FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1975

US ISRAELI RELATIONS CHILLY

JERUSALEM (WNS) -- A thaw has begun in American - Israeli relations but the chill that developed after the collapse of the Israel-Egyptian negotiations conducted by Secretary of

Egyptian negotiations conducted by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is still felt in Washing-ton, according to Foreign Minister Yigal Allon. He made this assessment after returning to Jerusalem from a week-long tour of the United States on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal which wound up with a three-hour meeting in Washington with Kissinger. Before leaving the U.S., Allon told some 50 leaders of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations that the "resum-ption of the U.S. - Israeli dialogue had begun

ption of the U.S. - Israeli dialogue had begun but it may be a long one." He expressed gratification over his meeting with Kissinger and their agreement on the main point -- the necessity to preserve the momentum toward peace. Allon told reporters upon arrival in Israel that he and Kissinger had agreed not to divulge the details of their talks. He said he had expressed Israel's desire to keep up the diplomatic momentum and the view that there is still room for a settle-ment with Egypt. "All the options are open," he said.

Allon said his meetings with American Jews were "both moving and encouraging." He said he had been able to explain in detail to the Jewish leadership groups Israel's position in the recent Sinai negotiations and found "total identity with Israel" among American Jews. Earlier, Allon told a UJA meeting in New York that "I go back home with the true feeling that we are one." He added that "Our to-He added that "Our togetherness means more than organizational unity..as long as we are together, we will live together.

Meanwhile Premier Yitzhak Rabin told an audience of industrialists that recent develop-ments in the Arab world indicate that the Arabs are preparing for a possible new war against Israel rather than laying the groundwork for peace,

He said Israel's policy must therefore be based on improving its strained relations with the U.S.; preparing politically for new efforts to solve the Israeli-Arab conflict by peaceful means, and intensifying its military preparednearly, and intensitying its initiary prepared-ness to meet any eventuality. Earlier Rabin told a gathering of top level officials that Israel would probably have to bring a map to Geneva along with suggested principles for peace. But he rejected demands being made inside and out-

side Israel for an elaborate peace initiative. Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban told Jewish leaders in New York that Israel must present new ideas and a specific policy because diplomatic nature abhors a vacuum. He said that in the absence of Israeli proposals, the possibility of an imposed settlement increases. But, Rabin told the Jerusalem gathering that Israel was correct to stick to its original position. "Sometimes a strong stand, sticking to far-reaching proposals which may advance peace, have better prospects to bring peace than new initiatives which only raise the question of how seriously Israel took its previous suggestions," the premier said the Premier said.

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FORD COOL (Continued from Page 1)

adopt policies that will lead to still another Arab attempt at the military destruction of Israel. At the same time, we share the President's entiments that progress toward peace in the Middle East must not be interrupted and that the good offices of the United States are essential or resuming the momentum toward peace that

for resuming the momentum toward peace that led to the first disengagement agreement." During the interview, Ford said he would not make "any commitment" on a meeting with Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin until "we are further along in our reassessment" of U.S. Mideast policy and any meeting with one govern-ment leader would require meetings with others. Asked by Walter Crophite if that meetings with others. Asked by Walter Cronkite if that meant "there won't be any favored nation treatment of Israel in the future," Ford replied, "I think we have in the future," Ford replied, "I think we have to, in this very division, where the possibility of war is certainly a serious one, if you have war you are inevitably going to have an oil embargo--I think we have to be very cautious in our process of reassessment." Ford said the U.S. was "committed, at least in principle, to going to Geneva." But he said the U.S. still has three options: to resume the "sus-pended negotiations without making a commit-ment to go to Geneva;" "go to Geneva and try to get an overall settlement, "you might have an interim negotiated settlement between two

an interim negotiated settlement, you hight have an interim negotiated settlement between two of the parties, such as Israel and Egypt." In other remarks by Ford, the President said he does not "forsee" any reason for Amerisaid he does not "forsee" any reason for Ameri-can military intervention in the Mideast and he continues to "hope" that there will be no need for either the U.S. or the Soviet Union to have "peace keeping responsibilities with their own forces" in the Mideast. The President also stated that the "impasse" between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization "will be one of the most difficult things that will have be one of the most difficult things that will have to be worked out, if it is worked out at Geneva."

WASH. (WNS) --Sen. Charles Percy (R. 111.) has urged "face - to - face ne-gotiations" between Israel and the Arabs in 91-page report to the. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Percy, who recently completed a 23-day, nation tour of the Middle East, warned his fellow committee members that a "very

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PERCY URGES FACE-TO-FACE TALKS real danger exists" of a fifth Arab - Israeli war this year unless "significant negotia-ting progress is made in the near future." Percy also urged that "efforts for a pre-Geneva arrangement --either partial or total--be accelerated and pursued on an urgent basis' because the "suspension" of the step-by-step negotiations conducted raises the specter

of further stalemate at Geneva.



JERUSALEM (WNS) -- The Cabinet has agreed to hold a full-dress "political debate" on the possibility of drafting an overall Israeli peace plan in advance of the Geneva peace con-ference on the Middle East. Premier Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon are but bring in draft resolutions for the debate, but Cabinet secretary Gershon Avner said it is not known whether they would cover a partial or an overall settlement. At the same time, Independent Liberal Party ministers Moshe Kol and Gideon Hausner again urged the Cabinet and Gideon Hausner again urged the Cabinet to begin preparing a peace plan for presenta-tion at Geneva. But Yitzhak Raphael of the National Religious Party opposed their sugges-tion saying that to present new partial settle-ment ideas would appear to be knuckling under to pressure. He also said that no overall settlement plan proposed by Israel would be acceptable to the Arabs.

CAMPUSES IMMUNE TO ARAB PROPAGANDA

WASH. (WNS) -- The expressions by some Jewish spokesmen that Arab propaganda, increasing because of petro-dollars, is making anti-Israel or anti-Jewish inroads on American college campuses "are still unwarranted fears," according to Dr. Norman Frimer, national director of B'nai

director of B'nai B'rith Foundations. He told the annual meeting of Hillel's national commission, that a Hillel analysis based on a poll of its field directors at 120 major schools "does not show any signifi-cant shift in campus opinion which by and large, supports Israel's right to sur-vival." Frimer noted that efforts by pro-Arab campus groups distributing literature, screening films, organizing exhibits and convening rallies with speakers hostile to Israel "may čreate sense of discomfort among Jewish students and others on campus, but the extent of their productivity has been

minimal.'' He added that campus appear ances of a Moshe Dayan or Ephraim Katzir often evoke some form of protest from pro-Arab groups

PAGE THREE

Dr. Seymour Martin Lipset a Harvard University sociolo-gist, who was elected chairman of the 80member commission, said the task of ex-plaining Israel to the campus community has been complicated by a widening of isolationist views brought on by the failure of American policy in Southeast policy in Southeast Asia. He said this was not due to an identification of Israel with South Vietnam with South Vietnam but to "a pessimistic view of America's capacity to play world leadership roles." But he added, "Israel, unlike Vietnam, has demonrepeatedly strated the capacity to defend itself" without involving Americans in military campaigns, a self-reliance that finds popular appeal.

