

מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

מס' תיק

מס' תיק

שם תיק: לשכת רה"מ גולדה מאיר - ביקור ראש-הממשלה
מנצרת הארזים
מזכה פרוי
מזכה פריט: 00000000000000000000
מס' תיק: 6687/10-ג
מס' מקורי: 26/06/2016
תאריך הדפסה: 26/06/2016
מס' תיק: 2-107-10-4-4

מס' תיק מקורי

מחלקה

מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

שם: לשכת רה"מ גולדה מאיר - ביקור ר

מזהה פיזי: ג - 6687/10

מזהה לוגי: 43.4/21 - 22

כתובת: 02-107-10-04-04

24/01/2006

ביקור לרה"מ מאיר
בעצרת האו"ם

2.11.1970 - 4.10.1970

מדינת ישראל
ננזח המדינה

6687/10

ג

43

מדינת ישראל
משרדי הממשלה

תיק מס' _____

משרד _____

מחלקה _____

הכניית הביקור של ראש הממשלה, גב' גולדה מאיר, מטורונטו

	<u>יום א' 1.11.1970</u>
עוזבת את ניו-יורק -	9.00
מגיעה לטורונטו -	10.15 - 10.30
בשדה התעופה התקבל ע"י הסגרים, הקונסול הכללי ואלושה נציגים של המוסדות המרכזיים של הקהילה.	
מגיעה לוועידה הארצית של תנועת העבודה הציונית בקנדה.	10.45 - 11.00
עוזבת את הוועידה -	11.30
במלון -	11.45
בחדרה, מנוחה וארוחה-צהריים.	11.50 - 13.00
נואמת בארוחה של 100 - 150 תורמים של A.J.A. מכל קנדה, ברובם הגדול ממונטריאל (כ-100 איש). הארוחה נתקיימת במלון, ורוה"מ תבוא לאולם לאחר שהם גמרו לאכול.	13.00 - 13.45
מנוחה -	14.00 - 16.00
ראיון עם C.B.C. במלון -	16.00 - 17.00
בחדרה, מנוחה וארוחה-ערב -	17.00 - 19.00
עוזבים המלון -	19.00
נואמת בארוחה-ערב של הבונדס, כ-300 איש, כלם מטורונטו. רוה"מ תגיע לאחר שהם גמרו לאכול.	19.15 - 20.00
עוזבים את המלון לפצרה-עם -	20.15
בפצרה-עם של 400 איש, הכניסה רק לפי הזמנות.	20.30 - 22.15
עוזבים הפצרה -	22.30
מגיעים חזרה למלון -	22.45
	<u>יום ב' 2.11.1970</u>
עוזבים את טורונטו לאוטבה -	8.30

The Jewish Community of Canada

INVITES YOU TO ATTEND A

MASS MEETING

TO WELCOME

Her Excellency
GOLDA MEIR

Prime Minister of the State of Israel

SUNDAY, 8:30 P.M.,
NOVEMBER 1, 1970

BETH TZEDEC SYNAGOGUE,
1700 Bathurst Street, Toronto

SPONSORED BY:

B'nai B'rith — Canadian Jewish Congress — Federated Zionist Organization of Canada

ADMISSION WITH THIS INVITATION ONLY

ADMIT ONE



०१.११.५०

No 3309

ADMISSION WITH THIS INVITATION ONLY

Mme MEIR CONFIRME LA DESTRUCTION DE QUATRE AVIONS PILOTÉS PAR DES SOVIÉTIQUES AVANT L'ENTRÉE EN VIGUEUR DU CESSEZ-LE-FEU.

New-York (U.P.I.). — Avant de repartir pour Israël, après avoir assisté aux cérémonies du vingt-cinquième anniversaire de l'ONU, Mme Golda Meir, le premier ministre israélien, a reçu au Waldorf Astoria un groupe de quelque trois cents étudiants.

Répondant à un étudiant qui lui demandait comment elle pouvait affirmer qu'il y avait des pilotes soviétiques en Egypte, Mme Golda Meir a répondu : « Comment le sais-je ? Tout simplement parce que notre aviation a abattu quatre appareils ennemis pilotés par des Soviétiques. » Elle n'a pas précisé quels étaient les types de ces appareils, pas plus qu'elle n'a dit quand et où ils avaient été abattus. Le premier ministre israélien a ajouté que son pays n'avait pas jugé utile de faire de la publicité autour de ces incidents, « parce que nous n'avons pas besoin de montrer que nous sommes des héros, et parce que nous n'avons pas l'intention de nous battre contre les Russes ».

LE MONDE
29 Oct.

BNP

condes

apporte
otre problème de

T IMMOBILIER

ez au

rmation BNP

ps-Elysées

onale de Paris

שי/11
שי/203

נר 173 דף ימ
נר 241 דף תלע
נר 115 דף ני
(נא העבירו לתלע)

70 OCT 28 PM 6:26



281700 פל 60 MF ווט

עד העבודה, מזכיר ההסתודות. חייכ בקד, נאו י"מ, מצפא

סגן עד העבודה הילנדסנד הזמינני היום לשיחה בנושא
I.L.O. [redacted]
נהודיעי:

I.L.O. [redacted] א. המימשל האמריקני החליט למצוא חכ לתרומ חלקו הכספי ל-
[redacted] ועושה מאמצ ניכר לשכנע את גורגי מיני וניל (נציג המעסיקים)

להסכים לצעד זה. הכוונה היא לצעד מיוחד בקונגרס בשית האביב הקרוב.

ב. המימשל האמריקני מלא טענות נגד ה- [redacted] והחליט להכין
סקד מיוחד שיסכמ נסיונמ ב- [redacted] במשכ העשור האחרון ובהתאם
I.L.O. I.L.O.

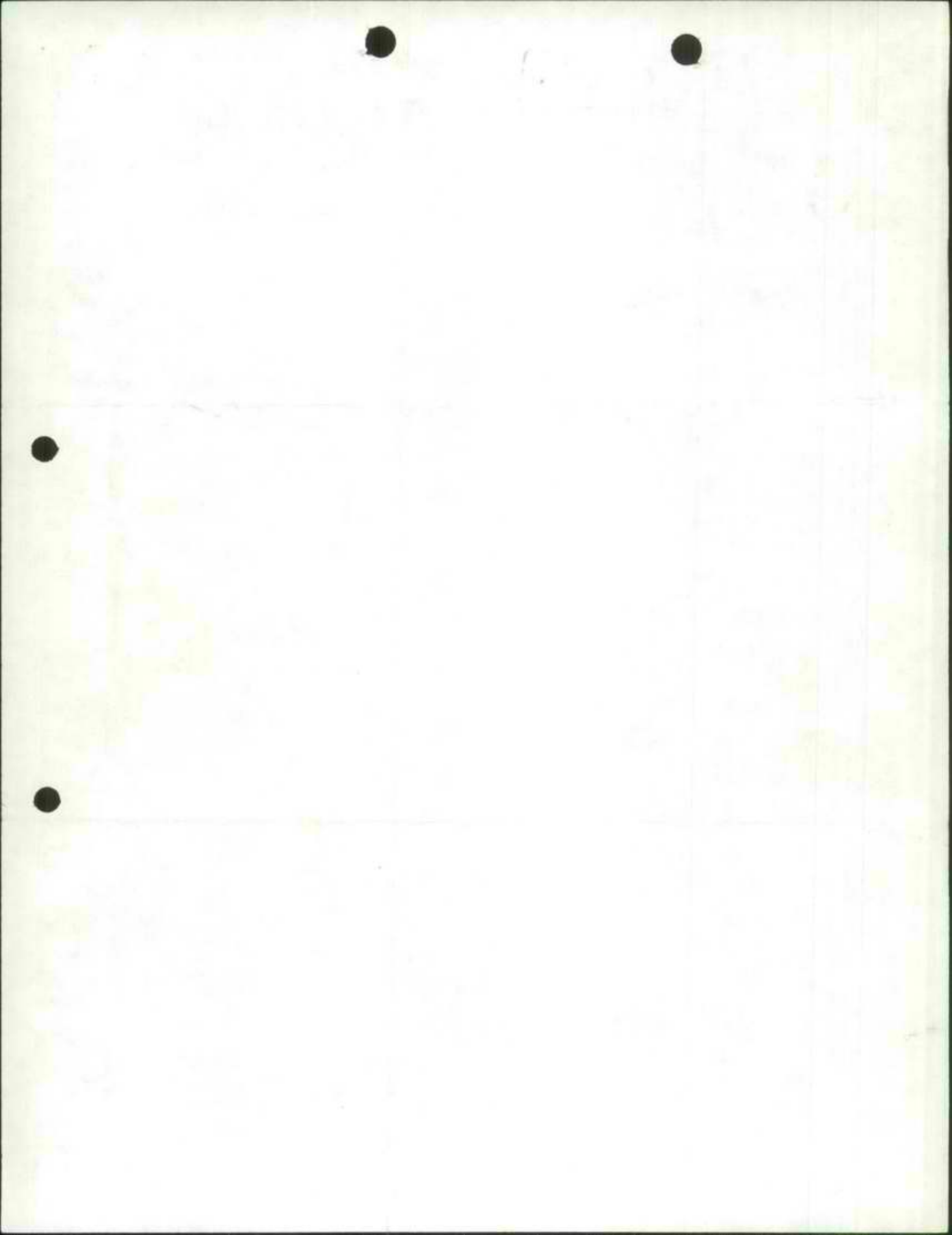
לכך יחליט האמ להמשיכ בחירותמ ב- [redacted] I L O .
לדבריו, ישננ טענות ניכרות נגד ה- [redacted] נוכח הפיסנו לבמה סוביטית
I.L.O.

נגד ארה"ב ואינ להמ כל רצונ לממנ פעולות ארגונ זה. במידה וזאת
המציאות. כנ לדעתמ, זהו ארגונ י"דבורים ולא מעשימי."

הסקד יסנימ תוכ שיטה חודשימ. דעתו האישית היאשיעשה כל מאמצ
מצד המימשל לא לפרוש מארגונ זה, למרות המצב הנוכחי.

ג. תאר בודחבה פעולותיו השליליות של ג'נקס המזכ"ל בהקשר למינוי
הסובייטי כסמכ"ל הארגונ. כנ הודיעו אמש לג'נקס שהמ מסרבימ לקוח
הלק בהתיעצויות י"ארבע הגדולימי" בדבר אפשרות מינוי סובייטי כיו"ר
הגופ המנהל.

עמוס ערנ ==




CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

515 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

PLaza 2-1616

Cable Address: COJOGRA

<p>ARENT, Albert E.</p> <p>BARSFOP, Irving BAUM, Rabbi Shepherd BERNSTEIN, Philip BERZON, Rabbi Bernard</p> <p>CRUSO, Pinchas</p> <p>EDELSBERG, Herman EPSTEIN, Mrs. Moses P.</p> <p>GOLD, Bertram H.</p> <p>HALPRIN, Mrs. Rose HAMMER, Gottlieb HELLMAN, Yehuda</p> <p>JACOBSON, Charlotte JACOBSON, Gaynor JACOBSON, Mrs. Milton</p> <p>KARASICK, Rabbi Joseph KATZKI, Herbert</p> <p>LEVI, Rabbi S. Gershon</p> <p>MILLER, Rabbi Israel MILLMAN, Herbert MORSE, Earl</p> <p>NEUMANN, Dr. Emanuel</p> <p>PANITZ, Rabbi David POLIER, Judge Justine</p> <p>REGNER, Rabbi Sidney</p> <p>SAPERSTEIN, Nathan SCHACTER, Rabbi Herschel SCHENK, Mrs. Max SCHLOSSBERG, Commander Albert STEIN, Jacob STOLARSKY, Israel</p> <p>TORCZYNER, Jacques</p> <p>WEINER, Mrs. Leonard WEISMAN, Herman L.</p> <p>COHEN, Richard LONDON, Morton L.</p>	<p>NCRAC</p> <p>JLC Bnai Zion CJFWF RCA</p> <p>LZM</p> <p>BB AIPAC</p> <p>American Jewish Committee</p> <p>World Jewish Congress UIA PC</p> <p>NAJC HIAS Mizrachi</p> <p>UOJCA Joint</p> <p>RA</p> <p>AZC NJWB UAHC</p> <p>Jewish Agency</p> <p>SCA American Jewish Congress</p> <p>CCAR</p> <p>NCYI AJCSJ Hadassah JWV USA Histadrut</p> <p>ZOA</p> <p>NCJW JNF</p> <p>PC PC</p>	<p>(October 28, 1970)</p> 
--	---	---

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR ISRAEL



State of Israel Bonds

215 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 OREGON 7-9650



LEO BERNSTEIN
Vice President

October 28, 1970

Dear Simcha:

Attached are two copies of the time schedule for tomorrow. I particularly wanted you to know the names of the people who would be coming at various times during the day.

Additional background material will be available before the end of the day.

Sam Rothberg will be there most of the day as will I. Meyer F. Steinglass will be there for the taping.

My secretary, Miss Helen E. Jurcso, may accompany me to help with the telephone call-backs.

Sincerely,

Leo
Leo Bernstein

The Honorable Simcha Dinitz
Waldorf Astoria
New York, New York

Enclosure

October 22, 1954

Dear Sirs:

Attached are two copies of the time schedule for tomorrow. I particularly wanted you to know the names of the people who would be coming at various times during the day.

Additional background material will be available before the end of the day.

The schedule will be made out of the day as well as night. Personnel will be there for the training.

My secretary, Miss Helen A. Harvey, may accompany me to help with the telephone calls.

Sincerely,

W. J. Harvey

The Honorable Sirs
Albert S. ...
New York, New York

Enclosure

GOLDA MEIR SCHEDULE
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1970

9 A.M. Breakfast George Meany
 Leo Bernstein?

10 A.M. Jack Weiler Ben Kaufman
 Abraham Feinberg ~~Sam Kitzky~~
 David Rosenthal
 Milton Schwartz
 Max Stern
 Robert Wishnick
 Steve Stulman
 Stanley Stern
 Philip Chasin

11 A.M. Taping (not to exceed one hour)

2 P.M. Atlanta Delegation

Atlanta Jewish Welfare Federation
Sidney Feldman, Vice President
Abe Goldstein, President
Dr. Irving Goldstein, Vice President
Max Gettinger, Executive Director

Congregational Presidents
David Alterman, Agudas Achim
Dr. Edwin Galler, Beth Jacob
Malcolm Minsk, Shearith Israel

3 P.M. George Frankel with Sam Rothberg

3:30 P.M. - Philadelphia

Ray Perelman, General Chairman

Morris Sipser
City Manager

Louis Stein, Chairman of the Board of Food Fair
Jack Friedland, President, Food Fair
Myer Marcus, Executive Vice President, Food Fair

5 P.M.

Ira Guilden
Oscar Kolin Isadore Lipshitz Lou Silver

6 P.M. James Ross with Sam Rothberg

The taping made earlier in the day will be sent out at 8:30 and 9:30 P.M. to some 70 meetings in about 40 cities. There will be a limited number of call-backs from the more important of these cities, starting a little after 9 P.M.

Herbert Warshauer
Helen Jurcsco

RECEIVED

NOV 10 1954

10

NOV 10 1954

NOV 10 1954

NOV 10 1954

9:00 A.M. Breakfast - George Meany

During the course of the conversation, it would be most helpful if the following points were raised:

The labor movement has been of enormous aid to Israel in many ways. One of the least known avenues of cooperation has been the purchase of State of Israel Bonds by International Unions, District Councils and Local Unions. In the last few years such Bond purchases exceeded \$30,000,000.

It would be of tremendous value if the participation of the labor movement in this area could be intensified during this coming year. The following are possible ways:

- 1) Could Mr. Meany be the guest of honor at a great labor function on behalf of Israel Bonds to be held next spring in Washington?
- 2) Would it be possible to have Mr. Meany head a delegation of presidents of International Unions who would visit Israel in the next months for general purposes and as a prelude to such a possible function?
- 3) It would be most helpful if there could be either a statement from Mr. Meany or a resolution from a forthcoming meeting of the International Executive Board on behalf of State of Israel Bonds.

10:00 A.M.
New York City
Delegation

Jack Weiler
Abraham Feinberg

Philip Chasin

Ben Kaufman
~~Sam Rothberg~~
David Rosenthal
Milton Schwartz
Max Stern
Stanley Stern
Steve Stulman
Robert Wishnick

Jack Weiler and Abraham Feinberg will head a group of ten important New York City leaders and chairmen who are themselves purchasers on the \$100,000 and over level. In addition, Sam Rothberg, Philip Chasin and possibly Leo Bernstein will be present.

There may be announcements at the meeting, or else Jack Weiler and Abe Feinberg will have word for us by the next day as to the results.

11:00 A.M. Taping (not to exceed one hour)

- 1) Sam Rothberg opens and introduces
- 2) Golda Meir, who speaks
- 3) Sam Rothberg closes

פודי ביותר

בקור רוה"מ

תכנית ליום ג' 27 באוקטובר 1970

בלום אנג'לס

אצל רוה"מ במלון

פגישה עם ראשי הבונדס

11:00

אצל רוה"מ במלון

פגישה עם נורטין סיימון

16:00

בניה פירסטין

ארוחת ערב אצל מקס פירסטין

19:30

פורי ביותר
בקר רוח"ם

תכנית ליום ר' 28 באוקטובר 1970

טיסה מלוס אנג'לס לניו יורק

בוקר



אצל רוח"ם במלון

מועדון הנשיאים

18:00

Waldorf Towers

-3-

לינה

File to keep

מכ צ'נין

נספח לתכנית הביקור

להלן חלוקת החדרים על אנשי פעליית רוח"ם.

334 - דירת רוח"ם

334/1 - הדר שינה-רוח"ם

334/2 - לו קדר

334/3 - יעקב חסדאי, זאב רגב

33A - סוכיות רוח"ם

3328 - יוסף הדר

3329 - סוביה ליבנה

768/70 - דר' הרצוב

714/16 - מר דיניץ

2104 - חת/אלוף ליאור

2117 - גב' שטרן; געמי רחבי

2119 - מר ארצוב (החל מ-20 באוקטובר מר זאב רגב רביץ)

2121 - מר ברנס

2123 - מר אלדן

10/22/70

Los Angeles

SPECIAL DINNER MEETING
OCTOBER 27, 1970

RECEIVED

OCT 28 1970

Her Excellency the Prime Minister

Honorable Simcha Dinitz
Political Secretary to the Prime Minister

Brigadier General Israel Lior
Military Secretary to the Prime Minister

Council General and Mrs. Yeheskel Carmel
Council General of Israel

INVITEES
SPECIAL DINNER MEETING
OCTOBER 27, 1970

HOSTS

<p><i>Firestein</i> Mr. and Mrs. Max Factor 850 S. Beverly Glen Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif. 90024 274-3555</p>	<p>(B) 1655 N. McCadden Place Los Angeles, Calif. 90028 462-6131</p>
<p>Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Bronstein 7250 Franklin Ave. Los Angeles, Calif. 90046 876-0300</p>	<p>(B) 590 N. Vermont Ave. #301 Los Angeles, Calif. 90004 663-8484</p>
<p>Mr. and Mrs. Davis Factor 550 S. Beverly Glen Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif. 90024 276-0592</p>	<p>(B) 1655 N. McCadden Pl. Los Angeles, Calif. 90028 462-6131</p>
<p>Mr. John Factor 1184 Loma Linda Dr. Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210 276-2929</p>	<p>(B) 1310 Westwood Blvd Los Angeles, Calif. 90024 879-9088</p>
<p>Mr. and Mrs. Louis Factor 804 N. Elm Dr. Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210 272-1859</p>	<p>(B) 1655 McCadden Pl. Los Angeles, Calif. 90028 462-6131</p>
<p>Mr. and Mrs. Max Factor, Jr. and a nurse 10375 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles</p>	
<p>Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Factor 606 N. Trenton Dr. Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210 276-7527</p>	<p>(B) 9229 Sunset Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif. 90069 274-8974</p>
<p>Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Firestein 613 N. Trenton Dr. Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210 276-4873</p>	<p>(B) 1655 N. McCadden Pl. Los Angeles, Calif. 90028 462-6131</p>
<p>Mr. and Mrs. Chester Firestein 626 N. Camden Dr. Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210 275-8616</p>	<p>(B) 1655 N. McCadden Pl. Los Angeles, Calif. 90028 462-6131</p>
<p>Mr. and Mrs. Irving Friedman 716 North Sierra Beverly Hills, Calif. 276-8934</p>	

Mr. and Mrs. Bram Goldsmith 924 N. Beverly Dr. Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210 655-7510	(B) 8500 Wilshire Blvd. Beverly Hills, Calif. 90211 271-1309
Mr. And Mrs. Elliot Handler 2222 Avenue of the Stars #2803 Los Angeles, Calif. 90067 277-0800	(B) 5150 W. Rosecrans Ave. Hawthorne, Calif. 90250 679-4611
Mr. Lawrence Lawrence A. Harvey 10761 Bellagio Rd. Los Angeles, Calif. 90024 272-4023	19200 S. Western Ave. Torrance, Calif. 90509 775-2181
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sanders 509 Tualliton Rd. Los Angeles, Calif. 90049 472-1507	(B) Century City, Gateway East #900 Los Angeles, Calif. 90067 277-1010
Mr. Jack L. Warner 1801 Angelo Dr. Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210	(B) 1900 Avenue of the Stars #790 Los Angeles, Calif. 90067 879-1573
Mr. Abraham Weinberg 520 N. Crescent Dr. Beverly Hills, Calif.	(B) 9300 Wilshire Blvd. Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212 878-3550
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Weinberg 409 Drury Lane Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210 275-4402	9300 Wilshire Blvd. Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212 878-3550
Mr. William Weinberg + MRS 1120 Shadow Hill Way Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210 474-1541	(B) 9300 Wilshire Blvd. Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212 878-3550

Symor Wigman & MRS
 Rabbi Herb Friedman

Prime Minister's Luncheon
October 27, 1970
1:00 p.m.

Mr. Otis Chandler, Publisher, Los Angeles Times.
Mr. Nick B. Williams, Executive Vice President and Editor, Los Angeles Times.
Mr. Robert Gibson, Foreign Editor, Los Angeles Times.

Mr. Donald Goodenow, Managing Editor, Los Angeles Herald Examiner.
Mr. Robert Epstein, Assistant Managing Editor, Los Angeles Herald Examiner.

Mr. Ron Funk, Managing Editor, Evening Outlook.

Mr. Jerry Dunphy, KNXT - TV (CBS), Anchorman.
Mr. Bob Mulholland, KNBC - TV (NBC), News Director.
Prof. Hal Fishman, KTLA - TV (Independent), News Commentator.
Mr. George Putnam, KTTV - TV (Metromedia) Anchorman.

Mr. George Nicholaw, KNX - Radio (CBS), Vice President and General Manager.
Mr. Art Schreiber, KFWB - Radio (Westinghouse), General Manager.
Mr. Jack Meyers, KABC - Radio (ABC), Programming Director.

Mr. Ted Sandler, Editor, Bnai Brith Messenger.
Mr. Tom Tugend, Senior Associate Editor, Heritage Publication

Mr. Sid Skolnik, Public Relations Director, Jewish Federation Council

Mr. Simcha Dunitz
Minister Brosh
Consul General Carmel
Consul Abileah
Consul Gann


CONSULATE GENERAL OF ISRAEL

659 SOUTH HIGHLAND AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90036



הקונסוליה הכללית של ישראל

לום אנג'לס, קליפורניה
TELEPHONE 938-3691

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO LOS ANGELES

27.10.70

11.00 - 11.45	Israel Bonds	New Chairman: Eugene Wymann John Factor Boris Young
13.00 -	Press Luncheon	
14.30 -	UJA photo Ed Sanders Chester Firestein	
15.00 -	Family visit	
16.00 -	Norton Simon	
17.00 -	Consulate Staff	
19.15 -	Dinner	

10³⁰

Yoni Boyar

1950

...

...

...

GREENE

...

...

...

...

CONSULATE GENERAL OF ISRAEL

658 SOUTH HIGHLAND AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90036

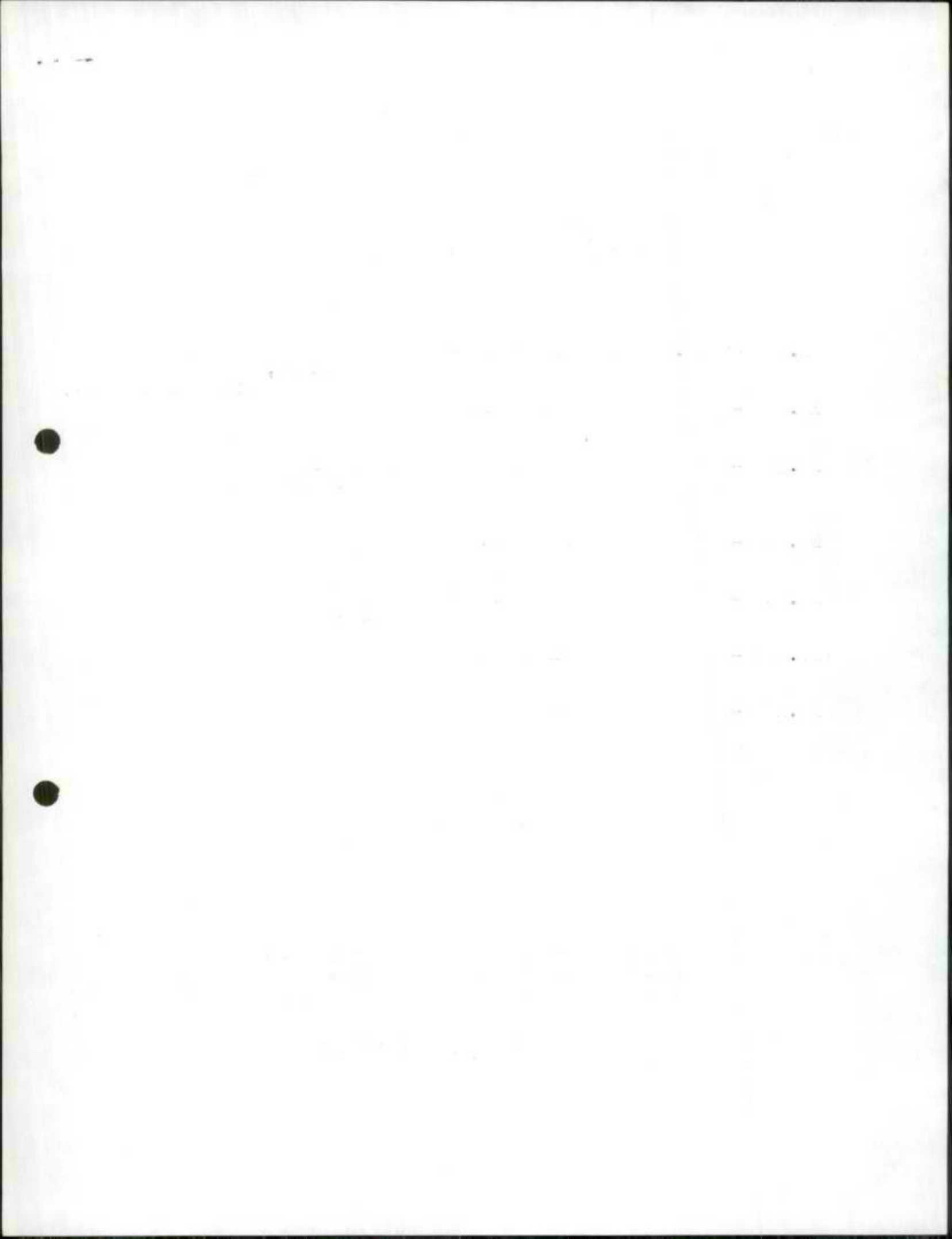


הקונסוליה הכללית של ישראל

לודס אנג'לס, קליפורניה
TELEPHONE 938-3691

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO LOS ANGELES

- 11.00 - 11.45 Israel Bonds - New Chairman Eugene Wyman
John Factor, Boris Young
(Irv Antler- photo)
- 13.00 - Press Luncheon
- 14.30 - UJA photo - Ed Sanders
Chester Firestein
- 15.00 - Family visit
- 16.00 - Norton Simon
- 17.00 - Consulate Staff
- 19.15 - Dinner





EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
45 Powell Avenue
Ottawa, Canada

שגרירות ישראל

אוסבה, כ"ו בתשרי תשל"א
26 באוקטובר 1970

570

אל : מר ש. דיניץ, מנהל לשכת ראש הממשלה, הקונסוליה הכללית, ניו-יורק

מאת : השגריר, אוסבה

אני מתייחס למכתבו של הקונסול הכללי בטורונטו אליך
מס. 811 מיום 21.10.70.

מבלי להכנס לביתוח המסופר במכתב הב"ל, עובדה היא שבשיחתי
עם דר' גפן בה אמרתי לו שכלית ברירה נהיה כנראה נאלצים להכנע ללחץ
הבוזס לקיים ארוחה בפרדת עם ראש הממשלה, לא הזכרתי את שטך ובוודאי שלא
אמרתי שדברי באמרים על דעתך.

"הנחתו" של דר' גפן, כפי שהוא מבסחה, במכתבו הב"ל, איננה
טובנת לי לגמרי ובוודאי שלא יכלה לשמש עילה לאמור את מה שאמר לראש הממשלה.

בברכה,

א. עברון

העמק: הקונסול הכללי, טורונטו



EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
41 Towell Avenue
Ottawa, Canada

RECEIVED

1967, 11/11/67
11/11/67

TO:

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
OF THE BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND
PASSPORTS

FROM: THE
EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

RE: APPLICATION FOR
PASSPORT

THE ABOVE NAMED APPLICANT
IS A MEMBER OF THE
KIBBUTZ MOVEMENT



STATE OF ISRAEL
DEPARTMENT OF
IMMIGRATION

SIGNED:

DATE:

FOR THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

7037

1911
[unclear] [unclear]

1912
[unclear] [unclear]

1913
[unclear] [unclear]

1914

26.10.70
להק



סודי ביותר

ביקור רוה"ם



תכנית יום ב' 26 באוקטובר 1970

8:30 אהבה קיץ עם א.א.

במלון אהל רוה"ם מניסוח עם אנשי המנבית 10:00 - 11:30

ל' 13:30

אצל רוה"ם במלון ~~מניסוח עם אנשי המנבית~~ 12:30

אהבה בתלן עם ר' הברן והסלר 13:30

17:00

בבית Larry Fish ארוחה ערב בטעם ~~Harry Tishel~~ 19:00
666/1712

יציאה ללוס אנג'לס 23:00

מלון Century Plaza בלוס אנג'לס לינה

1000-1000

1000-1000



1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

1000-1000

סודי ביוגר

בקור רוח"ם

תכניה ליום ג' 27 באוקטובר 1970

בלום אנג'לס

אצל רוח"ם במלון

פגישה עם ראשי הבונדס

11:00

אחרי צהרי אצל אנג'לס

13:00

אצל רוח"ם במלון

פגישה עם נורטין סיימון

16:00

בבית פיירשטיין

ארוחת ערב אצל מקס פיירשטיין

19:30

טודי ביוהר
בקור רזה"ם

תכנית ליום ד' 28 באוקטובר 1970

מיסה מלוס אנג'לס לניו יורק

בוקר

אצל רזה"ם במלון

מועדון הנשיאים

18:00

Waldorf Towers

-ג-

לינה

סודי ביותר

בקור רוח"מ

אצל רוח"מ במלון

תכניה ליום ה' 29 באוקטובר 1970 יום בונדס

ארוחת בוקר עם MEANY	09:00
קבוצה מ"ניו-יורק" - ג'ק ווילר איב סיינברג (10 - 8 איש)	10:00
חקלטה	11:00 - 12:00
קבוצה מ"אטלנטה" (8 איש)	14:00
	15:00
קבוצה מ"פילדלפיה" (6 איש)	15:30
איירה גולדן (4 איש)	17:00
	18:00
שיחות טלפוניות	21:30

Ross?

Frankel?

גורדי ביומור

בקרר רזה"ם

תכנית ליום ו' 30 באוקטובר 1970

סודי ביותר

בקור רוה"מ

תכנית ליום שבת 31 באוקטובר 1970

אוסרה

ערב

סודי ביותר
בקור רזה"מ

תכנית ליום א' 1 בנובמבר 1970

סיסה לטורונטו קנדה

בוקר

יום אירועים מטעם המגבית

Inn on the Park
בטורונטו

לינה

פודי ביותר

בקור רוה"ם

יום ב' 2 בנובמבר 1970

טיסה לאוטבה

בוקר

מגישה עם רוה"ם קנדה

לפנה"צ

ארוחת צהרים מטעם רוה"ם קנדה

צהרים

שיחות עם אישים שונים

אחה"צ

מסיבת עיתונאים בבנין העתונות

קבלת מגיש מטעם רוה"ם

טיסה ללונדון (מטוס אל על)

ערב

2:00 P.M. ATLANTA DELEGATION

Atlanta Jewish Welfare Federation
Sidney Feldman, Vice President
Abe Goldstein, President
Dr. Irving Goldstein, Vice President
Max Gettinger, Executive Director

Congregational Presidents
David Alterman, Agudas Achim
Dr. Edwin Galler, Beth Jacob
Malcolm Minsk, Shearith Israel

Background for meeting:

Larry Frank, Chairman of the Atlanta Bond campaign and a leading member of the National United Jewish Appeal Cabinet, attended the Bond Conference in Washington in mid-September. Understanding thoroughly the grave economic situation facing Israel, Mr. Frank proposed that Jewish institutions throughout the country which had no mortgages, or had very small mortgages on their institutions, borrow through mortgaging and use the proceeds to buy State of Israel Institutional Bonds. These Bonds pay 5½% interest.

Banks lending mortgage money now get about 8½%. Mr. Frank was sure that means could be found locally to cover the additional 3%.

It was his feeling that in Atlanta alone, such a plan could produce \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, and on a national basis very huge amounts could be obtained.

On his return to Atlanta, Mr. Frank discussed this plan with Nathan Lipson, a seven-figure contributor to the United Jewish Appeal. Mr. Lipson was also enthusiastic about the plan and discussions with additional leaders then began. (Mr. Frank and Mr. Lipson are now in Israel with the United Jewish Appeal Mission.)

Key leaders indicated their feeling that it was a great plan and wanted to know what the United Jewish Appeal, Bond Organization, and Israel thought of the idea. They were told by the United Jewish Appeal leadership, by the Bond leadership and by Israeli leadership that it was a tremendous idea with great potential and that it would be of enormous significance if Atlanta, which leads the country in United Jewish Appeal per capita giving, could also help to spark this new area of aid.

The further question was asked: Is this the right time to present such a plan or should it perhaps be delayed? The answer was: Now is the time Israel urgently needs the dollar resources which this would make available, and unless Israel meets its financial problems now, it is pointless to speak of the future. The delegation is coming in effect to be reassured in the person of the Prime Minister that the idea is good and that this is the right time to do it.

One of the institutions, Beth Jacob Synagogue (represented by its president Dr. Edwin Galler) has already voted to make a \$500,000 loan and is now engaged in working out the technical problems.

3:00 P.M. - Sam Rothberg has arranged this appointment with George Frankel.

3:30 P.M. - Philadelphia Delegation

Ray Perelman, General Chairman

Louis Stein, Chairman of the Board of Food Fair
Jack Friedland, President, Food Fair (son of Sam Friedland)
Meyer Marcus, Executive Vice President, Food Fair

Morris Sipsor, City Manager

Purpose:

On January 26, 1971, Louis Stein will be 65 years old. Around that date, there will be a great Bond function in Philadelphia on behalf of Israel Bonds to celebrate the birthday. This will involve the entire Food Fair organization and all those with whom they deal.

This dinner could be the biggest Bond dinner ever held in any city and should produce in excess of \$5,000,000.

Mr. Stein should be thanked for all his efforts in the past and for this additional willingness to utilize his birthday celebration on behalf of Israel.

The event coming so early in the year will help to set a proper pace for the entire very important 1971 campaign.

5:00 P.M. - Ira Guilden - New York City Delegation

Oscar Kolin
Isadore Lipshitz
Lou Silver

6:00 P.M. - James Ross with Samuel Rothberg

Callbacks following the telephone hookups -

We have been checking to limit the number of communities that will call back to those that we can count on for a decent result.

The procedure would be to have Sam Rothberg and Leo Bernstein speak to the people first and get some information to place before Mrs. Meir so that she can speak for a minute to the Chairmen to thank them for what they have done and what they will do. The callers will still be on the loud speaker and Mrs. Meir will be heard by the entire group.

Leo Bernstein
Herbert Warshauer
Helen E. Jurcso

Visit of Prime Minister Golda Meier
October 26, 1970

Official Party:

Mrs. Golda Meier	1915
Press Luncheon	1917
Mr. Y. Hadar - Mr. T. Livne	553-2161 משרד טל: 1909
Mr. A. Shnir - Mr. Z. Regev	1910
Brigadier General I. Lior	1912
Mrs. K. Stern - Miss N. Rechavi	1916
Mr. A. Eldan	1922
Mrs. Lou Kedar	1911
Rabbi Friedmen	1901
Mr. Simcha Dinitz	1801/03
Mrs. Bauman - Mrs. M. Sirkin	1811
Mr. P. Korem	1817
Mr. Zvi Brosh	1833
Mr. A. Peleg	1821
Miss H. Wertzweig - Miss R. Sade	1825
Mr. H. Aharon	1827
Mr. M. Karni	1835

U.S.S.S.:

Command Post	1908
B. Powis & T. Sherman	1828
L. Sheafe & G. Wynn	1848
J. Johnson & P. Rowh	1807
T. Brancaccio & L. Stewart	1814
R. Davies & J. Elrod	1847
D. Bell & J. Dotson	1850
G. Opfer & L. Hahn	1822
A. Feldman & R. Cousson	1831
L. A. Field Office	1839

E.O.D.:

W. Jones & G. Hentschell	519
L.A.P.D.	533

Hotel Contact:

Larry Magnan	1416
--------------	------

938-3691	משרד הקונסוליה
938-0766	חזי כרמל
934-9654	בני אבילאה
271-8228	מוטי קרני

... MILLION DOLLAR DINNER AT THE ...
... MRS. LAURENCE A. TISCH, 980 FIFTH AVENUE (25th floor)
MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1970 - 7:00 P.M.

Background Information for Mrs. Golda Meir

HOSTS: Mr. and Mrs. Laurence A. Tisch (Larry; wife's name, Billie)

Was in Israel in 1969 with the first millionaires group; increased his contribution in your presence from \$100,000 to \$500,000. He's becoming increasingly involved in UJA. Was one of five chairmen in 1970; is serving as one of two campaign chairmen for 1971, and is increasing his contribution to \$1,000,000.

Owner of Americana Hotel plus other hotels in New York City and the United States, theatres, etc.

Mr. Meshulam Riklis - his wife is in Israel presently with the UJA Study Mission

Born in Israel; in the United States since 1947; built up a fortune in business; heads a huge conglomerate. He has become increasingly active in UJA; was one of five chairmen in 1970; will be serving for 1971 with Laurence Tisch as a chairman.

Contributions: 1969 - \$300,000 1970 - \$500,000 1971 - \$750,000

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Preston Tisch

Brother of Laurence Tisch and participates in the family contribution

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Ginsburg

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Finkelstein

Members of the same family. Not active in UJA campaign.

Contributions: 1970 - \$30,000 1971 - \$1,000,000

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Steinberg

Mr. Steinberg is 31 years old. He is president of the Leasco Corporation. Young, able and upcoming Jewish community leader. He participated in the first millionaires mission to Israel in 1969 and increased from \$1,000 to \$1,000,000.

Mr. Steinberg, with Messrs Riklis and Tisch, will lead a special mission to Israel in January of 1971.

He has been asked for a contribution of \$2,000,000 for 1971.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris L. Levinson

Mr. Levinson is President of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York - for the past 2 years and again for 1971. He has been on many UJA missions and is one of the most active and devoted UJA leaders. He is doubling his contribution for 1971 from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and is invited in his capacity as President of the organization.

Mr. Ernest W. Michel - Executive Vice-President of United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York

In addition, we also have a contribution of a minimum of \$1,000,000 by Mr. William Levitt who will not be at this dinner.

10:00 A.M. MEETING WITH MRS. DA MEIR
MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1970

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL OF GREATER NEW YORK

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
<u>Meshulam Riklis: Presiding</u> (Chairman of 1971 Campaign)	\$500,000	\$750,000
Laurence A. Tisch (Chairman of 1971 Campaign)	\$500,000	\$1,000,000

Irwin S. Chanin	\$130,000	Has been asked for \$500,000
Arthur G. Cohen	\$1,000,000 (with Charles C. Bassine)	
Nathan Cummings	\$500,000	Has been asked for \$1,000,000
Martin A. Fisher		Has indicated \$1,000,000
Joseph I. Lubin	\$200,000	\$250,000 (initial)
Charles Mayer	\$350,000	Not ready to announce
Morris Messing	\$250,000	
Seymour Milstein	\$30,000	
Harold Kenfield	\$230,000	Has been asked for \$500,000
Matthew Rosenhaus		Has been asked for \$1,000,000
Sigmund Somer	\$50,000	
Max Stern	\$150,000	
Bernard Striar	\$350,000	Has indicated \$500,000
Harold Topel	\$115,000	
Jack D. Weiler <i>Aaron Chitowich</i>	\$500,000	

Not attending - The following individuals have already indicated their 1971 contributions:

Kahn Family (Norman, Joseph & Sam)	\$400,000	\$800,000 (minimum)
Fred P. Pomerantz	\$250,000	\$500,000
Mrs. Siegfried Ullmann	\$100,000	\$200,000
Robert and William Wisniewski	\$130,000	\$260,000



הקונסוליה הכללית של
ישראל בניו יורק
CONSULATE GENERAL
OF ISRAEL IN NEW YORK

11 EAST 70TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021

TRAFALGAR 9-7600

אוקטובר 26 1970.

לו היקרה,

היות ולפי הערכתך לא אספיק לראות את ראש הממשלה לפני הופעתה בפני אנשי מועדון הנשיאים, אבקשך להביא בפני ראש הממשלה את ההערות הבאות:

1. כפי שזה קרה מדי פעם בעבר, קיימים ויכוחים וחיכוכים בין הארגונים היהודיים בענין המבנה המסגרת של ארגון הפעולה למען יהדות ברית המועצות ולצערנו בשעה שהמצב מחייב ליכוד והגברת מאמץ ויוזמה (נוכח סכנת עריכת משפטי הראווה בכרית המועצות)
2. מבלי שראש הממשלה תזכיר כלל את הנ"ל חשוב שתדגיש את ההכרח במאמץ מרוכז ומלוכד להגברת הלחץ והעמקה התודעה ביהדות העולם.
3. חשוב שתדגיש את הצורך להפריד את נושא יהודי ברית המועצות כנושא מיוחד של העם היהודי כולו ולכן חשוב לקיים מסגרת ארצית מרכזית המלכדת את כל הכוחות והארגונים והעוסקה בנושא זה בלבד. לכוד ואחדות ב נושא זה חיוני יום עתה יותר מאי פעם.
4. אנו משתדלים לגשר ולפייס את הארגונים השונים השוקעים בוויכוחי סרק ארגוניים. הערות ראש הממשלה ברוח שהצעת בסעיפים 2 ו-3 יסייעו לנו מאד במאמצנו.

בברכה
נחמיה לבנון.
אחיי

RESEARCH REPORT

1964

Department of
Psychology
University of
California, Los Angeles

Psychology
Department
University of
California, Los Angeles

REPORT NO. 111

By

John R. Hayes, Jr., and
John W. Berry, Jr.

1. This report is a preliminary report on the results of a study of the effects of the amount of practice on the rate of learning of a new task. The study was conducted in the laboratory of the Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles.

2. The results of the study are as follows: The rate of learning of a new task is a function of the amount of practice. The rate of learning increases with the amount of practice and then levels off.

3. The results of the study are as follows: The rate of learning of a new task is a function of the amount of practice. The rate of learning increases with the amount of practice and then levels off.

4. The results of the study are as follows: The rate of learning of a new task is a function of the amount of practice. The rate of learning increases with the amount of practice and then levels off.

1964

UCLA 111

PARTICIPANTS IN 10:00 A.M. MEETING WITH MRS. GOLD MEIR
 MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1970

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL OF GREATER NEW YORK
1970 1971

<u>Meshulam Riklis; Presiding</u> (Chairman of 1971 Campaign)	\$500,000	\$750,000
Laurence A. Tisch (Chairman of 1971 Campaign)	\$500,000	\$1,000,000

Irwin S. Chanin	\$130,000	Has been asked for \$500,000
Arthur G. Cohen	\$1,000,000 (with Charles C. Bassine)	
Nathan Cummings	\$500,000	Has been asked for \$1,000,000
Martin A. Fisher		Has indicated \$1,000,000
Joseph I. Lubin	\$200,000	\$250,000 (initial)
Charles Mayer	\$350,000	Not ready to announce
Morris Messing	\$250,000	
Seymour Milstein	\$30,000	
Harold Renfield	\$230,000	Has been asked for \$500,000
Matthew Rosenhaus		Has been asked for \$1,000,000
Sigmund Somer	\$50,000	
Max Stern	\$150,000	
Bernard Striar	\$350,000	Has indicated \$500,000
Harold Topel	\$115,000	
Jack D. Weiler	\$500,000	
Aaron Chilowich	\$250,000 + 100,000	

Not Attending - The following individuals have already indicated their 1971 contributions:

Kahn Family (Norman, Joseph & Sam)	\$400,000	\$800,000 (minimum)
Fred P. Pomerantz	\$250,000	\$500,000
Mrs. Siegfried Ullmann	\$100,000	\$200,000
Robert and William Wishnick	\$130,000	\$260,000

10-24-70

10-24-70

WADD BROWN

COCKE 11/21/70

11/21/70

11/21/70

11/21/70

11/21/70

11/21/70

11/21/70

11/21/70

11/21/70

PARTICIPANTS IN ONE MILLION DOLLAR DINNER AT THE HOME OF
MR. AND MRS. LAURENCE A. TISCH, 980 FIFTH AVENUE (25th floor)
MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1970 - 7:00 P.M.

Background Information for Mrs. Golda Meir

HOSTS: Mr. and Mrs. Laurence A. Tisch (Larry; wife's name, Billie)

Was in Israel in 1969 with the first millionaires group; increased his contribution in your presence from \$100,000 to \$500,000. He's becoming increasingly involved in UJA. Was one of five chairmen in 1970; is serving as one of two campaign chairmen for 1971, and is increasing his contribution to \$1,000,000.

Owner of Americana Hotel plus other hotels in New York City and the United States, theatres, etc.

Mr. Meshulam Riklis - his wife is in Israel presently with the UJA Study Mission

Born in Israel; in the United States since 1947; built up a fortune in business; heads a huge conglomerate. He has become increasingly active in UJA; was one of five chairmen in 1970; will be serving for 1971 with Laurence Tisch as a chairmen.

Contributions: 1969 - \$300,000 1970 - \$500,000 1971 - \$750,000

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Preston Tisch

Brother of Laurence Tisch and participates in the family contribution

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Ginsburg
Mr. and Mrs. Lester Finkelstein

Members of the same family. Not active in UJA campaign.

Contributions: 1970 - \$30,000 1971 - \$1,000,000

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Steinberg

Mr. Steinberg is 31 years old. He is president of the Leasco Corporation. Young, able and upcoming Jewish community leader. He participated in the first millionaires mission to Israel in 1969 and increased from \$1,000 to \$1,000,000.

Mr. Steinberg, with Messrs Riklis and Tisch, will lead a special mission to Israel in January of 1971.

He has been asked for a contribution of \$2,000,000 for 1971.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris L. Levinson

Mr. Levinson is President of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York - for the past 2 years and again for 1971. He has been on many UJA missions and is one of the most active and devoted UJA leaders. He is doubling his contribution for 1971 from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and is invited in his capacity as President of the organization.

Mr. Ernest W. Michel - Executive Vice-President of United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York

- - - - -

In addition, we also have a contribution of a minimum of \$1,000,000 by Mr. William Levitt who will not be at this dinner.

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] is involved in [redacted] activities.

3. The [redacted] is believed to be a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] is involved in [redacted] activities.

4. The [redacted] is believed to be a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] is involved in [redacted] activities.

5. The [redacted] is believed to be a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] is involved in [redacted] activities.

6. The [redacted] is believed to be a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] is involved in [redacted] activities.

7. The [redacted] is believed to be a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] is involved in [redacted] activities.

8. The [redacted] is believed to be a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] is involved in [redacted] activities.

9. The [redacted] is believed to be a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] is involved in [redacted] activities.

10. The [redacted] is believed to be a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] is involved in [redacted] activities.

11. The [redacted] is believed to be a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] is involved in [redacted] activities.

12. The [redacted] is believed to be a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] is involved in [redacted] activities.

ME DRAFT FOR GA - OCTOBER 23 VERSION

OK

This is a draft resolution for the GA debate on the Middle East. Basically drawn up by the UAR, it has been amended on October 23 by a committee of eight representatives of the African Group. No other information is available on individual views.

Operative paragraphs:

1. Reiterates that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible;
2. Calls urgently for the rapid implementation of SC RES 242 which would bring about a peaceful settlement of the situation in the ME;
3. Expresses its total support for the efforts made by the Special Representative of the Secretary General to have SC RES 242 implemented;
4. Appeals to the parties concerned to instruct their representatives in order that the latter immediately resume contact with the Special Representative of the Secretary General with the objective of fully carrying out SC RES 242;
5. Requests the Secretary General to make a detailed report within two months to the Security Council and perhaps to the General Assembly on the subject of the efforts of his Special Representative and the implementation of SC RES 242;

SUGGESTED ISRAEL AMMENDMENTS

(A) In paragraph 2 to add the word "agreement" after the words "cease fire - stand still" and add the words "in accordance with that agreement necessary to establish the confidence in which the parties could resume discussions promptly etc."...

Indians

(B) In paragraph 3 read as follows " ~~reaffirms~~ ^{reaffirms} the Security Council cease fire resolutions of 1967 and ~~reccomand~~ ^{recommends} that the Cease Fire - Stand Still be extended for at least 3 months.

*of para 3. in accord with proposal
contained in S/9902 to be extended.*

*Remarks that
objec. of the
cease fire is
maintained in
S/9902 to
be extended.*

SECRET

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

GILBERT BOND

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

SUGGESTED U.S. DRAFT RESOLUTION

The general assembly having considered item...

- (1) Endorses Security Council resolution 242 of 22-11-67 and urges that it be carried out in all its parts.
- (2) Recommends to the parties and all concerned to exert their utmost efforts, taking into account the obstacles and difficulties which have arisen since the Cease Fire - Stand Still went into effect, to create the conditions of confidence leading the parties to resume discussions promptly under Ambassador Jarring auspices in accordance with the proposal contained in S/9902 .
- (3) Recommends to the parties that observances of the Cease Fire resolutions of the Security Council be extended for at least 3 months in order to facilitate the promotion of agreement on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 .

Section 101

(a) The purpose of this section is to provide for the

protection of the public interest in the

operation of the system and to ensure that

the system is operated in a manner which

is consistent with the public interest and

the best interests of the community.

The Commission shall have the authority to

make such rules and regulations as may be

necessary to carry out its functions.

(b) The Commission shall have the authority to

investigate and report to the Governor

and the Legislature on the operation of the

system and on any other matter which

may be referred to it by the Governor

GILBERT BOND

The Waldorf-Astoria

PARK AVENUE 48TH TO 50TH STS., NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

737 18
23.10.70.

11827

12.45

7/10/2

3/10/3

3/10/4

1/2
1/1

1/1

Cell
1/1

Clara?

רשימת המוזמנים לארוחת צהרים עם רוה"מ

23.10.70

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Walter Cronkite | CBS Evening News |
| 2. Frank McGee | NBC Nightly News |
| 3. Frank Reynolds | ABC Evening News |
| 4. Michael O'Neill | Managing Editor N.Y. Daily News |
| 5. Vermont Royster | Editor- Wall Street Journal |
| 6. James Wechsler | Editorial Page Editor-N.Y. Post |
| 7. Max Lerner | Columnist |
| 8. Robert Kotlowitz | Managing Editor- Harpers |
| 9. Shana Alexander (Mrs.) | Editor -McCalls |
| 10. Abe Raskin | Ass. Editorial Page Editor- N.Y. Times |
| 11. Flora Lewis (Mrs.) | Columnist |
| 12. Victor Riesel | Columnist |

למה ציון

רשימת המוזמנים לארוחת הבוקר עם רוה"מ

אלה הם האנשים -

NEWSWEEK

18 יוני

22 מאי 1970

'ת כ'

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Beebe Frederick | Chairman of the Board |
| 2. Kermit Lansner | Editor |
| 3. Lester Bernstein | Mang. Editor |
| 4. Robert Christopher | Exec. Editor |
| 5. Edward Kosner | Senior Editor |
| 6. Russell Watson | General Editor |
| 7. William Lineberry | Associate Editor |
| 8. Edward Klein | Senior Editor |

Chairman of the board
Director
Assoc. Dir.
Assoc. Dir.
Assoc. Dir.
Assoc. Dir.
Assoc. Dir.
Assoc. Dir.

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...

from ERNEST W. MICHEL

Home Tel: 595-5158

Oct 23

To: Simcha Dinitz -

Here are the 2 lists for
Monday - 10:00 A.M and 4
dinners. I will be there at
appr. 9:40 AM to talk to you about
last-minute details.

There is a possibility that
Charles Bassine and Mr. and
Mrs. Arthur Cohen will also be
at the dinners, but I won't
know about this till Monday
afternoon. Believe me, a
\$1,000,000 dinner is not easy,
and we have refused to lower
it.

D. W. P. Ernest

Program

10:00 AM

- 1.) Mr. Riklis - Opening Remarks and Introduction by Mrs. Merr
- 2.) Mrs. Merr -
- 3.) Mr. Riklis - Response and Announcement of contributions
- 4.) Questions and Answer Period
- 5.) Mr. Riklis - Thanks to Mrs. Merr and audience

Program

Dinner

- 7:00 - 7:15 P.M. Guests arrive
- 7:30 P.M. Mrs. Meir arrives with party.
Mr. Michel will introduce
hosts, Mrs + Mrs. Lorry Tisch
- 7:30 - 8:00 P.M. Cocktails
Pictures will be taken
- 8:00 P.M. Dinner
- 9:20 P.M. (approx) Coffee in Living Room
Mrs. Tisch will say
a few words and
ask Mrs. Meir to
respond.

Mrs. Hess - Remarks

Mrs. Tisch will indicate
Response from audience

Question and Answer Period

10:30 P.M. (appx.) Mrs. Hess and party
will leave.

ממישראל ניו יורק (ים)

מלונדון

221415 אוק 70

24 (126)

מיד

למק

דיניץ. העתק ענוג.

מקומי.

שלי 113 (21).

סודי.

ביקור רוהם.

א. קאופמן מסר לי שוולסון היה מעדיף להפגש עם רוהם בלוח הילי בלבד. אנסה לקבוע הפגישה במלון ביום חמישי בבוקר ועוד אודיעך השעה.

ב. לבנברג מציע הופעה בפני אסיפה יהודית או אסיפת נוער או

לפחות הופעה בפני נציגי כל הארגונים היהודיים למיניהם אולי

חתם חסות ועד הקהילות. אינני ממליץ על כך כי לפי דעתי שלושה

אירועים פוליטיים (כולל האופוזיציה) ושלושה אירועים למען המגביח

מהווים עומס מספיק לביקור קצר וגם מסקפים סדר עדיפויות בשעה זו.

מסופקני אם אנשי המגביח יהיו מרוצים אם הדגש על מפעלם יהיה פחות

סורגש. לכל היותר בא בחשבון לפגישה קצרה משלחה קטנה מטעם ועד

הקהילות על פי בקשתם כדי להביע רגשי הזדהות עם ישראל ואהדתם

לרוהם. מה דעתכם.

למק

(a) The first part

of the

is to

(b) The

part

of the

is to

(c) The

part

of the

is to

of the

Sadat Says U.S. Support For Israel Blocks Peace

**Asserts in an Interview
Egypt's Armed Forces
Have Been 'Alerted'**

By C. L. SULZBERGER
Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Oct. 20—Anwar el-Sadat, the new President of the United Arab Republic, said last night that "if the United States were not behind the Israeli expansion drive, the whole question of the Arab-Israeli conflict would be solved by the Jarring mission within 24 hours."

In the interview, the first granted to a newspaper since



Associated Press

President Anwar el-Sadat

Excerpts from the interview will be found on Page 6.

he assumed office, the 51-year-old chief of state made the following points:

¶ Egyptian armed forces have been "alerted" because of the current tense situation.

¶ Nevertheless Cairo is prepared to agree to extending the present cease-fire for one more period of 90 days if Israel accepts the terms originally laid down by Secretary of State William P. Rogers in his peace initiative.

¶ Washington would have to halt the dispatch of further arms to Israel during the cease-fire—except for fulfillment of

pledges made by the Johnson Administration.

¶ Cairo will not agree to the removal of any surface-to-air missiles now stationed in the Suez Canal zone even if the Israelis dismantle some of their fortifications on the other side of the canal.

¶ Despite the war, Egypt continues to regard herself as a nonaligned country and "our position is an independent one" although Cairo clearly relies on the Soviet Union for mili-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

N.Y. Times

Oct. 21, 1970

הקפול (4)
הסגרה
מזמן
הקר

Sadat Says U.S. Policy Blocks Peace

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

tary and economic help during the war.

"Cairo strongly believes that the hijacking of aircraft should be outlawed by international agreement.

The successor to Gamal Abdel Nasser, whose sudden death on Sept. 28 placed this country in deep mourning and shocked the Arab world, was interviewed in Al Tahira Palace, a former residence for distinguished Government guests that Mr. Sadat is using as a temporary office.

He was sitting in an armchair on a terrace overlooking the palace gardens when this correspondent arrived with Mohammed Hassanein Heykal, editor of the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram and until two days ago—when he resigned after the funeral of his close friend Mr. Nasser—Minister of National Guidance. The President rose to greet his visitors, a well-built man of medium height, black hair and mustache, a dark complexion and ready smile.

Sadat Dressed in Black

He was dressed in black, in mourning for his predecessor. During the conversation, which took place in English, a language Mr. Sadat speaks fluently, he sipped tea and smoked a pipe. He explained that he had to keep up his command of the language because his wife's mother is English and she lives with the family.

The President seemed unusually healthy in appearance, considering that there had been many newspaper reports that he had been a victim of one or more heart attacks.

The Proceedings In the U.N. Today

Oct. 21, 1970

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Meets at 10 A.M., and 3:10 P.M.

Special Political Committee—10:30 A.M.

Economic and Financial Committee—10:30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee—10:30 A.M.

Committee on Trusteeship—3 P.M.

Administrative and Budgetary Committee—10:30 A.M.

Legal Committee—3 P.M.

Special Committee on Colonialism—10:30 A.M.

Meetings are closed to the public and tours have been suspended for the duration of the anniversary session.

When told this, he grinned and said that in 1960 he was indeed hospitalized with what was labeled a cardiac condition.

But, he added, when he was in the United States in 1966 on an official visit, he had a physical checkup in a Navy hospital in New York and the physician in charge not only told him that he was in excellent health but also said there was no evidence that he had ever suffered a heart attack.

Although Mr. Sadat was friendly and courteous, he made clear his tough attitude on the war with Israel and his bitter resentment against the United States.

"The United States does not understand the revolution or the Egyptian people," he said. "We are fierce and stubborn if a big power tries to apply pressure on us. Attempts to force a settlement by terror and blackmail do not work with us."

He said categorically that Egypt had no interest in the restoration of diplomatic relations between Cairo and Washington "under existing circumstances." Nevertheless, he continually stressed that his country had no desire to continue an era of bad relationships and added: "We haven't gone nuts and we don't wish to declare war on the United States. We just want the United States to carry out its obligations. If you were not behind Israel all this could be done."

Stresses Nonaligned Status

The President took pains to underscore the fundamental desire of Cairo to retain a non-aligned position between the power blocs—or at any rate to restore one as soon as peace comes to this part of the world—even despite the continuing conflict and resulting dependence on Soviet aid.

"Our position is an independent one," he said, "and we will always state our opinion on all important world issues, especially regarding peace and regarding liberation movements."

He described the goal of his Government as "socialism" even though this has not yet been attained, but he did not define his conception of that ideology. He said there were no differences among the Egyptian leaders as had been reported "by the American press."

The President continually linked Israel with the United States and said he had been "planted here" in order to carry out American purposes. He recalled that four years ago he met Secretary of State Dean Rusk in Washington and "we both agreed on the fact that there is nothing between us

and the United States except this problem of Israel."

He then complained that: "You are using Israel as your instrument in the area. Israel always waits for a green light from Washington."

Reaction Led to Arms Deal

The President said he had first been convinced of this when the Israelis staged a big raid on Gaza in 1955 after Cairo had declined to join the American sponsored Baghdad Pact, signed by Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Pakistan. The Israeli reaction eventually led to Egypt's arms deal with the Soviet bloc, he said. Mr. Sadat denounced the United States, accusing her of helping Israel to occupy Egyptian territory and providing her with money and arms. He insisted that no new arms could be sent to Israel if there was any thought of resuming the talks under Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, the United Nations special representative for the Middle East.

Despite his stern warnings addressed both to the American and the Israeli Governments, Mr. Sadat nevertheless repeated that his government still stands by the pledge accepted by Egypt through the United Nations Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, to recognize Israel "as a state" and allow her ships free passage through the Suez Canal in a political settlement based on restoration of the frontiers before the 1967 war.

He expressed the view that Israel was quite unwilling to accept the frontiers specified in that resolution. He did not close the door to "minor rectifications" but thought that such an approach was obviously excluded by the Israeli Government and that this view had been confirmed in recent statements by Israel's leaders.

Deserter, Demolition Expert, Is Held Briefly in Toronto

TORONTO, Oct. 20—(UPI)—A 21-year-old United States Army deserter who is a demolition expert was released here yesterday after being held in custody for more than 18 hours under the emergency powers invoked against French Canadian separatist terrorism.

Christopher Ewing of Los Angeles, who deserted last February and is employed as a social worker with a church organization, was released some hours after his lawyers started an action in the Ontario Supreme Court to have his detention ruled illegal. No charge had been laid against him.

He had been questioned about bombings at McGill University and about membership in the Front for the Liberation of Quebec.

A Day-to-Day Truce Is Seen In the Mideast

By STAN CARTER
OF THE NEWS Washington Bureau

Both the Egyptians and the Israelis have promised they will not be the first to resume shooting after the ceasefire expires Nov. 5, American officials said after a meeting of Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir yesterday.

Thus, continuation of the ceasefire on an informal, day-to-day basis appears likely while diplomats seek an acceptable formula for resumption of peace talks.

At the same time, talks between Rogers and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko brought a thaw in the cold war atmosphere prevailing since the United States charged the Russians last month with complicity in ceasefire violations.

Two meetings between Rogers and Gromyko in New York did not settle any of the basic differences between the two countries. But a misunderstanding about the Soviet attitude toward Berlin negotiations was cleared up.

Officials said after Rogers' one-hour meeting with Mrs. Meir in her suite at the Waldorf Towers that she had not budged from the position she outlined to Nixon during a visit to Washington last month—that Egypt must roll back all anti-aircraft missiles before peace talks can be resumed.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad insisted during a meeting with Rogers last week that Egypt would not remove a single missile, and also would not agree to a formal extension of the 90-day ceasefire until there was agreement to resume peace talks.

Fawzi Is Named Premier of Egypt

Cairo, Oct. 20 (Reuter)—Mahmoud Fawzi, 70, veteran Egyptian diplomat and former foreign affairs adviser to President Nasser, was named prime minister of Egypt tonight.

In the quarter century since World War II, Fawzi, a moderate, has made his name as a shrewd and skilled negotiator.

Politicians At Meir Fete

Gov. Rockefeller and his opponent, Arthur J. Goldberg, headed the list of dignitaries and leaders of the Jewish community here at a reception given last night by the Israeli delegation to the United Nations in honor of Prime Minister Golda Meir.

Also joining Rockefeller and Goldberg—who did not meet at the reception—were two other November opponents, senatorial candidates Sen. Charles Goodell and Rep. Richard L. Ottinger.

While Mrs. Meir spent about two hours shaking hands and chatting, the four candidates were, for the most part, politicking among the influential guests in the Starlight Room of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Meir is attending the UN's 25th anniversary celebration.

Daily News

Oct. 21, 1970

מקרא
הסקרה
למחרת

Mrs. Meir Meets Rogers; Insists on U.A.R. Pullback

By HEDRICK SMITH

Premier Golda Meir of Israel told Secretary of State William P. Rogers yesterday that Israel was willing to resume Arab-Israeli negotiations only if the United Arab Republic made rectifications for its violation of the Middle East cease-fire.

Her comments after an hour-long meeting with Mr. Rogers at the Waldorf Towers, reported later by both American and Israeli officials, ended speculation that Israel was softening her demands for a rollback of the Egyptian missile fortifications implanted near the Suez Canal since the Aug. 7 cease-fire.

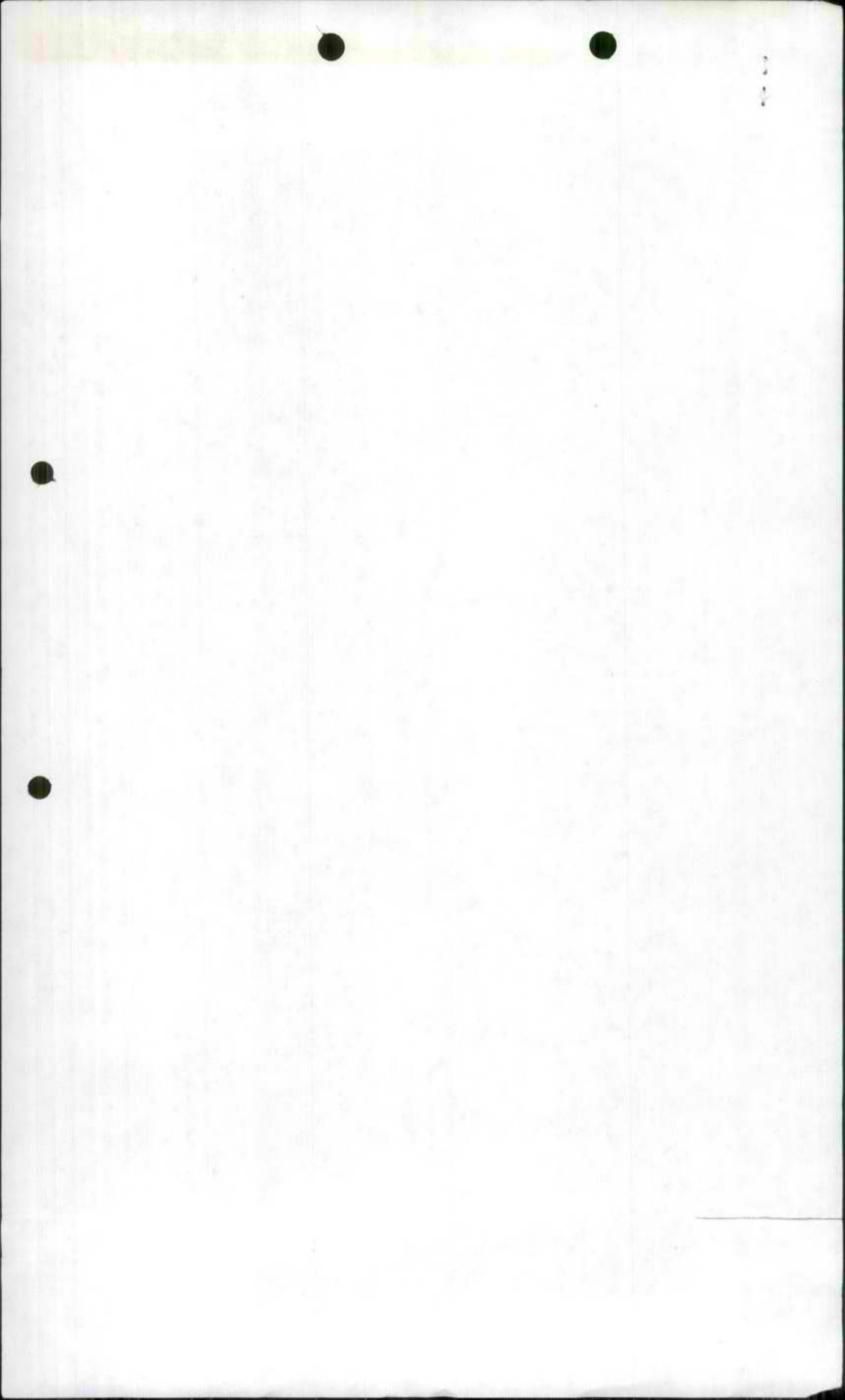
The Israeli Cabinet issued a statement Monday announcing readiness to extend the cease-fire beyond the Nov. 3 expiration date and describing mutual respect for the military standstill agreement in the canal zone as essential for resumption of negotiations under auspices of the United Nations representative, Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring.

The omission of any direct reference to rectification led to speculation that the Israelis were moving toward a compromise. But Mrs. Meir's discussions with Mr. Rogers, officials said, made it clear that Israel's position had not

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

N.Y. Times
Oct. 21, 1970

התקן (3)
התקן
התקן
התקן



Mrs. Meir Sees Rogers and Insists on U.A.R. Pullback

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

changed from earlier demands for a rollback. No compromise proposals were raised by Mr. Rogers, American officials said.

The officials said that although both sides were asserting that they favored an extension of the cease-fire, their conditions were in direct conflict, and the United States delegation could not at present conceive of the form of a possible compromise.

For this reason, Secretary Rogers has not formally proposed a renewal of the cease-fire for a specified period. Egyptian diplomats have said that even if an extension eventually won approval, Cairo would prefer some period shorter than 90 days. They also objected to the American belief that the cease-fire might have to be extended on a day-by-day basis if no formal agreement could be reached.

Gromyko to Meet Nixon

The Middle East stalemate is expected to be a primary topic tomorrow when the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, confers with President Nixon in Washington.

In two rounds of talks here with Mr. Gromyko, Secretary Rogers has failed to resolve the deadlocks with Moscow over the Middle East, but he did find grounds for encouragement on such other issues as Berlin and Cuba.

The United States decision to grant Mr. Gromyko's request to meet with President Nixon, as well as favorable American comments on the "very good atmosphere" of the Rogers-Gromyko meeting Monday, were interpreted as a sign that Washington feels that tensions with the Soviet Union have eased somewhat in the last few days.

Only a week ago, the Nixon Administration was suspicious that the Soviet Union was being deliberately provocative on a range of issues, from the Middle East and Berlin to Cuba. Yesterday, American officials said they no longer felt this to be the case, in spite of significant remaining differences with Moscow.

On Cuba, the issue on which President Nixon felt most personally tested by Moscow, Secretary Rogers reportedly indicated to Mr. Gromyko Monday night that the controversy over possible construction of a Soviet submarine base was being satisfactorily resolved.

Officials said that Mr. Rogers

had noted with satisfaction the Soviet statement that Moscow was not building "its own" base in Cuba.

On Berlin, Mr. Gromyko was said to have contended that Moscow's position was not as negative as the Americans had previously thought. At the last four-power meeting on Berlin, American officials felt that the Russians were trying to block progress by insisting that the Western powers agree to removal of all West German Federal Government offices from West Berlin before the Russians and East Germans would even discuss allied demands for greater access to West Berlin.

Mr. Gromyko reportedly asserted that this was a misunderstanding of Moscow's position because the Russians were not posing preconditions in the talks. This appeared to pave the way for the Berlin talks to move ahead early next month.

Israel Stakes Out Position

By PETER GROSE

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Oct. 20—Israel staked out an advance position today for an expected, but unwelcomed debate on the Middle East at the United Nations General Assembly, warning that she would not be bound by any new resolution that the Assembly might adopt.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban said at a news conference that the Assembly had neither the power nor the right to supplant previous Security Council resolutions on the Arab-Israeli dispute, resolutions in which the last three years of international peacemaking efforts have been based.

Numerically, the General Assembly is weighted heavily toward the Arab viewpoint against Israel. In the Security Council, the veto right, which the United States could threaten to use, discourages the passage of any resolution unacceptable to Israel.

Past Security Council resolutions, particularly that of Nov.

22, 1967, are subject to differing interpretations—deliberately so. That resolution called for a Middle East settlement, linking Israeli withdrawal from occupied areas with Arab recognition of Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized boundaries.

Now, Mr. Eban said, "if there is a different resolution which attempts to make clear things which are left open, of course such a resolution would not bind us in any way."

But he added, "I am not going to the United Nations to defend Israel against anybody's offensive. But if the discussion takes place against our will and judgment, it will be our duty to denounce a pernicious violation of an international agreement. I don't believe that the United Arab Republic or the Soviet Union have any right whatsoever to appear in an accuser's role."

Mr. Eban is scheduled to return to New York this weekend, to be ready to state Israel's case if the General Assembly debate takes place next week, as expected.

Reception for Mrs. Meir

Mrs. Meir met Governor Rockefeller and Arthur J. Goldberg, the Democratic party's candidate for Governor, at reception at the Waldorf-Astoria for 1,000 guests. The reception in her honor was given by the Israeli mission to the United Nations.

Also present were other candidates, Senator Charles Goodell; Representative Richard L. Ottinier, the Democratic party's candidate for the Senate.



Fawzi, 70-Year-Old Diplomat, Approved as Premier of Egypt

By RAYMOND H. ANDERSON

Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Oct. 20—Dr. Mah-moud Fawzi, a distinguished 70-year-old diplomat, was ap-proved tonight as Premier of the United Arab Republic.

The appointment of Dr. Fawzi by President Anwar el-Sadat was endorsed unani-mously by the 150-member cen-tral committee of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's sole political organization.

The committee also voted to appoint Abdel Mohsen Abul Nour, a member of the higher executive committee, as the secretary general of the polit-ical organization.

The action tonight was part of a redistribution of power promised by Mr. Sadat after his nomination to succeed Gamal Abdel Nasser as Pres-ident.

Sadat Issues Decree

After the central committee's endorsement, President Sadat issued a decree affirming the designation of Dr. Fawzi as Premier and the membership of the Cabinet. The only change in the Cabinet was in the post of Minister of National Guide-ance. Mohammed Hassanein Heykal, chief editor of Al Ahram, resigned the post. Mo-hammed Fayek, who was Min-ister of Guidance until last April, was reinstated.

The central committee also discussed problems confronting Egypt, including decisions re-lating to an extension of the 90-day cease-fire with Israel, which expires on Nov. 5.

The Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, who is not related to the Premier, spoke at the session and de-nied charges by Israel and the United States of violations of the cease-fire through move-ments of anti-aircraft missiles into the canal zone.

The selection of Dr. Fawzi seemed a certainty after Al Ahram said yesterday that the Premier would be a "prominent personality held in high esteem at the national, regional and international level."

President Sadat's choice of Dr. Fawzi, a respected interna-tional figure for decades, ap-peared to reflect a strategy of the new regime to intensify a worldwide campaign aimed at forcing Israel to withdraw from Arab lands occupied in the 1967 war.

In this regard, the Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar comment-ed today that Dr. Fawzi had be-come an expert in judo during a seven-year tour of duty in Japan and added "Dr. Fawzi believes that there is a relation-ship between diplomacy and judo, which is the art perfected by the Japanese."

The well-mannered diplomat is admired by Egyptians as a man of "few words and much action."

Besides his interest in the ac-tion sport of judo, Dr. Fawzi engages in a more contempla-tive hobby of making colored glass patterns in bottles, a hobby also acquired in Japan.

Although he is a specialist in international affairs, having served in diplomacy since 1926, Dr. Fawzi is known as an ad-vocate of "scientific methods" in dealing with problems of internal economic and social development.

"Domestic policy shapes for-ign policy," he has said in de-scribing his diplomatic philoso-phy.

Before tonight's meeting of the central committee, the Cab-inet resigned for the formality of submitting resignations. This opened the way for the forma-tion of a new Government by President Sadat, who was en-dorsed by 90.04 per cent of Egyptian voters in a plebiscite last Thursday.

Active in Land Reform

The new secretary general of the Arab Socialist Union, Mr. Abdul Nour, besides serving in the present eight-member high-er executive committee, has held posts as Minister of Land Reform, Deputy Premier for Agriculture and Irrigation and Minister for Local Administra-tion.

Mr. Abdul Nour, as an active figure in agricultural and land reform, has a strong following among the country's peasants.

His resignation, as well as that of Dr. Fawzi, suggests a middle-of-the-road leadership in Egypt, with no discernible movement to the left or the right and no appointments of high officials who might upset a balance and stability in the country.

Hemisphere Press Group Hears Appeal on Apathy

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20 (AP)—James S. Copley opened the 26th general assembly of the Inter-American Press Associa-tion today with a call for West-ern Hemisphere newsmen to "break through the apathy of our peoples."

Mr. Copley, chairman of Cop-ley Press, Inc., and president of the press association, addressed delegates from 31 countries.

He told them that people must be alerted "to the immi-nent threats of decay and de-struction of the constitutions; forms of government histori-

N.Y. Times

Oct. 21, 1970

21/10/70
270

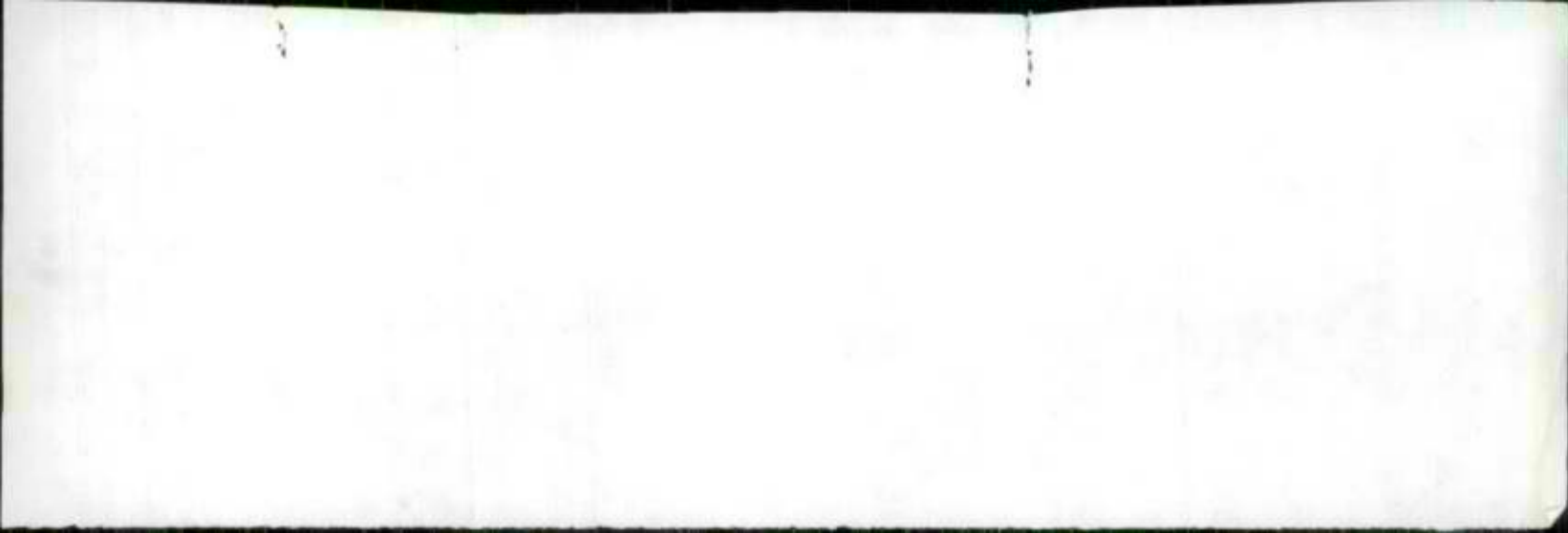
In this regard, the Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar commented today that Dr. Fawzi had become an expert in judo during a seven-year tour of duty in Japan and added "Dr. Fawzi believes that there is a relationship between diplomacy and judo, which is the art perfected by the Japanese whereby a dwarf can defeat a giant."

For the Egyptians, the giant to be defeated is not so much regarded as Israel's protector and supporter.

Mr. Copley, chairman of Copley Press, Inc., and president of the press association, addressed delegates from 31 countries.

He told them that people must be alerted "to the imminent threats of decay and destruction of the constitutional forms of government historically common to our separate commonwealths and the Western Hemisphere."

Mr. Copley also denounced attacks on law and order in the United States.



21.10.70

THE NEW YORK TIMES, W

U.S. Military Doctors in Jordan Have Performed 800 Operations

By ERIC PACE

Special to The New York Times

AMMAN, Jordan, Oct. 16 — American military doctors have performed surgery on more than 800 Arabs here as part of a \$5-million United States emergency relief program after the Jordanian civil war.

The operations have been performed at the American military hospital set up in a half-finished hospital building near Wadi Seer, five miles outside Amman. Casualties from both sides of the war have been among the patients and among the recipients of emergency air shipments of food, medicine and other relief supplies.

King Hussein told a group of American correspondents that he was "touched" by the aid he has received from the United States, Britain and France since the war, which ended late last month.

Apparently, though, he has not publicly expressed gratitude specifically for the American aid. Washington's ties with Amman have been a fiery issue in the conflict between the Government and the Arab commandos.

King Called a Pawn

As enemies of Israel, the commandos denounce the United States for supporting her, and left wingers among them term King Hussein a "pawn of American imperialism."

In this climate of opinion, any goodwill that the American relief aid might have generated among the commandos and their sympathizers seems to have been more than offset by the simultaneous delivery of American military equipment to bolster the Jordanian Army.

Palestinian nationalists charge that the equipment will be used against the commandos, and other Palestinian refugees complained to this reporter on a recent visit to the Wahdat refugee camp that they still lacked supplies such as drugs and milk for their babies.

The American military hospital, which is not near such Palestinian population centers, has mostly been treating patients with grave war injuries

referred to it from other hospitals and clinics.

The hospital's expenses — the cost of flying in equipment and 240 staff members, of supplying and running it here — come out of the \$5-million program, but they have not yet been computed.

The 500-bed facility was set up and staffed by two mobile military hospital units: the 32d Mobile Army Surgical Hospital based in Würzburg, West Germany, and the Air Force's 48th Air Transportable Hospital, based in Lakenheath, England.

The hospital opened on Sept. 29 as soon as men and equipment were brought in by airlift after King Hussein appealed to the United States for medical aid. American officials said today there had been no incidents of violence involving the hospital.

A Difference in Numbers

The officials said that the hospital, with its 800 patients, had performed more than 200 major operations, considerably fewer than the 700 reported in Washington. They said that differences in the definition of major surgery might account for the discrepancy in figures.

About half the patients treated have had gunshot wounds, and many have had bone injuries and burns.

The medical relief program was named Operation Fig Hill, but the name, which has not been explained, is little used.

The hospital was originally set up under the auspices of the American Red Cross, but lately its officers have said that it is under the aegis of the Swiss based International Committee of the Red Cross. Hospital personnel wear civilian clothes and Red Cross armbands.

No date for the departure of the hospital team has been set yet. Nor has a program been established for the aid in reconstruction that Washington expects to furnish from the \$5-million fund, the largest sum allocated for war relief here by a foreign government. The United States is expected to help with the rebuilding and new schools have been suggested as likely projects.

Syria Likely to Review Policy At Meeting of Party Command

DAMASCUS, Syria, Oct. 20 (AP) — The leadership crisis touched off by the resignation of President Nureddin al-Attassi may have far-reaching effects on Syria's future course in the Middle East.

Arab diplomats said here today that a Baath party command meeting called for next Monday will not only discuss the resignation but also what policy changes Syria must undergo in the coming months.

The President, who resigned 12 days ago, used as a pretext personal differences with Gen. Hafez Assad, his Defense Minister and Syrian strong man.

But Dr. Attassi's real reason may have been to force a reshaping of the policies of the Baath party after the death of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, the informants said.

Still Head of Party

Dr. Attassi retains the title of secretary general of the party. His resignation from his other posts has yet to be accepted by a full party congress.

The meeting of the party's

command is expected to try and induce Dr. Attassi into withdrawing his resignation. Diplomats said he might use this as a bargaining counter to effect the policy changes he deemed necessary.

"It would not be unlikely that a more moderate attitude emerges that would keep Syria out of hot water for the time being," said one source.

Several Marxist-leaning members of the Baath party are reported under house arrest, according to reports in Beirut.

The whereabouts of Salah Jaddi, assistant secretary general of the party, is still unknown.

General Assad, the Defense Minister, is attempting to sweep Marxists out of their dominant positions in the party structure. He blames them for Syria's defeat by Israel in the 1967 war.

Soviet Launches Cosmos 373

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (UPI) — The Soviet Union launched today the 373d in its Cosmos series of unmanned earth satellites, Tass said. The Soviet press agency Tass did not specify the mission of Cosmos 373.

1022N(4)
27207
21/11
270

N.Y. Times

Oct 21 1970

21.10.70

The Jewish Contradiction

By ARTHUR L. WASKOW

The Jewish community in America is now living in a situation unprecedented in 2,000 years of Jewish history—but only its young people are facing the fact, and even they have just begun to.

The new situation is that after generations of prayer for a return to Zion, there is a Zion. So now the Diaspora—the "dispersion" of Jews in communities around the world—must either think and feel its way through to a new meaning for itself, or wither away. At last the Diaspora is no longer a necessary evil; can Jewish thought, then, grow to see in it a positive good?

For older Jews the importance of the Diaspora is simple enough; it supports and assists those Jews who have returned to Zion and created the State of Israel.

But the Jewish youth in America is not so easily satisfied. For many young Jews, the irony—they would say "hypocrisy"—of being a "bond-buying Zionist," of supporting Israel without settling there, puts too great a strain on youthful idealism. They say that ancient chant, "Next year in Jerusalem," now rings untrue: it is always possible, if the chanter means it, to go this year. And if not, why keep on chanting it?

For some young Jews, this contradiction is resolved by deciding to return and build up Zion themselves. For some, it is resolved by abandoning serious connections with being Jewish—perhaps choosing an identity as a Marxist or as a citizen of "the Woodstock nation" instead. But for some it has turned into a serious re-examination of what it means to remain Jewish and to remain in the Diaspora, in America.

These last two groups are posing agonizing questions to the American Jewish Establishment.

The first group, those who "assimilate" as radicals or hippies, are not what was traditionally called assimila-

tionists, because they, too, are rejecting American society. (Some would say "Amerikan" society, and would say it with images of Germany and genocide before their eyes—even for them, a "Jewish" memory.) The older assimilationism is dead—dead because when the blacks tried to join the melting pot it cracked forever, dead because being American has come to many young people to mean being "Vietnam." But the new "outsider" assimilationism upsets parents, or B'nai B'rith, or the local Jewish Community Council, even more than the old assimilationism.

For older Jews focus on their children's fierce rejection of Israel, their contempt for bar-mitzvahs, their creation of communes instead of families, their refusal to get married at all—let alone to a nice Jewish girl or boy!—in short, their shrug at conventional Jewish life and values.

But what about the new "committed Jews" who want to create a way of staying in America and staying Jewish? You might be far less likely to expect the older Jewish community to greet them with hostility—but it does.

What are these young, committed, Diaspora-centered Jews about?

Some believe that Prophetic Judaism requires the whole Jewish community to take on the role of Jonah warning Nineveh to turn away from its sins, lest it be destroyed—warning America to give up the war against Indochina, H-bombs, racism, and pollution of the earth, lest America be literally destroyed. Others have discovered—and adopted—the tradition of the Jewish Labor Bund, which from 1897 to 1939, first in Tsarist Russia and then in inter-war Poland, was committed to socialism and to the survival and liberation of the Jewish people, but unlike the Zionists saw that liberation was embodied in the countries where the Jews already lived.

Still others seek the revival of the ecstatic values of Hassidism, of dance and mysticism.

Some look to the Israeli Kibbutz as a model of what could be done in North America. They dream of moving beyond the Woodstockian communes.

And others have tried to create tiny *chavurot* or fellowships—rabbinical schools that are much more like the Talmud discussion-groups of Eastern Europe than like the formal seminaries of America. Or living-room congregations for prayer and discussion that are much more like the little *shtetel* of Eastern Europe than the imposing synagogues of America.

Why should this inspire hostility from older Jews? Because it threatens many images. One is the image that America is the Golden Land. These young Jews reject conventional American values. Another is the image that after centuries of persecution Israel is the Promised Land—and these young Jews are perfectly prepared to criticize the policies of Israel.

But if older Jews can make nothing of the new insurgencies younger ones can make nothing Jewish of anything else. Might they turn on to vigilante Judaism of the Jewish Defense League sort? Scarcely. To most young Jews it stinks of racism, repression, and reaction.

So the die seems cast. Either the American Jewish community will disappear during the next generation, or it will survive through forms and values radically different. But then, some young Jews are saying: either Isaiah's Days of Peace and Justice will be achieved on earth in the next generation, or the earth itself will be consumed by fire and poison. If that is indeed the choice, who could more joyfully work for Isaiah's vision than Isaiah's people in America?

Arthur Waskow, a Fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies, is author of "The Freedom Seder" and the forthcoming "Against the Pharaohs."

N.Y. Times

hand

2000

4/11/70



Arthur Goldberg gets an enthusiastic endorsement.



NEWS photos by Richard Corkery

They're All Jolly Good Fellas

Gov. Rockefeller and wife, Happy, get a rollicking reaction from Israel's Prime Minister Golda Meir at Waldorf reception last night. Rocky led list of dignitaries who attended the party given by the Israeli delegation to the UN. Apparently everybody was happy.

Prosecution.
The police had undercover agents in the Party almost from its inception. These men found 24 sticks of dynamite in a Bronx office. Heats, and police experts working by clay and BB shots in the dynamite tried to blow up two police stations to their original hiding place. They tried to blow up two police stations with bombs, using the doctrine of lives and property escaped.

Work compares interestingly with what is allowed to do about the—

DRS' LATEST CAPER

ing a handful of Puerto Rican agitators has been grossly exaggerated. Young Lord named Julio Roldan was the boss, the group snatched the corpse from a parlor and mounted an armed guard over it.

What have been made, on what seems to us. What happened to the local gun— or doesn't it apply to City Hall's policies?

ON CONSULTANTS

payless paydays for city employees as Lindsay, then State Supreme Court says the city had better go easy on contracts.

The understatement of the year, conveyed about \$75 million worth of it of them secretly, in 1969. Justice Department in course of trial of the city's Controller Beame stop withholding funds.

Let this fight go on to the bitter end, will produce Grade A pay dirt sooner

Mayor, I would first cut my salary by 25-50%. With this as an example, I would then cut all city salaries by 10%. I would also fire all so-called experts who have been hired as a political payoff. Then I'd put relievers to cleaning the streets."



Eeva Manninen, Manhattan, commercial photographer: "The one thing that is threatening the city with bankruptcy is welfare. It is the second largest item in the budget, next to education. New York City's



dole to relievers is the most generous in the country. We even put them up in luxury hotels. The obvious remedy is to cut down on welfare."

Oswald Willoughby, Legion St., Brooklyn, salesman: "The best way is in the more efficient use of money. Currently, money is being unwisely spent. For one thing, there is too much money spent on welfare. Welfare clients have telephones, TV sets, etc. Any company faced with a financial crisis would cut wages and operating costs by at least 10%."



\$10,000-a-year jobs for his cronies? Also, all that money spent on so-called investigation commissions. Doesn't he know that this has all added to the city's money shortage?

Mrs. M. HARADEN.

Manhattan: It was revealed recently that the number of persons on welfare was increasing at the rate of 11,000 a month. Then Mayor Lindsay announced that city workers may have to undergo payless paydays due to a severe drop in municipal revenues. So people are to work for nothing to finance handouts for those who do nothing. No wonder our society has become polarized.

MARTIN SPRUNG.

Queens: Here's one reason the city is short of money. When it replaced the Surplus Food Program with the Food Stamp Program, it shunted aside the existing and experienced Surplus Food personnel and recruited a new, raw force to execute the new program, sugaring up this new force with a promise of early promotions. Inasmuch as the new workers had been recently promoted in order to qualify for the jobs offered, this represented a double promotion. Meanwhile, the experienced workers, including highly paid supervising clerks and administrative assistants, must find other jobs or sit around faking at making work for themselves.

VETERAN.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Youngstown: If we continue to shower civil liberties on subversives, pretty soon we won't have any left for ourselves. Those who scream their liberty is denied use this liberty to deny us ours.

AL SPEEK.

(Editor's Note: Right you are, and our faces are red. We did not mention Mr. Goldberg's brief service as head of the Department of Labor. We still think Gov. Rockefeller is preferable as regards both executive ability and experience.)

ANGELA IN CUSTODY

Westbury: Now that we have Angela Davis as a guest at our Women's House of Detention, watch the fur fly. All the radical nuts will be out there picketing while they raise merry old hell inside. JOHN SULLIVAN Jr.

Rockville Centre: My compliments to New York's pig-sure newspaper for admitting, in the case of Angela Davis, that "nobody should prejudge her case." The trouble is that with the lynch spirit whipped up in this country by Nixon, Agnew and your ilk, nobody can get "a fair and speedy trial."

HOWARD MEYER.

Bronx: Now that Communist Angela Davis has been caught, you might say that she is Red, Black and Blue.

SEARS LANGELL.

WORDS AND DEEDS

Queens: The United Nations is celebrating the 25th anniversary of the ratification of the UN Charter, which promised "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all." But during those 25 years, the Soviet Union has violated the charter in the occupied Baltic countries. It is time for the UN to apply the principles of its charter to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

F. BERZINS.

Darby News

Oct. 21, 1970

NR 17 12001

Jordanian Tanks Shell Ramtha in an Apparent Move to Seal the Syrian Border

By JOHN L. HESS
Special to The New York Times

AMMAN, Jordan, Oct. 20—Jordanian tanks shelled the town of Ramtha today in what appeared to be a continuing effort to seal off the Syrian border from Palestinian commando bases in the north.

According to witnesses, up to 40 tanks have been involved since Saturday in a series of attacks on villages controlled by the guerrillas in the Gilead Heights area. This is adjacent to the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights area of Syria.

The pattern of the en-



of the communities and shelled them sporadically. A few civilians are known to have been wounded.

So far, the army does not seem to have made a serious effort to occupy villages, although troops entered Mughayit on Saturday afternoon, only to pull out a few hours later. Commandos said that the guerrillas had driven them out.

At Ramtha today, reliable witnesses said, the commandos were sitting tight under cover, watching the tanks half a mile to the north but not shooting back. An occasional shell landed in the town.

A car flying three flags of the Arab truce supervisors' mission was seen heading south P.M. curfew.

truce agreement would last. One of the best-informed observers said that militants on both sides had emerged from the war in a confident mood, with a segment of the army in particular strongly inclined to renew the fighting.

The commission has sent observers north every day since Saturday and has held meetings here every night in a vain effort to halt the shooting.

The fighting occurred despite the agreement signed a week ago to complete arrangements for the coexistence of the commando movement with the Government of King Hussein. As with previous accords, a few of the terms have met full compliance.

Amman looked normal today, with the markets teeming and many workmen busy patching shell-torn buildings. But some shots were heard in a distant quarter and the streets were deserted well before the 10 P.M. curfew.

The refusal of the King to publish the peace agreement was thought to be intended to avoid offending his hawk. Meanwhile, the Arab peace commission pursued arrangements for a prolonged stay in Jordan.

N.Y. Times
Oct. 21, 1970

Handwritten notes: C 1111A(3), -7PP, 02N 227

Israel's low-key UN speech

By Bertram B. Johansson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir's 25th UN anniversary speech appears to be more conciliatory than combative, but still does not bring Israel nearer to peace talks.

Mrs. Meir announced Israel was prepared to continue the present cease-fire "without a time limit" beyond the Nov. 5 expiration date.

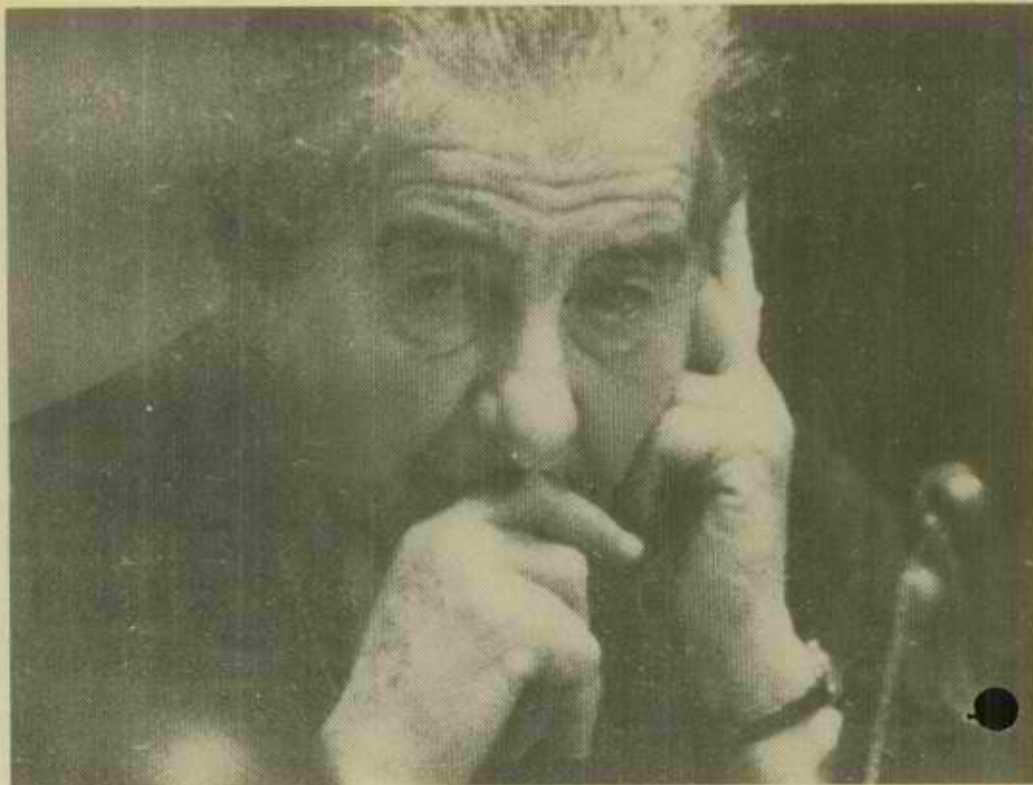
She called upon Arab leaders, and "especially upon the new leadership of Egypt to recognize once and for all that the future of the Middle East lies in peace, and this must be achieved by Israelis and Arabs themselves."

But she reaffirmed the position that "Israel cannot be expected to take part in the Jarring talks" until "the situation obtaining at the time when the cease-fire went into effect is restored. . . ."

Contention voiced

The Israelis contend the Egyptians have moved Soviet SAM-2 and SAM-3 missiles forward in the cease-fire standstill zone since Aug. 6.

The United Arab Republic contends just



Associated Press Wirephoto

Golda Meir at UN

Israel's Prime Minister Golda Meir listens intently to a speech at the United Nations prior to making her own 25th anniversary speech.

as vigorously that the missiles were in the zone before the cease-fire began, that no violations have occurred, and that there is therefore no logic in making the "rectifications" of missiles that the Israelis request.

The UAR also has said it would extend the cease-fire on a day-to-day basis if Israel re-

turned to the Jarring peace talks. But so far neither the Israelis nor the Egyptians have made formal official commitments to the United States on extension of a cease-fire.

Mrs. Meir's address was unusually cordial to the United Nations concept. In latter years, the Israelis have felt the UN has let them down.

The Israeli Prime Minister opened her address in an appreciative tone. She said she could not help but recall that "the UN will always be linked, in the mind of our people, with the signal role this organization played in the emergence of modern sovereign Israel. The organization put the seal of international recognition upon our historic process of return, ingathering, liberation, and development — and this we cannot forget."

Observations made

She observed that after 25 years of existence of the UN, the four freedoms — of speech, of worship, from want, and from fear—have not been fully achieved.

"Not freedom from fear, but a balance of fear has made it possible for civilization to survive at all."

She acknowledged that some 70 nations have gained freedom and independence during the UN's tenure, and that the United Nations played a creative role in "the rebirth of the state of Israel in its historic homeland."

Mrs. Meir expressed her deep concern that both Arabs and Israelis might "forfeit our right to decide our own destiny" by permitting intervention of any outside power.

She said that big-power "resort to substitutes and alternatives for direct peaceful solution of the conflict creates fertile ground for breaches of promise and mutual suspicion. . . ."

stock certificate
no. 390



By Dick Hanley

Towers of glass—and water

New York's Delacourte Geyser pumps 4,000 gallons of water per minute onto the city's skyline. Spectacular by day, the tall plume of purified water is brilliantly illuminated by night. Only extreme cold or high winds cramp its dramatic style, and it becomes a plaything of the weather.

tracks between them. TurboTrain's only competitor in the high-speed rail market is the electric-powered Metro-North Railroad, which runs between New York and Westchester.

Stock certificate No. 390 worth \$100.00

[Large white redaction covering the bottom half of the page]

Mrs. Meir Hints Israel Is Flexible On Peace Talks

Soviet Charges

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 21—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today charged the United States with lying about Moscow's actions in the Middle East and Cuba.

In his annual Kremlin policy address to the United Nations General Assembly, Gromyko also rapped the United States for what he said is "still an American war" in Indochina.

But aside from fully backing the Arab nations and castigating Israel now that the Cuban issue apparently has been resolved, Gromyko kept open the doors to negotiations with the United States on Berlin and on strategic army limitation at the SALT talks.

In sum, Gromyko's speech produced no surprises. Even his unusually lavish praise for the United Nation as an institution at this 25th anniversary gathering was an elucidation of the recent words of the top man in the Kremlin, Communist Party leader Brezhnev. Gromyko added a kind word for United Nation Secretary General U Thant.

In charging Israel's leaders with being "under the spell of chauvinism and political adventurism" and "obsessed with the desire to retain the alien territories they have seized," Gromyko linked Israeli policy to additional weapons he said were coming from "their patrons." He did not name the United States.

Gromyko said that "if we are doing any prompting," it is only "towards peace" in the Middle East. He said "a military collision that would be fraught with the danger of the expansion of the conflict," presumably meaning into a U.S.-U.S.S.R. confrontation.

Gromyko dismissed as "nothing but a fabrication" what he described as "an allegation" that Moscow "had violated some kind of terms of the cease-fire," a reference to Washington charges of Soviet collusion in moving missiles into the cease-fire zone along the Suez Canal. He added, "There is no doubt that Washington, too, is well aware of this."

See GROMYKO, A27, Col. 1

U.N. Address

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 21—Premier Golda Meir, identifying Israel with countries experiencing national liberation, urged the Arabs today to determine their own destiny by making peace without outside interference.

She reiterated Israel's opposition to resuming talks through U.N. Middle East mediator Gunnar Jarring so long as Soviet-Egyptian missile violations of the standstill-cessation continue. But she appeared to leave open the possibility of renewed participation under some new formula.

Israel is willing to maintain the present cease-fire without a time limit, she said in a low-key speech to the General Assembly. She linked this to the earlier cease-fire asked by a 1967 Security Council resolution. Egypt later repudiated the 1967 cease-fire.

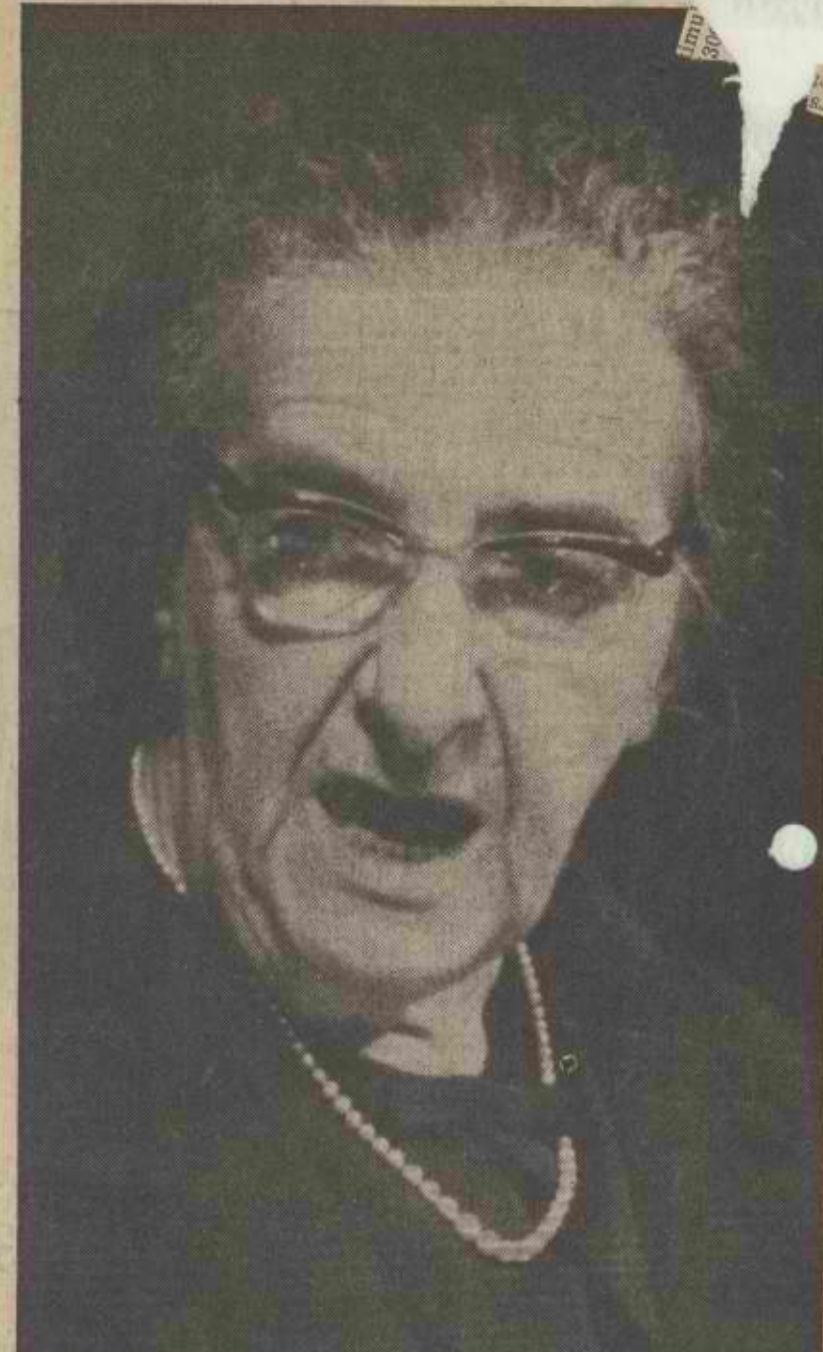
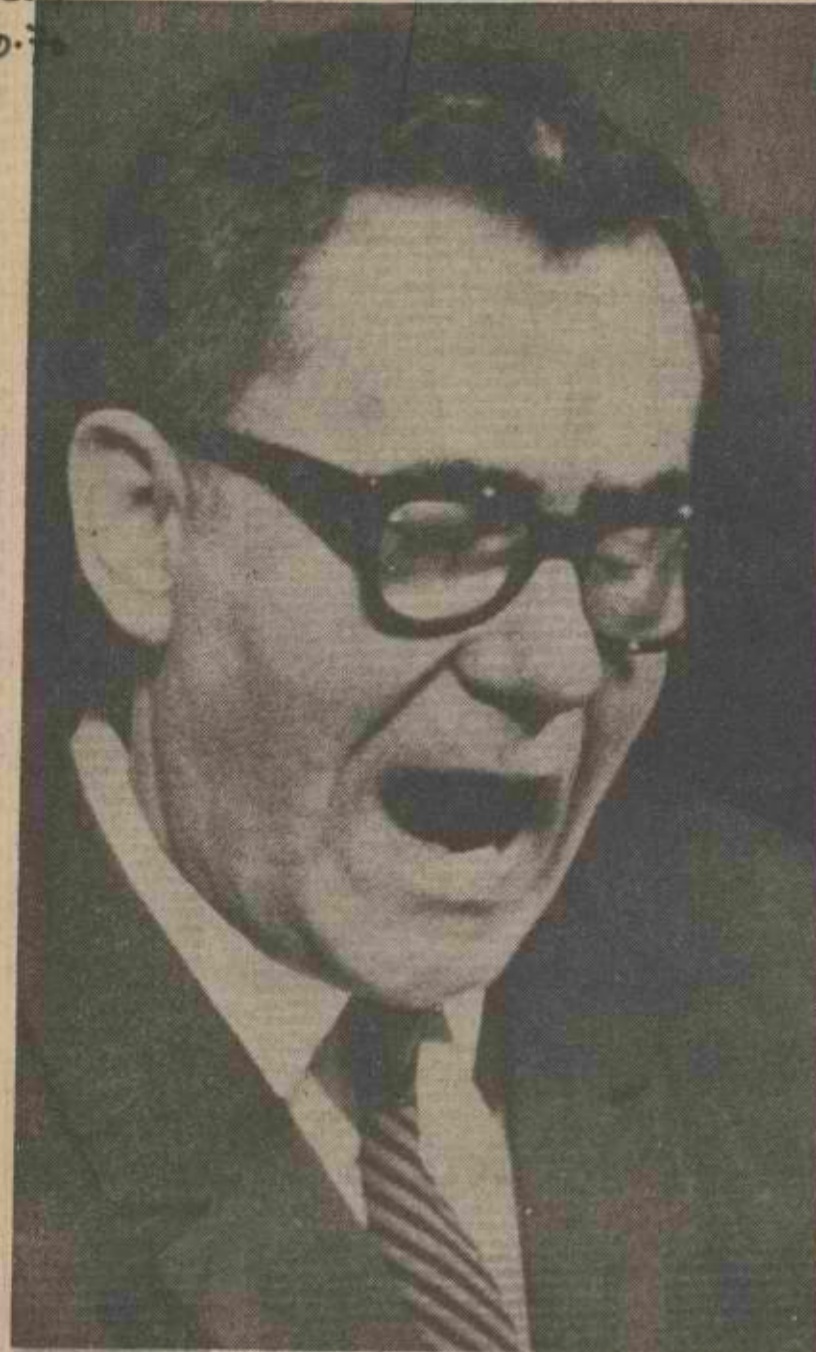
Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed el-Zyyat replied tonight that maintenance of the cease-fire without a time limit means Israel is determined to continue its occupation of Arab territories without a time limit.

Earlier, Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Riad said on the NBC "Today" show this morning that Egypt is willing to extend the present truce past the Nov. 5 expiration date if Israel is ready to negotiate through Jarring.

Despite what some Western representatives interpreted as a hint of more Israeli flexibility on this point, authoritative American sources said nothing had changed to warrant encouragement that the talks through Jarring will be resumed, they believed and nothing was likely to change until the Middle East debate begins in the Assembly next Monday.

The United States considers that the military standstill called for in its recent peace initiative will remain in effect along with the cease-fire, despite violations of the standstill. No decision had been reached today on whether to formally propose to the parties that the standstill cease-fire be extended.

See MEIR, A26, Col. 1



Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Israeli Premier Golda Meir defend their governments' Middle East policies at the U.N.

5027

Iraq Said to Withdraw Its Troops From Jordan

Los Angeles Times

IRBID, North Jordan, Oct. 21—Iraq has begun withdrawal of its military forces in Jordan, Jordanian military sources said here today.

There were believed to be between 10,000 and 15,000 Iraqi troops on Jordanian soil—centered around the crossroads town of Mafrak, 25 miles northwest of here.

King Hussein announced last week that he had requested urgent discussions with the Iraqi government at the earliest possible moment. He declined to say that this was to request withdrawal of the Iraqi regular forces stationed in Jordan, but other sources here said that was his intention.

Iraqi and Syrian forces were in Jordan as an eastern front against Israel, under a united Arab strategy conceived by Egypt's late President Nasser. However, withdrawal of the Iraqi troops was not expected

to change the Arab-Israeli balance of power significantly, since Iraq's forces had not been particularly active or forceful against Israel.

Rather, the withdrawal of the forces is linked by analysts to the upheaval throughout the Arab world occasioned by the September battle in Jordan—in which Syria materially aided Palestinian guerrillas against regular Jordanian forces—and by the death of Nasser.

The consequences of the upheaval are still unclear, though the ouster of Iraq's Vice President Hardan Takriti and the resignation of Syria's President Nureddin al-Atassi are indications of a realignment of power within the Arab world and of the breaking of the "eastern line" as a token of Arab unity against Israel.

See JORDAN, A7, Col. 1

years...
construct...
ships...
The...
opportunit...
American inge...

Arrested Roundup

Robert I. White from expressing criticism of the grand jury report.

Two suits were filed, one in U.S. District Court in Cleveland, and one in Kent to have the ban lifted.

Federal Judge Ben. C. Green of Cleveland refused to issue a temporary injunction as requested by the American Civil Liberties Union and set Oct. 29 for a hearing on a preliminary injunction.

Portage County Judges Twin Jones and Albert Garis set Sept. 14, one day before the grand jury began sitting, issued an order that prohibited some of the participants from discussing the investigation.

Judge Jones modified the order last Friday when he said special state prosecutor Robert Balyeat could hold "one news conference" to discuss non-secret aspects. Jones again modified the order last Monday to permit White to hold "one press conference" and one student conference" and ordered him "to refrain from any critical comment" on the report.

Benson Wolman of the...

American enterprise to make America first again in the merchant marine," the President said at a signing ceremony.

In addition to extending tax deferments to ship operators and creating a commission on shipbuilding, the new law establishes an assistant secretary of commerce for maritime affairs.

The President announced that he would name Andrew Edward Gibson, 48, Maritime Administrator since last year, to the post.

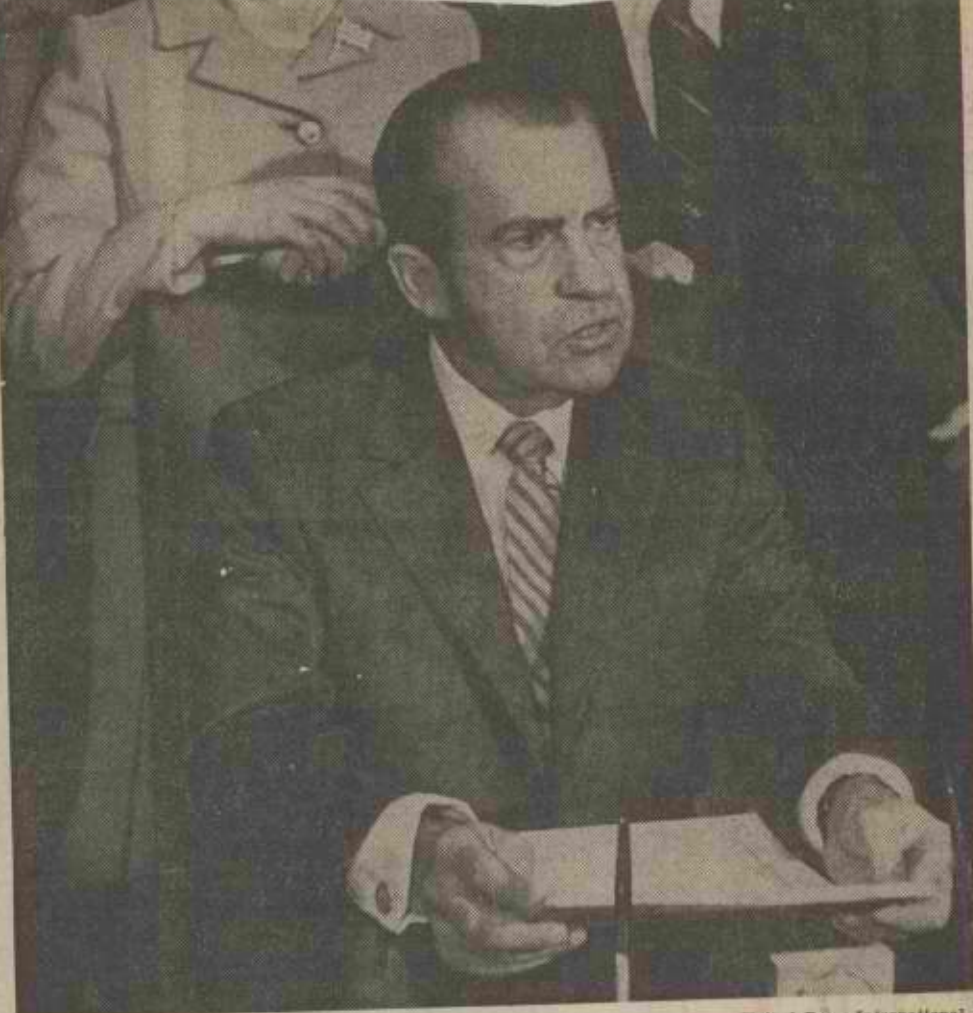
Later, the President signed a measure designed to stimulate foreign travel to America. Americans now spend about \$2 billion more abroad than foreign visitors spend in the United States.

The bill authorizes additional funds to encourage travel to this country and creates the position of assistant secretary of commerce for tourism. The President appointed C. Langhorne Washburn, now director of the U.S. Travel Service, to the post.

Despite some predictions to the contrary, Mr. Nixon also signed a bill providing \$210 million in aid to states over the next three years to help finance the distribution of vaccines against communicable diseases.

The money will be used to fight TB, venereal diseases, polio, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and other afflictions. The administration opposed the bill because of the way the funds are to be spent.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot L. Richardson said the bill would simply pile another categorical grant on top of the crowded and haphazard structure already have."



United Press International
Maritime Commission Chairman Helen John A. Volpe stand behind President Bentley and Secretary of Transportation Nixon at bill signing in White House.

2 Texans Convicted in Bombing Of 22 School Buses Last July 4

...extended until their premises by cutting a hole in the chain link fence. set

young people funds to make their own decisions about their style of life and worship and to amplify their voices in the general American community.

The program, which is virtually assured a 1971 budget of \$500,000, is based on the same premises underlying the denomination's controversial General Convention Special Program—that a key portion of the church's work is to use its money to give voices and power to those it sees as mute and impotent.

The proposal was guided to final passage in the convention's upper house of bishops by Bishop William F. Creighton of Washington. The Right Rev. Paul Moore Jr., a former Suffragan Bishop of Washington who is now coadjutor bishop of New York, was one of its key supporters.

The lower house of deputies labored on into what promised to be a long evening on the convention's next to last day. Still pending was a resolution calling upon the U.S. government to cancel its support for the government of South Vietnam and to withdraw all American forces from Vietnam by the end of 1971.

The resolution, which declared that three of the bishops here "have visited South Vietnam and attest to the repressive character of the present government of South Vietnam," passed the House of Bishops late Tuesday on the lopsided vote of 86 to 37.

Lost by only four votes in the upper house was another portion of the resolution that called upon President Nixon and Congress "to cease immediately and finally its (the government's) use of inhuman methods of warfare."

The excised section... have been criticisms...

cease immediately its bombing of the people and country of Vietnam.

The deputies spent most of their day putting into final shape a proposed 1971 basic budget for the denomination of \$11.8 million.

During the debate they wrote in an amendment appropriating \$250,000 for the new youth program, half its proposed first year's budget. Sponsors hoped to get the balance of its budget from the United Thank Offering, a fund raised yearly by Episcopal church women.

The over-all budget under debate includes in addition to the \$11.8 million basic—or "commitment"—section other proposed expenditures totaling another \$11.9 million that were designated the "faith" sector.

The denomination expects 1970 receipts in its national office of only \$11.2 million.

Polish Leaders Visit

WARSAW, Oct. 21 (AP)—President Marian Spychalski of Poland will pay a state visit to Pakistan, the official news agency PAF reported. No date was given.

The Washington Post

Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. Printed at 1515 L St. NW. 20005

Telephone Numbers:
223-6000—News & Business
223-6100—Circulation Service
223-6200—Classified

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and local news of spontaneous origin published herein.

CARRIAGE DELIVERY
1 week, 87c. 1
Only: 1 week,
4c. Sunday Only:

WASHINGTON, D.C.
AND VIRGINIA
Advance)

Year, \$46.00
6 mos., \$24.00
3 mos., \$12.00
1 year, \$46.00
3 months, \$12.00
Sunday Only:
15c. \$25; 3
\$2.00.

MARYLAND
Year, \$40.00
6 mos., \$24.00
3 mos., \$12.00
1 year, \$40.00
3 months, \$12.00
Sunday Only:
15c. \$12.00; 3
\$3.00

on request.

ES

er, Living, Labor,
Kirch Traverser
ote Installation

Mrs. Meir Urges Arabs to Reject Outside Interference

MEIR, From A1

Mrs. Meir addressed the Assembly in a low voice today with none of the oratorical crescendoes associated with Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

Many Arab delegates remained in the hall for her speech. This afternoon the Israeli Prime Minister met with Jarring. Although Egyptian representatives have met frequently with Jarring, this was the first known Israeli contact with him since he and Eban had a private meeting last month.

Israeli sources declined to

confirm Mrs. Meir deliberately had indicated a more flexible position on the conditions under which Israel might resume participation in the Jarring talks. There has been no change in the Israeli position that such participation depends upon restoration of the situation that existed prior to the cease-fire, they said.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Meir's

choice of language appeared to invite other interpretations and to leave loopholes not found in more categorical speeches by Eban and others. Her exact words were:

"As long as the present breaches continue there can be no hope for resumption of meaningful negotiations. . . . 'Until the situation . . . at the time when the cease-fire

went into effect is restored

Israel cannot be expected to take part in the Jarring talks. Israel seeks to resume negotiations; it wants the Jarring talks to be fruitful, but it cannot renew its participation in them until it is demonstrated that agreements that have been concluded are faithfully observed."

Part of her speech was an

appeal to the new leadership in Egypt to recognize its interest in avoiding Soviet domination, although she did not explicitly mention the Soviet Union.

Her identification of Israel with countries emerging from colonialism to independence reflected a longtime Israeli effort to build ties with new nations in Africa and elsewhere, thereby attempting to offset some Soviet and Arab

charges that Israel is the prod-

uct of "imperialism."

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, as expected following his talks with Secretary of State Rogers, branded as "fabrication" U.S. and Israeli allegations that the Soviet Union abetted Egyptian violations in introducing missiles into the prohibited zone west of the Suez Canal.

He asserted Moscow never had entered into any agree-

ment on cease-fire terms and that the U.S. never made any attempt to discuss such terms with the Soviet Union.

Rogers plans to confer with Riad again on Friday after returning from a trip to Washington for Gromyko's talk with President Nixon. Rogers was host to a diplomatic reception at the Waldorf Towers tonight after participating in a closed meeting of the Security Council.

Around the World

Russian Craft to Circle Moon

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union has launched an unmanned Zond spacecraft on a mission to circle the moon and return to earth, the news agency Tass reported yesterday.

Zond 8, launched Tuesday, will "carry out physical research along the flight path and in near-moon space, take pictures of the lunar surface, of the earth and the moon at different distances, and an improved on-board



exiled Algerian politician to compare with those on the body.

Bernadette Freed

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland—Bernadette Devlin, Britain's youngest member of Parliament, was released from prison after serving four months of a six-month sentence for helping incite the 1969 riots in

borough of Westminster joined the strike.

French Arms

PARIS—France has decided to stop selling South Africa and other countries arms that could be used against insurgent movements, official sources said, according to Reuters. The sources said President Pompidou had ordered the decision.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1970

A 25



Japan's Sato at U.N. Indicates Switch to a Two-China Policy

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 21—Prime Minister Eisaku Sato of Japan called upon the superpowers and the United Nations today to evolve a new approach to peaceful settlement of the problems of divided countries.

Although he did not specifically mention China, authoritative Japanese sources said Sato was in effect advocating a two-China solution. That presumably would involve ar-

the nationalist government. Sato's subtle effort was considered sure to arouse substantial interest at home as well as on Taiwan.

Contending that solutions must be based upon "peaceful competition" rather than the use of force, Sato said the key to amicable settlement would be in talks between the opposing parties.

"From this standpoint I wel-

come as support the flexible approach taken by the Federal Republic of Germany in signing a treaty with the Soviet Union and in holding 'summit' discussions with East Germany," he asserted, adding an endorsement of the separate appeal to Communist North Korea by President Park of South Korea.

Sato emphasized that despite its growing economic

strength Japan will never use any major portion of this power for military purposes. The government will seek to devote 1 per cent of Japan's gross national product to aid to developing countries by 1975, he said.

He asked for resolution of remaining problems with the Soviet Union so that a peace treaty may be signed, noting that talks on the status of the

Kurile Islands and southern Sakhalin annexed by Moscow after World War II have made no progress. Japanese sources said, however, that there is no expectation that the Soviet Union will return them.

Sato did not mention proposed American quotas on imports of Japanese textiles which he is expected to discuss with President Nixon in Washington. He is understood

to feel deeply about what he considers a personal hurt.

Japan Defense Agency Seeks \$14 Billion

TOKYO, Oct. 21 (AP)—Japan's Defense Agency director general, Yasuhiro Nakasone, disclosed today a five-year, \$14.4-billion plan for massive defense buildup designed to "counter indirect aggression" from abroad.

Nakasone reported on the draft plan at a meeting of members of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's Liberal-Democratic Party in the Diet, the Japanese parliament.

The program—Japan's fourth five-year defense buildup project—is scheduled to come into force April 1, 1972.

The agency, in outlining the plan, took into account "increasing possibilities of local-

ized military conflicts or indirect aggression in the Far East," officials said.

Such possibilities were also noted in Japan's first "White

Pa
ter
me
eq
de
th
ma

Gromyko Attacks U.S., Israel But Leaves Door Open for Negotiations

...with the Soviet almost to the point of hysteria? Is it not because they want to cover up their own actions and those of Israel which are increasingly complicating the search for a political settlement in the Middle East? "Likewise, with no grounds whatsoever a propaganda campaign has been mounted about some kind of invented Soviet arrangements in Cuba allegedly jeopardizing the security of the United States. This

fabrication has fallen flat too." In his remarks about the Middle East, Cuba and Vietnam, Gromyko avoided personalizing his attack on the United States. His Indochina remarks simply backed the Communist proposals and said those of President Nixon were aimed at consolidating the position of the Thieu government. "If they want to withdraw from Vietnam, why don't they

do it?" he asked. "Why are they extending the war and spreading it to Cambodia and Laos? If there is a genuine desire for peace, why don't they accept the proposals for a peaceful settlement?" On what he termed the "question of West Berlin," Gromyko said "we take an earnest approach to the negotiations" and believe an agreement "possible." On the SALT talks, he said Moscow

"would like to express the hope that eventually they will lead to positive approach." This was considered by observers as hardly an expression of urgency. Gromyko called for U.N. membership for both East and West Germany and, after omitting it last year, for Peking's membership as well. In discussing Asia, Gromyko revived Brezhnev's never-explained call of more than a

year ago for a "collective security" system in that part of the world. But Gromyko did not elucidate other than to claim the "basic approach underlying our proposal" had received "general support." Non-Communist Asian nations have been puzzled by the proposal and have assumed it was a Moscow move to contain or isolate Communist China. The general tone of Gromy-

ko's speech was that what Moscow terms socialism is gaining in the world and that the United Nation is better for having paid more heed to socialism's ideas. But underlying it all was Moscow's refrain that while "certain powers," meaning chiefly the United States, are showing a more "realistic approach," they still hanker to act "from positions of strength and diktat."

POSTAGE PAID at
mailing offices.



CONFIDENTIAL: Governor Rockefeller had a private word for Premier Golda Meir at last night's Waldorf reception.



JOCULAR: Arthur J. Goldberg, Governor Rockefeller's opponent for Governorship, had funny word for Mrs. Meir.

The New York Times (© Don Hogan Charles)

The New York Times

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1970

U.S. Support Blocks Peace

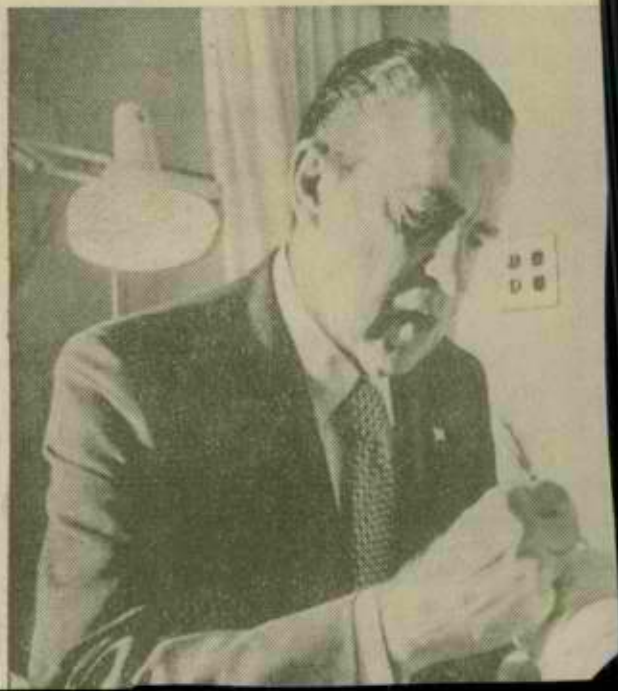
ARMY RESTS CASE IN MYLAI DEATHS; MOVE A SURPRISE

Total of 3 Witnesses Called
in Mitchell Court-Martial
—Defense Asks Delay

By DOUGLAS ROBINSON

Special to The New York Times

FORT HOOD, Tex., Oct. 20
—The prosecution in the court-martial of S. Sgt. David Mitchell for his role in the alleged massacre of civilians in the South Vietnamese hamlet of Mylai 4 unexpectedly rested its case today after calling



לשכת הרוח



שמור

כא' תשרי תשל"א
21 באוקטובר 1970
מס' 811

אל: ✓ מר שמחה דיניץ, מנהל לשכת ראש הממשלה
העתק: השגריר, אוטבה
מאת: הקונסול הכללי, טורונטו

הנדון: שיחתי הבוקר עם ראש הממשלה

שמחה היקר,

לאחר שיחתי הבוקר עם ראש הממשלה, בה היא נתנה את הסכמתה לקיים את שתי הארוחות הנפרדות (מגבית ובונדס), טילפן אלי השגריר ואמר לי שגרמתי לך אי-נעימות בכך שאמרתי לראש הממשלה כי "בשבת קבלתי אישור מהשגריר, על דעת שמחה דיניץ, להודיע לבונדס שהארוחה שלהם תתקיים בנפרד מארוחת-הצהריים של המגבית".

אני מצטער אם דברי הנ"ל גרמו לך איזו שהיא אי-נעימות, וברצוני להסביר לך על סמך מה אמרתי את הדברים הנ"ל לראש הממשלה.

ביום ששי, 16.10.1970, הייתי באוטבה וסוכם על קיום שתי הארוחות הנפרדות. השגריר בקשני למסור על הסיכום לאנשי ה"בונדס" בטורונטו ולבקשם לא לעשות שום צעדים עד אשר הוא יודיע לי שקבל את אישור ראש הממשלה. הודעתי להם.

למחרת, טילפן אלי השגריר ואמר לי שדבר אתך, ולפני שמחליטים סופית, אתה רוצה לדעת כמה כסף מתחייבים ה"בונדס" לגייס בהקשר עם ארוחת-הערב. טילפנתי לאחראי לבונדס, ותשובתו היתה: "מיליון דולר במזומנים". מסרתי את תשובתו לשגריר.

השגריר אמר לי שאני יכול לאשר להם את הארוחה הנפרדת, וכי הם יכולים להתחיל מיד בסידורים. מסרתי להם. היות ובשיחתי הראשונה עם השגריר, הוא שאלני, בשמך, על סכום הכסף שיגויס בארוחה, הנתתי שהאישור ניתן על דעתך. לאור שיחתי הבוקר עם השגריר, אני מבין שבשיחתי עם ראש הממשלה הצטרכתי להסתפק במלים "קבלתי אישור מהשגריר". אתך הסליחה.

הנני מצרף בזה את תכנית הביקור והנני בטוח שהביקור בטורונטו יהיה מוצלח ולשביעת רצונה של ראש הממשלה.

שלך בברכה רבה ולהתראות בקרוב,
אבא

Consulate General of Israel
Tel Aviv, Israel



CONSULATE GENERAL OF ISRAEL
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL

1974
1974
1974

TO: [Name]
FROM: [Name]
SUBJECT: [Subject]

RE: [Name]

[Mirrored text block]

[Mirrored text block]

[Mirrored text block]

[Mirrored text block]

[Mirrored text block]

[Mirrored text block]

[Handwritten signature and date]

תכנית הביקור של ראש הממשלה, גב' גולדה מאיר, בטורונטו

	<u>יום א' 1.11.1970</u>
עוזבה את ניו-יורק -	9.00
מגיפה לטורונטו -	10.15 - 10.30
בשדה התעופה התקבל ע"י הסגרים, הקונסול הכללי ואלו ש ה נציגים של המוסדות המרכזיים של הקהילה.	
מגיפה לוועידה הארצית של תנועת העבודה הציונית בקנדה.	10.45 - 11.00
עוזבת את הועידה -	11.30
במלון -	11.45
בחדרה, מנוחה וארוחה-צהריים .	11.50 - 13.00
נואמת בארוחה של 100 - 150 תורמים של U.I.A. מכל קנדה, ברובם הגדול ממנטריאל (כ-100 איש). הארוחה מתקיימת במלון, ורה"מ תבוא לאולם לאחר שהם גמרו לאכול.	13.00 - 13.45
מנוחה -	14.00 - 16.00
ראיון עם C.B.C. במלון -	16.00 - 17.00
בחדרה, מנוחה וארוחה-ערב -	17.00 - 19.00
עוזבים המלון -	19.00
נואמת בארוחה-ערב של הבונדס, כ-300 איש, כלם מטורונטו. רה"מ תביע לאחר שהם גמרו לאכול.	19.15 - 20.00
עוזבים את המלון לעצרת-עם -	20.15
בעצרת-עם של 4600 איש, הכניסה רק למי הזמנות.	20.30 - 22.15
עוזבים העצרת -	22.30
מגיפים חזרה למלון -	22.45
	<u>יום ב' 2.11.1970</u>
עוזבים את טורונטו לאוטבה -	8.30

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1900-1901

1900	...
1901	...
1902	...
1903	...
1904	...
1905	...
1906	...
1907	...
1908	...
1909	...
1910	...
1911	...
1912	...
1913	...
1914	...
1915	...
1916	...
1917	...
1918	...
1919	...
1920	...
1921	...
1922	...
1923	...
1924	...
1925	...
1926	...
1927	...
1928	...
1929	...
1930	...
1931	...
1932	...
1933	...
1934	...
1935	...
1936	...
1937	...
1938	...
1939	...
1940	...
1941	...
1942	...
1943	...
1944	...
1945	...
1946	...
1947	...
1948	...
1949	...
1950	...
1951	...
1952	...
1953	...
1954	...
1955	...
1956	...
1957	...
1958	...
1959	...
1960	...
1961	...
1962	...
1963	...
1964	...
1965	...
1966	...
1967	...
1968	...
1969	...
1970	...
1971	...
1972	...
1973	...
1974	...
1975	...
1976	...
1977	...
1978	...
1979	...
1980	...
1981	...
1982	...
1983	...
1984	...
1985	...
1986	...
1987	...
1988	...
1989	...
1990	...
1991	...
1992	...
1993	...
1994	...
1995	...
1996	...
1997	...
1998	...
1999	...
2000	...
2001	...
2002	...
2003	...
2004	...
2005	...
2006	...
2007	...
2008	...
2009	...
2010	...
2011	...
2012	...
2013	...
2014	...
2015	...
2016	...
2017	...
2018	...
2019	...
2020	...
2021	...
2022	...
2023	...
2024	...
2025	...

1900-1901

1900	...
1901	...
1902	...
1903	...
1904	...
1905	...
1906	...
1907	...
1908	...
1909	...
1910	...
1911	...
1912	...
1913	...
1914	...
1915	...
1916	...
1917	...
1918	...
1919	...
1920	...
1921	...
1922	...
1923	...
1924	...
1925	...
1926	...
1927	...
1928	...
1929	...
1930	...
1931	...
1932	...
1933	...
1934	...
1935	...
1936	...
1937	...
1938	...
1939	...
1940	...
1941	...
1942	...
1943	...
1944	...
1945	...
1946	...
1947	...
1948	...
1949	...
1950	...
1951	...
1952	...
1953	...
1954	...
1955	...
1956	...
1957	...
1958	...
1959	...
1960	...
1961	...
1962	...
1963	...
1964	...
1965	...
1966	...
1967	...
1968	...
1969	...
1970	...
1971	...
1972	...
1973	...
1974	...
1975	...
1976	...
1977	...
1978	...
1979	...
1980	...
1981	...
1982	...
1983	...
1984	...
1985	...
1986	...
1987	...
1988	...
1989	...
1990	...
1991	...
1992	...
1993	...
1994	...
1995	...
1996	...
1997	...
1998	...
1999	...
2000	...
2001	...
2002	...
2003	...
2004	...
2005	...
2006	...
2007	...
2008	...
2009	...
2010	...
2011	...
2012	...
2013	...
2014	...
2015	...
2016	...
2017	...
2018	...
2019	...
2020	...
2021	...
2022	...
2023	...
2024	...
2025	...

20.10.70

מ י י ד י

בנאום שנשא סעדת הבוקר בפני קציני הצבא:

"5 בנובמבר מועד סיום הפסקת האש הזמנית. מבחינת אנשי הצבא אין הפסקת אש שניה ואין מנוס מנקיטת כל הצעדים כדי לעמוד בפני אויב בוגדני שאינו נרתע מדבר. אני לא אאריך הפסקת האש אלא בתנאי שהמגעים יהיו רציניים ואפקטיביים. בכל מקרה אל לנו לשכוח שמטרת האויב העומדת מאחורי הפסקת האש להפוך הבעיה לשיגרה ולחדש התקופה של הפסקת האש מירי 90 יום. אם יקרה ונסכים להארכת הפסקת האש, לא תהיה הארכת אלא לתקופה אחת ולא אסכים בשום פנים ואופן לעוד הארכת. לפיכך עליכם לא לייחס לתאריך זה חשיבות כלשהי. עליכם להמשיך המאמצים ובהתכוונות המתמדת כדי לנהל מערכת גורל.

הישראלים אינם יכולים להסתיר הקשיים העומדים בפניהם ורצונם בהפסקת אש.

עליכם אנשי הכוחות הסזויינים להמשיך בהכנות למערכה ולהכין התכניות לפעלה לפני ה-5 בנובמבר, ובכל זמן. לבבוחינו ומחשבותינו פתוחים. לא מתוך בושח או פחד נשאיר הפסקת האש כי אם שומה עלינו לחשוף בפני העולם פרצופה האמיתי של ישראל והתמיכה האיפריאליסטית שהיא מקבלת."

עד כאן דברי סעדת.

בנגוד לנאומו לאומה אתמול שהיה סתמי פירט סעדת בפני אנשי הצבא ביחס להפסקת האש תוך רמז די שקוף על הכוונה להסכים להארכת נוספת אם תמצא נוסחה מתאימה.

כשן הופעויו אתמול והיום נוקט סעדת לשון די זהירה.

SECRET

"I am writing you to inform you that the information contained in this document is classified as SECRET. It is the policy of the United States Government to protect information of this nature from unauthorized disclosure. It is your responsibility to ensure that this information is not disclosed to unauthorized persons. If you are not an authorized recipient of this information, you should not read, use, or disseminate it. If you have any questions regarding this information, please contact the appropriate authority. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter."

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

Excerpts From Interview W

Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Oct. 20—Following are excerpts from an interview with President Anwar el-Sadat of the United Arab Republic conducted in English last night by C. L. Sulzberger of The New York Times:

Q. The official policy of the U.A.R. is nonalignment; how do you interpret the meaning of nonalignment?

A. Nonalignment in our view is not passive. On the contrary it is a positive policy. We are not aligned except when it comes to questions of "to be or not to be." But we cannot stand passively at such moments.

When our people were being bombed for 17 hours a day and we could bring missiles from any part of the world to help them, we could not stand with our arms folded and do nothing. But our position is an independent one and we will always state our opinion on all important world issues, especially regarding peace and regarding liberation movements.

Q. What do you think can be done in a specific sense to improve relations between the U.S.A. and the U.A.R.?

Discusses Meeting with Rusk

A. Many things could be done. But I should start out by mentioning my meeting with Secretary of State Rusk, which took place in the State Department in 1966 when I was on a goodwill visit to the U.S.A. At that time we both agreed on the fact that there is nothing between us and the United States except this problem of Israel. He asked me the direct question "Do you think we are taking the side of Israel?" I told him, "Yes, and moreover you are using Israel as your instrument in the area. Israel always waits for a green light from Washington."

To my mind this was conclusively demonstrated by the Feb. 28, 1955, Gaza incident when we refused to enter the Baghdad Pact and the green light was given to Israel. The Israelis staged a big raid on the Gaza sector and we suffered 43 casualties.

We had no arms. The United States and Britain refused to sell us arms. That is why later in 1955, in September, we made an arms deal with Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. That was the beginning of the whole thing. Ben-Gurion himself announced to the entire world that the raid had been approved by the Israeli Cabinet.

From that time on I felt that Israel was planted here

Thus there are many things that have to be faced in this single connection.

First of all is the matter of understanding. In spite of the fact that our revolution is 18 years old the United States does not understand the revolution or the Egyptian people even now. The Baghdad Pact represented part of this material and psychological misunderstanding. We are a simple, modest people, but we are fierce and stubborn if a big power tries to apply pressure on us. And you lack understanding of this fact.

The second thing is that it is nonsense to think that you can make a nation like ours succumb to Israel, especially a nation that is 7,000 years old and which gave civilization to the whole world. Attempts to force a settlement by terror and blackmail do not work with us.

The United States is a big power. But big powers have their responsibilities to world peace. Why should the United States as a big power take sides in a problem where the issues are quite clear?

Why should it help Israel occupy our territories and give money and aid to the country whose forces do the occupying?

We once calculated that between \$500,000 and \$1-million worth of bombs were dropped by the Israelis each day in the Suez area alone. Sometimes these raids lasted 17 hours and as many as 180 planes would take part during the day. Some of the aviators taking part in the raids were of dual nationality [Israeli and American]. We have one of them in custody here right now.

How can Israel, a country living on charity, afford to spend this much money on bombing one area alone, the Suez area, which is only part involved?

Diplomatic Ties Doubled

Q. Do you envision the possibility of an exchange of ambassadors and a restoration of diplomatic relations between Cairo and Washington at this time since, after all, the task of envoys is to improve relations?

A. No. Under existing circumstances the answer is no. How could I explain this to my people? They would not understand. And how could I explain it to our friends and allies, the other Arab states?

Q. Do you, in fact want a political settlement with Israel?

Yahya Khan of Pakistan talked here with me on his way to the United States. I told him that he could tell President Nixon that if the United States were not behind the Israeli expansion drive, the whole question of the Arab-Israeli conflict would be solved by the Jarring mission within 24 hours.

Q. Are you willing to contemplate any adjustment of any sort of the 1967 borders, which prevailed before the six-day war?

A. Israel has already declared quite clearly its determination not to give up Jerusalem, the Golan heights, Gaza or Sharm el Sheik. It would certainly not be a minor adjustment of the 1967 borders if these remain under Israel.

Let the Israelis tell Jarring if they want any minor rectifications. All we want is simple and precise.

And where is the American peace initiative that Rogers proposed? "Where is it?" I ask. We accepted it unconditionally.

Demilitarized Zones Discussed

Q. Are you willing to consider demilitarized zones between the rival states and international presence of U. N. or other forces in sensitive areas?

A. That is premature. The Israelis do not even send representatives to Jarring. This kind of idea certainly cannot be considered now.

Q. My recollection of the U. N. resolution is that Cairo, which accepted it, guaranteed Israel free passage through the Suez Canal and full recognition. Is that still the case?

A. We agreed on free passage through the Suez Canal and recognition of Israel as a state, of Israel's existence. But this was on the condition that Israel should agree completely with the resolution and fulfill all its commitments under it. Our policy remains unchanged in this respect but I do not see any chance of Israel carrying out its obligations as things stand.

Would Welcome Regional Plan

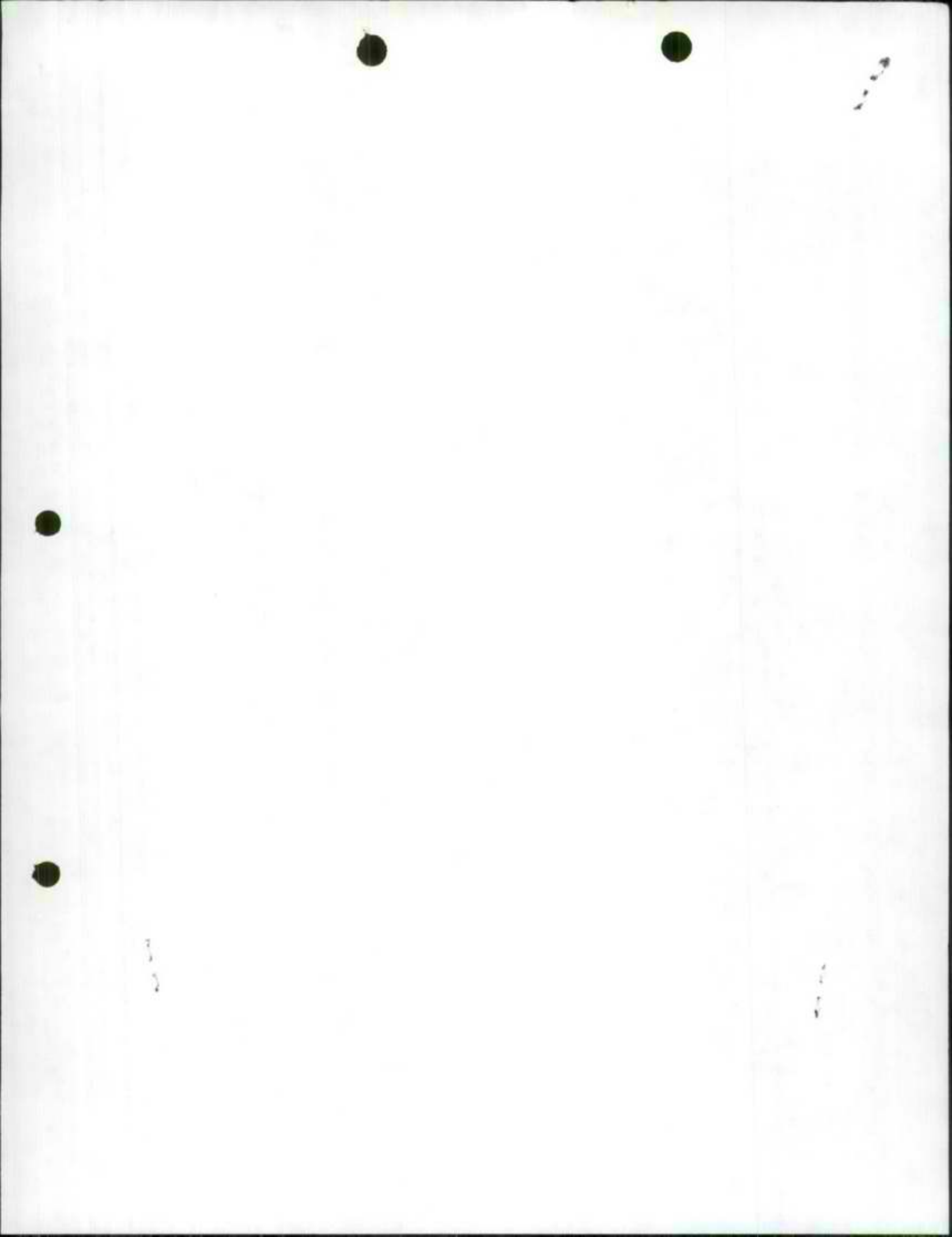
Q. Have you any interest in seeing the Eisenhower plan for nuclear desalting plants and regional irrigation brought to this area?

A. After peace comes we would welcome it—but not before.

Q. What is the best way to get the stalled Jarring negotiations started again?

A. If Israel rejoins the Jarring talks we would agree to

Handwritten notes in Hebrew: (4) נקמה, הנהגה, נחמה, חקר



Feb. 28, 1955, Gaza incident when we refused to enter the Baghdad Pact and the green light was given to Israel. The Israelis staged a big raid on the Gaza sector and we suffered 43 casualties.

We had no arms. The United States and Britain refused to sell us arms. That is why later in 1955, in September, we made an arms deal with Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. That was the beginning of the whole thing. Ben-Gurion himself announced to the entire world that the raid had been approved by the Israeli Cabinet.

From that time on I felt that Israel was planted here for this kind of purpose.

Diplomatic Ties Doubled

Q. Do you envision the possibility of an exchange of ambassadors and a restoration of diplomatic relations between Cairo and Washington at this time since, after all, the task of envoys is to improve relations?

A. No. Under existing circumstances the answer is no. How could I explain this to my people? They would not understand. And how could of the whole Arab territory I explain it to our friends and allies, the other Arab states?

Q. Do you, in fact want a political settlement with Israel?

A. Yesterday President

ments under it. Our policy remains unchanged in this respect but I do not see any chance of Israel carrying out its obligations as things stand.

Would Welcome Regional Plan

Q. Have you any interest in seeing the Eisenhower plan for nuclear desalting plants and regional irrigation brought to this area?

A. After peace comes we would welcome it—but not before.

Q. What is the best way to get the stalled Jarring negotiations started again?

A. If Israel rejoins the Jarring talks we would agree to renew the cease-fire for one more period of 90 days—also

(4)
מקרה
הכרזת
מלחמה
תקרה

providing that American initiative starts to work again as proposed originally by Rogers. Don't forget that this initiative stated that Israel would agree to the withdrawal of its troops and that the Arabs would send representatives to fulfill and implement Resolution 242.

Rogers also proposed, on his own initiative, that the United States would not provide any further arms to Israel during the cease-fire period except for fulfilling pledges made under President Johnson's Administration such as the Phantom and Skyhawk planes. This provision is not being carried out right now.

As a result, our armed forces have been alerted. And they are better prepared. When the Russians came to our help in the black days after June 5, 1967, they did not expect that we would be able to put their equipment to work so rapidly.

But it took us only five months, and by Nov. 23, 1967, we had our first-line defenses re-established.

Won't Reduce Missiles

Q. Can there be a compromise in the argument one hears today about missile sites being established in the cease-fire zone since the standstill?

A. Who shot 15 Phantoms down before the cease-fire came into effect? It was the missiles. They were already there. Nobody can question this. Furthermore, Israel is building new fortifications on its line. It is putting in new positions and pillboxes all around.

How could I agree or how could I explain to my people any dismantling of the missiles? After all the land on both sides of the canal is our land. And they have dropped thousands of tons of bombs.

I can't agree to reduce the number of missiles on our side of the canal if the Israelis reduce or dismantle some of their fortifications on the other side of the canal—both in Egyptian territory. We put the missiles in before the cease-fire in order to defend ourselves.

If Israel really wants peace, why does it raise all this hell on the SAM's?

Considers Egypt Nonaligned

Q. Despite the existing bad relations between Cairo and Washington and despite the continuing conflict, does Cairo hope to maintain a basic neutrality as between the two power blocs?

A. If there is peace we will be nonaligned. We consider ourselves nonaligned now. We are only aligned to our own independence and existence.

Q. If there were political settlement with Israel, what would happen to the present subsidies you are receiving from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya to make up for the loss of Suez Canal revenues?

A. That would have to be decided at another Arab summit meeting. We get about 100-million pounds [\$230-million] a year. This is a very small figure compared to what we are losing. Just think, we lost the Suez Canal, the factories in that area, the refineries, the petrochemical plants, the electronic facilities, and our shipping.

Added to this we must include the cost of 500,000 refugees—more than 40-million pounds [\$93-million] annually. And our annual defense costs this year alone is 533-million pounds [\$1,271.9-million].

Seeks Harmony in Jordan

Q. Are you confident that the recent settlement in Jordan can bring harmony between the Government and the various guerrilla groups?

A. We must all do our best to achieve this. The quarrel there must come to a stop. Our President Nasser died in this battle and we shall continue in order to bring peace while giving the Palestinian fedayeen our support. The agreement must be fulfilled by both sides.

Q. Does the present ferment in the Arab world—power struggle in Syria and Iraq above all—reflect a worry about leadership in Egypt?

A. No, No. That is not at all related to Egyptian problems. The struggle in Baghdad has been going on ever since the Baath came in and it is the same thing in Syria. These difficulties were evident long before President Nasser's death.

Would Outlaw Hijacking

Q. Does Cairo support an international agreement to ban hijacking of airplanes and automatically return the aircraft, crews, passengers and hijackers?

A. Yes. That is a good thing. We believe that everyone should outlaw hijacking.

Q. In your new Government, when the Cabinet ministers are announced, will you try to balance between people sympathetic to socialism and people sympathetic to free enterprise. To East and West?

A. We have only one line here. We are socialists. Or, at any rate, our goal is socialism, even though we have not yet reached it. We are also nationalists; we all love our country.

On this basis we are all in agreement. There is no difference among us, the way the American press reported at the time of Nasser's death. Everything has gone very smoothly, and I am reporting to the central committee very shortly about my choice of prime minister.

Q. How do you envision long-range development of the Middle East? For example, what do you see as the future of this area in the year 2000?

A. We are now so overwhelmed by current problems that we can't even consider future dreams. We have never had time to think of these things during our 18 years of revolution.

Q. To conclude, have you any hope of improving relations with Washington in the near future?

A. Well, as I have told you, there is nothing between us but the Israeli problem. The trouble is that you are taking their side. But we haven't gone nuts and we just want the United States to carry out its obligation of applying the program first indicated in the U.N. resolution of 1967 and most recently represented by the Rogers initiative. If you were not behind Israel, all this could be done.

4/11
9/11

70 OCT 21 AM 10:33

סיקרו העתונות ליום 21.10.70

פגישת רוהם עם רוגרס.

שוחח במסיבת עיתונאי הוצ מזהיר את אום מפני החלטה חדשה על המזחה.
היכרות על המזחה. בעצרת האום נדחה ליום ב.
נושאים הקרבות בצפון ירדן. התנגשויות דמים בדת עמונ.
הגישה המיועדת בין ניקסון לגרומיקו.
גיוס'מ פוש מאמר מערכת כלהלן:

"

AMERICAN CHOICE .

CONFLICTING REPORTS ARE COMING FROM THE UNITED STATES REGARDING WASHINGTONS STAND ON THE SOVIET - EGYPTIAN CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS .

ON THE ONE HAND, ASSESSMENTS OF THE TALKS HELD BY U S SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM ROGERS AND SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO FOUND BOTH PARTIES STANDING FIRM IN THEIR POSITIONS, WITH NO NARROWING OF THE GAP WHICH SEPARATED THEM .

YET THE MEETING SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW BETWEEN PRESIDENT NIXON AND GROMYKO INDICATED THAT THERE HAS BEEN SOME MOVEMENT IN THE BIG TWOS SEARCH FOR A WAY TO RESUME THE JARRING TALKS .

IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THE MEETING WOULD HAVE BEEN SET IF THERE WERE NOTHING TO TALK ABOUT .

ON THE FACE OF IT, AMERICA SEEMS TO BE CONTINUING TO DEMAND RECTIFICATION OF THE CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS AS A PRIOR CONDITION TO CONTINUING DISCUSSIONS WITH THE ARABS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF AMBASSADOR JARRING. THE SUSPENSION OF THE BIG FOUR TALKS BY THE DEPUTY DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS IS PROOF THAT THIS IS SO . ANOTHER IS THE HARD PUBLIC STATEMENTS MADE BY VARIOUS AMERICAN OFFICIALS . THE MOST RECENT OF THESE WAS FRIDAYS TELEVISION APPEARANCE OF ASSITANT SECRETARY OF STATE JOSEPH SISCO .

11

Western Union International, Inc. Western Telex International Telex Western Union International, Inc.

International, Inc. International Telex Western Union International, Inc.

THE AMERICAN MIDDLE EAST EXPERT DENIED RUSSIAN CONTENTIONS THAT IT WAS NOT A PARTY TO THE CEASE FIRE . THE RUSSIANS HAD BEEN GIVEN THE AGREEMENT IN WRITING AND HAD "ACCEPTED" IT , HE INSISTED. MOREOVER , IT WAS IMPOSIBLE FOR THE MISSILES TO HAVE BEEN MOVED WITHOUT SOVIET KNOWLEDGE OR HELP . NEVERTHELESS THE FEELING PERSISTS THAT WASHINGTON WOULD BE WILLING TO ACCEPT ACOMPROMISE ON THE MISSILES IN ORDER TO GET THE JARRING TALKS UNDERWAY AGAIN . IN HER PREVIOUS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES, LAST MONTH, PRIME MINISTER GOLDA MEIR WON "SYMPATHY AND UNDERSTANDING" FOR ISRAELS POSITION, BUT WAS STILL UNABLE TO PERSUADE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICALS THAT THE VIOLATIONS WERE OF MAJOR MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE AND COULD NOT BE OVER COME BY THE SUPPLY OF ADDITINAL AMERICAN WEAPONS TO ISRAEL . AND THE AMERICAN INSISTENCE UPON THE WORD " RECTUFICATION " IN DESCRIBING ITS AIM, RATHER THAN REMOVAL OF THE MISSILES , ADDS TO THE DOUBTS CONCERNING THE FIRMNESS OF THE AMERICAN POSITION . EVEN THIS WAS FURTHER WATERED DOWN YESTERDAY WHEN A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED THAT THE U S WAS SEEKING SOVIET " RECOGNITION " OF THE VIOLATIONS AND REFUSED TO STAT WHETHER THAT WAS ALL WASHINGTON REQUIRED . AMERICAN ACCEPTANCE OF A SOVIET OFFER OF ANYTHING LESS THAN A RESTORATION OF THE SITUATION WHCH EXISTED AT THE TIME THE SEACE FIRE TOOK EFFECT COULD ONLY FURTHER REDUCE ANY CHANCE FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST . ISRAEL WILL NOT PASSIVELY ACCEPT THE MORE THAN 50 MISSILS BATTERIES STATIONED ALONG THE CANAL . NOR CAN ISRAELIS SEE ANY LOGIC IN PARTICIPATING IN DISCUSSIONS LEADING TO ANOTHER MEANINGLESS AGREEMENT , TO ANOTHER MEANINGLESS AGREEMENT, TO BE VIOLATED AT WILL BY THE OTHER SIDE . OF , ON THE OTHER HAND, PRESIDENT NIXON MAKES IT CLEAR TO THE SOVIETS THAT HE WILL NOT ACCEPT THEIR BLATANT DENUNCIATION OF A COMMITMENT , MOSCOW MAY BE PERSUADED TO BACK DOWN . AT THE SAME TIME THE NEW EGYPTIAN LEADERSHIP MAY DISCOVER, AS DID ITS PREDECESSOR, THAT THERE ARE LIMITS TO RUSSIAN BACKING, THUS STRENGTHENING THE MORE MODERATE ELEMENTS IN THE GOVERNMENT WHO MAY YET TURN THEIR ATTENTION TO THEIR PRESSING INTERNAL PROBLEMS .

ואר: רוטשטיין באהב
ארה: עומדת לחוש הלחץ על ישראל לחזור לשיחות יארינג.
וושנינגטון מוכנה לקבל "הודאה רוסית" בהזת הטילים. ענין זה יידון
בגישת ניכסון גרומיקו השבוע.

הדאגה העיקרית: קיומ הפסקת האש.
האצ פאני וואסי באהב
מקורות קומוניסטיים בוושנינגטון: צפויה נוסחת פשרה בענין הטילים
שתלה. הנוסחה נדונה בין נציגי שתי המעצמות.
האצ וואסי מערכת באותה רוח של זה של הגרוזלמ פוסט תלעיל.

עונות ערב

מטיב

מפיליפ ב

אחר פגישת רוהם רוגרט - חוששים מריכוך עמדת ארהב בשאלת הטילים.
וושנינגטון אובחת עצות נוכח סירוב הרוסים לעשות לתיקון ההפרות.
הכל תלוי בתוצאות פגישת גרומיקו עם ניכסון מחר.

מטיב פנימי-פיליפ ב

רוהם תנאם היום בעצרת תדגיש הצורך בכיבוד הסכמים.

[Redacted]

תיפגש ביו יורק עם צאושסקו.

ידיעות אחרונות

יעקובסון באהב

רוגרט לא הציע לרוהם להסכים לפשרה בענין הטילים: "הבנה מלאה"
בשיחה

עד כאן

Western Union International, Inc. International Telex Western Union International, Inc. International Telex Western Union International, Inc. International Telex

International, Inc. International Telex Western Union International, Inc. International Telex

ממישראל ניו יורק (ים)

מלונדון

70 201330 אוק

21 (123)

מיד

Handwritten notes:
M
W
2013

דיניץ. העתק ענוב.

מקומי.

ביקור רוהם.

א. ארוחת צהרים ב-4 נובמבר תערך במלון סבוי בהשתתפות כ-150

חורמים.

ב. קבלת הפנים ב-5 נובמבר לחורמים האירופאים תערך ב- PAINTERS HALL

בערב גם כן בהשתתפות כ-150 חורמים.

ג. בקשר לפגישה עם מנהיגי לייבור אני מחייעך עם אאל גארלד

קאופמן שיחקשר עמי מחר לאחר בושוש היום אצל וילסון. לפי דעתנו

המשוחטת בנקינס בחור סגנו (וחילי בחור שהח במטעלה הצללים)

ולקיים שיחה עניינית עם שלושתם יחד ב-5 נובמבר בבוקר במלון אלא

אם וילסון חושב אחרת. אפשר להזמין ביני לי לחוד באורח אישי לכוס

האם רוהם רוצה לראותה. אין לה יותר תפקיד רשמי בצמרת המפלגה

המאפשר צרופה לשלישיה הנל.

4.21.

(10) 1979 10 10

1979 10 10

TO THE DIRECTOR

(10) 1979

1979

1979 10 10

1979 10 10

1979 10 10

1. The Director is requested to...

2. The Director is requested to...

3. The Director is requested to... (The text continues with a detailed request, mentioning various departments and the need for a report.)

(10) 1979

19.10.70

61 OCT 1970

Handwritten notes:
N
T. 2000

7107

17/07

וואַסילינאָן 229/77

ניו יורק 426/77

170 7777 191500 2F 07

LEHALAN TARGUM ANGLI SHEL IKARIA DIVRAI SAR HABITACHON EMESH BEBAIT BERL.

REJECTED RECENT PLANS REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AUTONOMOUS RULE FOR THE POPULATION OF THE ADMINISTERED AREAS, STATING THAT HE KNEW OF NO PALESTINIAN LEADERS IN THOSE AREAS WHO WANTED A PALESTINIAN STATE IN AN AREA ADMINISTERED BY ISRAEL. AT THE SAME TIME MR. DAYAN RESTATED HIS OPINION THAT ISRAELI-ARAB COEXISTENCE IN THE ADMINISTERED AREAS WAS POSSIBLE WITHOUT CAUSING TOWNS AND VILLAGES TO BE ABANDONED BY THEIR ARAB INHABITANTS.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE ADDED THAT HE WAS A PROPONENT OF JEWISH SETTLEMENT AT HEBRON EXPLAINING THAT THERE WAS NO REASON WHY THERE SHOULD NOT BE SUCH A SETTLEMENT ON ONE OF THE HILLS OF A HEBRON POPULATED BY ITS ARAB INHABITANTS.

DEMANDS FASTER INTEGRATION.

MR. DAYAN ALSO DEMANDED TO ACCELERATE THE INTEGRATION FO THE POPULATION OF THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES IN ISRAEL'S ECONOMY. HE POINTED OUT THAT NOT A SINGLE COMPLAINT HAD BEEN VOICED REGARDING THE BEHAVIOUR OF SOME THIRTY THOUSAND ARAB LABOURERS FROM THE GAZA STRIP JUDEA AND SAMARIA WHO ARE WORKING IN ISRAEL. THE ARABS OF THOSE AREAS ARE NOT RAISING ANY ADDITIOAL DEMANDS, AND HAD NOT CHANGED THEIR CLAIMS SINCE NASSER'S DEATH AND RECENT EVENTS IN JORDAN. ALL THAT UNITES THEM IS THE DEMAND FOR ISRAEL'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE ADMINISTERED AREAS, MR. DAYAN SAID.

Western Union International, Inc. International Telex Western Union International, Inc. International Telex

JUST AS ISRAEL MUST MAINTAIN HER MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THOSE AREAS SHE IS ALSO OBLIGED TO SUPPLY THEIR INHABITANTS WITH THE SERVICES THEY REQUIRE , HE ADDED.

AGAINST SELF-DETERMINATION

TO A QUESTION ON WHETHER THE ARABS IN THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES SHOULD BE ACCORDED THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION, MR. DAYAN REPLIED THAT THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL CANNOT PLACE THE DESTINY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL IN THE HANDS OF THE PALESTINIANS. THE GRANTING OF THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION TO THE PALESTINIANS COULD LEAD VERY QUICKLY TO THE ELIMINATION OF ISRAEL AS A JEWISH STATE, SAID THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

ON THE OTHER HAND , MR. DAYAN EXPRESSED HIS SUPPORT FOR MORE CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE TERRITORIES , SO THAT ISRAEL SHOULD NOT APPEAR ONLY AS A CONQUEROR THERE. IN MR DAYAN'S OPINION, ISRAEL OUGHT TO EXTIND HER DEVELOPMENT WORKS BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES OF JERUSALEM ENVISAGEING RAMALLAH TO THE NORTH AND BETHLEHEM TO THE SOUTH AS OUT-POSTS OF JERUSALEM WHICH IN THE PROCESS OF CEVELOPMENT AND CONXTRUCTION WILL MERGE INTO A GREATER URBAN REGION IN THE SAME WAY AS THE DAN REGION AROUND TEL AVIV.

STRENGTH AND FRIENDSHIP NEEDED

ISRAEL'S FIRST OBJECTIVE IS THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ISRAEL DEFENCE FORCES, WITHOUT WHICH ISRAEL COULD NOT CONTINUE TO EXIST. SIMILARLY TO EGYPT'S SECOND OBJECTIVE , WHICH REQUIRES CLOSER TIES BETWEEN NAGYPTIAN AND OTHER ARAB PEOPLES AS WELL AS CLOSER TIES WITH THE U.S.S.R. MR. DAYAN INDICATED THAT ISRAEL

NEEDED TO CULTIVATE ITS FRIENDSHIP WITH THE U.S.

ALL STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PREFENT A SEVENING OF THIS FRIENDSHIP.

ד כ כ ט ד

11 East 70th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Return Postage Guaranteed

19.10.70

1313 2nd St

1313 2nd St
New York, N.Y.

(1313)

1313

1313

1313

1313



Excuse the English
which is not very
brilliant.

New York, October 19, 1970.

2713 : 52
2/3 : 2000

On Facts

1) Egypt pretends that a debate on the Middle East situation, is justified and necessary because Israel refuses on a false pretext i.e. the cease fire controversy, to attend the Sarring talks.

2) as a way of pressure on public opinion Egypt stresses that she cannot guarantee the continuation of the cease-fire if the Sarring talks are not resumed.

3) From what has been said it seems that Egypt wants to appear as trying to organize a pressure on Israel to join the Sarring talks and, at the same time, to appear as very keen to save the Sarring talks.

4. - But Egypt wants also to obtain that the Sarring talks will be understood as to be held on a basis corresponding to its views, which are

- recognition of the principle of non acquisition of territories by war
- total evacuation of the Israeli troops from all the territories occupied since June 67.
- Recognition of the existence of a Palestinian nation and of its inalienable rights to its homeland.

5. - Egypt (and her friends) will try to get from the general assembly an interpretation of the November 67 resolution in line with its views as far as territorial questions are concerned and to add to the November 67 resolution a new dimension which is the recognition of a Palestinian nation and of its rights to Palestine.

6.- Egypt wants as always to settle her relations with Israel by the way of imposing on Israel an international "diktat". Egypt is not interested in a negotiation with Israel.

7.- Egypt knows very well that Israel will not accept such eventual actions from the general assembly. Egypt there seems prepared to continue the state of war with Israel while creating an international attitude in its favour and against Israel.

8.- What can we do at the UN?

9) It is clear that our interest is to have no resolution voted upon by the general assembly. For that purpose a blocking third have to be organized. This can be done with the active help of the United States.

10) We must say that the debate was originated by Egypt to obtain from the general assembly an homologation of her expressed views concerning the cease-fire. This is a direct challenge to the US stand on the question - a swift american action is necessary to expose this manoeuvre.

11) Considering the general emotional interest in the continuation of the cease fire we must say very clearly that we shall maintain the cease-fire and that we have reasons to believe that Egypt will think twice before taking the responsibility to shoot the first shot.

12) We must add - as we have repeatedly stated - that as soon as Egypt will show a readiness to restore the situation existing on August 7, 1970 we shall be ready to join the Sarring talks on the basis of our answer of the 4th of August 1970 to the American peace initiative.

13)

as far as the Palestinians are concerned, half of them live in the Israeli occupied territories - Most of the other half are in Jordan. We know that the vast majority of all the Palestinians want a peaceful settlement in the area, without wars and terrorism.

Once peace is established among the States concerned, the Palestinians will be free to exercise their full democratic rights in the countries where they will be living.

It will be also the time to liquidate the refugees camps and to provide, through international cooperation, a solution to the material necessities and claims involved.

There exists no menace to the physical existence of the Palestinians. In fact their number has doubled since 1947.

There is no menace to
their Arab and religious identities.
Nobody wants or tries to change them.

The problem can be solved only through peace among the States concerned - Meanwhile the existing Arab states will do good to take such measures which are necessary to avoid being destroyed from within by terrorist activities.

14 There is a possibility
and a danger that at a certain point a compromise will be pressed upon us to avoid a UN resolution, ~~which may mean the same situation.~~ We ~~shall~~ ^{may} be pressed to say that we shall join the Sarring talks when the equilibrium of forces existing on the 7th of August will be fully restored - obviously, a special declaration from the US in favour of this equilibrium and which will appear as a præto new fact, will be necessary for that purpose.

This may be the price
to avoid a general assembly
resolution, and a decision
on this point may have to
be taken, rather soon, by the
government of Israel.

Vice-Presidents

Yen Chia-kan, Vice-President and Prime Minister of China

Carlos Rafael Goico Morales, Vice-President of the Dominican Republic

Heads of Government

Errol Walton Barrow, Prime Minister of Barbados

Hilmar Daunsgaard, Prime Minister of Denmark

Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji

K.A. Busia, Prime Minister of Ghana

L.F.S. Burnham, Prime Minister of Guyana

John Lynch, Prime Minister of Ireland

Mrs. Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel

Emilio Colombo, Prime Minister of Italy

Hugh Shearer, Prime Minister of Jamaica

Eisaku Sato, Prime Minister of Japan

Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos

Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho

Pierre Werner, Prime Minister of Luxembourg

Giorgio Borg Olivier, Prime Minister of Malta

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius

Gahendra Bahadur Rajbhandari, Prime Minister of Nepal

P.J.S. de Jong, Prime Minister of the Netherlands

Per Borten, Prime Minister of Norway

Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister of Senegal

Prince Makhosini, Prime Minister of Swaziland

Olof Palme, Prime Minister of Sweden

Edward Heath, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

Mohsen Alami, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic

UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Note No. 3632/Rev.1
15 October 1970

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

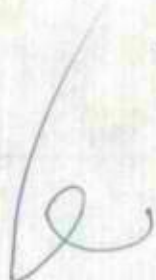
The Secretariat has been officially informed so far that the following 20 Heads of State, two Vics-Presidents and 23 Heads of Government will visit the United Nations Headquarters during the commemorative session of the General Assembly, 14 to 24 October 1970:

Heads of State

Cheng Heng, President of Cambodia
Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of Cameroon
General Jean-Bedel Bokassa, President of the Central African Republic
Francois Tombalbaye, President of Chad
Jose Figueres, President of Costa Rica
Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus
Hubert Maga, President of Dahomey
Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia
Urho Kekkonen, President of Finland
Albert Bernard Bongo, President of Gabon
Dawda K. Jawara, President of Gambia
Mokta Ould Daddah, President of Mauritania
General Anastasio Somoza, President of Nicaragua
General Muhammad Yahya Khan, President of Pakistan
Demetrio Lakas, President of Panama
Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the State Council of Romania
Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania
Sangoule Lamizana, President of Upper Volta
Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States
Kenneth David Kaunda, President of Zambia

(more)

ש מ ו ר



לכבוד
הגב' גולדה מאיר
ראש הממשלה

19 באוקטובר 1970

הנדון: זכויות טיס לאל על בארה"ב

גבירתי ראש הממשלה,

בהתאם למוטכם בינינו הריני להגיש לך בזה נקודות עיקריות ביחס לבעיית זכויות הטיס של אל על לנחיתה במקומות נוספים בארה"ב לקראת שיחתך האפשרית עם הנשיא ניקסון ו/או מזכיר המדינה רוג'רס.

1. בבקורך לפני שנה העלית בפגישתך עם מזכיר המדינה בקשתנו לעיון אוהד של ממשלת ארה"ב להענקת זכויות נחיתה נוספות בארה"ב לאל על.
דובר אז כי הנקודה החשובה ביותר היא לוס אנג'לס, אך כשלב ביניים אנו מוכנים להספק כרגע בזכויות טיס בשיקגו ובוסטון.
2. עד כמה שידוע לי טרם ניתנה תשובה ע"י ממשלת ארה"ב לפניתך הנ"ל.
בבקורו האחרון העלה שוב שר החוץ מר אבא אבן את הנושא עם מר רוג'רס.
3. אני רואה כחיוני ואהיה אסיר תודה לכב' אם תעלי מחדש תביעתנו להענקת זכויות טיס בנקודות הנ"ל עבור אל על כאחד הנושאים בעלי חשיבות למדינת ישראל ולכבודך אישית.

4. מבחינה עתיד פיתוחה של אל על זכויות טיס נוספות בארה"ב הן הכרחיות. יתרה מזו אל על היא החברה היחידה מבין החברות הטרנסאטלנטיות הרציניות אשר מופליח לרעה בכך כי נמנעו ממנה זכויות טיס אלה עד כה.

להלן רשימת החברות הנהנות מזכויות טיס בנקודות נוספות בארה"ב מלבד ניו יורק:

בי.או.אי.סי, איר פראנס, אליטליה, לופטהאנזה, ק.ל.מ., נחיבי אויר איריט, אולימפיק - נחיבי אויר יונייטד, ס.א.ס. - נחיבי אויר סקנדינביס.

חשיבותה של התנועה האוירית לישראל וממנה עבור ט.ו.אי. איננה נופלת מיון, אירלנד, הולנד וסקנדינביה. כיוצא בזה אין כל הצדקה להפלות לרעה את חברת התעופה הלאומית של ישראל.

בתודה מראש

ובכבוד רב,

מ. בן-ארן
מנהל כללי

1. Certain other persons are to be treated as persons
under the provisions of this Act as if they were
persons who have been domiciled in the United Kingdom
for the purposes of this Act as if they were
persons who are domiciled in the United Kingdom.

They shall be treated as persons who are domiciled
in the United Kingdom for the purposes of this Act.

2. A person who is a citizen of the United Kingdom
or of the Republic of Ireland shall be treated as
a person who is domiciled in the United Kingdom
for the purposes of this Act.

3. A person who is a citizen of the United Kingdom
or of the Republic of Ireland shall be treated as
a person who is domiciled in the United Kingdom
for the purposes of this Act if he is a person
who is a citizen of the United Kingdom or of the
Republic of Ireland.

4. A person who is a citizen of the United Kingdom

or of the Republic of Ireland

shall be treated as a person who is domiciled in the United Kingdom for the purposes of this Act.

UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Note No. 3635/Rev.1
13 October 1970

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Following is a revised schedule of speakers* listed provisionally for the commemorative session of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, 14-24 October:

Wednesday, 14 October

morning

Canada
Iran -- Special Envoy
Peru -- Prime Minister
Greece -- Special Envoy
Rwanda -- Special Envoy

afternoon

Barbados -- Prime Minister
Madagascar -- Special Envoy
Dominican Republic -- Vice President

5 - 6 p.m.

Special commemorative meeting in celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Thursday, 15 October

morning

Lebanon -- Special Envoy
Tanzania -- Head of State
Spain -- Special Envoy
Gabon -- Head of State
Liberia -- Special Envoy

afternoon

Malaysia -- Deputy Prime Minister
Hungary

(more)

* Items in brackets are tentative.

Friday, 16 October

morning

Costa Rica -- Head of State
Iraq -- Vice President
Poland
Singapore -- Prime Minister
Nigeria -- Special Envoy

afternoon

Nepal -- First Minister
United Arab Republic -- Special Envoy
(Byelorussia)
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Southern Yemen -- Special Envoy
Libya (Head of State)

Monday, 19 October

morning

Zambia -- Head of State
Romania -- Head of State
Senegal -- Prime Minister
Ukraine
Niger -- Special Envoy

afternoon

Upper Volta -- Head of State
Lesotho -- Prime Minister
Afghanistan -- Special Envoy
Cambodia -- Head of State
Laos -- Prime Minister
Swaziland -- Prime Minister
Mali -- Special Envoy

Tuesday, 20 October

morning

Tunisia -- Special Envoy
Sweden -- Prime Minister (Bulgaria)
(Denmark) -- Prime Minister
Malta -- Prime Minister
Netherlands -- Prime Minister
Burundi -- Special Envoy

afternoon

Mauritius -- Prime Minister
Jamaica -- Prime Minister
Yugoslavia -- Prime Minister
Central African Republic -- Head of State
China -- Prime Minister
Panama -- Head of State
Yemen -- Prime Minister

(more)

Wednesday, 21 October

morning

Guyana -- Prime Minister
Israel -- Prime Minister
Albania
(Turkey) (Ghana) -- Prime Minister
Fiji -- Prime Minister
(Ghana) -- Prime Minister

afternoon

Brazil -- Special Envoy
Mongolia
Japan -- (Prime Minister)
New Zealand -- Deputy Prime Minister
Mauritania -- Head of State
(Bulgaria) (Cuba)
Saudi Arabia -- Special Envoy

Thursday, 22 October

morning

Pakistan -- Head of State
USSR
Morocco -- (Prime Minister)
Philippines
Luxembourg -- Special Envoy
(Indonesia) (Sweden)

afternoon

Ireland -- Prime Minister
France
Uganda
Italy -- Prime Minister
Uruguay -- Vice President
Algeria -- Special Envoy
(Austria)

Friday, 23 October

morning

Finland -- Head of State
Czechoslovakia
United Kingdom -- Prime Minister
India -- (Prime Minister)
Nicaragua -- Head of State
Norway -- Prime Minister

afternoon

Ethiopia -- Head of State
United States -- Head of State
Chad -- Head of State
Cyprus -- Head of State
Dahomey -- Head of State
Cuba
Belgium - Prime Minister

Saturday, 24 October

Special Meeting



PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

15 EAST 70TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021

TRAFALGAR 9-3611

14 October 1970

Excellency,

You are undoubtedly aware of the terms of the various resolutions which were adopted at the recent Conference of the Heads of State and of Government of the Non-Aligned Countries in Lusaka. My Delegation has noted that a number of references to those resolutions in general, or to one or two of them in particular, have been made in different debates in various Committees of the current session of the General Assembly, and on the instructions of my Government I have the honour to address you on that point.

It will be evident that my Government finds itself in complete agreement with the majority of the resolutions which were adopted on that occasion. On the other hand, it finds totally unacceptable and unhelpful the resolution on the Middle East. That resolution contains stipulations and concepts which under no circumstances can be reconciled with Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, which called for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It therefore seriously prejudices all international efforts now under way to attain peace in the region.

The references to the Middle East situation in the Lusaka resolution do not reflect the balanced approach which is inherent in the Security Council's resolution of 1967 but rather the extreme position taken by those elements in the Arab world which oppose peace in the Middle East and which have rejected the Security Council resolution and the Jarring peace mission. The Security Council called for agreement on peace between Israel and the Arab states. The Lusaka resolution accepts the views and even the phraseology of Palestinian organizations which have pledged themselves to continued warfare against Israel with the avowed aim of liquidating a member state of the United Nations. For example, in line with the phraseology employed by these Palestinian groups the resolution refers to Israel as their "usurped homeland" and to their rejection of peace with

His Excellency
Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga
Permanent Representative of Zambia
to the United Nations

Israel as a "struggle for national liberation". Acceptance of that kind of language carries with it acceptance of the political aims of the organizations which use it, that is to say the dismantling of the State of Israel and the depriving of all its inhabitants, regardless of their race or religion, of their inalienable rights to independence. This is tantamount to rejecting the Security Council's resolution of 1967.

When the Lusaka resolution does resort to language employed by the Security Council resolution it is by introducing carefully drawn and tendentiously reworded passages all designed to endorse the position adopted by those Arab elements in the Middle East which are opposing -- violently -- the establishment of peace in the Middle East. It will be recalled that the terrorist organizations to which the Lusaka resolution gives support make a virtue out of indiscriminate violence against innocent civilians. The recent series of disgraceful hijackings and taking of hostages at the beginning of September shows the length to which these people are prepared to go.

Bearing in mind the friendly relations, the mutual respect and co-operation so happily existing between our two countries, my Government would wish to urge Your Excellency's Government ~~to find an appropriate way~~ publicly to dissociate itself from the references to the Middle East contained in the Lusaka resolution, these references being in fact contrary to the United Nations Charter and your own Government's declared policies with regard to the situation in the Middle East. Such action on the part of your Government could only serve to enhance the prospects for a just and lasting peace settlement of the Middle East conflict, a policy to which both our Governments are fully committed.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yosef Tekoah
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

السيد محمود رiad

SPEECH BY MR. MAHMOUD RIAD
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
AT THE COMMEMORATIVE SESSION

OCTOBER 16, 1970.

Mr. President,

It gives me great pleasure to see you presiding over this historic session of the General Assembly. Your presidency gives expression to the role of the Charter as the supreme law in the conduct of international relations and the direction of our endeavours. At the threshold of a new era in its life no more important concept deserves to be reaffirmed by the United Nations. No one could better personify this concept than you, Mr. President; an eminent jurist, a distinguished parliamentarian and a representative of Norway, long known for its constructive contribution to the work of this organization and the upholding of its principles.

I would like, at the outset, to express the deep appreciation of the people and government of the United Arab Republic for the sincere feelings of the people of the world and their leaders who have shared our grief over the loss of the great leader Gamal Abdel Nasser. Throughout his life, Gamal Abdel Nasser struggled for the cause of freedom and peace and the right of man to a life of dignity

/...

free from exploitation and social injustice.

President Nasser has often fought to defend the freedom of peoples guided as he was by his faith in the right of every people to express its free will and develop its potentialities to attain progress and prosperity. He also defended the right of all peoples to national independence, free from foreign domination, and their inherent rights to be equal in the community of nations. By so doing, Gamal Abdel Nasser was defending the greatest of all human rights.

Mr. President:

The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations presents an opportunity for soul searching and self-assessment.

The record of the United Nations' achievements will always be a salient feature of the post second world war era. However, the maintenance of international peace and security and suppression of aggression will remain the real test in evaluating the work of the world organization. Consequently, we cannot but concede that the gap between what is required from the United Nations and what it actually accomplishes widens with the passing of days. The responsibility is borne by those powers which practice a pre-charter policy of force and aggression and attempt to dominate the destinies of other peoples. In this we face the most serious

threat to the future of the international order, based on the Charter of the United Nations.

No single international problem is more symptomatic of the crisis of the United Nations than the situation prevailing in the Middle East, where Israel continues its aggression against three States members of the United Nations and its usurpation of Arab territories and of the rights of the Palestinian people, while the world organization fails to meet that challenge.

The failure of the international community to apply the provisions of the Charter against Israel, the aggressor, has been one of the factors which encouraged Israel to continue its occupation and its policy of territorial expansion and to defy the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. This policy poses a direct threat to the international order, based on the respect of the territorial integrity of states, and challenges the collective responsibility for the suppression of aggression.

When taking stock of the activities of the organization during the last twenty-five years, it is relevant to recall that Israel, which today defies the basic norms of the international community, came into existence as a result of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1947. This resolution, which in itself was a great injustice to the people of Palestine,

achieved only a part of World Zionism's ultimate ambition of creating a greater Israel in all of Palestine and in Arab territories between the Nile and the Euphrates.

Following the adoption of this resolution, in 1947, Israel launched its attacks against the Palestinian towns and villages with a view to expanding. It expelled one million and a half Palestinians and turned them into refugees who have been living in tents for the last twenty-two years. Israel did not content itself with the territories it usurped from the people of Palestine, but continued its process of expansion. It invaded Egypt in 1956, and announced, through its then Prime Minister Ben Gurion, the annexation of Sinai and the repudiation of the Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Agreement concluded through the United Nations in 1949. Israel resorted again to aggression, in June 1967, and attacked Egypt, Jordan, and Syria in order to achieve the Zionist design of seizing the whole of Palestine and parts of Arab territories of neighbouring Arab states.

In fact, Israel's policy of territorial expansion needs no further illustration. Suffice to refer to the latest statement by the Prime Minister of Israel upon her return from Washington on the second of October 1970. She stated that in any future settlement, Israel would not return the Syrian territories, Arab Jerusalem, Sharm el Sheikh in Egypt and the Gaza Strip. As for Jordan's West Bank,

/...

Israel would return to Jordan only what remained after satisfying its territorial objectives.

As regards the position of Israel on the Palestinian refugees, Israel declares at every General Assembly session its refusal to implement any resolution providing for the return of the refugees to their homes. This refusal stems from the racist policy practiced by Israel against the people of Palestine.

This expansionist and racist policy of Israel challenges and defies the Charter of the United Nations, and constitutes a continuous and direct threat to international peace. This World Organization has no alternative but to apply the provisions of the Charter concerning the suppression of aggression, territorial expansion, and the right of peoples' to self-determination. It is incumbent upon the United Nations to prevent Israel or any other State from pursuing a policy which flagrantly contravenes the basic provisions of the Charter in order to achieve its plans for expansion and domination.

Mr. President:

Israel's defiance of the will of the international community could have never reached the dimensions it has assumed since its aggression against the Arab States, in 1967, had it not received the support and assistance of the United States; a big power which played an important role

in the drafting of the United Nations Charter, and assumes, in accordance with its provisions, a special responsibility for maintaining international peace and securing the effectiveness of the United Nations.

The United States policy of siding with Israel, the aggressor, has been demonstrated on the various occasions when the United States acted contrary to its obligations emanating either from the Charter or from other commitments it has taken upon itself.

Four Presidents of the United States have consistently affirmed throughout twenty years that the United States was committed to support the territorial integrity and political independence of all the States of the Middle East, an undertaking which derives from the Charter of the United Nations. Shortly before the Israeli aggression, the United States reaffirmed this commitment to us, and added that it would oppose any aggression in the Middle East. This was stated in an official memorandum presented to us in Cairo, on 23 May 1967, and contained the following: "In the present situation, the government of the United Arab Republic, as well as other Arab Governments, can rely on the certainty that the Government of the United States maintains firm opposition to aggression in the area in any form, overt or clandestine, carried out by regular military forces or irregular groups."

/...

Only twelve days later, on the fifth of June 1967, Israel launched its aggression against three Arab States. We expected the United States to act in accordance with its own commitments. However, not only did it ignore its obligation to oppose aggression, but actually sided with the aggressor, when its representative in the Security Council prevented the adoption of the draft resolution calling upon Israel to withdraw from Arab territories. The United States then proceeded to provide Israel with bombers, other weapons, and economic assistance which enabled it to pursue its aggression against the Arab States and the occupation of their territories.

In the course of the consultations which preceded the adoption of Security Council resolution 242, the United States assured us that if we accepted the resolution it would exert all its efforts to have it implemented. The United States confirmed its position before the Council when the resolution of 22 November 1967 was adopted.

We accepted the Security Council resolution from the very beginning and co-operated with the Special Representative Ambassador Gunnar Jarring for its implementation. We even proposed to him that he set up a time-table for the implementation of all the provisions of the resolution. On the other hand, the United States continued its supply of

military aid to Israel regardless of the fact that it refused to carry out the Security Council resolution.

Mr. President,

When the United States proposed, on the 19th of last June, what was to be known as the "American initiative", we did not find in it anything new. As a matter of fact, this initiative was almost three years late as it asked the parties to carry out the Security Council resolution and to appoint representatives to contact Ambassador Jarring. We had informed Ambassador Jarring, from the onset, of our readiness to implement the Security Council resolution and to maintain contacts with him either in Cairo or in New York through our Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

What appeared to be the new element in the American initiative was a readiness on the part of the United States to act in favour of carrying out the resolution, adopted by the Security Council, three years earlier, and to call upon Israel to implement it.

We accepted the American initiative in pursuance of our policy to implement the Security Council resolution and to establish peace in the Middle East. We also accepted the temporary cease-fire as proposed by the United States, in order to facilitate the mission of Ambassador Jarring. To give effect to this initiative, we appointed our Permanent Representative to the United Nations to represent us in the contacts with Ambassador Jarring.

In the course of our contacts with the United States about the American initiative, it provided us with information on its monthly delivery to Israel of bombers, phantoms and skyhawks. In this connection, the United States pledged to refrain from providing Israel with additional aircraft as long as the initiative was underway. This was another commitment on the part of the United States.

Israel, however, embarked on a policy of obstruction to impede the implementation of the initiative announcing, on the sixth of September, that it would suspend its contacts with Ambassador Jarring, thus putting an end, on its part, to the American initiative.

The American initiative would have implied that the United States would carry out a more even-handed and a less aligned policy towards Israel, the aggressor. It seems,

however, that Zionist pressure has succeeded in putting an end to the American initiative. The United States reneged its commitment not to provide Israel with more aircraft, and decided to supply it with additional weapons and planes at the same time as Israel officially announced its boycott of the talks with Ambassador Jarring. Thus the United States joined Israel in suppressing the American initiative.

When it became apparent that the United States was totally aligned to Israel, the aggressor, and was unable to perform the impartial and constructive role required for the success of the American initiative, we proposed that the four Big Powers pursue the talks initiated by the French Government, with a view to implementing the Security Council resolution and to helping Ambassador Jarring accomplish his mission. The United States, however, not only put an end to its own initiative under Israeli pressure, but also withdrew from the four Big Power talks at the level of deputies. By this unilateral action, the United States has seriously jeopardized a path capable of achieving peace in the Middle East. This reveals its lack of seriousness with regard to peace efforts in the Middle East.

Mr. President,

I would now like to put before you the facts pertaining to the cease-fire arrangements. We consider it

/...

necessary to do so in view of the wide propaganda campaign launched by Israel to justify its refusal of entering into peace contacts with Ambassador Jarring. The United States took part in this campaign to justify the disavowal of its own initiative, the renegeing of its commitment to us not to supply Israel with additional planes while the initiative was underway, and its backing of Israel's attempts to impede international efforts exerted to implement the peaceful settlement approved by the Security Council.

When we accepted the American initiative and the cease-fire for a limited period, we had expected that the arrangements of the temporary cease-fire and its supervision would be discussed with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as an impartial party.

The United States, however, had urged that an immediate date be set for the cease-fire, and had demonstrated, at the same time, a keen interest in having the supervision of the cease-fire in its hands. We realized that the United States was seeking to cut short the time needed by our air defense forces to complete the air defense system against Israeli raids, using American planes to bomb our towns and villages. Thousands of innocent civilians, including workers and children, were killed in these raids. The cities of the Suez Canal region were destroyed and more than half a million Egyptians were turned homeless.

/...

But our air defense forces, in the weeks preceeding the cease-fire, had succeeded in setting up a considerable number of air defense units, shot down several American bombers, phantoms and skywawks, and were in full readiness to complete their air defense network before the cease-fire came into effect, on 8 August 1970; a task which they have succeeded to achieve. Our air defense forces were also able, before the cease-fire came into effect, to set up tens of field and alternative positions as well as dummies for our anti-aircraft defense.

Having realized the failure of its plan aimed at obstructing the setting up of our air defense network, Israel resorted to lies and deceptions alleging that we did not respect the cease-fire arrangements. This was designed to justify Israel's refusal to contact Ambassador Jarring in pursuance of its policy aimed at obstructing every effort exerted for the implementation of the Security Council resolution.

We set forth all the facts of the situation to the United States when it contacted us, on the 4th of September, following its accusation that we had violated the cease-fire arrangements. We explained to the United States that we had not introduced any new missiles in the Suez Canal region, nor did we set up new positions. We did, however, use concrete instead of sand bags to protect some of the existing positions.

We then asked the United States to give us clarifications about its own violations of the American initiative and the disavowal of its commitment to us not to provide Israel with planes while the initiative was underway.

We also asked the United States to clarify its position on Israel's blatant violations, its setting up of new positions and fortifications on our territory which have been described by some of the world press correspondents as resembling the Maginot Line. The United States replied that they considered this as maintenance work.

The United States thus considers new positions set up on our occupied territory by Israel, the aggressor, as permissible, while maintenance work carried out on our positions of air defense - two hundred kilometers from our international frontiers - as illegitimate and entailing the suspension of Jarring's mission and the obstruction of the Four Power talks.

In the light of the Israeli allegations, shared by the United States, and used as a pretext to block the American initiative and to boycott contacts with Ambassador Jarring, I wish to address a specific question:

On what basis has Israel withdrawn from contacts with Ambassador Jarring regarding the Jordanian aspect in the American initiative?

For Jordan has accepted the American initiative,

/...

appointed a representative for the Jarring talks and has not been accused by Israel or the United States of violating the cease-fire arrangements.

Would the United States explain its views on Israel's boycott of the American initiative with regard to Jordan?

By its alignment to Israel, the United States has demonstrated beyond any doubt, its inability to play the role incumbent upon it, to carry out its own initiative. This role calls for an impartial and an even-handed policy. }

I will make available to you some Israeli violations of the cease-fire that have been ignored by the United States to illustrate to what extent it sides with Israel, the aggressor.

We consider it essential that the General Assembly be made aware of the serious implications contained in the United States' demand that the United Arab Republic abandon its means of anti-aircraft defense in the Suez Canal region as a pre-condition to setting in motion peace contacts. Such an American position is based on the assumption that any capability possessed by Egypt to defend itself against American bombers in Israeli raids would restrict Israel's chances of imposing its expansionist plans on the Arab countries. But the rule of the Charter should have required from the United States to demand withdrawal of the aggressive

Israeli forces from the occupied territories of Member States, so that contacts for peace could be held on a basis of equality.

The United States' position means indeed that it does not seek a just peace, but rather seeks to impose capitulation on the Arab peoples.

Mr. President,

I have tried to set before you briefly the facts of the situation in the Middle East. You are undoubtedly aware of the responsibility behoving the international organization as regards the necessity to face the challenge of Israel's aggression against Arab States for over three years. What is before you raises grave questions of direct bearing on world peace and the future of the international order.

There could be no peace in the Middle East unless Israel withdraws from all the territories it occupied as a result of its June 1967 aggression, and recognizes the rights of the Palestinian people.

With Israel's determination to pursue aggression as a means of fulfilling the Zionist expansionist objectives, responsibility for not achieving peace rests with the Big Power which provides the aggressor with weapons and funds.

When the United States officially declares that it will continue to supply Israel with weapons and funds to

enable it to maintain its military supremacy over the Arab countries, it consequently shoulders the responsibility for Israel's continued aggression and occupation of Arab territories and for its defiance of United Nations resolutions and the provisions of the Charter. Thus, the United States bears squarely the responsibility for the continuation of the state of war in the Middle East.

Mr. President,

As we live the Middle East crisis hour by hour, we see the very grave dangers it poses to world peace and to the future of the international order.

We have come to the conclusion that the collective responsibility of the entire membership of the United Nations must be assumed by considering the Middle East crisis, which is on the Agenda of this Assembly, immediately following the commemorative session.

We are convinced that the international society, through its collective will, is capable of imposing respect for the rule of the Charter which provides for sanctions against any aggressor, and of forcing him to submit to the rule of law.

The Heads of State of non-aligned countries, who represented all the continents of the world, met at Lusaka last September, and called for adequate measures to be

/...

taken against Israel if it persisted in disregarding efforts to establish peace based on justice, in accordance with the Security Council resolution of 22 November 1967.

We believe that the 25th session of the General Assembly could play a positive role whereby the international society would act to suppress aggression in the Middle East, safeguard world peace, and ensure the survival of the United Nations order.

The General Assembly shall adopt, in the course of this commemorative session, important declarations with a view to reaffirming the principles of the Charter concerning the strengthening of international security and friendly relations among States. These principles, however, would acquire their real value, only when the General Assembly proceeds with their application to grave international problems such as Israel's aggression and occupation of Arab territories.

As we are confident that the General Assembly shall fulfill its duty, we believe that, by so doing, it will reaffirm the effectiveness of its role, regain the confidence of the peoples and give ample proof of its adequacy as an instrument for peace and justice for the coming generations.

The best that the United Nations could offer, on the occasion of its 25th anniversary, would be a firm stand

/...

to apply the rule of the Charter.

Mr. President,

Our determination to liberate every inch of the occupied territories throbs with every pulse of life throughout the Nile Valley. Our people who have contributed to the development of human civilization and established a society where all religions co-existed refuse today, as they have refused in the past, to relinquish any inch of the occupied territories. They will not permit the Israeli aggressors, as they have not permitted previous aggressors, to besmirch our history and the dignity of our people or to taint the values of our society. We strive for peace but do not beg peace. We build progress as we build the armed forces for our country and the liberation of our territory. This we know, peoples and leaders of the United Arab Republic. With the death of every Egyptian martyr, in Israeli raids using American bombers, is born a new determination to expel the aggressor and liberate the land. This is not merely a right, but a sacred duty we owe our past and present history and the future of our coming generations. It is also a commitment on our part to the values born out of the struggle of all the peoples of the world against aggression, tyranny and injustice.

אורחים בארוחת ערב ב-19 באוקטובר

נשיא העצרה וגב' המברו

נשיאת העצרה לשעבר גב' ברוקס

השגריר יארינג

ד"ר באנץ'

שר החוץ של ברזיל

נציג הקבע של ברזיל ורעיתו

שר החוץ של דנמרק

שגריר דנמרק ורעיתו

שר החוץ של פיליפינים רוסלו וגיסתו

שגריר איטליה

קליפטון דניאל ורעיתו

סם רוטברג

אלי ויזל

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

1963

Dinner - School

18/10/70

President & Mrs. Edward Hambro

Dr & Mrs Ralph Bunche

Foreign Minister General Romulo of
Philippines (& daughter-in-law)

Ambassador Vinchy of Italy

Foreign Minister of Brazil &
Mrs. Gibson Barbosa

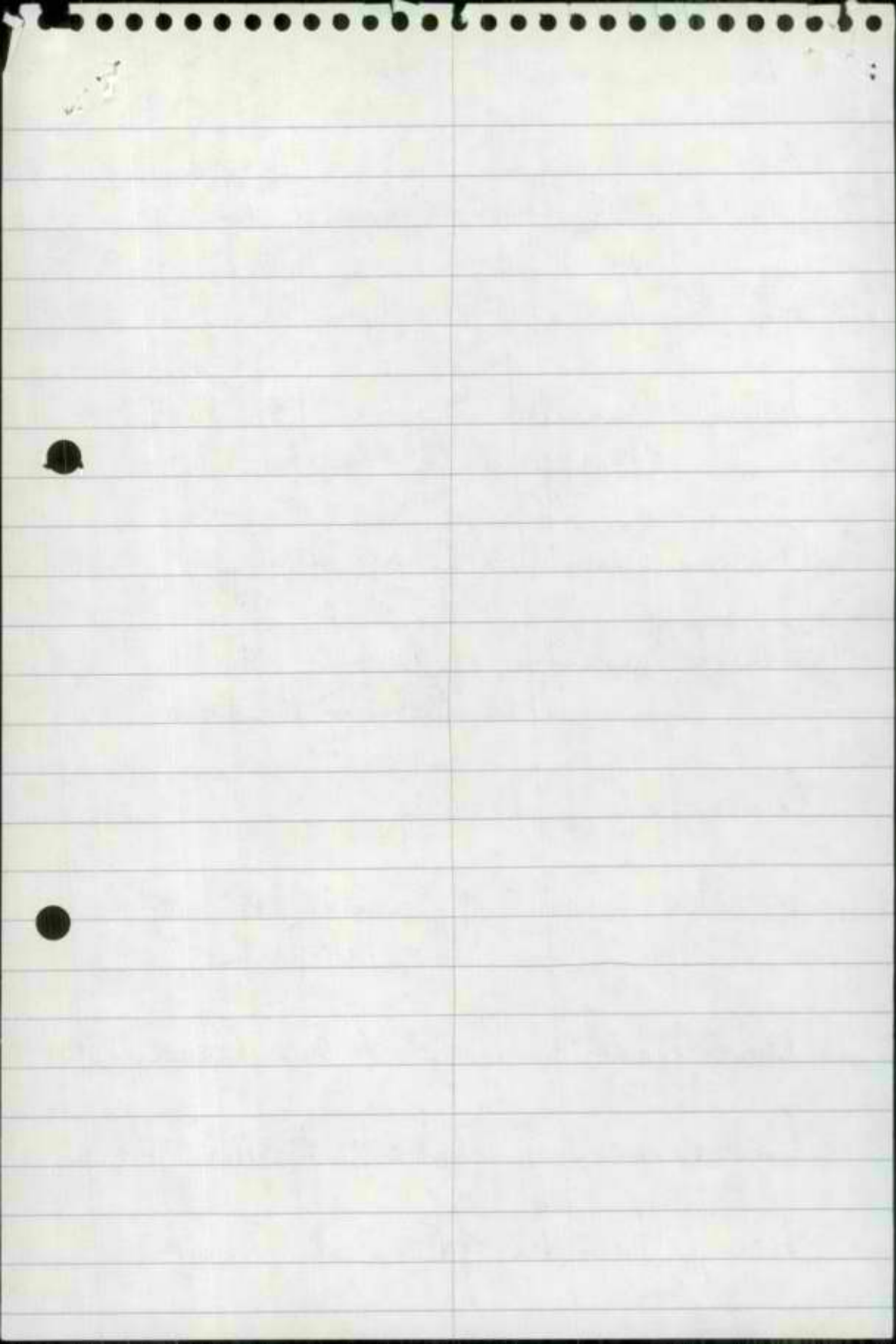
Ambassador Jarring

Director General of Danish P.M.'s office
Mr. Fisher

Ambassador of Brazil & Mrs. Aracy Castro

Ambassador of Denmark & Mrs. Boche

Foreign Minister of Denmark & wife



Mr. & Mrs. Clifton Daniels - N.Y.C.

Mr. Sam Rothberg

Mr & Mrs. Eise Wiesel

Esther Herbitz

Lou Keider

Yaacov Herzog

Yisrael Leor

Simcha Dinitz

[Handwritten signature]

13:18 PM OCT 18 '70

פדה

ימ/מ 50
נ/מ 397

60 181500 מידי פר נ

חוזמ 97

לונדון

סודי

קושיי, העתק דיניצ ניו יורק.

[Handwritten signature]
[Circular stamp]

ביקור רהימ: להלן לוח הזמנים של ביקור רהימ.

א. 3.11 - הגעה.

ב. 4.11 - שעה 16.00 - פגישת עבודה עם רהימ בריטניה. לאור זה תוכלו לקבוע סופית מפגש המגבית עם התורמים הבריטיים.

ג. 5.11 שעה 1.00 - ארוחת צהריים מטעם רהימ בריטניה.

16.30 - מפגש התורמים ארופאים באשות ג' דה -רוטשילד עם

רהימ.

18.00 - קוקטייל רהימ לתורמים הארופאים.

ברכות.

לשבת רהימ.===



UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

PRESS RELEASE

YUkon 6-2424

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Press Release USUN-142(70)
October 16, 1970

Statement by Ambassador Charles W. Yost, United States
Representative to the United Nations, in Plenary, in right of
reply to the statement by Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad of the
United Arab Republic, October 16, 1970

Mr. President:

My Delegation and I listened with close attention but with considerable regret to the statement of the distinguished Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic this morning. The Foreign Minister is an eloquent spokesman of his country and we consider with the greatest care whatever he chooses to say to us and to this Assembly. However, it is not our view that the substance and the tone of his remarks this morning will contribute to what we hope is his objective, as it is ours, to create a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Indeed, it has been our conviction ever since the adoption of Security Council Resolution 242 nearly three years ago, that the best hope for peace lay in carrying out that resolution in all its parts and that the best, indeed probably the only, means of carrying it out was through quiet diplomacy and patient negotiation.

I would suggest that the character of the Foreign Minister's statement this morning goes far to confirm our belief that public debate is not the way to solve this problem, indeed, that it is certain to heighten tension, exacerbate tempers and raise even greater obstacles between us and our common goal.

I do not think it likely that many delegations will accept the distinguished Foreign Minister's thesis that the United States deliberately undermined its own initiative of June of this year. My Delegation does not believe that public debate on who violated what provision of certain agreements and when is likely to foster the end we all should be seeking: resumption of negotiations under Ambassador Jarring. Suffice it to say here that we were as dismayed as the rest of the peace-loving states of the world when events in the area brought about a suspension of Ambassador Jarring's mission.

As a result of an intensive period of quiet diplomacy this summer, we were able to work out with the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Israel an arrangement whereby all three explicitly and without reservations stated their agreement to carry out Security Council Resolution 242 in all its parts, including mutual acknowledgment of one another's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and acknowledgment

by Israel of its obligation to withdraw from territories occupied in the 1967 conflict. This was the first time such undertakings by all three parties had been entered into. In order to reach agreement on the details of carrying out Security Council Resolution 242, the three Governments agreed to designate representatives to discussions under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary General, Ambassador Jarring. The three Governments agreed to enter into discussion under Ambassador Jarring according to such procedure and in such places and times as he might recommend, taking into account as appropriate each side's preference as to method of procedure and previous experience between the parties.

These were objectives which had long been sought and they were warmly welcomed not only by the Governments but, more importantly by the people of all the states concerned and indeed, around the world. The arrangements on which this was based, including those concerning the standstill ceasefire, were clearly set down on paper and freely accepted by all concerned. I shall read the pertinent paragraph of the standstill agreement: "Both sides will refrain from changing the military status quo within zones extending 50 kilometers to the east and the west of the ceasefire line. Neither side will introduce or construct any new military installations in these zones. Activities within the zones will be limited to the maintenance of existing installations at their present sites and positions and to the rotation and supply of forces presently within the zones." There can be no question but what this pledge was almost immediately broken. New missile sites were constructed, more missiles were emplaced and SA-2 and SA-3 missiles moved closer to the Suez Canal in the 50 kilometer standstill zone. The inevitable crisis of confidence which resulted understandably, although regrettably, produced an interruption of the talks under Jarring.

Over the past several weeks my Government has been making every effort to create a situation wherein these talks could resume and the danger of a breakdown in the ceasefire would be avoided. Past experience with the Middle East has demonstrated that the only hope for progress lies in quiet diplomacy rather than harsh and contentious statements, as a result of which those involved usually dig themselves into rigid positions precluding movement and compromise. We are continuing these efforts and hope that others will see the wisdom of joining us. The United States remains convinced that peace can be achieved between the parties to the Middle East conflict based on the carrying out of Security Council Resolution 242 in all its parts and on agreement between the parties to achieve a settlement in accordance with the principles in this Resolution.

* * * * *

**NATIONAL
COUNCIL
OF JEWISH
WOMEN**

1 WEST 47TH ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036 (212) 246-3175 • MRS. LEONARD H. WEINER, NATIONAL PRESIDENT • MISS HANNAH STEIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

October 16, 1970

Mr. Simcha Dinitz
Essex House
160 Central Park South
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Dinitz:

I was very pleased to learn from my dear friend Mr. Yaakov Aviad that you have agreed for us to make arrangements to have a short message by Mrs. Golda Meir filmed for presentation at our Biennial Convention next March 28th.

It was my hope that we could set up this filming with the least trouble to Mrs. Meir by having it done while she is in New York next week. If you find that this is feasible, please do call me and I shall be happy to follow through. If, on the other hand, it is not possible, we will of course be pleased to set it up in Israel to suit Mrs. Meir's convenience for any time before March 1st.

What we are hoping for is about a five minute message wishing us well for the Convention, indicating the importance Mrs. Meir places on our work in Israel, and showing our mutuality of goals and the importance of striving forward.

I shall be most pleased to discuss this with you, and am delighted that we can count on this very important message.

With every good wish,

Cordially yours,

Miss Hannah Stein
Executive Director

HS:ag

cc: Mr. Yaakov Aviad

MEETING OF UJA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OCTOBER 5, 1970

AGENDA

1. Simcha Dinitz - Political Secretary to Prime Minister Golda Meir
2. 1971 Campaign Planning

Date	City	Time	1970 T.R.	Requested 1971 Quota	1971 Quota Action
Thursday, 9/3	Washington, D.C.	8:00	\$	\$ 9,500,000	9,500,000
Tuesday, 9/8	Kansas City	7:30	1,834,000	3,200,000	Not yet officially accepted
	Scranton	12:00	832,000	1,500,000	1,475,000
	Cleveland	6:00	11,902,000	21,000,000	Not yet officially accepted
	Akron	8:00	966,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
Wednesday, 9/9	Toledo	12:00	915,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
	Camden	6:00	962,000	2,000,000	2,100,000
Thursday, 9/10	Boston	6:00	10,127,000	20,000,000	Not yet officially accepted
	Paterson	8:00	976,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
	San Diego	8:00	861,000	1,650,000	1,500,000
Sunday, 9/13	Norfolk	2:00	1,289,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
	St. Louis	12:00	4,000,000	7,250,000	7,250,000
Monday, 9/14	Hartford	8:00	3,559,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
	Richmond	8:00	827,000	1,500,000	1,475,000
	Houston	8:00	1,700,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
	Worcester	8:00	1,115,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Englewood	8:00	1,618,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Syracuse	8:00	731,000	1,350,000	1,350,000
Tuesday, 9/15	Essex Cty.	6:00	6,500,000	11,500,000	11,500,000
	Columbus	8:00	1,455,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Flint	8:00	650,000	1,160,000	1,200,000
Wednesday, 9/16	Dayton	12:00	1,315,000	2,600,000	Not officially set or accepted
	Passaic	12:00	669,000	1,150,000	1,200,000
	Milwaukee	6:00	5,110,000	8,250,000	7,500,000
	Stamford	8:00	627,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
	Detroit	8:00	11,635,000	21,000,000	Not officially set or accepted
	Wilkes Barre	8:00	800,000	1,450,000	1,400,000
Thursday, 9/17	Pittsburgh	6:00	4,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
	Los Angeles	8:00	17,254,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Albany	8:00	906,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Friday, 9/18	San Francisco	12:00	4,310,000	8,500,000	Not officially set or accepted

<u>Date</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>1970 T.R.</u>	<u>Requested 1971 Quota</u>	<u>1971 Quota Action</u>
Sunday, 9/20	Baltimore	10:30 a.m.	\$ 6,400,000	\$11,250,000	10,000,000
Monday, 9/21	Chicago	12:00	17,375,000	50,000,000	Not officially set or accepted
	New Haven	12:00	1,034,000	1,850,000	1,850,000
	Atlantic City	8:00	627,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
	Atlanta	8:00	3,800,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
	Allentown	8:00	811,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
	San Antonio	8:00	716,000	1,350,000	Not officially set or accepted
	Springfield	8:00	785,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
	Greensboro	8:00	513,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Tuesday, 9/22	Memphis	11:00	1,113,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Denver	12:00	1,715,000	3,000,000	Not officially set or accepted
	Dallas	8:00	3,004,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
	Buffalo	6:30	1,443,000	2,600,000	2,600,000
	New Brunswick	8:00	597,000	1,100,000	1,300,000
	Trenton	8:00	664,000	1,150,000	1,150,000
Wednesday, 9/23	Portland	6:00	760,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
	Minneapolis	8:00	2,625,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Omaha	7:00	1,082,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Phoenix	7:00	539,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	N.Y.C.	6:00	60,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Thursday, 9/24	Indianapolis	12:00	1,143,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
	Seattle	6:30	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Oakland	8:00	1,065,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	New Orleans	8:00	1,404,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Birmingham	8:00	748,000	1,350,000	1,350,000
	Nashville	6:00	726,000	1,350,000	1,350,000
	Louisville	8:00	1,367,000	2,450,000	2,450,000
Sunday, 9/27	Lynn	8:00	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Cincinnati	10:30 a.m.	2,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Monday, 9/28	Harrisburg	8:00	1,232,000	2,150,000	2,150,000
	Miami	6:00	5,046,000	9,500,000	10,000,000
	St. Paul	8:00	1,310,000	2,350,000	2,350,000
	Des Moines	8:00	765,000	1,350,000	1,350,000

OCTOBER QUOTA MEETING SCHEDULE

<u>Date</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>1970 E.T.R.</u>	<u>1971 Quota</u>	<u>Team</u>
October 5 Monday	New Britain	7:30	\$ 169,565	\$ 340,000	Fierberg (Hartford)
October 6 Tuesday	Altoona Oklahoma City Portsmouth, Va. *Tucson	8:30 8:00 8:00 8:00	199,000 174,304 163,650 400,000	350,000 310,000 292,200 715,000	Robert Schrayner (Chicago) Irvin Jaffe (Dallas) Robert Rubin and Dr. Sanford Lefcoe (Norfolk) MP -Benjamin Abiles (Consulate-L.A.)
October 7 Wednesday	Sacramento Manchester, N.H. York Perth Amboy Bayonne *Savannah	8:00 8:00 6:30 8:00 8:00 8:00	202,000 224,316 238,020 214,147 143,045 301,000	360,000 400,000 425,000 380,000 255,000 535,000	Jerry Braun (San Francisco) Haskell Gordon (Worcester) Isidore Breslau (Washington, D.C.) David Goldman (Teaneck) Don Benjamin (Newark) Max Kuniansky (Atlanta) Col. Itzak Yavneh
October 8 Thursday	*Fort Worth *Charlotte, N.C. High Point, N.C. Lancaster	8:00 8:00 8:00 6:00	273,800 350,600 205,480 83,000	490,000 625,000 360,900 150,000	Irvin Frank (Tulsa) Benj. Boney (Consulate Houston) Lawrence Cohen (Greensboro) Nachum Eshkol (Consulate NYC) Ben Zion Leuchter (Vineland)
October 12 Monday	Corpus Christi Fort Wayne *Long Beach, Cal. *Reading St. Petersburg *Teaneck	8:00 7:30 8:00 8:00 8:00 8:00	173,350 172,619 436,472 414,243 176,807 523,000	310,000 300,000 780,000 740,000 315,000 1,205,000	Murray Munves (Dallas) Arant Sherman (Davenport) Moshe Yeger - (Consulate Philadelphia) Morris Levinson (NYC) Ehud Mouchly - Consulate NYC
October 13 Tuesday	*Columbia Fresno Lewiston Las Vegas Madison	8:00 8:00 7:30 8:00 7:30	237,250 72,065 123,870 460,000 203,954	425,000 130,000 220,000 820,000 375,000	Marvin Simon (Norfolk) Irving Cramer (Los Angeles) Eugene Ribikoff (Worcester) Carl Millman (Milwaukee)

<u>Date</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>1970 E.T.R.</u>	<u>1971 Quota</u>	<u>Team</u>
October 13 Tuesday	*Shreveport	8:00	\$ 361,890	\$ 645,000	Sam Miller (Cleveland)
	Troy	8:00	98,782	175,000	Don Gould (Albany)
	Davenport- Rock Island	8:00	153,000	275,000	
	Princeton	8:00	109,828	195,000	Sheldon Guren (Cleveland)
October 14 Wednesday	Beaumont	8:00	167,020	300,000	Irwin Frank (Tulsa)
October 18 Sunday	Johnstown	8:00	199,386	355,000	Burton Koffman (Binghamton)
October 19 Monday	*Charleston, S.C.	8:00	378,585	675,000	Marvin Simon (Norfolk) (Ehud Mouchly- Consulate-NYC)
	Elmira	9:30	93,202	167,000	Herbert Slotnick (Syracuse)
	Hazleton	6:00	131,935	235,000	Joel Breslau (Washington)
	Orlando	8:00	255,848	455,000	Robert Russell (Miami)
	Portland, Me.	8:00	230,000	410,000	Robert Lappin (Lynn)
	Fort Lee, N.J.	8:00	243,000	435,000	
	*Plainfield	8:00	344,300	615,000	
October 20 Tuesday	*Bangor	8:00	307,293	550,000	Eugene Ribikoff (Worcester)
	*Binghamton	8:00	428,839	765,000	Zeckhauser (Buffalo)
	Galveston	8:00	91,400	163,200	
	Orange Cty, Cal.	8:00	443,830	792,850	Robert Schrayner (Chicago)
	*Rockford, Ill.	7:00	275,000	490,000	Arant Sherman (Davenport) Shaughnessy- Consulate-Chicago
	Summit, N.J.	8:00	127,000	229,000	Steven Schwartz (Newark)
	Hackensack, N.J.	8:00	164,244	295,000	Leiwant (Newark)
	Jersey City, N.J.	8:00	249,000	445,000	
October 21 Wednesday	*Hollywood, Fla.	7:30	731,484	1,300,000	Bensley (NYC) Asher Nahim (Embassy)
	Tyler	8:00	107,500	195,000	Morris Newburger (Dallas)
	Westport, Conn.	8:00	164,960	295,000	Frank Beckerman (Hartford)
October 22 Thursday	Chester	8:00	132,000	235,000	Is. Breslau (Washington)
	*Peoria	7:30	265,000	475,000	Arant Sherman (Davenport) Shaughnessy- Consulate-Chicago

<u>Date</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>1971 E.T.R.</u>	<u>1971 Quota</u>	<u>Name</u>
October 25 Sunday	Schenectady Westfield, N.J. *Newport News, Va.	8:00 10:00 A.M. 2:00	\$ 233,326 246,000 331,869	\$ 415,000 445,000 595,000	Don Gould (Albany) Steven Schwartz (Newark)
October 26 Monday	New Bedford Sarasota	8:00 8:00	194,000 156,246	345,000 278,900	Leonard Bell (Boston)
October 27 Tuesday	Butler Little Rock Metuchen Roanoke *E. Union County Springfield, Ill.	8:00 8:00 8:00 8:00 8:00 7:30	82,436 91,410 99,915 180,000 481,058 106,000	145,000 163,210 180,000 321,400 860,000 189,250	James Nobil (Akron) Herbert Levy (Memphis) Leuchter (Vineland) Larry Cohen (Greensboro) David Goldman (Teaneck) Gary Rubin (Des Moines)
October 28 Wednesday	Austin *Canton New London Norwalk North Hudson *Rockland County Winston-Salem El Paso	8:00 8:00 8:00 8:00 8:00 8:00 8:00 8:00	94,300 475,724 133,786 110,707 251,425 350,000 121,775 256,445	165,000 850,000 240,000 198,000 450,000 625,000 217,450 455,000	Morris Newburger (Dallas) Sheldon Guren (Cleveland) Ehud Lador-Conguliate Erie Fierberg (Hartford) Frank Beckerman (Hartford) David Goldman (Teaneck) Malcolm Rosenberg (Roanoke) Nathan Cramer (Los Angeles)
October 29 Thursday	*Utica *Waterbury Wilmington, N.C. Erie Albuquerque	8:00 12:00 Noon 8:00 8:00 8:00	335,328 300,734 116,000 216,233 158,920	600,000 535,000 207,100 385,000 300,000	Zeckhauser (Buffalo) Fierberg (Hartford) Malcolm Rosenberg (Roanoke) Leonard Bell (Boston)
October 30 Friday	Salt Lake City		224,515	400,000	

1971 SAMPLE GIFTS

Louis Rogow	Hartford	500,000 to 1,000,000
Nathan Lipson	Atlanta	600,000 to 1,000,000
Morris Rodman	Washington, D.C.	50,000 to 200,000
Charles Smith	Washington, D.C.	200,000 to 400,000
Milton Pollinger	Washington, D.C.	50,000 to 150,000
Arant Sherman	Davenport	100,000 to 200,000
Ben Solomon	Toledo	2,500 to 10,000
Sid Sussman	Camden	25,000 to 50,000
Arthur Brody	Essex County	9,000 to 18,000
Martin Brody	Essex County	7,000 to 20,000
Weinstein & Scott	Essex County	80,000 to 150,000
Frank Lautenberg	Essex County	5,000 to 70,000 Essex County Paterson
Max Shaye	Detroit	35,000 to 60,000
Myer Fishman	Detroit	55,000 to 125,000
William Davidson	Detroit	60,000 to 120,000
Weintraub Brothers	Hartford	100,000 to 200,000
Kangisser Foundation	Cleveland	150,000 to 300,000
Sidney Lansburg, Jr.	Baltimore	70,000 to 140,000
Sanford Rothschild	Baltimore	37,500 to 75,000
Lawrence Tisch	New York City	500,000 to 1,000,000
Meshulam Riklis	New York City	500,000 to 750,000
Morris Levinson	New York City	50,000 to 100,000
Robert Wishnick	New York City	130,000 to 260,000 Personal
Sol Furman	New York City	20,000 to 50,000
Lehrman - Grass	Harrisburg	150,000 to 300,000
Ron Daniels	Des Moines	2,000 to 4,000

MP:sh
9/30/70

// PAUSE
// EXEC

2

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
 STATUS OF 1970 SPRING CAMPAIGNS
 UNDERWAY AS OF SEP 30, 1970

1969 COMBINED TOTAL RAISED - \$100,000 AND OVER

COMMUNITY	STATE	1969		1970		1970	
		REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND	REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND	REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND
AKRON	OHIO	522,654	342,000	522,654	535,654	342,000	406,420
ALBANY	N Y	471,396	286,251	457,572	497,209	257,926	392,781
ALEQUERQUE	N MEX	78,800	29,438	78,800	80,250	25,438	71,003
ALLENTOWN	PA	319,440	413,612	319,000	343,454	413,612	466,540
ALTOONA	PA	100,025	108,908	92,725	97,519	102,712	84,285
ASBURY PARK	N J	59,000	72,525	10,300	10,300	43,000	45,500
ASPEVILLE	N C	46,750	74,553	46,750	46,750	70,703	86,250
ATLANTA	GA	1,480,000	1,170,000	1,376,871	1,673,890	1,135,852	2,070,833
ATLANTIC CITY	N J	356,300	184,574	356,300	385,000	184,574	242,000
BALTIMORE	MD	3,858,948	2,326,315	3,858,948	4,207,000	2,326,315	2,193,000
BANGOR	MAINE	69,563	213,588	69,563	78,851	204,405	362,406
BAYCNE	N J	97,072	29,212	97,072	107,059	25,212	35,986
BINGHAMTON	N Y	136,620	160,302	131,886	172,615	145,554	248,552
BIRMINGHAM	ALA	386,087	263,445	386,087	426,957	263,449	318,932
BCSTON	MASS	5,655,023	3,216,927	5,655,023	6,070,680	3,216,927	4,056,670

COMMUNITY	STATE	...1969 TOTAL RAISED...		1970 CURRENT RAISED & 1969 COMPARATIVE VALUES	
		REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND	REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND
		1969	1970	1969	1970
BRIDGEPORT	CONN	340,309	415,000	340,309	500,000
BRCKTICN	MASS	76,021	100,500	67,197	72,115
BUFFALO	N Y	562,633	407,522	962,633	986,511
CAMDEN	N J	492,000	337,467	417,969	516,999
CANTON	OHIO	241,760	155,564	241,760	251,694
CHARLESTON	S C	112,000	232,247	107,700	119,685
CHARLOTTE	N C	66,000	246,825	62,200	64,200
CHATTANOOGA	TENN	161,455	103,792	161,455	165,363
CHESTER	PA	71,100	55,423	64,300	67,527
CHICAGO	ILL	10,453,371	4,843,607	8,600,000	9,200,000
CINCINNATI	OHIO	1,286,199	585,036	1,052,742	1,194,585
CLEVELAND	OHIO	7,181,994	3,768,722	7,181,994	7,870,283
COLUMBIA	S C	46,000	176,300	46,000	50,800
COLUMBUS	OHIO	820,000	490,000	820,000	908,631
CRIFUS CHRISTI	TEXAS	60,720	64,938	60,720	61,850
DALLAS	TEXAS	1,330,000	1,560,000	1,330,000	1,369,081
DAYTON	OHIO	538,598	662,884	483,198	535,637
					621,720
					726,607

COMMUNITY	STATE	...1965 TOTAL RAISED...		1970 CURRENT RAISED & 1965 COMPARATIVE VALUES			
		REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND	REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND		
		1965	1970	1965	1970		
DENVER	COLO	525,836	582,636	883,718	901,393	582,636	700,555
DES MOINES	IOWA	330,000	271,000	330,000	391,877	250,000	358,164
DETROIT	MICH	6,200,000	4,221,884	6,200,000	6,600,000	4,221,884	5,035,520
DULUTH	MINN	90,879	62,000	90,879	95,000	62,000	90,000
DURHAM	N C	5,600	111,750	3,800	3,800	105,555	132,625
EASTERN UNION	N J	204,000	135,000	204,000	246,022	135,000	214,772
EL PASO	TEXAS	144,083	79,943	144,083	139,938	79,943	94,931
ENGLEWOOD	NJ	226,000	809,171	226,000	226,000	632,763	1,215,373
ERIE	PA	125,997	104,127	111,729	110,443	91,992	101,794
ESSEX COUNTY	N J	3,485,893	2,385,242	3,485,893	3,700,000	2,385,242	2,800,000
FAIR LAWN	N J	99,715	18,971	99,715	126,665	18,971	40,259
FLINT	MICH	291,519	313,486	251,261	267,111	275,841	324,547
FCRT LEE	N J	17,705	170,490	10,000	10,000	88,630	163,240
FCRT WAYNE	IND	102,350	65,539	96,958	108,596	65,539	66,010
FCRT WRIGHT	TEXAS	152,000	95,000	131,000	140,000	80,000	104,200
GREENSBORO	N C	106,726	369,039	95,726	95,178	335,946	392,967
HACKENSACK	N J	42,000	85,000	42,000	42,000	66,550	92,282

COMMUNITY	STATE	...1969 TOTAL RAISED...		1970 CURRENT RAISED & 1969 COMPARATIVE VALUES			
		REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND	REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND		
		1969	1970	1969	1970		
HARRISBURG	PA	377,967	509,000	377,967	417,785	454,191	799,326
HARTFORD	CONN	1,240,100	1,545,105	1,240,100	1,318,927	1,545,105	2,240,439
HAZLETON	PA	66,033	78,035	66,033	58,254	78,035	62,460
HIGH POINT	N C	18,000	58,000	18,000	18,000	58,000	188,000
HOLLYWOOD	FLA	343,780	276,404	257,970	376,744	230,588	334,030
HOLSTON	TEXAS	814,967	650,305	814,967	861,315	650,305	839,156
INDIANAPOLIS	IND	642,888	382,450	624,315	688,471	365,557	443,653
JACKSONVILLE	FLA	148,000	55,000	124,039	165,080	50,317	74,623
JERSEY CITY	N J	142,000	87,000	125,550	129,285	82,525	98,858
JOHNSTOWN	PA	116,532	74,000	105,885	108,803	62,855	82,406
KANSAS CITY	MO	1,198,760	478,818	1,149,222	1,227,540	454,489	575,702
LAS VEGAS	NEV	197,331	345,750	172,830	186,405	345,750	255,935
LEWISTON	MAINE	99,593	11,867	86,944	94,079	10,507	25,459
LONG BEACH	CALIF	285,462	68,170	155,412	225,150	43,300	75,100
LOS ANGELES	CALIF	8,508,751	4,914,632	8,508,751	8,654,000	4,914,632	8,600,000
LOUISVILLE	KY	695,000	633,000	655,000	742,409	606,429	622,575
LYNN	MASS	433,450	330,590	433,450	544,870	246,050	427,707

COMMUNITY	STATE	...1969 TOTAL RAISED...		1970 CURRENT RAISED & 1969 COMPARATIVE VALUES			
		REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND	REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND	1970	
MANCHESTER	N H	109,268	63,416	100,157	111,140	61,362	105,630
MEMPHIS	TENN	420,216	420,079	420,216	426,000	420,079	678,175
MIAMI	FLA	2,424,427	1,566,237	2,125,589	2,661,000	1,351,602	2,230,000
MILWAUKEE	WIS	1,565,334	1,870,000	1,793,817	1,951,744	1,647,112	1,844,253
MINNEAPOLIS	MINN	1,280,000	828,000	1,170,096	1,340,932	746,817	1,109,052
MCEILE	ALA	59,135	123,380	55,135	55,135	122,380	170,365
MONTGOMERY	ALA	79,000	100,000	79,000	75,000	54,000	109,337
NASHVILLE	TENN	407,583	229,179	369,511	442,486	201,357	249,833
NEW BEDFORD	MASS	114,000	62,000	114,000	130,000	62,000	66,000
NEW BRITAIN	CONN	103,403	68,971	75,027	80,675	64,927	75,660
NEW BRUNSWICK	N J	239,898	199,992	239,898	268,603	155,552	332,397
NEW HAVEN	CONN	458,115	435,815	375,639	431,603	327,618	471,181
NEW LONDON	CONN	73,725	28,010	64,220	70,042	25,005	50,422
NEW ORLEANS	LA	616,660	588,345	616,660	658,010	588,345	755,155
NEWPORT NEWS	VA	122,070	206,778	122,070	125,854	206,778	176,036
NORFOLK	VA	591,768	601,461	560,700	607,800	555,578	668,200
NORRISTOWN	PA	120,000	60,000	120,000	120,000	60,000	70,000

COMMUNITY	STATE	1965 TOTAL RAISED		1970 CURRENT RAISED & 1969 COMPARATIVE VALUES			
		REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND	REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND		
		1965	1970	1965	1970		
NORTH HUDSON	N J	106,000	110,250	98,500	106,350	58,300	125,525
NORTHWEST IND	IND	184,532	157,500	169,000	182,000	157,500	174,500
NEWALK	CONN	63,767	42,039	53,100	55,646	26,946	31,493
OAKLAND	CALIF	610,000	301,588	610,000	685,000	301,588	395,000
OKLAHOMA CITY	OKLA	72,000	74,604	72,000	77,000	74,604	87,000
OMAHA	NEBR	525,347	410,670	469,071	502,795	352,695	510,988
ORANGE COUNTY	CALIF	45,000	80,000	45,000	140,015	80,000	300,666
ORLANDO	FLA	123,079	29,886	115,657	191,504	28,706	60,769
PALM SPRINGS	CALIF	148,226	123,839	148,226	150,832	122,839	222,508
PASSAIC	N J	419,251	186,826	419,251	427,745	186,826	255,382
PATERSON	N J	511,000	267,000	511,000	626,968	267,000	374,858
PEORIA	ILL	67,879	140,558	64,381	74,270	138,591	183,281
PERTH AMBCY	N J	153,746	41,000	135,250	145,326	36,000	45,325
PHILADELPHIA	PA	5,700,000	4,150,000	5,700,000	6,403,870	4,150,000	4,909,870
PHOENIX	ARIZ	331,055	127,468	331,055	389,656	127,468	149,526
PITTSBURGH	PA	2,125,000	1,133,812	2,125,000	2,230,000	1,133,812	1,770,000
PLAINFIELD	N J	157,000	160,000	157,000	157,000	111,000	139,707

COMMUNITY	STATE	...1969 TOTAL RAISED...		1970 CURRENT RAISED & 1969 COMPARATIVE VALUES		1970	1965	1970
		REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND	REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND			
PORTLAND	MAINE	139,713	56,564	126,661	143,997	54,542		84,679
PORTLAND	OREG	351,480	267,241	323,934	387,142	251,035		349,253
PORTSMOUTH	VA	99,531	36,413	99,531	121,822	36,413		42,713
PUERTO RICO	P R	52,550	200,000	52,550	52,550	155,309		275,140
READING	PA	163,763	238,648	108,898	117,945	158,706		226,418
RICHMOND	VA	274,446	361,185	366,316	385,478	351,497		429,385
RICHMOND	VA	30,000	75,000	30,000	30,000	75,000		131,895
RICHMOND	ILL	72,014	120,000	66,904	71,412	114,445		197,305
RICHMOND COUNTY	N Y	100,000	100,000	55,974	55,974	83,594		214,599
SACRAMENTO	CALIF	114,539	47,242	114,539	125,057	47,242		69,713
SALT LAKE CITY	UTAH	110,340	56,560	100,880	138,305	55,974		82,413
SAN ANTONIO	TEXAS	223,404	295,036	288,216	328,935	263,368		339,828
SAN DIEGO	CALIF	418,203	357,462	315,829	394,043	272,488		315,056
SAN FRANCISCO	CALIF	2,412,757	1,480,668	2,156,674	2,396,951	1,276,252		1,634,066
SAN JOSE	CALIF	160,000	60,000	160,000	170,000	60,000		113,600
SARASOTA	FLA	58,589	48,901	47,102	61,480	48,125		84,533
SAVANNAH	GA	175,808	52,834	160,839	197,934	52,050		102,409

COMMUNITY	STATE	1965 TOTAL RAISED		1970 CURRENT RAISED & 1969 COMPARATIVE VALUES			
		REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND	REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND		
		1965	1970	1969	1970		
SCHENECTADY	N Y	143,709	80,053	132,832	141,560	67,221	77,312
SCRANTON	PA	440,270	330,000	440,270	450,000	330,000	382,000
SEATTLE	WASH	540,169	292,300	477,525	617,889	257,952	378,758
SPEVEPORT	LA	185,880	147,423	175,945	175,945	142,413	168,000
SICUX CITY	ICWA	131,558	61,025	117,438	131,815	53,371	63,673
SOUTH BEND	IND	250,000	121,000	230,000	290,000	110,000	135,000
SOUTHERN ILL	ILL	182,334	188,704	142,980	155,088	125,540	158,431
SPRINGFIELD	MASS	299,143	180,000	355,143	525,000	180,000	280,000
SPRINGFIELD	ILL	70,122	31,612	63,486	71,479	27,321	31,192
ST LOUIS	MO	2,259,979	1,368,107	2,259,979	2,450,000	1,368,107	1,550,000
ST PALL	MINN	777,635	345,819	775,353	819,961	345,819	396,602
ST PETERSBURG	FLA	86,997	50,069	86,997	121,416	34,624	48,715
STAMFORD	CONN	234,508	303,863	210,193	231,770	255,765	384,325
STELBENVILLE	OHIO	51,944	55,029	50,334	58,758	52,424	62,333
SYRACUSE	N Y	371,461	295,346	349,593	361,632	262,026	301,673
TEANECK	N J	249,706	197,286	249,706	249,706	197,286	273,539
TCLEDC	OHIO	541,500	320,000	424,331	493,575	272,720	263,852

COMMUNITY	STATE	...1969 TOTAL RAISED...		1970 CURRENT RAISED & 1969 COMPARATIVE VALUES			
		REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND	REGULAR CAMPAIGN	EMERGENCY FUND		
		1969	1970	1969	1970		
TRENTON	N J	418,963	224,515	354,297	417,761	224,515	248,386
TUCSON	ARIZ	230,800	93,150	230,800	275,100	52,150	125,315
TULSA	OKLA	336,080	720,426	322,867	330,269	680,082	655,693
TYLER	TEXAS	64,000	43,000	64,000	64,000	43,000	39,000
UTICA	N Y	137,099	169,000	132,012	140,150	162,635	185,245
WARREN	OHIO	86,207	17,617	86,207	87,000	17,617	42,000
WASHINGTON	DC	1,520,695	1,763,805	1,920,695	2,125,000	1,763,805	2,775,000
WASHTENAW CO	MICH	55,000	75,000	55,000	55,000	74,000	85,000
WATERBURY	CONN	153,548	99,204	139,028	176,593	54,408	109,078
WEST PALM BEACH	FLA	120,000	102,300	98,500	130,000	88,000	140,000
WESTFIELD	N J	86,000	127,830	78,750	83,770	107,880	134,570
WESTPORT	CONN	60,302	49,195	60,302	60,302	35,030	92,143
WILKES BARRE	PA	441,636	327,579	430,300	445,400	315,100	344,200
WILMINGTON	DEL	339,046	158,241	334,546	388,302	155,741	196,000
WILMINGTON	NC	31,000	74,130	31,000	31,000	72,000	81,450
WORCESTER	MASS	612,000	320,000	612,000	681,455	320,000	442,620
YORK	PA	101,854	42,356	101,854	101,595	42,356	136,608

1970 CURRENT RAISED & 1969 COMPARATIVE VALUES
 • REGULAR CAMPAIGN • • EMERGENCY FUND • •
 1969 1970 1969 1970

•••1969 TOTAL RAISED•••
 REGULAR EMERGENCY
 CAMPAIGN FUND

COMMUNITY STATE

YCLAGSTOWN	OHIO	409,092	250,000	330,000	394,000	250,000	291,000
TOTAL	-- --	103,566,613	71,384,126	99,215,301	108,330,606	68,062,658	50,096,306

152 CITIES

OF SPRING TOTAL		96.5	95.5	96.8	96.8	96.1	95.3
-----------------	--	------	------	------	------	------	------

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N
STATUS OF 1970 SPRING CAMPAIGNS
UNDERWAY AS OF SEP 30, 1970

		-----1970 CURRENT RAISED AND 1969 COMPARATIVE VALUES-----						
1969 TOTAL RAISED...	REGULAR CAMPAIGN	1970	PERC.					
EMERGENCY FUND	1969	1970	CHNG.					
			EMERGENCY FUND.....					
			PERC.					
583 CITIES	\$107,764,599	\$74,731,567	\$102,537,946	\$111,907,567	9.1+	\$70,852,193	\$94,575,722	33.5
			95% COMPL.			55% COMPL.		

NATIONAL

NEW YORK CITY	\$31,839,779	\$23,349,201	\$22,687,600	\$27,837,639	22.7+	\$15,262,000	\$24,373,363	59.7
			71% COMPL.			65% COMPL.		
TOTAL.....	\$139,604,378	\$98,081,168	\$125,225,546	\$139,745,206	11.6+	\$86,114,193	\$118,549,085	38.1+

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N PAGE 2 OF 2
 STATUS OF 1970 SPRING CAMPAIGNS
 UNDERWAY AS OF SEP 30, 1970

PROJECTION OF TOTAL RAISED & ALLOTMENT

		1969		EST. 1970		PERC.		U J A		A L L O T M E N T	
		D O L L A R S		D O L L A R S		P E R C .		E S T .		D O L L A R S	
		1969		EST. 1970		PERC.		EST. 1969		EST. 1970	
-REGULAR CAMPAIGN-											
NATIONAL - SPRING											
	\$108,087,873	\$116,184,577	\$8,096,704	7.5+	\$50,210,298	\$52,874,522	\$2,664,224	5.3+			
	FALL	5,025,173	5,402,060	376,887	7.5+	3,336,157	3,512,973	176,816	5.3+		
	TOTAL	\$113,113,046	\$121,586,637	\$8,473,591	7.5+	\$53,546,455	\$56,387,495	\$2,841,040	5.3+		
	NEW YORK CITY	\$31,835,779	\$32,500,000	\$660,221	2.1+	\$20,000,000	\$21,000,000	\$1,000,000	5.0+		
	TOTAL REGULAR CAMPAIGN	\$144,952,825	\$154,086,637	\$9,133,812	6.3+	\$73,546,455	\$77,387,495	\$3,841,040	5.2+		

-EMERGENCY FUND-

NATIONAL - SPRING											
	\$75,151,644	\$97,280,603	\$22,128,959	29.4+							
	FALL	3,391,327	4,388,377	997,050	29.4+						
	TOTAL	\$78,542,971	\$101,668,980	\$23,126,009	25.4+						
	NEW YORK CITY	\$23,345,201	\$28,000,000	\$4,650,795	15.9+						
	TOTAL EMERGENCY FUND	\$101,892,172	\$129,668,980	\$27,776,808	27.3+						

CASH STATUS and ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

As of 9/30/70

	<u>NATIONAL</u>	<u>NEW YORK CITY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>I. 1967 EMERGENCY FUND</u>			
Pledges	\$128,750,000	\$44,250,000	\$173,000,000
Paid during 1967	\$113,613,000	\$38,170,000	\$151,783,000
Paid during 1968	12,301,000	5,190,000	17,491,000
Paid during 1969	2,235,000	701,000	2,936,000
Paid during 1970	73,000	83,000	156,000
Total paid to 9/30/70	<u>\$128,222,000</u>	<u>\$44,144,000</u>	<u>\$172,366,000</u>
Balance due 9/30/70	<u>\$ 528,000</u>	<u>\$ 106,000</u>	<u>\$ 634,000</u>
<u>II. 1968 EMERGENCY FUND</u>			
Pledges	\$ 63,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$ 83,000,000
Paid during 1968	\$ 33,935,000	\$11,257,000	\$ 45,192,000
Paid during 1969	20,698,000	2,815,000	23,513,000
Paid during 1970	1,979,000	572,000	2,551,000
Total paid to 9/30/70	<u>\$ 56,612,000</u>	<u>\$14,644,000</u>	<u>\$ 71,256,000</u>
Balance due 9/30/70	<u>\$ 6,388,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,356,000</u>	<u>\$ 11,744,000</u>
<u>III. 1969 EMERGENCY FUND</u>			
Pledges	\$ 79,000,000	\$23,000,000	\$102,000,000
Paid during 1969	\$ 40,955,000	\$13,387,000	\$ 54,342,000
Paid during 1970	21,970,000	2,224,000	24,194,000
Total paid to 9/30/70	<u>\$ 62,925,000</u>	<u>\$15,611,000</u>	<u>\$ 78,536,000</u>
Balance due 9/30/70	<u>\$ 16,075,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,389,000</u>	<u>\$ 23,464,000</u>
<u>IV. 1970 EMERGENCY FUND</u>			
Paid during 1970	<u>\$ 27,647,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,655,000</u>	<u>\$ 37,302,000</u>
<u>V. RE-CAP OF CASH RECEIVED IN 1970</u>			
1. 1967 Emergency Fund	\$ 73,000	\$ 83,000	\$ 156,000
2. 1968 Emergency Fund	1,979,000	572,000	2,551,000
3. 1969 Emergency Fund	21,970,000	2,224,000	24,194,000
4. 1970 Emergency Fund	27,647,000	9,655,000	37,302,000
5. 1968 and Prior Regular	4,109,000	639,000	4,748,000
6. 1969 Regular	14,082,000	3,295,000	17,377,000
7. 1970 Regular	20,297,000	13,433,000	33,730,000
	<u>\$ 90,157,000</u>	<u>\$29,901,000</u>	<u>\$120,058,000</u>
<u>VI. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE RE-CAP (1969 & PRIOR)</u>			
1. 1967 Emergency Fund	\$ 528,000	\$ 106,000	\$ 634,000
2. 1968 Emergency Fund	6,388,000	5,356,000	11,744,000
3. 1969 Emergency Fund	16,075,000	7,389,000	23,464,000
4. 1968 and Prior Regular	5,639,000	1,945,000	7,584,000
5. 1969 Regular	6,945,000	733,000	7,678,000
	<u>\$ 35,575,000</u>	<u>\$15,529,000</u>	<u>\$ 51,104,000</u>

STUDY MISSION ACCEPTANCES AS OF 9/29/70

GIFT UNITS: 154
INDIVIDUALS: 310
COMMUNITIES: 50

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles

M/M Edward R. Broida
M/M Victor M. Carter
M/M Morris Engel

M/M Chester L. Firestein
M/M Edwin R. Gamson
Mr. Martin Gang
M/M Robert M. Green
M/M Lewis J. Kaufman
M/M Stewart Krause
M/M Norman D. Louis
M/M David Perry
M/M Raymond Sandler
M/M David Shapell
M/M Abraham Spiegel
M/M Irving Terry
M/M Max Zimmer

San Diego

M/M A. B. Polinsky

San Francisco

Mr. Nathan Jay Friedman
M/M Samuel Friedman
Mrs. Madeline Haas Russell
Mr. Melvin Swig
M/M Richard L. Swig
Mr. Louis Weintraub

COLORADO

Denver

M/M Bruce B. Paul

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport

M/M Maurice J. Hoffman

Norwich

M/M John Meyer

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. Gerald L. Bernstein
M/M Herschel W. Blumberg
Rabbi/M Isadore Breslau
Mrs. Joseph Cherner
M/M N. M. Cohen
M/M Morris Rodman

GEORGIA

Atlanta

M/M Laurence M. Frank
M/M Nathan I. Lipson

FLORIDA

Miami

Mr. Shepard Broad
M/M Jerome L. Kipnis
M/M Robert Russell

ILLINOIS

Chicago

M/M Robert L. Adler
M/M Morris Glasser
Mr. Arthur N. Horwich
M/M Franklin Horwich
M/M Leonard B. Sax
M/M Henry Shapiro
M/M Roy I. Warshawsky
M/M Joseph S. Winston

Kankakee

M/M Roy Lang

Rockford

M/M Elbert L. Bagus

Southern Illinois

M/M Frank N. Altman

INDIANA

Gary (NW Ind.)

M/M Saul Cohen
M/M Ed Green

IOWA

Davenport

M/M Arant H. Sherman

KENTUCKY

Louisville

M/M Bernard H. Barnett
Mr. Leon Levitch

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston

M/M George Kane
Mr. Bernard Olshansky - M/M Bertram R. Paley
Dr./M Harry Sagansky
Mr. Charles E. Smith

Dr./M Dewey D. Stone
M/M Louis S. Zimble

MICHIGANDetroit

Mr. William Avrunin
 Mr. Abraham Borman
 Mr. Leonard S. Borman
 M/M Jay M. Kogan
 M/M Irving Seligman
 M/M Eugene Sloan
 M/M Paul Zuckerman

Flint

M/M Louis Kasle

MINNESOTAMinneapolis

M/M Amos Deinard
 M/M Israel D. Fink
 M/M David L. Goldenberg
 M/M Harold I. Grossman

MISSOURIKansas City

M/M Maurice Shulkind

St. Louis

M/M Melvin Dubinsky

NEW HAMPSHIREHollis

Morton E. Goulder

NEW JERSEYCamden

M/M Sydney Sussman

Englewood

Dr./M Sidney M. Edelstein
 M/M Raymond Kaplan
 M/M Morris Smoler

Newark

M/M Murray Maslow

Passaic

M/M Sol Entin

Paterson

M/M Stanley Berenzweig
 M/M Gerrard Berman

Plainfield

M/M Philip J. Levin

NEW JERSEY (continued)Teaneck

M/M David B. Follender

NEW YORKNew York City

Mr. Henry C. Bernstein
 Mr. Irving Bernstein
 M/M Max G. Billig
 M/M Herbert A. Friedman
 M/M Samuel Haber
 M/M Albert Parker
 M/M Michael Pauker
 M/M Fred P. Pomerantz

M/M William Rosenwald
 Mr. Lawrence Schacht
 M/M Irving Schneider
 Mrs. Burt J. Siris

NORTH CAROLINACharlotte

M/M Albert G. Segal

OHIOAkron

M/M Nathan Strachan

Cincinnati

M/M Joseph H. Kanter
 M/M George Heldman

Cleveland

M/M Martin Friedman
 M/M Charles Ginsberg, Jr.
 M/M Edward Ginsberg
 M/M Albert J. Goulder
 M/M Jack Mandel
 M/M Joseph C. Mandel
 Mr. Samuel H. Miller
 Mr. Louis S. Sanders
 Mrs. M. Edwin Weiner

Columbus

M/M Ben Goodman

Dayton

M/M Louis S. Goldman
 Mr. Harry Schear
 M/M Herbert Schear

OKLAHOMATulsa

M/M Joseph Finer
 M/M Jay Newman
 M/M Henry Zarrow

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown

Mr. Murray H. Goodman
Mr. Gerson Lazar

Harrisburg

Mr. Samuel L. Abrams
M/M Joseph Garner
M/M Alexander Grass

Philadelphia

M/M Martin M. Berger
M/M Robert M. Bernstein
M/M David Brill
M/M Sylvan M. Cohen
M/M Charles Conston
M/M Harry T. Dozor
M/M Arthur Dyshel
Mrs. Myer Feinstein
M/M Dalck Feith
M/M Israel Forman
M/M Saul J. Freedman
M/M Bernard Gitlow
M/M Jack Wolfe Golden
M/M Leonard Goldfine
M/M Milton Gross
M/M Jerome P. Heilweil

M/M Joseph Kohn
M/M Morris A. Kravitz
M/M Samuel P. Mandell
Mr. Samuel Melnick
M/M Richard J. Oberfield
M/M Morton Sand
M/M Philip S. Seltzer
M/M Alexander Silberman
M/M Jordan Snyder
Dr./M Henry Spiegel
M/M Philip Zinman

Scranton

M/M William Hodin
M/M Louis Weinberger

TENNESSEE

Memphis

M/M Nathan L. Shainberg

TEXAS

Beaumont

M/M Irving M. Eisen

TEXAS (continued)

Dallas

Dr./M Ellis Carp
M/M Al Gartner
M/M Jacob H. Kravitz
M/M Ben A. Lipshy
Dr./M Stanley C. Pearle
M/M David Rosenberg
M/M Bernard Schaenen
M/M Ted Shanbaum
M/M Sam Wolfson

Fort Worth

M/M Louis H. Barnett

Houston

M/M Stanford J. Alexander
M/M M. Robert Hecht
Mrs. Joseph Weingarten

San Antonio

M/M Norman S. Davis

VIRGINIA

Newport News

M/M Alan Gordon

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee

M/M Albert B. Adelman
M/M Gerald S. Colburn

STUDY MISSION ACCEPTANCES AS OF 9/29/70

Mr. Samuel L. Abrams
Harrisburg, Pa.

M/M Albert B. Adelman
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

M/M Robert L. Adler
Chicago, Ill.

M/M Stanford J. Alexander
Houston, Texas

M/M Frank N. Altman
E. St. Louis, Ill. (So. Ill.)

Mr. William Avrunin
Detroit, Mich.

M/M Elbert L. Bagus
Rockford, Ill.

M/M Bernard H. Barnett
Louisville, Kentucky

M/M Louis H. Barnett
Fort Worth, Texas

M/M Stanley Berenzweig
Paterson, N.J.

M/M Martin M. Berger
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Gerrard Berman
Paterson, N.J.

Mr. Gerald L. Bernstein
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Henry C. Bernstein
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Irving Bernstein
New York, N.Y.

M/M Robert M. Bernstein
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Max J. Billig
New York, N.Y.

M/M Herschel W. Blumberg
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Abraham Borman
Detroit, Michigan

Mr. Leonard S. Borman
Detroit, Michigan

Rabbi/M Isadore Breslau
Washington, D.C.
M/M David Brill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Shepard Broad
Miami, Florida

M/M Edward R. Broida
Los Angeles, Calif.
Dr./M Ellis Carp, Dallas, Texas
M/M Victor M. Carter
Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Joseph Cherner
Washington, D.C.

M/M N.M. Cohen
Washington, D.C.

M/M Saul Cohen
Gary, Indiana (N.W. Ind.)

M/M Sylvan M. Cohen
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Gerald S. Colburn
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

M/M Charles Conston
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Norman S. Davis
San Antonio, Texas

M/M Amos Deinard
Minneapolis, Minn.

M/M Harry T. Dozor
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Melvin Dubinsky
St. Louis, Mo.

M/M Arthur Dyshel
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr./M Sidney M. Edelstein
Englewood, N.J.

M/M Irving M. Eisen
Beaumont, Texas

M/M Morris Engel
Los Angeles, Calif.

M/M Sol Entin
Passaic, N.J.

Mrs. Myer Feinstein
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Dalck Feith
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Joseph Finer
Tulsa, Okla.

M/M Israel D. Fink
Minneapolis, Minn.

M/M Chester Firestein
Los Angeles, Calif.

M/M David B. Follender
Teaneck, N.J.

M/M Israel Forman
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Laurence M. Frank
Atlanta, Ga.

M/M Saul J. Freedman
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Herbert A. Friedman
New York, N.Y.

M/M Martin Friedman
Cleveland, Ohio

Mr. Nathan Jay Friedman
San Francisco, Calif.

M/M Samuel Friedman
San Francisco, Calif.

M/M Edwin R. Gamson
Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Martin Gang
Los Angeles, Calif.

M/M A. Joseph Garner
Harrisburg, Pa.

M/M Al Gartner
Dallas, Texas

M/M Charles Ginsberg, Jr.
Cleveland, Ohio

M/M Edward Ginsberg
Cleveland, Ohio

M/M Bernard Gitlow
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Morris Glasser
Chicago, Ill.

M/M Jack Wolfe Golden
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M David L. Goldenberg
Minneapolis, Minn.

M/M Leonard Goldfine
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Louis S. Goldman
Dayton, Ohio

M/M Ben Goodman
Columbus, Ohio

Mr. Murray H. Goodman
Allentown, Pa.

M/M Alan W. Gordon
Newport News, Va.

Mr. Albert J. Goulder
Cleveland, Ohio

Mr. Morton E. Goulder
Hollis, New Hampshire

M/M Alexander Grass
Harrisburg, Pa.

Study Mission Acceptance - continued

M/M Ed Green
Gary, Ind. (N.W. Ind.)

M/M Robert M. Green
Los Angeles, Calif.

M/M Milton Gross
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Harold I. Grossman
Minneapolis, Minn.

M/M Samuel L. Haber
New York, N.Y.

M/M M. Robert Hecht
Houston, Texas

M/M Jerome P. Heilweil
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M George Heldman
Cincinnati, Ohio

M/M William Hodin
Scranton, Pa.

M/M Maurice J. Hoffman
Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Arthur N. Horwich
Chicago, Ill.

M/M Franklin Horwich
Chicago, Ill.

M/M George Kane
Boston, Mass.

M/M Joseph H. Kanter
Cincinnati, Ohio

M/M Raymond Kaplan
Englewood, N.J.

M/M Louis Kasle
Flint, Michigan

M/M Lewis J. Kaufman
Los Angeles, Calif.

M/M Jerome L. Kipnis
Miami, Florida

M/M Jay M. Kogan
Detroit, Mich.

M/M Joseph Kohn
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Stewart Krause
Los Angeles, Calif.

M/M Jacob H. Kravitz
Dallas, Texas

M/M Morris A. Kravitz
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Roy Lang
Kankakee, Ill.

Mr. Gerson Lazar
Allentown, Pa.

M/M Philip J. Levin
Plainfield, N.J.

Mr. Leon Levitch
Louisville, Kentucky

M/M Ben A. Lipsky
Dallas, Texas

M/M Nathan I. Lipson
Atlanta, Ga.

M/M Norman D. Louis
Los Angeles, Calif.

M/M Jack Mandel
Cleveland, Ohio

M/M Joseph C. Mandel
Cleveland, Ohio

M/M Samuel P. Mandell
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Murray Maslow
Newark, N.J.

Mr. Samuel Melnick
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M John Meyer
Norwich, Conn.

Study Mission Acceptances - continued

Mr. Samuel H. Miller
Cleveland, Ohio

M/M Jay Newman
Tulsa, Oklahoma

M/M Richard J. Oberfield
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Bernard Olshansky
Boston, Mass.

M/M Bertram R. Paley, Boston, Mass.
M/M Albert Parker
New York, N.Y.

M/M Bruce B. Paul
Denver, Colorado

M/M Michael Pauker
New York, N.Y.

Dr./M Stanley C. Pearle
Dallas, Texas

M/M David S. Perry
Los Angeles, Calif.

M/M A.B. Polinsky
San Diego, Calif.

M/M Fred P. Pomerantz
New York, N.Y.

M/M Morris Rodman
Washington, D.C.

M/M David Rosenberg
Dallas, Texas

M/M William Rosenwald (Mrs. Iran only)
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Madeline Haas Russell
San Francisco, Calif.

M/M Robert Russell
Miami, Florida

Dr./M Harry Sagansky
Boston, Mass.

M/M Morton Sand
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Louis S. Sanders
Cleveland, Ohio

M/M Raymond Sandler
Los Angeles, Calif.

M/M Leonard B. Sax
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Lawrence Schacht
New York, N.Y.

M/M Bernard Schaenen
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Harry Schear
Dayton, Ohio

M/M Herbert Schear
Dayton, Ohio

M/M Irving Schneider
New York, N.Y.

M/M Albert G. Segal
Charlotte, N.C.

M/M Irving Seligman
Detroit, Mich.

M/M Philip S. Seltzer
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Nathan L. Shainberg
Memphis, Tenn.

Study Mission Acceptances continued

M/M Ted Shanbaum
Dallas, Texas

M/M David Shapell
Los Angeles, Calif.

M/M Henry Shapiro
Chicago, Ill.

M/M Arant H. Sherman
Davenport, Iowa

M/M Maurice Shulkind
Kansas City, Mo.

M/M Alexander Silberman
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Burt J. Siris
New York, N.Y.

M/M Eugene Sloan
Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Charles E. Smith
Boston, Mass.

M/M Morris Smoler
Englewood, N.J.

M/M Jordan Snyder, Phila. Pa.

M/M Abraham Spiegel
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dr./M Henry Spiegel
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr./M Dewey D. Stone
Boston, Mass.

M/M Nathan Strachan
Akron, Ohio

M/M Sydney Sussman
Camden, N.J.

Mr. Melvin Swig
San Francisco, Calif.

M/M Richard L. Swig
San Francisco, Calif.

M/M Irving Terry
Los Angeles, Calif.

M/M Roy I. Warshawsky
Chicago, Ill.

M/M Louis Weinberger
Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. M. Edwin Weiner
Cleveland, Ohio

Mrs. Joseph Weingarten
Houston, Texas

Mr. Louis Weintraub
San Francisco, Calif.

M/M Joseph S. Winston
Chicago, Ill.

M/M Sam Wolfson
Dallas, Texas

M/M Henry Zarrow
Tulsa, Oklahoma

M/M Louis S. Zimble
Boston, Mass.

M/M Max Zimmer
Los Angeles, Calif.

M/M Philip Zinman
Philadelphia, Pa.

M/M Paul Zuckerman
Detroit, Mich.

ACCOMPANISTS

Miss Ruth Abrams, Harrisburg, Pa.	with Mr. Samuel L. Abrams, Harrisburg, Pa. (father)
Mrs. Sam Chudde, and Mrs. Allan L. Wasserman, Dayton, Ohio	" M/M Louis S. Goldman, Dayton, Ohio
M/M Melvin Dow, Houston, Texas	" M/M Stanford Alexander, Houston, Texas
M/M Milton J. Fink, Chicago, Ill.	" M/M Morris Glasser, Chicago, Ill.
Dr./M. Coleman Jacobson, and M/M Henry Klepsak, and Dr./M Maurice Rosen, and Dr. Harry Z. Singer Dallas, Texas	" M/M Ted Shanbaum, Dallas, Texas
Mrs. Rhea Newman, Chicago, Ill.	" Mr. Arthur N. Horwich, Chicago, Ill. (his sister)
Miss Ilene Warshawsky, Chicago, Ill.	" M/M Roy I. Warshawsky, Chicago, Ill. (parents)
Mrs. Lara Zax, Houston, Tex. (Israel only)	" M/M Hirsch J. Scholl, Crowley, La. (his aunt)

STUDY MISSION POTENTIALS

M/M Frank Beckerman
Hartford, Conn.

M/M Arthur B. Belfer
New York, N.Y.

Mr. H.D. Berman
Minneapolis, Minn.

M/M Milton C. Borenstein
Boston, Mass.

Mr. Jules Besserman
Passaic, N.J.

M/M Harold S. Brady
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Eugene D. Bross
Hartford, Conn.

M/M Harry Brown
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. William Davidowitz
Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Mr. Stanley Diefenthal
New Orleans, La.

M/M Erwin Donsky
Dallas, Texas

M/M A.M. Duman
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Norman Dunitz
Reading, Pa.

Dr. Clarence W. Efroymsen
Indianapolis, Ind.

M/M Robert A. Efroymsen
Indianapolis, Ind.

M/M Harold M. Eisen
Beaumont, Texas
M/M Sol Eisenberg, Detroit, Mich.
Dr. Bernard Farfel
Houston, Texas

M/M Max Feldberg
Boston, Mass.

M/M Sumner L. Feldberg
Boston, Mass.

Mr. Bernard Fife
New York, N.Y.

Study Mission Potential continued

M/M David Finkle
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Benjamin Fiterman
Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Ben Fixman
St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Robert Fortinsky
Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Mr. Carl M. Freeman
Washington, D.C.

M/M Maurice D. Friedman
Huntington, W.Va.

M/M Harry Ginsberg
New York, N.Y.

M/M Avram Goldberg
Boston, Mass.

Mr. Jerry Golden
Orange County, Calif.

Mr. Arnold Greenberg
Hartford, Conn.

M/M Sheldon Greenberg
Beaumont, Texas
Mrs. Paul Greenwood, Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. Nelson Harris
Chicago, Ill.

M/M Samuel Hechtman
Detroit, Mich.

M/M Earl Helman
Akron, Ohio

Mr. Robert Hoffman
Lynn, Mass.

Mr. Burton M. Joseph
Minneapolis, Minn.

M/M Sam Kahn
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Seymour Kaplan
Manchester, Conn.

M/M Irving G. Kates
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Simon J. Katz
Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Raymond G. Kinsler
Springfield, Mass.

M/M Bernard Kobrovsky
Allentown, Pa.

M/M Burton I. Koffman
Binghamton, N.Y.

Mr. Robert Kogod
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Philip Kopitsky
St. Louis, Mo.

M/M David L. Kreeger
Washington, D.C.

M/M Louis Kuhn
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Robert I. Lappin
Lynn, Mass.

M/M Jac J. Lehrman
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Lawrence Lever
New York, N.Y.

Mr. William Leviton
Dayton, Ohio

Mr. Leon M. Levy
Scranton, Pa.

M/M Milton P. Levy, Jr.
Dallas, Texas

M/M David Lieberman
Minneapolis, Minn.

M/M Ben A. Lipsky
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Fred T. Lowy
St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. David Mack
Hackensack, N.J.

Mr. Abraham G. Manheim
New Orleans, La.

M/M Boris Margolin
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Louis Myers
Akron, Ohio

Mr. John Netzky
Chester, Pa.

Mr. Carl Osherow
Akron, Ohio

Mr. Irvin E. Pearlstein
Phoenix, Arizona

Mr. Jacob Popkin
Springfield, Mass.

M/M Milton Rabinowitz, Salisbury, Md.

M/M Donald M. Robinson
Pittsburgh, Pa.

M/M Victor Rogers
Beaumont, Texas

Mr. Louis S. Rosen
Cleveland, Ohio

M/M Milton Rubin
Beaumont, Texas

Mr. William Lee Schloss
Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Charles Schnier
Hartford, Conn.

M/M Morris Senderowitz, Jr.
Allentown, Pa.

M/M David M. Siff
Akron, Ohio

Mr. Arnold Smith
Phoenix, Arizona

Mrs. Leonard M. Sperry
Los Angeles, Calif.

M/M Harry Starr
New York, N.Y.

Mr. S. Sidney Stoneman
Boston, Mass.

M/M Joseph H. Strelitz
Norfolk, Va.

M/M Leonard R. Strelitz
Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Max G. Striar
Bangor, Maine

Mr. Samuel N. Stroum
Seattle, Wash.

M/M Irvin Swartzberg
Chicago, Ill.

M/M Louis Tekel
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Leo Ungar
New Orleans, La.

M/M Robert D. Usen
Boston, Mass.

Mr. David Waldinger
Des Moines, Iowa

M/M Philip T. Warren
Detroit, Mich.

M/M Adolph Weil, Jr.
Montgomery, Ala.

M/M Harvey Weisberg, Detroit, Mich.

M/M Norman E. Weiss
Wilkes Barre, Pa.

M/M Rothermel Wise
Reading, Pa.

M/M Gordon Zacks
Columbus, Ohio

Mr. Milton L. Zorensky
St. Louis, Mo.

OPERATION ISRAEL: 197

(As of September 30, 1970)

<u>FLIGHT #</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>RESERVATIONS</u>	<u>PROJECTIONS</u> ✕		
South-Southwest	10/15	Atlanta, Ga.	12		
		Dallas, Texas	16		
		Ft. Worth, Tex.	4		
		Houston, Tex.	4		
			<u>36</u>		
#2 - MEN	11/14 -22	Phoenix, Ariz.	1		
		Tucson, Ariz.	9		
		Westport, Conn.	3		
		Miami, Fla.	1		
		Shreveport, La.	7		
		Atlantic City	1		
		E. Union Co., NJ	1		
		Essex Co., NJ	4		
		Albany, NY	1		
		Buffalo, NY	4		
		Newark, NY	1		
		NYC	11		
		Syracuse, NY	1		
		Fayetteville, NC	1		
		Winston-Salem, NC	6		
		Canton, Ohio	2		
		Cleveland, Ohio	3		
		Allentown, Pa.	2		
		Greensburg, Pa.	2		
		Philadelphia, Pa.	2		
		Norfolk, Va.	2		
		Portsmouth, Va.	1		
		Seattle, Wash.	25		
			91		
		#3 - COUPLES	11/29-12/9	Los Angeles, Cal.	2
				Hartford, Conn.	6
				New Haven, Conn.	2
				Kansas City, Mo.	2
				NYC	2
				Utica, NY	3
				Philadelphia	6
					23
#4 - DOCTORS	12/5-13	Los Angeles, Cal.	1		
		Chicago, Ill.	1		
		Las Vegas, Nev.	1		
		Essex Co., NJ	1		
		Fair Lawn, NJ	1		
		Paterson, NJ	1		
		Salem, NJ	1		
		Rochester, NY	1		
		Tulsa, Okla.	1		
		San Francisco	2		
		Washington, DC	1		
			12		
			Boston	30	
			Buffalo	10	
			Cincinnati	25	
			Cleveland	20	
			Detroit	10-15	
			Philadelphia	20	
			San Francisco	15	
			Shreveport	10	
			Tucson	6	
				<u>151</u>	
			Hartford	4	
			Boston	6	
			Utica	2	
			Philadelphia	10	
				<u>22</u>	
			Cincinnati	15	
			Buffalo	5	
			Detroit	5	
			Portland, Me.	1	
				<u>26</u>	

<u>FLIGHT #</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>RESERVATIONS</u>	<u>PROJECTIONS</u>		
#5 - MEN	12/12-20	Washington, DC	2	Los Angeles	35
		Essex Co., NJ	1	Chicago	20
		Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	Cleveland	20
			<u>4</u>		<u>75</u>
#6 - FATHERS & SONS	12/20-30	Birmingham, Ala.	2	Cleveland	40
		Detroit, Mich.	2	Detroit	35
		Kingston, NY	3	Stamford, Conn.	6
		NYC	4	Greensboro, NC	9
		Syracuse, NY	2	Sarasota, Fla.	2
		Cleveland, Ohio	2	New Orleans	6
		Tulsa, Okla.	3	Tulsa	6
		Central Bucks Co., Pa.	3		<u>104</u>
		Warrington, Pa.	3		
			<u>24</u>		
#7 - STUDENT LEADERS	12/20-30				
#8 - MEN	1/2-10	NYC	1	Cincinnati	25
		Philadelphia, Pa.	1	New Orleans	10
			<u>2</u>	Philadelphia	30
				Stamford, Conn.	<u>20</u>
			85		
#9 - COUPLES	1/10-20	Birmingham, Ala.	2	Birmingham	12
		Long Beach, Cal.	2	Boston	24
		Hartford, Conn.	4	Canton, Ohio	16
		Westport, Conn.	2	Cincinnati	30
		Wilmington, Del.	2	Dallas	20
		Vidalia, Ga.	2	Dayton	20
		Chicago, Ill.	2	Detroit	12
		New Orleans, La.	8	Hackensack	6
		Boston, Mass.	2	Shreveport, La.	10
		Atlantic City, NJ	22	Scranton, Pa.	4
		E. Union Co., NJ	8	Sterling, Ill.	4
		Essex Co., NJ	6	Newark, NJ	6
		Hackensack, NJ	2	Portland, Me.	2
		Passaic, NJ	2	New Orleans	30
		Paterson, NJ	2	Rchmond, Va.	50
		Albany, NY	2	Sarasota, Fla.	14
		NYC	22	Savannah, Ga.	14
		Greensboro, NC	2	Trenton, NJ	8
		Columbus, Ohio	2	Tulsa, Okla.	6
		Toledo, Ohio	10	Wilkes-Barre	2
		Allentown, Pa.	2	Puerto Rico (Full	
		Hazleton, Pa.	2	plane)	
		Memphis, Tenn.	50		344 +
Nashville, Tenn.	40				
Puerto Rico	2		Puerto Rico		
	<u>202</u>				

<u>FLIGHT #</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>RESERVATIONS</u>	<u>PROJECTIONS</u>
#10 - MEN	1/16-24	Essex Co., NJ Greensboro, NC Puerto Rico	1 Boston 30 2 Atlanta 50 <u>1</u> Cincinnati 25 4 Dayton, Ohio 15 Detroit 30 Greensboro, NC 20 Sacramento <u>4</u> 174
#11 - WOMEN	1/20-2/3	Tucson, Ariz. Essex Co., NJ Philadelphia, Pa. Seattle, Wash.	7 Buffalo, NY 3 1 Canton, Ohio 9 2 Tucson <u>6</u> <u>1</u> 18 11
#12 - MEN	1/30-2/7	Chicago, Ill.	<u>1</u> Atlanta, Ga. 50 1 50
#12A - COUPLES**	1/31-2/10		
#13 - MEN	2/6-14	Hartford, Conn. NYC	1 Cincinnati <u>25</u> <u>1</u> 25 2
#14 - MEN	2/13-21		Boston, Mass. 30
#15 - MEN	2/20-28		

* Over and above actual reservations

** This is a newly-scheduled mission, as of September 28th.

AE:cs

United Arab Republic
Permanent Mission to the United Nations

VIOLETIONS OF THE CEASE-FIRE ARRANGEMENT
BY
ISRAEL

OCTOBER 1970

I. DETAILS OF AIR VIOLATIONS DURING THE PERIOD
 FROM 8.8.70 TO 1.10.70

Serial	Time And Date	Details of Violation
1	1635 - 20.3	Aerial penetration to the area from Balah (North) to Shalufa.
2	1013 - 27.8	Aerial penetration of area west of Hurgada to Safaga by 2 Phantoms at a height of 8.5 kms. to a depth of 22 kms.
3	1527 - 28.8	Aerial penetration to a depth of 3.5 kms. from Kabrit to Shalufa (by 2 Phantoms).
4	1630 - 2.9	Aerial penetration to a depth of 5 - 20 kms. from Kabrit southward to Suez by 2 Phantoms
5	1610 - 4.9	Aerial penetration to a depth of 15 kms. from Fayed to Suez (2 planes).
6	1544 - 6.9	Aerial penetration to a depth of 10 kms. from Geneva to south of the Lakes (2 Phantoms)
7	1547 - 8.9	Aerial penetration to a depth of 20 kms. from a point S.E. of Fayed (1 Phantom)
	1548 - 8.9	Aerial penetration to a depth of 5 kms. from Kabrit to Shalufa (2 Phantoms)
8	1530 - 10.9	Aerial penetration from Geneva to N. of Suez to a depth of 5 - 10 kms. (2 Phantoms)
9	1618 - 13.9	Aerial penetration to a depth of 10 kms. from Geneva to Shalufa
10	1632 - 15.9	Aerial penetration to a depth of 10 kms. from Tsmailia to Devresoir (2 mirages).
	1642 - 15.9	Aerial penetration to a depth of 25 kms. from Fayed to Suez.
11	1647 - 21.9	Aerial penetration to a depth of 5 - 10 kms. from Kabrit to Shalufa, and from S. of the Lakes to Suez (2 Phantoms)
12	1632 - 24.9	Aerial penetration from Kabrit to S. of the Lakes, and from Kabrit to Suez (2 planes)
13	1452 - 1.10	Aerial penetration to a depth of 10 kms. from Kabrit to Suez.

II. DETAILS OF NEW FIELD WORKS
MADE BY THE ISRAELI OCCUPYING FORCES
WITHIN THE STAND STILL ZONE

I. GENERAL:

Israel exploited the cease-fire period by strengthening her fortifications east of the Suez Canal using considerable numbers of mechanical engineering equipment. Such violations of the cease-fire comprise the following:

- a) Increasing the height of the sand rampart along the whole front, meanwhile establishing tank, and fire emplacements on top of it.
- b) Construction of 25 new weapon emplacements along the sand rampart in the sector north of El-Qantara.
- c) Rebuilding the pill-boxes, shelters, and trenches within the strongpoints that had been destroyed before the cease-fire.
- d) Intensifying obstacles specially barbed wire fences and establishing new obstacles especially along the western slopes of the sand rampart.
- e) Construction of new hard surface roads.

Details of the afore-mentioned violations follows

Serial No.	Area	Nature of Activity
1.	East of Port Fouad	- Construction of roads connecting positions. - Installation of barbed wire fences around positions. - Intensifying of minefields. - Construction of new pill-boxes.
2.	At. Km. 9.2	- Construction of a new pill-box
3.	At Km. 10 (s. of Port-Said)	- Increasing sand revetments on top of pill boxes and shelters. - Construction of a new pill-box to the North of the position. - Installation of a barbed wire lines around the position.

Serial no.	Area	Nature of Activity
4.	KM 18.8 (S. Ras El-Ish 4.5 KM.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reinforcing weapon emplacements by iron rails, concrete, and sand bags.- Installation of a barbed wire line along the eastern slope of the sand rampart.
5.	Ras El-Esh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Installation of a concertina wire between the sand rampart and the canal at Km 14.7 Ras El-Esh Station)
6.	El Tina	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reinforcing weapon Emplacements and putting sand bags on top of them.- Installation of barbed wire and concertina around weapon pill-boxes.
7.	El-Kab	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reinforcing pill-boxes with iron rails and concrete cubes and increasing height of sand revetments along with communication trenches.- Installation of barbed wire lines around the position.- Construction of a new shelter at the point of Km 35.9 (500 m S of El-Kab)- Extension of a concertina wire from the point of Km 34 (1.5 Km N. of El-Kab) to the point Km. 34.5
8.	ElQantara	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Installation of barbed wire lines around the position.- Establishment of four Fire Emplacements for tanks.- Establishment of new weapon emplacements.
9.	North of El-Balah	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Installation of barbed wire lines around the position.- Reinforcing shelters in the position
10.	El-Ferdan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Construction of two new weapon pill-boxes north and south of the position.- Fortifying weapon pill-boxes by putting iron rails on top of them.- Installation of barbed wire obstacles around the position.

Serial No.	Area	Nature of Activity
11.	Ismailia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Fortifying the surface to surface rockets.- Establishment of barbed wire lines around strong points, and on the western slope of the embankment.- Reinforcing trenches and pill-boxes in the position.- Construction of tank emplacements south of the cross roads.- Laying a minefield around strong points.
12.	El-Devresoir	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reinforcing weapon emplacements and shelters and excavating dug-outs for cars in the position.
13.	Kabrit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Construction of three new pill-boxes.- Reinforcing the weapon emplacements and communication trenches.
14.	South of the Lakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Revetments of weapon emplacements, shelters and communication trenches by using iron rails and sand bags.- Construction of three shelters.- Increasing the number of tank fire embrasures.- Intensifying barbed wire lines on the western slope of the embankment.
15.	1 Km. North El-Shatt Ferry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Construction of fire emplacements for tanks or guns for direct fire in the sand rampart south of the position.
16.	El-Shatt Ferry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Building a new weapon emplacement and establishment of a concertina barbed wire line on the western slope of the sand embankment.- Construction of a new net of road and trenches leading to the position.
17.	El-Gabasat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Construction of three new pill-boxes.- Continuation of increasing the height of the sand rampart to the west of the road Mose's Springs - El-Gabasat.- Construction of four fire emplacements for tanks.- Establishment of a barbed wire line around the position and on the western slope of the rampart.

Serial No.	Area	Nature of Activity
18.	El-Mashoura Hill (5 Km. E. Suez)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Establishment of two new shelters.- Revetment of shelters and weapon emplacements by concrete cubes.- Extension of a barbed wire line around the position.
19.	Port Tawfik Quay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Building of New emplacements at the entrance of the quay.- Construction of a new shelter.- Revetment of emplacements and shelters with concrete cubes.- Extension of a barbed wire line on the slopes near the quay.

III. Field Works in the Depth of the Stand-still Zone:

Digging for the preparation of field artillery positions, tanks, and car dispersal areas in the tactical zone east of the canal as follows:

- a. Positions each of nine small craters round in shape 4.5 kms. N.E. of EL-QANTARA.
- b. One position of 16 small and medium craters 8 kms. S. E. of EL-BALLAH.
- c. Three positions each of four craters in the area 3.5 kms. east of EL-FERDAN..
- d. One position of 4 craters of diamond shape 7 kms. S. E. of EL-FERDAN.
- e. One position of 7 craters round in shape 8 kms East of El-Rerdan.
- f. Car assembly area 7 kms. N.E. of ISMAILIA.
- g. Two underground weapon emplacements 3 kms. East of ISMAILIA.
- h. A great number of big and medium craters 6.5 kms. East and south of the Middle Road.
- i. A position of 9 craters in the shape of a circle 6 kms. S. E. of ISMAILIA.
- j. 16 small and medium craters 8 kms. S. E. of ISMAILIA.
- k. A position of 7 pits in a circular shape 8 kms. S.E. of Tossou.
- l. Field artillery position 5 kms. S. E. of TOSSON.

- m. A position of ten medium size craters 8 kms. East of SARABIOM.
- n. A position of 4 craters 6 kms. East of SARABIOM.
- o 20 tank pits in two positions (ten pits each) employed as tank fire emplacements on S. P. Field Artillery 1.5 kms. East of SARABIOM.

IV. DETAILS OF ROADS AND TRACKS ESTABLISHED AND USED BY THE ISRAELI OCCUPYING FORCES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 3.8.70 to 1.10.70:

Israel constructed and prepared hard surfaced roads in the Tactical Zone East of the Canal to a depth of 15 kms. detailed as follows:

1. Construction of a road between the positions to the East of Port Fouad on the North coast (5 kms. long)
2. Construction of a road extending from the Middle Road, i.e. from a point East of Ismailia 9.5 kms. then to the south on the East side of the Lakes at a point 3 kms. North of Kabrit with a length of 35 kms. then branches off from the road at a point East of Devresoir passing through Unity Drain (12 kms. long).
3. Construction of a road from a point 9 kms. East of Ismailia - Northward and extending to a point 1.5 kms. east of Bir-El-Hoda (12 kms. long) then branches off at a point 6 kms. South of El-Ferdan in a westerly direction till the East of El-Ferdan (6 kms. long).
4. Construction of a road from Bir El-Hoda (5 kms. East of El-Ferdan to a point N. E. of Abu-Xrun (3 kms. N.E. of Bir-El-Hoda) then eastward to a point 15 kms. East of El-Ferdan connecting the road Romana El-Tasa (11 kms. long).
5. Construction of a road from a point East of El-Balah 4 kms. and heading west to a point East of Km 140 (4.5 kms. long).
6. Construction of a road from a point East of El-Balah (8 kms.) and heading North to Red Hill station 6 kms. East of Qantara 15 kms. long.
7. Construction of a road from a point 12 kms. East of El-Kab - heading Southwest till it contacts El-Kab - Qantara track (14 - kms. long)
8. Macadamization of the track connecting the road El-Shatt El-Qantara to all the strong points at Devresoir (2.5 kms. long) and position No. 6 (3 kms. long) and El-Rerdan (1 km. long)
9. Macadamization of the track South of El-Ferdan Bridge (6 Kms. long).
10. Reconstruction of the road El-Hirsh to El-Kab (4 km. long).
11. Total of roads and tracks prepared and macademized approximately 135 kms.

Km 9.200
 Km 10
 Ras El-Esh
 Km 18.800
 El-Teina

East Port Fouad
 1

El-Kab

N. El-Qantara
 El-Qantara

El-Balah

El-Ferdan

Ismailia

El-Devresoir

Bitter lakes

Kabrit

S. Lakes

El-Shalufa

El-Shet
 Suez

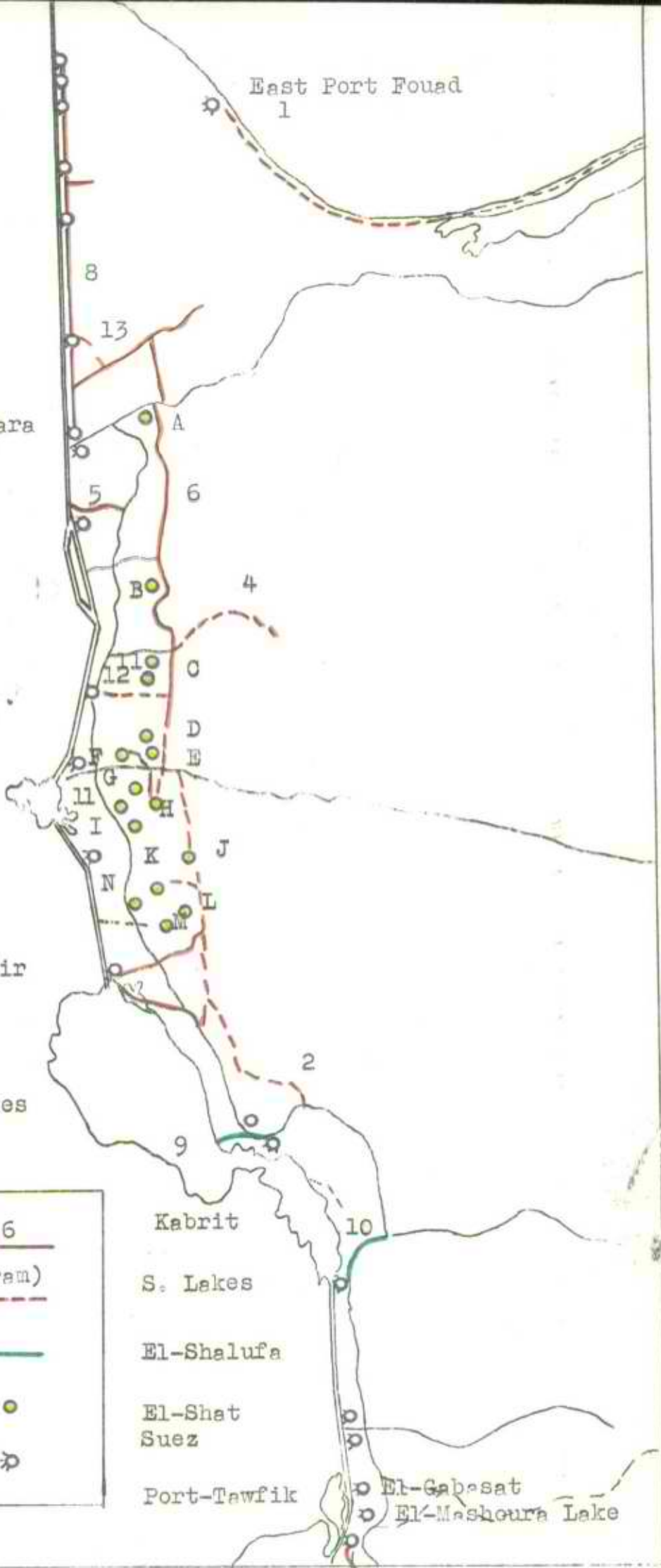
Port-Tawfik

El-Gabasat

El-Masheura Lake

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| New roads | <u>6</u> |
| (See number on Diagram) | |
| New tracks | - - - - |
| repaired roads | — |
| Engineer work in the depth | ● |
| Strong point | ⊕ |

Scale: 1:500,000



L+



אפי
למ

4 X 70

17/ט

70 SEP 34 PM 12:42

ועדת לוטקה.

לשיפת לטול 1 - לחלו רשימת הנכחות:

הכרות: צ' אוד, אורגוזה, אחיזפיה, בוצאמה, בורונדי, גאנה, גליניאה המטרונית,
ליבריה, לטוטר, מאל, מאוריציוס, זמביה, טנזניה, סוויילנד, ניגריה, סנגל,
בזנזייל, קינשסה, קמ'יא, קפוז, קניה, דואמה, סידה-ליאונ, נפאל, סנגפור,
גואנה, קובה, טרינידד.

מקסימות: גאבונ, טוגו, ארגנטינה, בזיל, ברבדוס, צ'יילי, פרו, אורוגואוי,

ונאורקה.

מפ-מאומ ב'==

4 X 70

siles

established
sites and
we turned
accrete."
from what
ican diplo-
at charges
of Nations
at Friday