation, was essential.

A group representing the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington distributed "An Open Letter" to the government and people of Japan stating, in part, that the only way Japan can overcome the current oil blackmail crisis "is to discontinue her new policy of capitulation to Arab oil sheikhs and instead to cooperate with the United States and other oil consuming nations in arriving at a unified resistance to blackmail."

REFORM, CONSERVATIVE GROUPS OPPOSED TO NRP FOISTING VIEWS ON NEW GOVT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (JTA)--Reform and Conservative groups here have voiced strong opposition to Premier Golda Meir forming a new coalition government which would accede to the demands of Israel's National Religious Party by changing the Law of Return thus denying the validity of conversions by non-Orthodox rabbis anywhere in the world. The lay and rabbinic arms of the two branches of Judaism termed the pressure by the NRP "an irresponsible exercise of political power which would be an injustice to the views of the majority of Israel's citizens and an affront to the majority of Jews living outside the State of Israel."

They felt that in recognizing only the conversions of Orthodox Judaism almost two-thirds of religious Jews throughout the world will be "categorized as second-class citizens." The Jewish leaders believed that such a change would "endanger Jewish unity at a time when that unity is needed more than ever."

The statement was issued by: Central Conference of American Rabbis (Reform); Rabbinical Assembly (Conservative); Union of American Hebrew Congregations (Reform); United Synagogue of America (Conservative); World Council of Synagogues (Conservative); and the World Union for Progressive Judaism (Reform).

In addition to the cablegram to Mrs. Meir, Conservative and Reform Jewish leaders are holding meetings with Israeli consular officials in this country and carrying on an extensive campaign of education among Jews here and in Israel.

10-POINT PROGRAM OUTLINED TO AID ISRAEL

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (JTA)--Elmer L. Winter, president of the American Jewish Committee who has just returned from a two-week visit in Israel, called today for "an expanded partnership between Israel and American Jewry" in which American Jews seek new ways to help Israel during her current critical period. Within a 10-point program that he said he planned to offer to the agency's Board of Governors, Winter outlined a number of sources of additional assistance, many of them in areas where close cooperation has been in effect since establishment of the Jewish State 25 years ago.

"We must assure Israel of our support and our commitment to work for a continuing relationship between the American government and Israel by emphasizing to the American public how the best interests of the U.S. are served by supporting Israel, natural ally of the U.S.," Winter said. "This would help dispel the apparent worry of many Israelis about continuing U.S. support as a result of the energy crisis." The program would provide information on all phases of Israeli aims and needs.

