WASHINGTON DATELINE

BY TRUDE B. FELDMAN

ISRAELITE'S WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT GOLDA MEIR conferred with President Nixon in the White House Oval office last Thursday.

Their meeting lasted one hour and 20 minutes; but they were alone for only a few minutes of that period. Sitting in on the conference were Mordecai Gazit, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office: General Aharon Yariv, Negotiator: Simcha Dinitz, Israeli Ambassidor to the U. S.: Secretary of State ilenty Kissinger, and Harold II. Saunders of the National Security Council staff,

Prior to their session, the President and Prime Minister made small talk with reporters and photographers. The President asked Mrs. Meir about her health -- if she slept on the plane coming over and in which plane she flew. She told him it was an EI AI plane.

'Does El Al make money or is it subsidized? The President asked Golda, She told him it does make money, but isn't subsidized.

Mrs. Meir looked tired and grim. She wore a two-piece electric blue outfit, with light brown beads draped around her neck. She constantly

fingered the gloves which lay in her lap. When the President noticed the photographers scrambling and jockeying for position, he told them they could have another chance after the conference. "It's a nice day, so I'll walk her to her car, and you can get different shots of us outside afterwards," he said.

The President did bring Mrs. Meir out to the Rose Garden where they posed again, The President looked at the unusual amount of photographers lined up on the lawn and asked: "How many of you have been to Israel?--Raise your hand." As he himself raised his hand and said "I've been there" -- Mrs. Meir commented that many of their colleagues (reporters and photographers) are now in Israel covering the war.

The President escorted the Israeli Prime Minister and her aides to her limousine and chatted with them about their particular posi-tions. As they waved 'Shalom', Mrs. Meir asked to be remembered to Mrs. Nixon.

How were the talks? I asked the President, "They were very constructive talks--as were the talks yesterday," he replied (referring to

ister Ismail Fahmy).

Mrs. Meir was later asked if there was any chance of her meeting with Ismail Fahmy while she was here. With a smile, she said the subject wasn't discussed. But then again, this was the case when she and King Hussein were here the same time last Spring. During this trip, there was also "free" time on her heavy sch-

edule. "The President has assured me that the security and well-being of Israel are the true and lasting concerns of the U.S.," she said. "I wouldn't assume the U.S. wants Israel to do something Israel doesn't want to do....

However, Mrs. Meir also said that she doesn't think the U.S. has a "detailed plaa to get a true and lasting peace."

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last week gave some of the details surrounding his trip to Tel Aviv and Moscow, and attempted to put into perspective the latest situation in the Middle East.

During a one-hour press conference, Dr. Kissinger said that throughout the first week of the Mideast war, the U.S. attempted to crystallize a consensus in the Security Council which would bring about a cease-fire on terms that the world community could support. He recalled that on October 10th, the Soviet Union began aa airlift which began fairly moderately but which, by October 12th, had achieved fairly substantiat levels.

"The U.S. and the Soviet Union are ideological and, to some extent, political adversaries. he said. "But the U.S. and the Soviet Union also have a very special responsibility. We each possess auclear arsonals capable of ana-ihilating humanity. We each have a special dury to see to it that confrontations are kept within bounds that do not threaten civilized life.

Both will have to come to realize that the issues that divide the world today, and foreseeable issues, do not justify the unpathleled Therefore, in all our dealings with the Soviet

Dr. Kissinger said that throughout the first week, the U. S. attempted to bring about a moderation in the level of outside supplies that were introduced into the 172a, and to work with the Soviet Union on a cease-fire resolution which would bring aa end to the conflict. He noted that the first stiemp fulled on October 13th for several reasons -- "including, perhaps, a misassessment of the military situation by some of the participants."

Kissinger conceiled that a secont discussion in the Security Council and me communications that have been associated with it "have taken a turn that seemed to us worrisome."

He also said the U.S. does not favor and will not approve the sending of a joint Soviet-U.S. force into the Mileast, "TheU.S. believes that what is needed in the Mideas, above all is a determination of the facts, a determination where the lines are, and a determination of who is doing the shooting, so that then the Security Council can take appropriate action. It is inconceivable that the forces of the great powers should be introduced in the numbers that would he necessary to overpower both of the participants. It is inconceivable that we should transplant the great power rivalry into the Mideast, alternatively, that we should impose a military condominium by the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The U.S. is even more opposed to the unilateral introduction by any great power, especially by any nuclear power, of military forces into the Mideast in whatever guise those forces should be introduced."

He said the U.S. position with respect to peace in the Mideust is as follows. The U.S. stands for a strict observance of the ceasefire as defined in the U.N. Security Council Resolution 338 adopted on October 22, The U.S. will support and give all assistance and is willing to supply some personnel to a U. N. observer force whose responsibility it is to report to the Security Council about the violations of the cease-fire, and which would have the responsibility, in addition, of aiding the parties in taking care of humanitarian and other concerns that are produced by the fact that on the Egyptian-Israeli from a series of enclaves exist in which dema tration is extremely difficult.

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catastrophe that a nuclear war would represent. Union, we have attempted to keep in mind, and we have attempted to move them to a position in which this overriding interest that humanity shares with us is never lost sight of *********** Israelite Ads Pay SUPPORT YOUR LAS VEGAS ISRAELITE NOW IN ITS 9TH YEAR Featuring . . . · PRIME RIBS STEAK . SEA FOOD . ITALIAN CUISINE COCKTAILS . BANQUETS GOURMET DINNERS Advance Notice required on: PHEASANT . CHUKAR . QUAIL WHOLE GOOSE . GUINEA HEN PAT GINN SUCKLING PIG . WHOLE LAMB

