TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE ATTEND FUNERAL OF YIGAL ALON

By Yitzhak Shangil

GINOSSAR, March 2 (JTA) — Yigal Alon, a statesman, soldier, pioneer and one of the top ranking leaders of the Labor Zionist movement in Israel, was laid to rest today in the cemetery of Kibbutz Ginossar, the village on the shores of the Sea of Galilee, where he had made his home for 46 years. The freshly dug grave was topped by a mountain of wreaths and stones brought by mourners from all parts of Israel in keeping with Jewish tradition.

Alon died Friday at Afula, Hospital of a massive heart attack at the age of 61. Tens of thousands of people attended his funeral today or stood ankle deep in mud under a cold, torrential rain to witness the solemn procession that wound through the mountain roads of Galilee from Afula to Ginossar. Virtually the entire leadership of Israel stood with bowed heads at the graveside.

— President Yitzhak Navon, who delivered one of the many eulogies; Premier Menachem Begin and his Cabinet ministers; Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor Party and former Premier Yitzhak Rabin who served under Alon when he commanded Palmach, the Hagannah strike force in Israel's war for independence 26 years ago.

— Present were hundreds of former comrades in arms, fellow Knesset members, members of Kibbutz Ginossar and many other kibbutzim, Druze chieftains and Arab notables from neighboring villages, Christians from south Lebanon, headed by Maj.-Gen. Gadi Haddad and countless people from all parts of Israel who came to pay final tribute and offer their condolences to Alon's wife, Ruth and his son and daughter.

A Last "Shalom Yigal"

Before the burial services, Alon lay in state in the communal dining hall at Ginossar. Thousands filed past his coffin, pausing silently, weeping, offering a last "Shalom Yigal." The coffin was surrounded by an honor guard made up of soldiers of the crack Golani Brigade. Two candles flickered at its head. Gen. Gadi Navon, the army chief chaplain, recited psalms.

Nine military commanders served as pallbearers, some from Alon's Palmach days, now retired or in the reserves and others on active service. They wore their uniforms and decorations, standing four on each side of the coffin and one at the head. Alon himself held the rank of general, retired.

The men who bore him to his final resting place were former Air Force Commander Mordechai Hod; Tzvi Zamir, former chief of intelligence; Yosef Geva and Eliyahu Peled, both field generals; Amos Horev, a former Palmach commander and later attached to General Headquarters; Avraham Botzer and Shlomo Erell, former commanders of the navy; Chaim Herzog, former intelligence chief and later Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations; and Avraham Adan, a former military attache at the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

At the request of Mrs. Alon, no salvoes were fired over the grave. In his eulogy, Navon spoke of the three matters that Alon, a former Deputy Prime Minister and former Foreign Minister, had devoted himself to in recent years. These were Israel's quest for a just, secure peace with its neighbors, the strengthening of ties with Diaspora Jewry and finding new paths for Israeli youths. Navon praised Alon as a friend of the country, a true friend and a source of inspiration for the Sabra generation of which he was a part.

Begin said, "The nation of Israel owes him a deep, emotional debt. He was one of the finest commanders of the War of Independence and served the nation with devotion and loyalty in many roles. His name will be revered in Israel for all generations."

Rabin recalled Alon as his Palmach commander and as a political leader. He said he had long maintained contact with the Arabs in the administered territories and, before his death, had planned to meet with King Hussein of Jordan in his never ending search for peace.

Peres, Alon's political rival in the Labor Party, spoke of him as a magnificent friend, a brilliant military mind, a leader and statesman in Israel's times of peril and in its times of victory. Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin, described Alon as "a beautiful, faithful Sabra, one of Israel's true and virtuous in the Sabra." Moshe Dayan, a perennial rival of Alon since their youth, who succeeded him as Foreign Minister, declared that his life-long relationship with Alon must not be measured by the yardstick of competition. "Basically, we were friends with a common way of life," he said.

Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Shamir noted that despite his relative youth, Alon was one of the founders of "Israel's defense and freedom."

Vice Premier Shem-Tov, Secretary General of Mapam, said: "Alon collapsed on the bridge of the Labor ship. He left us when we needed him more than ever.

Messages Of Condolences

Messages of condolences and sorrow poured in from all over the world from heads of governments, diplomats and military commanders. One of the first came from President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. His cable said: "I received with great sorrow the news of the passing away of Yigal Alon, one of Israel's leaders who contributed to the peace process through his sincere efforts that helped complete the first step toward peace, namely the agreement on the disengagement of troops in Sinai in 1974 and 1975."

In Washington, the death of Alon was marked at the State Department "with sadness and a feeling of loss." Department spokesman Hodding Carter read a prepared statement which described Alon as "one of Israel's great leaders" and added: "From the days of Israel's struggle for independence, Mr. Alon's devotion to his country has been exceeded only by his hope for a day when Israel could live in peace with all its neighbors."

Sen. Jacob Hatvits (R, NY) said Alon was "a high symbol of Israel's indomitable courage and dedication to the ideal of the Jewish national home. His legacies to Israel and to us are equaled only by his extraordinary devotion to cultivating the best in U.S.-Israel relations."
suffered a massive heart attack and died. At Allon's grave today, his son, Yiftach, recited the kaddish.

The elements provided a gloomy backdrop. The Sea of Galilee that Allon had loved was "shrouded by a somber blue but dreamless gray," its normally placid waters whipped by gales of rain and hail into high waves and foaming breakers. Across that bleak expanse, the Golan Heights and Mt. Hermon were shrouded in snow.

VYGAL ALLON WAS A GIANT OF ISRAEL'S YOUNGER LEADERSHIP

TEL AVIV, March 2 (JTA) — Yigal Allon, who died Friday at the age of 61, was one of the giants of the younger leadership that founded the State of Israel and governed it for most of its existence.

A leader of Labor Zionism, a hero of Israel's War of Independence and one of the major figures of the Labor Party in government and in opposition, Allon never achieved his goal of becoming Premier.

Allon was born Oct. 10, 1918 in Kfar Tabor. His father, Reuben Paocvitch, was one of the pioneer farmers in the Lower Galilee. Allon attended agriculture school and helped his father farm until he joined others in founding Kibbutz Ginosar, overlooking the Sea of Galilee where he remained a member until his death.

As a young man Allon joined the Palmach and was a member of the special squad organized by Orde Wingate. By 1948 he had risen from private to general and commander of the Palmach. Allon withdrew temporarily from the Palmach when the Jewish Agency adopted the policy of hunting down the Irgun. He returned to head it during the War of Independence.

He fought on all fronts and was the first Israeli commander to push into the Sinai after Egyptian forces gave up as the outsider. At El Arish, before Premier David Ben Gurion ordered him back under pressure from the United States. One of his prisoners, whom he personally interrogated, was a young officer named Gamel Abdel Nasser, who later became President of Egypt. Later Allon was relieved of the southern command while on an official visit to France. He was replaced by Moshe Dayan, who probably began the rivalry between the two generals who, for most of Israel's Labor Party rule were considered the two government members who could talk to the Arabs.

Various Roles In Government

In 1950, Allon went to Oxford to study philosophy and history and worked together with the noted military historian B. H. Liddell Hart. In 1952, he returned and was appointed secretary general of Achdut Ha'avodah of which he continued to be a leader throughout his life. In 1961, he became Minister of Labor after being recalled from England where he was taking courses in Near East studies.

On the eve of the 1967-Six-Day War both Achdut Ha'avodah and some segments of Mapai were urging Premier Levi Eshkol to appoint Allon Minister of Defense, instead of giving into public pressure to name Dayan to the post. Allon was out of the country and when he returned it was too late and Eshkol decided to name Dayan.

After the 1967 war, Allon was the first Cabinet member to propose a settlement with Jordan. His plan, which became known as the Allon plan and for which he is best known outside Israel, proposed restoring most of the populous areas of West Bank to Jordan while retaining paramilitary settlements
on the Jordan River. In 1968, he became the first
Cabinet minister to move his official residence
into the Old City of Jerusalem.
Eshkol named Allen Deputy Premier in
1968 and he also moved him from Labor to the
Education Ministry. He held these posts under
Premier Golda Meir. When Yitzhak Rabin, who
had served under Allen in the Palmach, became
Premier, Allen became Foreign Minister, a post
he held until Labor was ousted by the Likud gov-
ernment. Since 1978, in addition to being one of
Labor’s chief spokesmen in the Knesset he was also chairman of the World Labor
Zionist Movement.
But he never gave up his hope of being
Premier. Earlier this year he announced a chal-
lenge to Shimon Peres as chairman of the Labor
Party but Peres won a 2-1 endorsement from the
party’s leadership group. Allen had indicated
he would challenge Peres at the Labor Party
convention in June.
 thorough his government service, Allen
always considered himself a Kibbutz member. Ginosar, his home,
going there on weekends and holidays and taking
his turn working in the dining room, the fields
or electronics factory. Practically every world
statesmen who visited Israel was brought to Ginosar as
Allen’s guest. The last was Gen. Kamal Hassan
Ali, Egypt’s Defense Minister, who visited the
kibbutz Thursday. Allen complained of chest
pains two hours after the general left and was
taken to a hospital in Afula where he died Friday.

HUMANISTIC ZIONISM OF ALLEN

JERUSALEM, March 3 (JTA) — Yigal Allen
was a prolific writer and theoretician. One of
the most poignant of his articles dealt with the human-
istic basis of Zionism. Following are excerpts from
that article, “Education Towards Humanity
in Wartime,” which appeared in 1970 in No. 11
of “Dispersion and Unity — Journal on Zionism
and the Jewish World,” published by the World
Zionist Organization Information Department:
“Only if there is never any reason
for joy in war, is what is best in us as
human beings and best in our society. Whoever
mistakes tragic necessity to fight with a cause for
rejoicing in it, completely distorts the significance
of our actions.

“The history of the Jewish people has taught
us that justice itself is not effective unless backed
by force. We know only too well that unarmed
justice is as easily torn to pieces as a paper boy.
And yet, because of our painful historical memori-
ies, in which the notions of the world are involved
and because the scars of the Holocaust have not
yet healed, we must take special care never to
succumb to the temptation of chauvinism and
ever to believe that justice is identical with
force.”

“Terrorism in the Israeli-Arab situation;
feeds on Israeli sacrifices. In our present circum-
stances, one single act is the epitome of true
humanity; consciously risking one’s own life in
order to defend other lives and, above all, in

order to ensure the survival of the people as a
whole.”

“A generation that ceases to believe in peace
no longer believes in political solutions. It will,
therefore, not strive for peace and will devote its
strength and thoughts to the continuation of warfare,
considering this the only form of existence open to it.
“A generation that ceases to believe in peace
as a morally desirable aim, as its ideal, no longer
seeing it as the theoretical and practical object to
be attained and to which the military struggle should
be directed, must become morally and spiritually.
Its scale of values will become distorted and what is worst —
such a generation may let the opportunity for peace
slip by when the historical situation could make
possible its realization.”

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASSAILS
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

By Git Sedan

JERUSALEM, March 2 (JTA) — The Foreign
Ministry issued a statement today declaring that
there was no justification for the resolution condemn-
ing Israeli settlements in the occupied territories
which the UN Security Council adopted unanimously
yesterday. The statement said that Jewish settlements
in Judea and Samaria are not only Israel’s right but
part of her destiny and new leaders regret that the
United States supported the resolution.

The Foreign Ministry stressed that one-sided,
anti-Israel resolutions do not contribute to the peace
process. The statement was the first and, for the
time being, the only official reaction here to the
Security Council’s vote. The Cabinet, which was to
have discussed the matter today, postponed its
regular session so that the ministers could attend the
funeral of former Foreign Minister Yigal Allen. The
session probably would have been cancelled in any
event because of the severe snow storm that paralyzed
Jerusalem.

Political analysts here described the American
vote in the Security Council as a grave development in
U.S.-Israeli relations. Although the U.S. has
always maintained that the settlements are illegal
under international law, and an obstacle to peace,
this was the first time it supported a Security Council
resolution to that effect. The U.S. abstained last
year when a similar condemnation of Israel’s settle-
ment policy was voted on by the Security Council.
According to the analysts, Israel has apparently
exhausted what little credit its settlement policy
had in the U.S. They attribute this to the fact that
Washington is in the midst of an all-out effort to
recruit the support of the Arab world in the face of
Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and the continuing
problem of the American hostages in Iran. The feel-
ing here is that the American vote was a clear sign
that if Israel continued its present settlement policy,
its status in Washington would deteriorate even
further.

The question here today was whether the
American vote would soften the government’s posi-
tion on settlements or have the contrary effect of
uniting hawks and doves behind a tougher, more
determined settlement policy. One indication will
be the Cabinet’s decision on the issue of resettling
Jews in Hebron. The Cabinet has twice deferred
discussion of that matter and was supposed to have
taken it up at today’s session. It had been expected
to adopt a compromise favored by Premier Menachem
Begin that would establish a yeshiva in Hebron but
not locate Jewish families there for the time being. The Security Council debate on the settlement issue was originally prompted by the Hebrew State of Israel. Yesterday's resolution, which was taken up at the request of Morocco and Jordan, strongly deplored Israel's refusal to permit the Mayor of Hebron, Fahed Kawasme, to travel to New York to testify before the Security Council.

The resolution, which was worked out in private consultations with the participation of U.S. Ambassador Donald McHenry, contained some of the strongest rebukes ever administered to Israel. It stated that all measures by Israel to change the population composition, institutional structure and status of the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, had no legal validity.

Israel's policy and practice of settling its nationals in the territories was condemned as a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in time of war and a serious obstruction to the peace process in the Middle East.

McHenry did not participate in the preliminary debate. But after casting his vote he declared, "We regard settlements in the occupied territories as illegal under international law, and we consider them to be an obstacle to the successful outcome to the current negotiations, which are aimed at a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Role Of U.S. Denounced

Yehuda Blum, Israel's Ambassador to the UN, said the Council was ignoring his country's "fundamental Right to self-preservation and legitimate concern for defense and security." The resolution which has just been adopted is the product of various partisan interests, including political expediency of one form or another," he declared.

Ephraim Evron, Israel's Ambassador to the United States, met with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance shortly before the Security Council voted on the resolution. After-minute effort to persuade the U.S. to oppose the resolution in line with President Carter's promise to Israeli officials in Washington. After the vote, the officials reportedly criticized the resolution as "one-sided" and accused the U.S. of "going along with Israeli's enemies."

Meanwhile, two Jewish leaders sent telegram to President Carter protesting the U.S. vote. Theodore Mann, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, in his telegram, called the U.S. vote "a heavy-handed interference in the American negotiations going far beyond the Camp David accords we are pledged to support."

"Mann told Carter that "I am worried about my country. I am beginning to doubt its good sense, its resolve and its ability to discern right from wrong. When American citizens are being held hostage by terrorists in Bogota and Tehran, we have joined the Soviet Union in condemning the one country in the world most vulnerable to this type of action. We should be attacking those terrorists, not its victims."

The other telegram to Carter was from Ivan Novick, president of the Zionist Organization of America, who said Carter's "decision brings up tragic memories of appeasement at a time when a strong America must show its resolve as a free nation in a hostile world." He told the President that "your action is counter-productive to the decisions made in good faith at Camp David by capitulating to the rejectionist front representing the worst elements opposing the peace process between Egypt and Israel."

Maxwell Greenberg, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith, issued a statement today expressing dismay at the U.S. vote in the Security Council: "U.S. acceptance of a resolution sponsored and promoted by those nations which reject the Egypt-Israel peace accords raises grave concern that the U.S. is again abandoning a trusted ally. The resolution is biased in that it makes no reference to Israel's needs for security and self-defense, and the needs recognized in the Camp David accords and UN Resolution 242."

PRO-PALESTINIAN POLICY RECOMMENDED

By Michael Solomon

MONTREAL, March 2 (JTA) -- Robert Stanfield, the former leader of the Progressive Conservative Party who went on a fact-finding mission to the Middle East last fall, recommended a strongly pro-Palestinian policy for Canada in his final report to the public Friday by acting Prime Minister Joe Clark.

He called on Canada to abandon its support of the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland and to self-determination. He also proposed that Canada should talk to the Palestinian Liberation Organization but not necessarily recognize the PLO.

Publication of the Stanfield report was one of the first acts of the Clark administration which hands over the reins of government to Premier-designate Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal Party tomorrow. The report is expected to be dealt with after the appointment of a new foreign minister.

Stanfield was distrustful of the Middle East when Clark encountered strong opposition in the Arab world and from the Canadian business community to his 1979 election campaign promise to move the Canadian Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. In his final report he suggested that Canada continue its policy of refusing to recognize Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem and surrounding districts. He said Canada should maintain its strong friendship with Israel but should not hesitate to criticize Israel when its government takes administratively and politically unacceptable decisions.

He suggested that the Canadian Human Rights Commission be given wider powers to combat the economic boycott of Israel by the 20-member states of the Arab League and that Canada should be prepared to offer peace-keeping forces and economic aid to Middle Eastern countries under a peace settlement.

Stanfield cautioned the Canadian government that discussions with the PLO should in no way affect a firm stand against any terrorist activities perpetrated by armed sub-groups of the PLO.

Stanfield recommended that Canada develop bilateral relations with Arab countries with respect to energy, agriculture and technological know-how. He observed in that connection that the Arab world represents an important source of capital and suggested that ministers of the Canadian government pay frequent visits to the Arab countries of the Middle East.

The most controversial aspect of Stanfield's 10-week tour of the Middle Eastern and North African countries was his meeting with PLO officials. Liberal Party members of Parliament have criticized these meetings. But Foreign Minister Flora MacDonald said they did not amount to official recognition of the PLO.