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AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

MS-763: Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman Collection, 1930-2004.

Series H: United Jewish Appeal, 1945-1995.

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Arab-Israeli War. 1967.

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Mobilizing the millions

THE Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv did not have the only operations room during last month's conflict. There was another such room in New York: headquarters of the United Jewish Appeal. While no one was sticking pins on maps, a battery of several dozen telephones, telex machines, and mounds of corned beef and pastrami sandwiches kept this headquarters instantly and constantly in touch with its officers in the field. When the fury of "battle" was over, the U.J.A. special emergency campaign had collected more than three times the sum it had allocated to Israel in 1948.

"Here's how it worked," the U.J.A.'s executive chairman, Rabbi Herbert Friedman — who was "Chief of Staff" of the entire operation — told me this week:

"On Monday, May 29, we voted for the emergency fund and immediately got to work raising the money. A typical call, say to Harry X in Pittsburgh... 'Look, Harry, you know what's happening. Israel's going to be at war... Don't argue with me, I'm telling you this is what's going to happen. I want \$500,000.'

"People were absolutely shocked. We began taking in millions. I asked the telephone company for 20 more phones. They said, all right we'll be able to manage that two weeks from Thursday. I said I want them in two hours. And I got them.

"Within hours people were streaming in from all over the country. They just left their businesses and families and came to man the phones and collect money. They stayed for days, and worked non-stop. These were all money men themselves. By Thursday we had 20 such men.

Sapir and Pincus

"One of my staff people would sit next to the money man at the phone. He'd pull a card from the file... Y in New Orleans. 'Ask him for a quarter million.' The money man would then call.

"Decisions on amounts of money that used to take weeks or months now took minutes. On Tuesday Sapir and Pincus arrived. We installed them in our offices, and brought people in to see them.

"Kama?" Sapir would ask.

"Reva" I'd tell him, and so it went.

"Then we put Sapir and Pincus and Golda and Eban and our own officers on Video tape with special messages and sent them by plane or special messenger all over the country, and arranged speaking engagements for them. We sent out 120,000 letters to specially selected names taken from our computerized memory bank. And by the end of that week we had arranged for fund-raising meetings in almost every Jewish community in America."

The fund-raising operation culminated ten hectic days during which Rabbi Friedman decided that an Israel-Arab war was inevitable.

"On May 20 we got a cable from the Agency requesting \$20 or \$30 million right away. The cable reached me at 8:30 on Saturday night in my office. I worked through to Sunday, putting the apparatus into effect to start collecting past pledges. You see at any moment we always have \$30-\$40 million in pledges outstanding. It's our accounts receivable. People make pledges every year. Sometimes it takes two years or three before they fully pay a pledge. Thus there's always a constant flow of money.

"The same day I left for Israel and as soon as I arrived, on May 22, I saw Eshkol, Sapir, Pincus. Monday, Tuesday Wednesday we had non-stop consultations. I was trying to understand the dimensions of the problem. That's a phrase I used later. People had to realize the dimensions of the problem. The size of the possible war was unclear to me. All day Thursday and Thursday night I spent on the Sinai line with the army,



'Don't argue with me... I want \$500,000.' The United Jewish Appeal emergency campaign for Israel was on. The executive chairman of the Appeal, Rabbi Herbert Friedman, left, tells POST Reporter Erwin Frenkel how the vast operation was carried out and of the surge of giving that swept the U.S.

familiarizing myself with the problems. But already on Monday, May 22, as soon as I had arrived and sensed the atmosphere, I was convinced there was no way out except war, and I never changed my mind.

"On Friday, May 26, I flew to Athens to meet Fisher (Max Fisher, U.J.A. General Chairman) who was there on business before coming to Israel. I briefed him and we were back here Friday night. We met with Eshkol, Rabin, Sapir, Arnon (Director-General of the Treasury) until 3 o'clock in the morning.

"And as soon as the meeting was over I started sending long telex cables to my boys in New York on what I wanted done. I called for a national executive meeting for Monday noon, and we had everyone in New York at that time. I'm not the kind that cries wolf, and they knew it."

By Saturday night we were back in New York, and I worked all day Sunday in the office. We invited the heads of all the Jewish organizations to attend the Executive meeting — Schwartz of the Bonds, Rabbi Prinz, Miller, Abrams of the American Jewish Committee."

But, as Rabbi Friedmann is quick to point out, it wasn't only the millionaires or near-millionaires who suddenly and swiftly unlatched their coffers as never before. In Okmulgee, Oklahoma, a community of a few Jewish families, \$1,700 was raised. Deciding that this wasn't enough they sold their tiny synagogue for an additional \$4,000 for the fund. (Several days later a more affluent New Yorker who had already donated \$7,500 heard about this, and sent \$4,000 to Okmulgee's Jews so they could buy their synagogue back.)

At Brandeis University a Jewish stu-

dent from Brooklyn flew home the day before his final exams, withdrew savings of \$2,500 for tuition, gave it to the fund, and caught a return plane in time for his exam.

Children collected money in apartment houses in the large cities. Grade schoolers sold lemonade on the streets. Cars, furniture, jewellery were auctioned. In Indianapolis a loan fund was established to enable people to give more than they had readily available.

In New York, a university professor sent in \$25,000, his life savings, with a note saying: "You've got it all now," and a gas station owner donated the deeds of his two stations.

Non-Jews, spurred with sympathy for Israel, contributed as well. Catholic Fordham University in New York, donated \$5,000. In Miami, Jewish and non-Jewish Cuban refugees matched each other dollar for dollar in a \$50,000 drive.

An Irish policeman outside a synagogue rally in New Jersey gave \$20. Christian families of Arab background sent in money from various cities. In St. Louis a Negro woman contributed \$25 "from my heart, because some very fine Jewish people have been so kind to me." In Baltimore when a Jewish driver offered to pay a Negro driver for minor accident damage, he was told to give it to the Israel Emergency Fund.

Soldiers in Vietnam, Jews and non-Jews, sent in part of their monthly pay packets. And from State College, Pennsylvania, Kevin Burns wrote: "I thought I would like to send a dollar. I'm only eleven, and that's all I can afford. I hope the Arabs stop, and for good. I hope Israel gives it to them good! With best wishes,

"P.S. I think your cause is just."

Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.

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AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES
August 9, 1967

ROBERT H. ARNOW
President

I am sending you the enclosed report made to the Board of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Since you have a position of responsibility and leadership in the Jewish community, I thought it might be of interest to you.

I hope you find it so, and would welcome any comments.

Sincerely,



Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.

Established 1917

Six-Sixty First Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10016

ROBERT H. ARNOW

President

July 26, 1967

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

MEMO

To The JTA Board
From Robert H. Arnow, President

What was intended as a personal and sentimental journey with my wife over the traditional "Dan to Beersheba" route to share in the newly-won and widened security of Israel turned out to be a work visit for JTA. Victor Bienstock and Jack Siegel saw to that.

In the eleven days I was in Israel, I met with Prime Minister Levi Eshkol; the Finance Minister, Pinhas Sapir; Louis Pincus, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive; Moshe Rivlin, the Agency's Director of Public Relations; Aharon Becker, Secretary-General of Histadrut; and Ambassador Jacov Tsur, President of the Jewish National Fund. I talked with Maurice Porter, Chairman of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies. In addition, I want to testify to the efficiency and competence of Hadassah Hospital, which I had occasion this time to see from the inside, due to a temporary and worrisome indisposition which was resolved by Dr. Barzilai even before confirmation back in the United States. In all my meetings and travels in Israel, I was ably assisted by Edwin Eytan, the JTA Chief Correspondent in Israel.

In the meeting with Prime Minister Eshkol, he pointed out while the war was won and over, Russia was sending huge cargo planes to Egypt which, he assumed, were carrying arms and aircraft. But he made particular point of how heartened he and the people of Israel were by the tremendous groundswell of support, both moral and financial, from Jews and non-Jews the world over. He mentioned specifically that more than 2.5 million dollars was sent directly to the Government of Israel, without concern for the benefits of tax-deductibility. This, he said, was money given from the heart. I suggested that perhaps the world-wide interest and concern and attention, from the middle of May on, was because of the widespread coverage of the Middle East by the communications media. He agreed and said he was proud of the role which JTA played in bringing the news to the Jewish community and other readers.

I suggested that there might be a problem in maintaining the mood of heightened interest and support once the war was over. In this connection, the Prime Minister said it was important that world Jewry not "demobilize" but continue to stand by the side of Israel and show the world we are a united people. He said the support of world Jewry for Israel showed the truth of the old saying, "Kol Israel Haverim", that we were all brothers together. I promised the effort of JTA to help in the continuation of this relationship.

In the meeting with Mr. Sapir, I raised three major points which would enable JTA to increase its effectiveness and its utility to the Jewish community and to Israel:

1. Facilities to transmit a greater volume of news from Israel at moderate cost for distribution throughout the world in the JTA news bulletins and in the service to our newspaper clients. Our specific request was for a leased radioprinter circuit from Tel Aviv to London on a contractual basis which would enable us to triple our present news volume from Israel and receive the news more rapidly.

2. Wider distribution in Israel of the JTA news from the Jewish communities throughout the rest of the world. Our specific proposals dealt with distribution to members of the Knesset, Government departments, leading personalities of the country, etc., of the daily news bulletins containing the JTA news published by the Israeli News Agency, our operating subsidiary in Israel. Much of the news contained in this bulletin service is not printed in the Israeli press but it is important that the people who make policy in Israel be thoroughly informed on developments and thought in Jewish life abroad.

3. Publication of a French-language edition of the JTA service. The effectiveness of the JTA service could be greatly increased if the daily news service were available to French-speaking Jews. JTA is prepared to organize and maintain a French-language service on the European continent but this would require working capital which JTA unfortunately cannot provide at this time despite the importance of the project.

Subsequent to my meeting with Mr. Sapir, there was a follow-up with Mr. Y. Galili, Minister of Information, A.L. Pincus and Mr. Sapir which I couldn't attend but which was covered by Mr. Eytan. The results were: General agreement that a direct circuit from Tel Aviv to London be made available to JTA within a period of a month. They requested from New York relevant technical information which has been supplied them. Secondly, it was felt that the newspapers in Israel were too parochial and provincial in their approach to world Jewish news. Furthermore, and because of this, we felt that the Knesset, the Israeli Parliament, and various Government ministries should receive the INA Bulletin. A committee was to be set up by Gen. Galili and Mr. Rivlin, to recommend implementation of this plan.

Thirdly, I suggested that, with the huge response of the French-Jewish community during the recent crisis, it was now more urgent than ever that the Jews there be kept continually informed of world Jewish events through publication of a French-language news service which could also be distributed in Belgium, Switzerland, and other French-speaking areas. In the same connection, I suggested it might be feasible to set up a Geneva office and produce a German-language news distribution of JTA. We felt that there was a keen interest among Germans, perhaps because of a feeling of guilt and that they are most attentive to the progress and

development of the Jewish State. The initial introduction of this idea met with favor on the part of Messrs. Sapir, Galili and Pincus. We are to submit to them a detailed program of implementation.

My meeting with Mr. Pincus was devoted to two main points:

1. Consideration of the financial situation of the Israel News Agency (INA), our subsidiary in Israel. I felt that to help remedy the weakness of INA's situation, there ought to be a wider distribution of the INA Bulletin, particularly in the Government.

2. Improvement of the JTA service from Israel for which it was recommended that a full-time man be engaged. For this, I would like to suggest to the Board, as one method, that we explore the possibility of a fellowship arrangement with the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism. I am prepared to meet with Dean Edward Barrett on this matter, provided the Board agrees. At the same time, we will examine all other possibilities.

My meetings with Mr. Becker and Ambassador Tsur followed up previous relationships with JTA. We receive income from both the Histadrut and Jewish National Fund, for services. Mr. Becker agreed on the need to support JTA. Ambassador Tsur promised renewal of the JNF regular service fee and an early remittance.

In my phone conversation with Mr. Porter, I told him I thought South Africa was not remitting sufficient funds for the service we render the community there. I said I felt we could not subsidize South Africa. He asked for a memorandum to submit to the South African Board of Jewish Deputies which will be forthcoming.

I might say here, parenthetically, that the overseas JTA apparatus, with the exception of Israel (already covered), should be reviewed point by point, with regard to improvement of news-gathering and format and areas of distribution. This may require an increase in budget but it ought to be considered anyway.

Here at home, Boris Smolar, the Editor-in-Chief, is going on pre-retirement leave Sept. 1st and will retire officially on Oct. 15th after nearly 45 years of service with JTA. Victor Bienstock, as General Manager, will incorporate the editorial duties, John Kayston, who has been with JTA for 30 years, will assume the responsibility of Business Manager, in which capacity he has been acting unofficially for many years. This will relieve Victor Bienstock of the more pressing aspects of administration and finance and permit him to devote his talents and experience to the editorial and operational phases of JTA. He will, of course, be consulted in all matters. Together with Jack Siegel, who has been responsible for development and promotion, they will meet regularly to discuss the day-to-day needs and activities of JTA. Since I am in constant contact with them, a more solid structure has now been formed which will improve quality and effect a close supervision of finances. The appointment of Mr. Kayston eliminates the need to hire a comptroller

and an increase in our payroll. We expect other staff changes after the first of the year.

I have made it my prime concern to watch our budget closely. Anticipated increases in income may be jeopardized in the light of the emergency in Israel. Because of that emergency, JTA has assumed extraordinary expenses in overtime, cable costs and added United Nations coverage. Further, INA income has been interrupted due to the war in Israel. As a result, we have incurred expenses of about \$17,500 in covering the emergency.

My tour of the Gaza strip, Sinai to El Arish, the West Bank of the Jordan River, Golan Heights to El Kunitra and the Air Forces graduation somewhere outside of Beersheba was arranged for and supervised by the Ministry of Defense which was also good enough to assign me a military aide.

While my brief visit to Israel gave me the chance to see old and dear friends, the most significant result, I think, was the insight it gave me into JTA and the understanding of its complex operations. I was able to see at first hand just how JTA worked in the service of the community and to appreciate the value of its services over the past 50 years. It also gave me the opportunity to consider my own role in JTA.

Perhaps most important, I was able to come away with a better overall conception of this unique operation and with more knowledge of how, under better conditions, its effectiveness and value to the community could be strengthened.



Rubi H. Rubinowitz

SPEECH DELIVERED BY JEROLD C. HOFFBERGER TO THE JOINT BOARDS OF
BALTIMORE ASSOCIATED JEWISH CHARITIES-JEWISH WELFARE FUND, JUNE 30, 1967

Last week I spent a little over four days in Israel and in much of the Arab Territory occupied by the Israeli forces. It was a whirlwind visit that took me from the Syrian Heights in the North to Sharm El Sheikh on the South, from El Arish on the West to the Old City of Jerusalem on the East and on to a number of other Jordanian cities in the area known as the "West Bank."

I talked with Israeli officials and with Jewish Agency Personnel. I visited with Israelis in Tel Aviv and in Jerusalem and in Tiberias. I toured the agricultural settlements and the battlefronts. I came in contact with farmers who defended their border villages against the enemy and with soldiers who routed the Egyptians in the Sinai.

And, from what I saw and from what was said, it was clear and it was clearly expressed that the people of Israel never again will allow the tragic series of events that led to the outbreak of open warfare on June 5 to re-occur.

If peace in the Middle East is to be both lasting and realistic, then Israel is going to have to be provided with the staying power to negotiate it to her satisfaction and benefit.

And that means, first of all, that Israel is going to have to remain in the captured Arab positions until the conditions for a permanent cessation of hostilities and harassment have been guaranteed.

For Israel, it was a brilliant combination of logistical planning and military strategy that brought about the rapid mobilization of manpower and material, the combat operations on four fronts and the lightning victory that was scored over the Arab Nations.

But, in the wake of this clearly glorious military accomplishment, Israeli villages were destroyed or battered, her economy and trade were disrupted, her manpower uprooted, health and medical care for the sick and aged were curtailed, her people were maimed and injured in the war or as a result of it, and the Arab refugee problem was compounded and complicated.

Israel proved to be daring and decisive in war. Now she faces the more difficult encounter to keep the peace. And at the same time, the more her financial resources will be taxed and more her political support among the friendly nations will become strained.

It is up to us, those of us in the American Jewish community, to generate for Israel the kind of financial support she needs to keep her economy flexible in this near-peace stage and to maintain the viability of her population and social structure. It is no less important for us to help insure for Israel the kind of political commitments she needs from the United States to keep public opinion on her side.

In Israel, I found the United States' posture during the early phases of the Middle East crisis was more favorably regarded and better understood than it was among the Jews of this country. And, since the advent of the cease-fire, Israeli officials told me they were cautiously optimistic that the United States would continue to champion their terms of "Peace before withdrawal" before the United Nations and in any bilateral or multilateral talks.

The caution stems from the Israeli recognition that the United States' position is subject to the swirl of public opinion and what has been said by some to be a pro-Arab disposition in our State Department.

There is no doubt that pro-Israeli sentiment reached its maximum levels in this country when the full impact of the Israeli victories was realized by our population. I have the feeling that this reaction to the smashing superiority of the "tough little Israel Army" over the so-called mighty Arab Legions essentially reflects the traditional support we give to the underdog.

But, I also have the feeling that this support could waver with the change in the situation from a simply-understood, clear-cut military action to a more sophisticated, less understood diplomatic strategy.

There already are signs that the Israeli response to Arab aggression and the steadfast position currently taken by Israel have served to put a deep chill on Christian-Jewish relations in the United States.

Many Jews seemed to have cooled to an ecumenism which has become an "ecumania." They are asking, "Where was the non-Jewish community during the past few weeks when Israel and the cause of World peace so desperately needed visible support from Christians in the United States?"

While a sprinkling of Catholic and Protestant leaders expressed their support for Israel's right to territorial integrity and to unimpeded passage through the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Canal, it is difficult to identify wide-spread non-Jewish support for Israel's position.

There are, I believe, a number of reasons for this apparent hang-up in Christian response to the Middle East problem. Firstly, it is the surprising lack of knowledge as to the background and the facts involved.

Secondly, there is an enormous financial and psychological investment in the Middle East Missionary Movement primarily concentrated in the Arab lands. Thirdly, there is a residual sympathy for the Arab refugees who, it is still believed, were expelled from Israel in 1948 and refused re-admission ever since.

There is also the possibility that this religious-based antipathy to the Israeli cause may be reinforced when the pro-Arab mood built into the bureaucracy of our State Department begins to surface. Career diplomats are rotated in and out of the United States and in and out of foreign assignments every two or four years. With thirteen Arab countries lumped in with only one Israel, it is only natural for the foreign service to be more sensitive to the problems of the Arabs and more identified with their problems than it is for Israel and her problems.

It even has been said by society reporters based in Washington that the curtailment of social events given by the Arab countries will be sorely missed because theirs are the most popular on the "Embassy Circuit."

The current running in favor of the Israelis, therefore, is in danger of shifting toward the Arabs, and this development may become more pronounced in the course of such events as:

1. Israel's decision to annex the Old City of Jerusalem.
2. Israel's reassertion of her long-standing insistence that a final resolution of the refugee problem be linked inexorably to the establishment of a permanent peace in the area.

On this point, I think it should be pointed out that it was the Arabs who decided to flee from the territory encompassing the new State of Israel and that the refugee problem was one of their own making. There is a claim the Arabs sought re-entry into Israel, but it has been Israel's position that so long as the Arabs consider their countries in a state of war with Israel there is no reason why "The Enemy" should be given sanctuary there until an equitable peace has been negotiated.

3. Israel's adamant refusal to relinquish any of the Arab territory her troops are now occupying unless and until the world community gives ironclad assurances to Israel that her demands for free access to all International Waterways and for the integrity of her own borders are met and are guaranteed.

Those of us concerned with the future of Israel must be no less concerned with the direction that American public opinion is taking on the Israel question.

If the mood of the Congress serves as a sort of barometer on how the Electorate is thinking, then a June 16 poll taken by the Associated Press showed impressive popular support for the Israeli position.

Of 438 members of Congress surveyed, 364, including 42 Senators and 322 Representatives, took the view without significant qualifications that Israel should receive assurances of National Security and Navigational Rights to the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba before she withdraws from her present positions.

Qualified responses were received from 41 members, and 33 others declined to answer.

At this point in time, the President's position mirrors that of the preponderant sentiment in the Congress, but only yesterday he was reported to have misgivings about Israel's unilateral action in the annexation of the Old City of Jerusalem.

Now that we detect a slight variance between the Israel and American positions, Americans of stature and substance in the community must take more vigorous steps to safeguard the official United States policy for Israel. And, one of the ways we can exercise our responsibility as both American citizens and friends of Israel is to establish a purposeful dialogue with our Christian counterparts on what the real situation is in the Middle East and why the Israeli position in that context must be sustained.

Broad community discussions with non-Jews on the Middle East crisis are needed now as never before and, in order to stave off any diminution of the American resolve for support of Israel, it becomes critical to win more and more support for her aims from influential leadership in the Christian community.

What are the points we must stress in this dialogue? Based on what I have heard and observed and learned in Israel and based on what I know and believe to be the facts, I can offer to you a summary of my position on the Middle East situation.

I believe without question that the Arabs are the aggressors and no amount of propoganda out of Moscow, New Delhi, or any of the satellite or non-aligned countries should serve to cloud that basic contention.

Israel repeatedly has sought the opportunity to discuss peace terms with the Arab Nations for the last nineteen years, but it has been to no avail and has only served to intensify the state of belligerency and aggression maintained by the Arabs under a claim of legal and political justification.

I believe that the Israelis should not be asked or forced to withdraw from the Arab lands without a solid basis for permanent peace established. Events of the past years have demonstrated the grave risks involved in reliance on commitments made by the United Nations or by the United States and Russia.

I believe that there should be direct Israel-Arab negotiations to secure the territorial integrity of Israel and to foster a lessening of the hostility blinding the Arabs. Only in this way will the Arab Nations demonstrate that they acknowledge the existence of Israel as an independent country and act to erase the fiction espoused by the Arabs that Israel does not exist as a state.

I believe that the defense of Israel is tantamount to the defense of American interests and American principles. On this subject, James Reston wrote in his June 11, 1967 column in the New York Times: "The Israelis had the courage of our convictions and they won the war we opposed. Washington has been saved because the Israelis did not follow its advice."

I believe that the United States' political support of Israel, both within and outside of the United Nations, is essential to winning the peace, and that the United States, along with the other World powers, should provide Israel with the financial support and material assistance necessary to insure her economic well-being and territorial security.

I believe that the United States should avoid any program designed to appease Nasser and others of his ilk. This sort of short-sighted policy would only encourage extremism in the Middle East and undermine the status of moderates within the Arab Nations who might be encouraged to concentrate on the real problem of improving the lot of their people instead of pursuing the illusory objective of exterminating Israel.

The intensity of the Arab diatribe against the Israelis is so deep-seated that even if agreement is reached to purge it from Arab dogma, and that seems unlikely, it will take generations before it can be significantly lessened.

It is spoon-fed into the hearts and minds of school children and their textbooks and other educational materials emphasize hatred for the Israelis.

In Kenitra, in Syria, I saw a large billboard prominently placed in the square proclaiming the slogan: "Death to the Jews." It showed an Arab in native dress, his arms outstretched and carrying a rifle with a bayonet in his right hand. Another sign I saw showed an Arab soldier with his eyes focused into the future while in the background he was being watched by a "beak-nosed, talon-clawed Jew."

I believe that Israel must have the same rights in the World's International Waterways as are accorded all other nations, and that United Nations commitments for Israel's right of free passage through the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba must be enforced.

I believe that Israel's territorial security and her right of freedom from border incursions by her neighbors can be obtained only when the Fedayeen and other terrorist infiltrators have no access to border settlements there. This means that the Syrian hills overlooking the border portions of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip no longer can be available as sanctuaries for Arabs to prey on Israeli villages and Kibbutzim.

I believe that the lesson of the past twenty years is that a divided Jerusalem is a source of tension. The tragic decay and human misery in the Old City could have been averted had Jerusalem not been partitioned. Israel's annexation of the Old City to the new is preferable and the inviolability of the sacred shrines can be maintained through some inter-religious instrumentality without the need to internationalize the whole of Jerusalem.

It was Israel's concern for the protection of the Holy Places which dictated the decision of the Israeli high command not to use air strikes or artillery barrages on the Arabs barricaded in shrines. Instead, the Israelis sent in commandos armed with knives and small weapons and resorted to costly hand-to-hand combat to avoid destruction of any of the shrines holy to the three faiths.

I believe that there must be a solution to the Arab refugee problem. As in 1948, last week thousands of Arabs fled from areas occupied by the Israelis.

In many cases their own leaders urged them to leave and I heard the evidence of this in recorded Arab broadcasts monitored in Israel.

The numbers of refugees have increased far beyond the original 1948 figure of 500,000 not only because of the rapidly increasing birth rate and increased length of life, but because Arabs who found the living conditions in the refugee camps better than outside came to live in them.

It is my feeling that any major settlement of the Arab refugee problem be predicated on the general solution practiced everywhere outside of the Arab world of resettlement in other lands. No longer should the refugees be used as a political football by their own brothers, and they must not be forced to remain in camps simply because their own people have refused to settle them elsewhere.

While Israel must assume appropriate obligations for the resolution of this human tragedy, the problem cannot be considered in isolation from a just and honorable settlement of all of the other outstanding issues in the Middle East.

In this context, the refugee question has emerged anew as a major factor in the post-war maneuverings, and it is a particularly sensitive one because of the widespread attention it is receiving in the mass media.

I have read many of the articles coming out of the Jordanian sector that described the hardships the Israelis allegedly imposed on the refugees and the inhumane treatment supposedly accorded them.

And, unfortunately, these are the kinds of dispatches that are being widely circulated as a factual account of the situation.

I spent almost two full days in the "West Bank" and I found nothing there to substantiate the charges.

There was no great exodus of Jordanians taking place and I travelled the roads they would have had to travel had they been heading out of their villages and towns to the Allenby Bridge over the Jordan River.

In cities like Jenin and Hebron and Nablus, the Jordanian population seemed to be very calm, and this certainly was the case in the old City of Jerusalem. In almost every town the Jordanian police had been re-activated and, while they were not carrying side-arms, they were in uniform, were directing traffic and appeared at any rate to have the authority to maintain order.

Throughout the towns and cities of the "West Bank" stores were re-opening, Jordanian currency was given official status and was available in a free exchange for the Israeli pound.

There were numerous examples of Israeli soldiers having their pictures taken with Jordanian policemen and civilians. Children were mingling with the soldiers and visitors as they do in the aftermath of every war. To the extent that the Israeli soldiers had sweets or other goodies with them, they tended to share them with the kids.

It reminded me of World War II when we did the same thing as our Armed Forces fought through Africa, Italy and France.

It is certainly not difficult, however, to imagine the horrors which intrude in the minds of people conquered by the Israelis because for years they have been indoctrinated with the propaganda that if and when the Jews stormed into their lands as conquerors they would all be cut into little pieces and thrown into the Jordan River.

By the same token, the Jordanian population has been told that their own conquest of Israel would mean death to the men and free access to the women.

So it is no wonder they too have lived with the spectre of death and this kind of fear no doubt will linger on until life for them returns to a greater degree of normalcy.

This is not to say that some trigger-happy young Israeli, exuberant in victory and flushed with the role of the conqueror, might not take to firing his uzzi indiscriminately and wound or kill a Jordanian.

Or, there is the story of the Arab family who have been living in a place which is the site of an old synagogue. The father is told to move and to be ready to transport his family away from that place within 24 hours. And, he is given a choice of going to a refugee center, of occupying an empty house in the community, of living with friends or relatives, of taking up an abode provided for him by the Israeli authorities, or of exercising his right to go to the East Bank.

If he wants to leave the West Bank, he is promised transportation for himself, his family and for his belongings.

He is given these alternatives and he is frightened about the prospects facing him. So, at the appointed hour when an Israeli soldier arrives with the truck, the Arab remains frozen and fixed to his place.

The Israeli, even if he is able, refuses, out of national pride, to speak the language of his lifelong enemy and he waves his carbine at the unfortunate fellow.

Fear strikes and suddenly the man and his family are moved.

There is much hubbub and chattering.

An American reporter, an English journalist, or another member of the Western Press Corps wandering around looking for a human interest story, sees all of this happening and finds himself with a feature he knows his editor is eager to have and his readers eager to see.

It is the isolated incident of war blown all out of proportion to the truth. But, it is the natural reaction to the sight of human misery and ignorance. It is but one of the costs of the enmity between the Arab and the Jew, and it is only symptomatic of the divisive nature of politics in the Middle East.

But the refugee problem, however it is viewed, cannot remain the festering sore it has become if there is to be social and economic progress in the Middle East and if there is to be, at least, co-existence between Israel and the Arab Nations.

It is now necessary to consider more dramatic ways to engage the refugee population in constructive works of benefit to the Arab lands, and Israel and the World's Jewish community must be ready to support and finance the initial undertakings as part of the price of lasting peace.

The war extracted a heavy toll on the Arab population, but it was no less severe on the Israelis. The casualty figures, although small in comparison with the Arab losses, have to be considered against the total Israeli population.

If the same proportion of the United States population had been lost, the casualty figures would have reached 90,000.

The care of the war victims will increase the strain on the health services in Israel, and it is a responsibility we must assume in even greater proportions.

The eighteen Jewish settlements in the Northern Galilee reported destroyed by the Syrians will have to be rebuilt. The other villages damaged by the Arabs must be restored at a cost of fifteen million dollars. Dr. Isadore Lubin also reported by cable today that an additional twenty million dollars will be needed to start ten new agricultural communities to increase food production and bolster the border areas.

In one of the Israel villages I visited near the Syrian border, I found great damage but not complete destruction. During the Syrian attacks, the population spent most of the daylight hours and a portion of the night-time hours in bunkers.

Houses were hit but, fortunately, there were no serious casualties. The shelling of the village, however, caused the flocks of the villagers to become so excited that they excitedly ran around in their cages and several thousand chickens were destroyed.

These flocks are being replaced by The Jewish Agency. The villages destroyed will have to be rebuilt by The Jewish Agency. The homes and farms and buildings damaged will have to be repaired by The Jewish Agency.

In the areas of Israel away from the scenes of combat, the civilian population maintained the operation of the economy and the patterns of life in as normal a way as possible.

Neither gasoline nor food was rationed. Newspapers were published and some factories were operated without interruption.

During the time I was there the Armed Forces began to demobilize and reservists were returning to their jobs and professions.

Moreover, Israel gives to her men called for service in a crisis, the guarantee of jobs when they are returned to civilian life and this will lead to inflationary conditions and to budgetary problems.

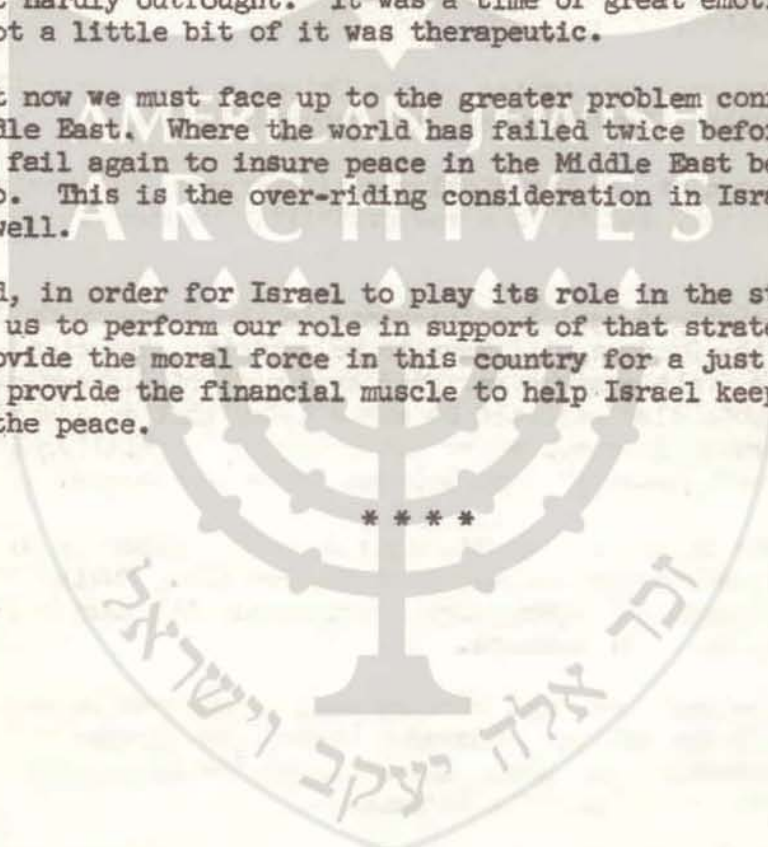
The momentum on behalf of Israel has indeed been generated by her massive military victories, by the daring and skill of a tiny nation outnumbered but hardly outfought. It was a time of great emotion, of great pride and not a little bit of it was therapeutic.

But now we must face up to the greater problem confronting Israel and the Middle East. Where the world has failed twice before in our lifetime it must not fail again to insure peace in the Middle East between the Jew and the Arab. This is the over-riding consideration in Israel and it must be ours as well.

And, in order for Israel to play its role in the strategy of peace it is up to us to perform our role in support of that strategy. It is up to us to provide the moral force in this country for a just peace. It is up to us to provide the financial muscle to help Israel keep her guard up in winning the peace.

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UNITED HIAS SERVICE

WORLD HEADQUARTERS • 200 PARK AVENUE SOUTH • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003

Cable: UNITEDHIAS

674-6800

August 11, 1967

CONFIDENTIAL-NOT FOR PUBLICATION

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NATIONAL COUNCIL
AND COOPERATING AGENCIES

FROM: GAYNOR I. JACOBSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AMERICAN JEWISH

United Hias Service is deeply involved in assisting Jewish refugees from Arab countries to emigrate and resettle. I have just returned from an on-the-scene survey of agency operations abroad and I should like to share with you some observations and experiences.

Please regard this material as confidential and not for publication.

Filled with frustration and rage at the swift Israeli victory, organized Arab mobs attacked defenseless Jews and Jewish communities. Reports reached United Hias Service of wanton murder, arrests, internment, burning of synagogues, homes and businesses. Reports came not only from Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Aden and Libya, but also Morocco, Tunisia and Lebanon whose governments had demonstrated interest in protecting Jewish minorities.

Reacting at once, United Hias immediately agreed to guarantee to sea and air carriers, transportation costs for any endangered Jew who could be helped to leave an Arab country. We joined forces with the Joint Distribution Committee, Jewish Agency and other Jewish organizations, particularly those affiliated with INTERCO (International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services)* to alert governments, the general public, as well as national and international agencies, to the dangerous situation.

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* American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. (JDC); Central British Fund for Relief and Rehabilitation (CBF); Jewish Colonization Association (ICA); Standing Conference on European Jewish Community Services (SCEJC); United Hias Service (UHS); World ORT Union (WOU).

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) and the Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs of the U. S. Department of State, immediately pledged their cooperation.

Plans have been worked out with ICRC for granting documents to stateless Jews. We also arranged for temporary visas to countries of asylum, such as France and Italy. We are paying transportation costs from Egypt and other Mid-East countries. The Spanish government, too, has granted asylum to a limited number of Jewish (Sephardi) refugees from Mid-East countries. Also Brazil, as a result of guarantees by United Hias Service and cooperative intervention of the Confederation of Brazilian Jewish Communities, has agreed to issue visas to several hundred Jewish refugee families from the Middle East.

* * * * *

EGYPT - About ten years ago, at the time of the Suez Crisis, there were about 75,000 Jews in Egypt. Today there are only 2,500. Many of those who departed, emigrated to Western countries with United Hias assistance.

On outbreak of the Six Day War in June, heads of Jewish families, including Chief Rabbis of Cairo and Alexandria, and all single males, were rounded up by police and jailed. Presently there still are about 400 in internment centers, (300 in Cairo and 100 in Alexandria) living under miserable conditions.

Jewish prisoners have reported that in one prison cell, 22 feet long, eighty men are jammed together under most primitive conditions. Prisoners are beaten daily and forced at gun point to shout "Long live Nasser! Death to Israel and America!" Despite promises made to the president of the ICRC, Red Cross representatives are still unable to visit the prisons.

Between June 5 and August 4, 254 Egyptian-born Jews, including many families of those previously expelled, arrived in Italy, France and Greece. Comprising the group, including a number of prisoners released on the intervention of their Embassies, were 149 Italian nationals, 22 Greek, 18 Iranian, 33 nationals of other countries and 32 stateless persons. 165 of these people are being processed by United Hias for permanent resettlement in Western countries, mainly United States. (Under the amendment to the new U. S. immigration law, refugees from any country in the Middle East, except Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, are eligible for U. S. immigration under "conditional entry.")

In response to a confidential request just received, we have guaranteed special transportation for 800 Egyptian Jews, including the 400 in prison. Hopefully, these people will arrive in France, Greece and Italy before the end of September.

ADEN - The end of a chapter of Jewish history was written in June. A charter flight arranged by United Hias and ICEM, in cooperation with British Jewish organizations, enabled 80 Jews to leave for Great Britain and 53 to Israel. Presently only 2 sick Jews unable to travel, remain. Twenty years ago, more than 8,000 Jews lived in Aden.

IRAQ - (2,500 to 3,000 Jews). The situation of the Jewish community continues to deteriorate. There are reports of about 75 Jews in prison. No ICRC or UNHCR representative has been permitted to meet with or intervene on behalf of the Iraqi Jews. It is dangerous even to seek information regarding the Jewish community. Those not in prison are reportedly confined to their homes under severe restrictions. Their telephones, electricity and water, it is rumored, have been or will be cut off. Small numbers of Iraqi Jews have been able to flee to Iran.

LIBYA - Reliable sources report that at least 10 Libyan Jews were killed and many wounded by rampaging mobs. More than 60 percent of Jewish stores and warehouses were destroyed by fire. Total damage is estimated at several million pounds sterling.

For their protection, hundreds of Jews in Tripoli and Benghazi were transferred to camps where sanitary conditions were reported as deplorable. Through efforts of United Hias and other agencies, approval was secured for an ICRC delegate to survey conditions and intervene in behalf of Jews. ICEM, UNHCR, Jewish community leaders, national and international agencies and various governments, particularly Italy, intervened in behalf of the Libyan Jews. Arrangements were made with airlines and steamship companies for those able to depart. United Hias guaranteed passage. Many Jews (over 3,000 to date) were permitted to leave. They are allowed to take very little with them - 20 Libyan pounds. There is an urgent need to safeguard Jewish property and possessions left behind.

The Italian government issued temporary visas and made available camp accommodations for Jewish refugees from Libya. As of July 27, more than 1,100 were being maintained in "pensiones" in Rome, cared for by the JDC. An additional 510 are housed in three Italian government refugee camps with care and maintenance guaranteed by JDC. 290 others are in "pensiones" in Naples, being cared for by the local Jewish community. Teams of United Hias, JDC, and local Jewish community workers are interviewing and screening refugees and working with government officials to improve camp conditions.

United Hias has reimbursed ICRC for expenses they incurred in moving a number of Jews from Libya to Italy.

Libyan Jews leave with a one-way re-entry permit, valid for two-three months and permitting only a one-way trip back. The head of one family with twelve children told the interviewing team that on the outbreak of the six day war, he was worth \$300,000. He is penniless now, living with JDC assistance in a "pension" in Rome. "Should I emigrate?" he asked, "or should I go back to try to salvage my home, business and possessions?"

In some Libyan families, a struggle is going on between younger and older generations. Older family members wish to return to Libya to salvage what is left of generations of toil. Younger people want to emigrate and resettle permanently elsewhere. (For the first time since the State of Israel was established, entire Jewish families were able to leave Libya at the same time. Previously, some family members were held hostage by the Libyan Government.) Presently a number of Libyans are processing for the United States, others for Canada and Brazil.

United Hias is planning to bring some to Switzerland whose generous and humane government accepts 50 "hardcore" cases each year. Jewish refugees accepted for institutional care are resettled in institutions of the Swiss Jewish community. (The Swiss government meets 90 percent of lifetime resettlement costs of these cases.) United Hias and JDC are trying to interest the Netherlands, Belgium and Scandinavian countries in a similar humanitarian program for hard-to-resettle Middle East Jews.

A late report indicates about 1,000 Jews are still in Libya. It is likely they will be permitted to leave in the near future, thus closing the chapter on the 2,500-year-old Jewish community.

LEBANON - The Jewish community includes many refugees from neighboring Syria and Iraq. Mob violence was reported in Beirut and it was rumored that Jews would be rounded up. Stringent measures and precautions taken by authorities, however, have minimized the number of incidents. Beirut is presently quiet but business has come to a stop. Hotels and bazaars are empty.

There has been a sharp increase in United Hias assisted emigration. To date 125 Jews who felt especially threatened were aided to go to France and Italy for temporary asylum. Additional hundreds in Lebanon are processing for Canada and United States.

Approximate Jewish population figures for Lebanon are:

Lebanese nationals	3,100
Jews of Syrian origin (stateless-no papers)	2,000
Iranian passport holders (really Syrians)	600
Iraqi passport holders	160
Others	140
	<hr/> 6,000

TUNISIA - Mob violence destroyed the sense of security and belonging which Tunisian Jews enjoyed. Jews were molested, synagogues burned, businesses looted. These acts were officially condemned and Jews reassured by President Bourghiba. But fears and anxiety remain despite prison terms given to anti-Jewish rioters.

During June and July 2,200 Jews, including over 600 of Tunisia's very needy Jews who had to be assisted by United Hias, left Tunisia. About 7-8 percent of Tunisia's 20,000 Jews are expected to leave each month.

Enactment in mid-July of new military regulations which provide that every Tunisian male - age 20 or over regardless of his origin - must serve, is causing anxiety for some Jews. (Jews were not conscripted under the old law.) Other Jews, however, feel the obligation for military service means recognition of their rights as full citizens.

President Bourghiba, liberal among Arab leaders, is sick and ailing. Jews are concerned about their future in Tunisia. They worry - "After Bourghiba, what?"

MOROCCO - (About 60,000 Jews). The Jewish community is under great stress. Despite police protection and appeals for restraint by young, vigorous King Hassan II, there were incidents where lives were lost and property damaged. In addition, Jews in Morocco have been victimized by a vicious, economic and social boycott. The left-wing Confederation of Trade Unions organized a general strike against the Jews. The King took immediate action to stop the strike. The Trade Union's Secretary-General was sent to prison for eighteen months. Excerpts from "Mein Kampf" and "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" are being printed in local right-wing Istiqlal-controlled newspapers. Large numbers of Jews are making plans to leave.

United Hias Service offices are being overwhelmed by tremendous increases in applications for departure. Since June 1, more than 5,000 Jews fled to France from Morocco (almost 1,000 of these people in Paris alone have already applied to Jewish organizations for assistance). 100 - 200 others are in Spain and Gibraltar. United Hias is processing close to 2,500 for emigration. 400 new applications were received in July.

We are working with Canadian Jewish Congress, Jewish Immigrant Aid Services of Canada (JIAS) and Confederation of Jewish Communities in Brazil, to expand family reunion resettlement opportunities in Canada and Brazil.

SYRIA (2,500-3,000 Jews). Most Syrian Jews live in Damascus and Aleppo. A representative of an international organization reports Jews suffer severe restrictions. An earlier Turkish newspaper report that some 50-60 Jews were killed in Kamishli, a town on the Turkish border, is unconfirmed.

A late report - just received - advises ICRC delegates visited Damascus, Aleppo and Kamishli. According to the report, a small number of Jews were arrested, then released. Jews are under steady watch. Movement from city to city is forbidden. It is impossible to obtain mass exit permits. ICRC delegate will attempt to intervene in individual cases and United Hias is following through.

Efforts are continuing to obtain information through ICRC, UNHCR, and governments maintaining relations with Syria.

* * * * *

One final word - United Hias Service is in close touch with the situation in the Middle East. At this moment our staff is at docks, airports and reception camps, receiving, interviewing, processing and helping refugees from Arab countries to resettle. Our agency - in your name - is providing migration assistance to these unfortunate men, women and children, who seek only to live in security and freedom.

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GIJ:ls

Robert H. H.



ISRAEL TWO WEEKS AFTER THE SIX DAY WAR
by JOSEPH SPIVACK
NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN
AMERICAN ORT FEDERATION

In five days, one certainly can't cover the whole of Israel, so this report will necessarily have to be sketchy, primarily based on reactions to what I saw and heard.

FIRST DAY

On our arrival in Tel Aviv, we were met by Hanna Eren, Jacob Oleiski, Joseph Harmatz, Nick and Michael Avitzur, all of the central Ort staff, and were driven to Lewin Epstein's (Pres. Ort-Israel) home at 5:30 P.M. Tuesday, June 27th. We spoke generally about the war.

Afterwards, we drove to our hotel. All seemed quiet and normal during our drive, an observation that was further emphasized when we took a walk after dinner (11:30 P.M.) on Dizengoff Street, Tel Aviv's main thoroughfare. It was crowded with people. Couples walked hand in hand, boy's arms around the waists of their girls, strolling leisurely as though no world shaking event had swept their country a mere two weeks earlier. Many of the girls were in mini-skirts. People were sitting at the outside tables, eating and drinking.

I was surprised to see so many young people. Obviously, some de-mobilization had already taken place. Cabs were waiting for passengers. Busses were running on regular schedules. The whole air was one of peace and normality. The only thing I missed were the beatniks, beards and long hair, who usually hang around Dizengoff Circle. Were they still in the Army?

Later, I heard that the Army had mobilized 60% of its manpower as a start, holding the balance of 40% for later, if necessary. After the cease fire, half the army was de-mobilized for a 60 day period. These troops would then be called back to relieve those on duty. This rotation would continue as long as necessary.

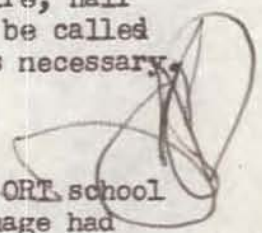
SECOND DAY

Wednesday morning, we drove to Jerusalem and went directly to the ORT school to see in what condition it was. We had heard that a great deal of damage had taken place here and were greatly relieved to see that, while it had been hit by the Jordanians, the damage was not extensive. Many windows were broken and we could see many bullet holes in the wall.

This school, which had been started in 1949, originally had one building, now there are four, which accommodate 500 day-time students and 350 in the evening, many of whom are adults.

After lunch at the King David Hotel, we couldn't wait to get to the Wailing Wall. This was not accomplished so easily, as the foot traffic was so heavy going both ways, that automobiles could not move on this road. We had to leave the car and join the huge crowd on a 45 minute hike up and down hills.

It was truly a spectacular and emotional experience to see both Arabs and Jews traveling together in both directions for the first time in so many years. On both sides of the road were signs: "Beware of lines", so one had to keep



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strictly to the road. Soldiers were everywhere busy with their mine detectors trying to locate these land mines.

There were many old people laboring up the road, one slow step at a time, but with a look of beatitude and exaltation on their worn faces in anticipation of a dream come true. It probably took them four to five hours in each direction to make the trip, but it did not matter.

When we reached the Wailing Wall, we saw literally hundreds of people praying in the old Hebraic tradition, swaying back and forth, some touching and some kissing the blessed stones. There was a dividing line separating men and women. Before being taken by the Israelis, there was only an 8 foot space between the Wailing Wall and Arab homes facing it. The Israelis bulldozed the dilapidated houses and now there is a tremendous space which can accommodate thousands of people, and they were all there. We were drained with fatigue and emotion, but exhilarated.

After lunch, Harry Platt, Paul Bernick and I accompanied Dr. Wm. Haber to graduation ceremonies at the Boys Town school, at which Dr. Haber spoke. The school was just built and is a beautiful structure on top of a hill. The panorama was breathtaking. The director of this religious school decided they should have a curriculum including trade instruction. They specialize in printing and lithography, but also have mechanics and electronics. In this teaching, Q&T plays an important role. They have 750 pupils, of whom 83 were graduating. Six graduates were carrying their guns to the exercises, ready to go back to their stations immediately afterwards.

We were told that during the hostilities, a Jordanian spotlight was focused on the school and they fully expected to be bombed. Fortunately, the Jordanians flew in the opposite direction.

Next we went to a convocation of the Hebrew University on Mt. Scopus, the first time this amphitheatre was used since 1947. The occasion was in honor of the nation's first citizen, President Zalman Shazar, and its' top soldier, Chief of Staff Yitzhak Rabin. The amphitheatre contained 2,500 people. It over-looks the Dead Sea and the Jordan River. Everyone of importance attended, including the entire Israeli cabinet and Golda Mier and Mayor Teddy Kollect. The speeches were lengthy, so I will give just a few excerpts taken from the talks.

"The entire nation was exalted by the news of the capture of the Old City. Our sabra youth and most certainly our soldiers do not tend to be sentimental, and shy away from all show of feeling. However, the strain of battle, the anxiety which preceded it, and the sense of direct participation of every soldier in the forging of the heart of Jewish history cracked the shell of hardness and shyness and released well-springs of excitement and spiritual emotion. The paratroopers who delivered the Wailing Wall leaned on its stones and wept. As a symbol this was a rare occasion, almost unparalleled in human history."

"Our airmen attacked enemy planes with such deadly accuracy that the world does not understand how it was done and experts seek to explain it by secret weapons."

"The terrible price which our enemies paid touched the hearts of many of our men as well. It may be that the Jewish people never learned and never accustomed itself to feel the triumph of conquest and victory and we receive it with mixed feelings"

That evening, Chaim Vinitsky, of the Jewish Agency told me that all the Jews of Libya were being forced out of the country. The wealthier ones emigrated to England, the remainder fled to Italy.

THIRD DAY

We started out early, accompanied by an armed soldier, to see the new territory taken from Jordan. We had to go through the Mandelbaum Gate on our way to Jericho. It was slow going as the traffic was heavy with Israeli Army trucks and tanks. Many Arabs had white flags hanging in front of their homes denoting surrender.

Jericho, without the walls, is a typical Arab town. Stores had just reopened, and Jordanian money had been exchanged for Israeli currency.

We wanted to see the Allenby Bridge, but the crush of Arabs going over to East Jordan blocked the road and the approach to the bridge. All during our drive, one saw hundreds of Arabs in every type of conveyance, many on foot, carrying all the belongings they could hold in their arms and on their heads.

We passed hundreds of disabled, shot-up, burned up or crushed tanks and motor vehicles. Some were Israeli, most were Jordanian (American made). We got out of our cars to observe the wrecks more closely. It hit us with a startling impact that here was one of the major differences between the two armies. The Israeli equipment was empty of shells, while their Arab counterparts still contained unused ammunition. Later we found out the reason. The Yemenite soldiers, who fought on this front, demonstrated outstanding bravery. Whenever their tanks caught fire, they dove into the innards to remove the ammunition. The Israeli army is known for the bravery of its officers. They always lead their man in battle. However, at times, this became impossible because the Yemenites were so eager to protect their officers that they would push in front of them. We found this remarkable, inasmuch as the Yemenites had never before been in battle and their officers did not know how they would react.

Our next stop was Ramallah through the stark Judean Hills, with hardly any vegetation. They look exactly like the Palm Springs Mts. in California although not quite as high. This town was more modern than Jericho, having some new homes and apartment houses. We stopped for a glass of beer. The restaurant was very clean. There was a pretty garden in the back. So far, our experience with the Arabs had been very cordial, which is most surprising just a few days after the cease fire.

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From Ramallah, we went to Bethlehem, which is quite close to New Jerusalem. We stopped to see where Jesus was born. A church had been built over the stable. Four Christian denominations-Greek Orthodox, Armenian, Catholic and Coptic-have jurisdiction at separate sections of the church. The tomb of Rachael is located near here. We did not see it as it had not been reopened to visitors.

On the drive back we heard that the Arabs were calling for a Security Council meeting regarding the annexation of Old Jerusalem. The Israelis are determined that they will never give it back, even if sanctions were applied, and even if the United States were to (God forbid) vote against Israel.

FOURTH DAY

Friday morning, our first stop was the Weizmann Institute in Rehovoth. In the five years since I was last there, it had grown fantastically, and I could hardly recognize it. We were taken into the Life Science Building where one of the scientists showed us a cell blown-up several thousand times its size. This work started with a small blow-up and was increased in size with each new development machine. They are very close to knowing the actual beginning of life itself. This Institute is recognized world wide as one of the top scientific establishments.

From here we went to Ashdot, the new port, south of Tel Aviv. Here is a town complete with modern apartments, shopping areas and docks. A new ORT school is being built right on the sea, as this will be a Maritime Engineering School. They plan on having twelve buildings, including a dormitory. This will be for boys only.

FIFTH DAY

Saturday, July 1st, our last day in Israel, was long and tiring. We started at 8:00 A. M. and returned at 8:00 P.M. after driving 350 miles.

Our first stop was Natanya. We visited the ORT school and hardly recognized it because of the growth. We were delighted to find it intact, as rumor had it that it had been damaged. There was some damage in the town of Natanya, but fortunately, none to the school.

From there we went to Nazareth. I found no change in the Arab section, however, a whole new Israel settlement had been built in the last few years, called Upper Nazareth as it was built on the hills above the old city. A large textile factory dominated the scene. During the war, the Arab population was confined to their homes. They did not re-appear until several days after the cease fire.

Tiberias was our next stop. We drove around Lake Tiberias, which is three miles from the old Syrian border. We stopped for coffee at a new motel, built by the Kibbutz where the Minister of Labor Yigal Allon lives. His wife is the room clerk at the motel. The motel is unusual inasmuch as it is air conditioned. The reason for this is that Mr. Allon has many meetings here with officials from all over the world. Of course, this is open to guests also and is used as a summer resort.

On returning, we saw a Kibbutz that had suffered considerable damage.

One of the high points on our trip came with our crossing the Syrian border. It's hard to put into words the enormity of the defenses they had built. We have all heard the terms: "It was a miracle, fantastic, unbelievable and so forth", but when one actually sees these fortifications, it becomes more fantastic and more of a miracle. Several hundred bunkers similar to those of the French Maginot Line were built into the slopes of the mountains. These extended back six or seven miles in depth. What looked like a number of large hills, upon examination, turned out to be camouflaged storage depots for tanks, vehicle, ammunition and large guns. It took three days for the Israelis to knock out this unbelievably huge fortification. The way they accomplished it was first to soften it up with bombs from planes. This was followed by encirclement of flame throwing troops. Either the Israel soldiers were superhuman or the Syrian soldiers were so frightened, they ran.

We traveled then to the Syrian town of Quinitra, through Mesada to Banias. We saw very few Syrians, as most had fled before the Israelis approached. Again, we saw tremendous damage to houses, vehicles, tanks and gun emplacements.

On the way back we stopped briefly at Haifa. Near Tel Aviv we got out at an Army camp, but we were not allowed to see any of the prisoners.

The ORT children and the role they played, gives me much pride. The students acted in every capacity where help was needed. They delivered mail, collected garbage, worked in the fields of Kibbutzim. They were used as messenger and delivery boys. The help they gave Haddasah Hospital was so appreciated, that Haddasah sent ORT Israel a check for 1,000 pounds, accompanied by a glowing letter of praise.

The older ORT students worked in every phase of industry where they qualified, such as factories, electronic plants and in some instances, where the schools were kept open, seniors taught the younger pupils.

Seven thousand ORT graduate students are between the military ages of 19 to 32. Due to their excellent training in electricity, electronics and mechanics, many or most were in the Air Force, either as pilots, ground crew maintenance or mechanics.

The Air Force was given the highest award for their accurate bombing and bravery. In Egypt, they knocked out the entire Egyptian Air Force on the ground by two means. First, they were briefed so accurately by intelligence that they discovered on trial runs, that it took the Egyptian pilots anywhere from 10 to 25 minutes to get from their barracks to their planes. In some instances, the Egyptian pilots did not appear at all, since their radar alert equipment was not working. This gave the Israeli pilots a minimum of 10 minutes to knock out the planes on the ground. It also gave them the advantage of attacking those areas where the radar was out.

Second, they flew at a very low altitude and lowered their landing gear in order to slow up their planes for more accuracy.

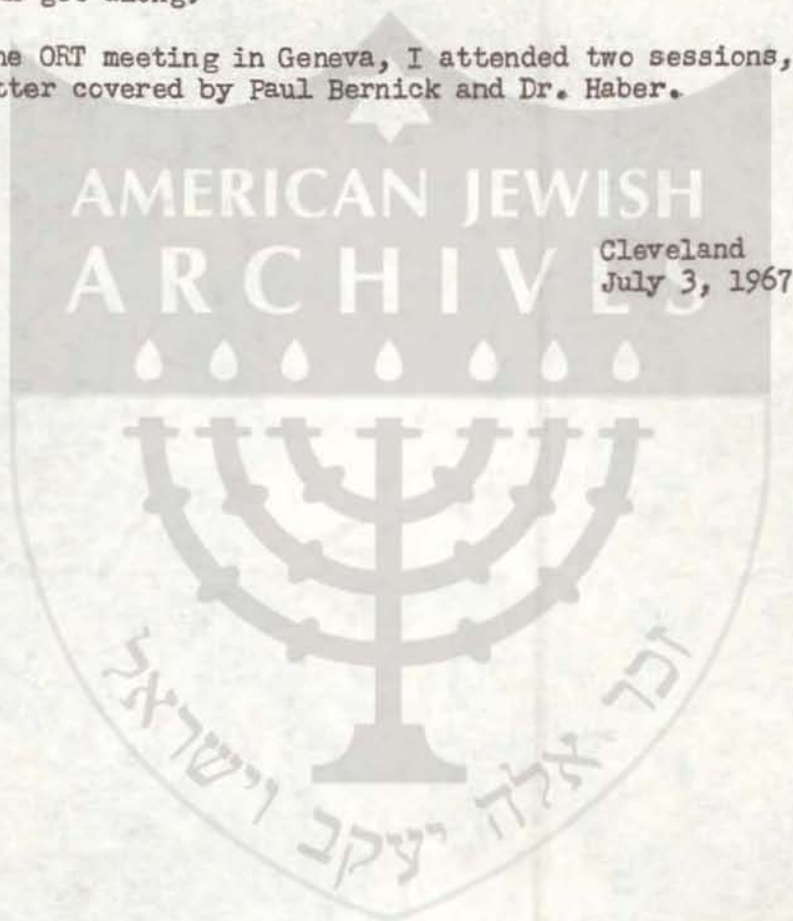
While this was going on, somehow the Navy entered Alexandria port where the warships and missile ships were docked. Israeli frogmen armed with mines put them

(6)

out of commission. With airplanes and warships out of action, the Israelis were able to advance on the Egyptian armies in the Gaza Strip and Sinai under the protection of the Israeli Air Force with apparent ease and could advance to the Suez canal in a short period of time.

In talking to various groups and individuals during my five days in Israel, I found there were two different schools of thought concerning territorial acquisitions. One group wants peace so badly they would be willing to compromise and return some of the acquired land. The second faction hopes for a stalemate. They feel if it lasts long enough, with what they are starting to do to re-establish the Arabs and set them up in a buffer state, the world would see that Arabs and Jews can get along.

Regarding the ORT meeting in Geneva, I attended two sessions, and am sure this would be better covered by Paul Bernick and Dr. Haber.



THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH

DURING AND AFTER THE WAR

I arrived in Israel toward the end of the war in a voluntary capacity. On Sunday, June 11th, as soon as the hostilities had ceased in Syria, Michael Avitzour, Deputy Director of ORT-Israel, who was then in charge, decided that someone should go immediately to every ORT school in the country for the purpose of establishing contact, showing ORT solidarity and getting answers to specific questions concerning the function of the respective school during the emergency. Fortunately, I had a car at my disposal and I was assigned to visit seven schools in the North of the country.

KIRYAT BIALIK

The first school was the impressive new comprehensive school in Kiryat Bialik. There I found that of the 15 teachers, 12 were still serving in the army. The teaching problem had been solved mainly through the recruitment of voluntary teachers, including two teachers from the Haifa Technion.

As in most of the schools, classes had run normally during the war, although one of the oldest groups had been engaged in special war work for one week. The children, as elsewhere, had been active digging trenches.

One of the chief problems mentioned by the acting principal was that, since most of the fathers were serving in the army, school fees had not been paid. A considerable deficit was therefore mounting.

KFAR ATA

A few miles south, I visited the factory school attached to the phosphates chemical factory in Kfar Ata. Only one teacher had not been called up. During the time, when it was impossible to hold classes because of lack of instructors, the boys were employed as replacements in the adjoining factory. By the day after the war, I found the school back to normal with Technion teachers replacing the absentees.

GAYL APPRENTICE CENTER IN HAIFA

My next visit was to the Jeannette Gayl center in Haifa where I was pleased to meet the enthusiastic young principal, Mr. Adler. He had just returned from the front. His main worry was the fate of 18 of his teachers who were still in the army. He was full of praise for those who had remained behind.

There had been such a flood of outside volunteers in addition to the fact that the nonconscripted teaching staff had worked so hard that the chief problem at his apprenticeship center was lack of students and not lack of teachers. In the higher classes 30% to 40% of the students were engaged in defense tasks. Most apprentices had not been at school for some time because they were needed full time in their factories. Mr. Adler had only one word to describe the behavior of his teachers and students -- "fantastic".

(2)

AFULA

In Afula, I found the school being managed by the teenage secretary who had been in charge since the principal had been called up three weeks before. Ten of the eighteen teachers were away in the army. I later learned that one of these had been killed. The senior students were doing a great deal of teaching and despite the absence of the principal and the senior teaching staff the school was almost back to normal.

One of the main problems, as in all schools, was that the period of the matriculation examinations coincided with the emergency. It was later decided that practical examinations this year would be managed by the school staff and not by the government. The theoretical exams were held a little later.

NAZARETH

In Nazareth, I visited the school for Arabs. This school had remained opened right throughout the war although most of the students were too frightened to attend because they live in villages outside Nazareth. The teachers--except the Jewish Headmaster who had been called up--and 10% of the students--had remained in the school. By the following Monday everything had returned to normal.

Coffee was prepared for me in the usual hospitable Arab manner. More than once I was told how proud they were to be part of the ORT family. Even though greetings were exchanged in Arabic, and I had friendly discussions with the staff, it was impossible to fathom their real feelings.

EIN HAROD

My next visit was to Ein Harod, a school which had been set up for youngsters from various kibbutzim. This was the only school I visited that was not functioning at all, for the simple reason that all the teachers were in the army and all the students were acting as replacements in their kibbutzim.

USUFIYA

The last school I visited was the beautiful new school for the Druse at Usufiya set in the Carmel hills above Haifa. Here ORT conducts classes for the senior children and has plans for expansion. The dynamic principal received me cordially. He had no special problems to report. 50 Druse from the villages had fought for Israel on the Jordanian front. All teachers were nevertheless at work and the school was functioning normally.

Having presented my report to ORT I spent the rest of my time in Israel working in connection with volunteers from Britain. I shall go back and spend my holidays doing the same.

Robin Gilbert
Director, Fund Raising
World ORT Union
Geneva, July 7, 1967

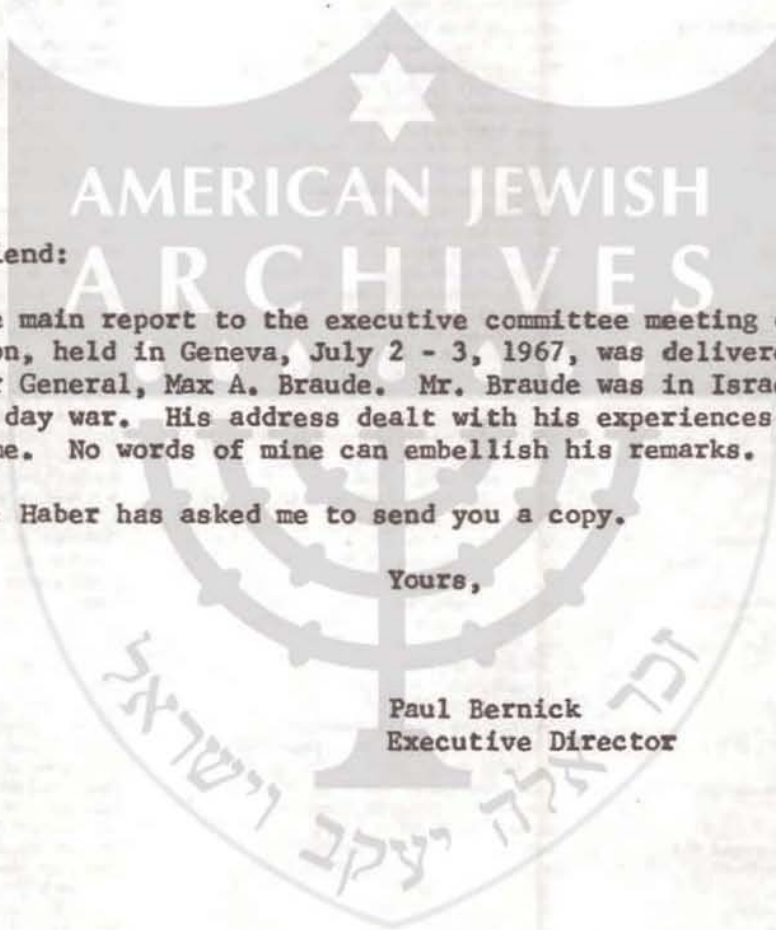
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Dear Friend:

The main report to the executive committee meeting of the World ORT Union, held in Geneva, July 2 - 3, 1967, was delivered by our Director General, Max A. Braude. Mr. Braude was in Israel during the six day war. His address dealt with his experiences during that time. No words of mine can embellish his remarks.

Dr. Haber has asked me to send you a copy.

Yours,

Paul Bernick
Executive Director

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ISRAEL DURING THE DAYS OF CRISIS

A Report by Max A. Braude,
Director General of ORT

Made to the Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the World ORT Union, Geneva, July 2 - 3, 1967

We are fortunate, I think, to be meeting today when the war in Israel is so fresh in our memory, for the memory of man is indeed short. The Executive Committee meetings records of 1957 show little if any reference to the Suez Campaign of October 1956. My report to this body several months after that campaign limits itself to the observation that "from the viewpoint of Israel's most recent emergency the quality of its manpower is clearly one of the most salient features of its security. Its manpower pool will always remain small as compared with its neighbours. Know-how, only know-how, can produce the compensatory element."

However, the unbelievable miracle is so recent and so fresh in all our memories that today's session will be devoted almost in total to the effect on ORT's worldwide program of the past several months of Israeli history. The words "unbelievable", "miracle" and "historical" have been used by everyone in every conversation and every discussion I have had with anyone in recent weeks. Slow and continuous progress is part of the record, but violent change is what we call history, and these last weeks have been times of tremendous historical significance for our people round the world. Never has the axiom *כל ישראל ערבים זה לזה* - the children of Israel are responsible for each other - been so meaningful, never has the interdependence of Jewry in the diaspora and Israel been so deeply felt and so beautifully expressed. It is rather sad though gratifying to know that all our petty differences, our organizational chauvinisms, our parochial patriotisms could be forgotten only when our lives were threatened and when our brethren in Israel battled for survival.

Several days after the cease-fire I was sitting with Joseph Harmatz and his wife and Julius Nick and his wife in a Yemenite restaurant in Tel-Aviv called Schmuels. Behind us sat several high-ranking officers, one of whom was young and scholarly looking and, probably, the major contributor to the successful planning of the campaign. I could not help but overhear a part of the conversation. He was saying: "We do not know what to call this war. We had a War of Independence; we had a Sinai Campaign. So what are we going to call this? Its code name for the last three years of preparation -- "the Soul and Life" won't do. It does not sound right as a name for a war." I may not have heard clearly, but I do agree that "the Soul and Life" is a strange name for a war. Yet in many ways these two words describe best the fullness of consecration, dedication and effort of all involved. For everyone in Israel and abroad was behind this battle for survival, body and soul.

As I said this meeting will be devoted to the theme of the effect of the events on ORT everywhere. You will hear from Mr. Alberstein of the effect of recent events upon our North African programs, from Dr. Halperin about the effects on our programs in Europe and from Mr. Eshkenazy and Mr. Elijah in regard to Iran and India. I am supposed to concentrate upon the effect on ORT in Israel, but I hope you will forgive me if I ramble somewhat with some flash images of the atmosphere and background under which ORT worked.

You have all read Joseph Harmatz's letter to me several days before his mobilization about the preparations that had been made -- the air-raid shelters prepared, the trenches dug, the fire equipment arranged, the windows taped and the first-aid equipment readied. By the time we received his letter he had been mobilized. Our driver Nick, frustrated and unhappy, because Mr. Harmatz had forbidden him to waive his health exemption, was a driver without a car, for ORT's car had gone to war long before. Nick believes it will never come home, for John Moss who gave it to us insisted that it be air-conditioned and an air-conditioned vehicle is handy in a desert. Nick drove Harmatz to his point of mobilization in Oleiski's car. I shall not tell you much about Joseph Harmatz's military service and I am fairly certain that he will tell you less. But I must repeat to you my impressions of sitting with him on the night of Thursday, June 8th in his blacked-out living room by the light of a candle. He had found himself close enough to home to get there for a few hours and asked Nick to bring me to join him. War in a small country is rather strange. Many went to war in their own cars camouflaging them with mud and water, occasionally sleeping in them for a few hours, and if somehow they ended up somewhere in this small country with a few hours off from the battle they went home to say "hello" to their wives or to take a look at their business. Harmatz did that too. On the day of the battle for Jerusalem, in which he was I guess the word is "active", he dashed over to see how badly the Jerusalem school had been hit.

That night we sat and we talked. He talked rapidly. It was like a non-stop movie run in triple time with the war flashing in and out of the conversation. Time and time again he would say: "It is unbelievable. It is historical". And equally unbelievable was our sitting there in the dark with his son Zvi rubbing his sleepy eyes in the corner dressed in his track suit, should he have to dash off to the public air-raid shelter. We talked of many things as my notebook shows. And they are indeed matters of major and long-term significance. He talked of a special committee created within his staff to study the drop-out problem and to devise ways and means of reducing drop-out and otherwise dealing with it in cooperation with the Ministry of Education. He told me that negotiations had been finalized for taking over the Alliance Israélite Universelle trade school and the conversion of our school in Jerusalem to a technicians institute. He asked me to get the details on these developments from Mr. Lewin-Epstein. He talked to me of negotiations under way, practically complete, with the airforce for the introduction of courses in electronics and jet motor maintenance in the Herzliah school and the Alliance school in Jerusalem. He told me I could get documentation on that from Mr. Avitzour. He talked to me about the Kennedy school's completion by September and said: When you are in Jerusalem you must go to the old city immediately, for it will be different when these historical days are over. You must go to the Wailing Wall. You must see how hard our boys fought. When you are there go visit the Kennedy school."

He talked to me about the second grant from Mr. Boris Margolin for the expansion of the Beersheba school. He talked to me about the reorganization of the institute for foremen, instructors and technicians located in the Sacher building adjacent to the Syngalowski school. He talked to me about the developments and the construction of the Ashdod Maritime School. "You must visit it," he said, "as soon as the war is over. The director is now the port commander of Ashdod, so he might not be available for a few days." He talked to me about the heavy registration beyond capacity for the Holon school which justifies the speedy opening of a new school in Batyam and one in Rishon Lezion. He asked me to get documentation on correspondence schools, since they wanted to study more material than was currently available before opening our own correspondence school.

It was 1 o'clock and we listened to the news. We were a little proud to hear the announcement: "All schools in Jerusalem will reopen on Monday, except the ORT school which announces that it will be opened on Sunday." "It is over," he said, "it is over and we must be careful and take the steps to get our directors released from the army as quickly as possible before they are assigned occupation duties. The army is magnificent. The General Staff is unbelievable. They already published a memorandum on how to get released from the army three days after the war started. Tell Avitzour to write a letter to the Ministry of Defense tomorrow."

Then a complaint from Hermatz: "Where have you been for the last six, seven months? Why did you not come? All of these matters I wanted to discuss with you not during a war, but more leisurely. Why did you not send Alberstein? I needed him for a few things."

I left him then though he wanted to continue to talk. But I knew that if I stayed longer I would have been a casualty of the war, a victim of his wife Gina who wanted him to have an hour's sleep before he went back to his unit. So back to the car driving happily with blacked-out lights. There was some traffic. The night was peaceful and quiet. If not for stumbling over war correspondents to find a lift in the totally blacked-out hotel, I felt as if I were in the most peaceful pastoral place in the world.

The next morning brought more interesting pictures and tales. Boys on bicycles with the milk barely off their lips wearing oversized postmen's caps delivering the mail and telegrams. The coffee bars on Dizengoff looked a little bit empty. The "expresso kids", Israel beatniks, were off doing a marvellous job in the war, just as were the bums, the tough roughs of Schechunat Hatikvah.

At the office it is pleasantly quieter than usual, for one out of three of ORT-Israel's staff is mobilized, and now that victory is certain, everybody is beginning to be fearful about the impending announcements of casualties. "Yes, I have heard from my son and my daughter. They are all right -- for the time being."

Avitzour shows me a table he and Oren of the Technical Department had prepared listing every school, its air-raid shelter facilities, its state of preparation and whether or not classes were operating and what percentage of the enrolment was in attendance. Since teachers were missing, senior students were teaching younger classes. Some senior students went to work in defence industries and others were out helping elementary schools dig trenches. Some children had disappeared and the story on that came out when the parents came to the schools asking: "Where are our children?" The teachers could not answer beyond saying: "We thought they were with you." The mystery was shortly clarified. Many 16/17 year old youngsters, healthy and fully developed, were ashamed of being seen in the streets because they looked of military age and afraid that they would not get their parents' consent ran away to the kibbutzim without telling them to help with the harvest.

Everybody -- man, woman and child -- was marvellous. Everybody was better than he himself thought he could be. Everybody did whatever he could do to help.

The managing director of Lewin-Epstein Ltd. is a commander in the tank corps. I saw him for a few minutes at Lewin-Epstein's home when he returned to announce that he expected to be released in about ten days. It would take that long, he said, to get his unit battle ready. He commanded the unit which took Jericho. He regretfully advised me that the blowing of the shofar does not work any more and his unit was

involved in a little more fighting than its biblical predecessors. He, too, said: "Our people are marvellous. I do not mean just the soldiers. Everyone has been unbelievable. When I think of how I complained about them one month ago I am ashamed. I'll never do it again."

Difficulties about which we have seen and heard so much in Israel between the diverse elements of the population, the Jews of Western background and the Jews from Moslem countries, the ultra-religious and the extreme godless, disappeared these past weeks. "But", said Moshe Dayan, "We are getting back to normal. We are already beginning to quarrel among ourselves." For the moment, however, "Soul and Life" created a unity that I, too, can only say was unbelievable.

On Friday, June 9th, I saw hundreds of pious Mes Shearim scholars crowded at the barricades before the Mandelbaum Gate. It was five days before the public was allowed to cross the frontier into old Jerusalem. They were sparsely bearded and with long sidecurls wearing their kaftans and broad brimmed hats. In tremendous excitement, almost frenzy, they would shout to the trucks coming through the Gate: "Have you seen the Wall?" The bronzed and bearded soldiers shouted back: "The Wall is beautiful." Many of them would remove their steel helmets on passing through the Gate. They had skull caps under them and the sidecurls would come tumbling down.

I went into the old city on a strange pass issued to "Max Braude and those accompanying him" by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. I had talked to my good friend Teddy Killek, the Mayor of Jerusalem, the day before. He could not get me in. And Avitzour, resplendent and a little overweight in his colonel's uniform, could not succeed. Chaim Herzog of our Committee, who commanded the city at that time said he could not fix it. "See me later." But Rabbi Leshinky, Director of the Boys Town school, got me a pass for myself and those accompanying me. Actually they became a minyan and we did want to pray at the Wailing Wall. So it became Avitzour, Mr. Harmatz's deputy, the director of his department of finance and administration, the director of the Jerusalem school, the director of the electronic department at Boys Town, Mrs. Braude, Nick and several others whom I cannot identify.

This magnificent party went through the wrong gate, walked up and down unpatrolled streets, skirted around obvious booby-traps and, after a 45 minutes walk in the burning sun, arrived tired, breathless and frightened at the Wailing Wall. Several hundred yards before it was like a home-coming or a family reunion. Soldiers popped up from everywhere shouting: "Don't you know me? I am from the printing class." "Don't you know me? I graduated three years ago in automechanics". "Mazel tov. Mazel tov."

And then the Wall. A most beautiful moving scene just before we arrived. A white-bearded old man with a look of ecstasy on his face, obviously well in his 80's being walked away from the Wall by two stalwart young paratroop officers. It was beautiful. It was symbolic. How he got there when entry was forbidden, how he managed to walk so far over dangerous, perhaps mined territory -- I do not know. But the look on his face clearly spelled out that he, too, could not believe that it had happened in his lifetime. The Wall moves in on one with any kind of traditional background and it affects the untraditional Jew as well. Several young Lubabicher Hassidim had a dozen sets of phylacteries on a table and were teaching boys who had never learned how to place them properly. They helped them repeat the prayers and read them perhaps for the first time. It all became too much for a lot of us and we joined the joyous frenzy of the dancing which Rabbi Leshinsky

started. In the back of us rambled a tremendous tractor leveling off a square to prepare for the 200,000 Jews who came to the Wall several days later on Shevuot.

What I am saying has little connection with ORT -- not too much. Except for the tens of boys who were our boys who had helped liberate the Wall and were guarding it. I shall never forget it; I, too, cannot believe it happened in my lifetime. The old city from the roof of our school looked so far away, so remote in every sense -- both distance and time. Our school from the old city looked so dangerously close and dangerously close it was. It was shelled and damaged. But the fact that several of its buildings are still standing is a miracle. The air-raid shelter exit received a direct hit. It is a miracle that the air-raid shelter was not occupied at the time. Had one shell which landed in the courtyard of the electronics building been gone three meters further, Canadian ORT would have a new five-year building project to undertake. I have souvenirs for all of you -- fragments of that shell. But I intend to have them cast in lucite and sent to you as symbols of the small ORT miracle within the greater one.

The night we returned from Jerusalem I got a 'phone call from the Foreign Office, for the American ORT Federation technical assistance program in Guinea had reacted to the crisis. President Sekov Toure, a volatile and impetuous figure, indeed, had severed relations with Israel but wanted the Israelis on the ORT team to continue with the program. The Israeli Foreign Office flatly advised me that the answer was "no".

A few minutes later I had a 'phone call from a gentleman we were considering as a candidate for the position of director of the Canadian ORT Federation. Since it was 11 p.m. -- noon time by Israeli standards -- I asked him to come over. He advised me that he was 'phoning from Sharmel-Sheik but that he could fly in the next morning to see me for a half hour at 6 a.m. He was most impressive, a Major of paratroopers -- mature, browned and tough. He listened to my description of the post, decided objectively that he might be overqualified for it, but said he would consider it, excused himself -- his 'plane was waiting. He left the room and returned to say: "If I decide not to do it, there are several wonderful men in my unit who might fill the bill. I'll let you know."

In the midst of all this raging war I was approached and consulted on the approximate cost of a training program for twenty-five to thirty thousand Arab residents of the territories now under Israel's control. It seems extensive planning has gone into the possibilities of creating a viable economy for the additional 1,400,000 Arabs now in Israeli held territory. The word "refugee" is not applied to them, though the greater majority has had this status for the past nineteen years. The economists among the planners feel that agricultural and industrial development can provide reasonable economic security for 1,200,000 of them in the land now available. Twenty-five to thirty thousand family heads representing 200,000 people should be trained for resettlement.

But it certainly is premature to decide whether or not ORT will or can help should a) Israel retain control of the area and b) this plan be adopted. All this is in the realm of politics and political decisions confounded by the pressure of external powers. I mention it only to express my admiration for the complete recognition of the Israeli authorities of how essential a part of current planning is the planning for the well-being of the Arab population.

I asked you to forgive me for rambling and believe me that I could go on for hours longer.

But down to earth. You must want to know and should know the problems which developed and the difficulties which now evolve on our shoulders -- ORT-Israel's and yours. They are threefold and I have no cost labels to put on any of them which are exact. I have asked ORT-Israel to study the matter further than we were able to do when I was there, and to tell us today.

The first is the damage to the Jerusalem school and the many unforeseen expenditures in the immediate prewar days for precautionary measures. When I was there we thought that the figure would reach I £ 150,000 or \$50,000. It may be up or down.

The second problem relates to loss of income. Our partners, the municipalities began to fall behind in their payments as the crisis began and many of them with their tremendous additional expenditures in the pre-war days and others with their expenditures for reconstruction will undoubtedly owe the amounts that they should have paid to us for many years to come. We cannot consider this indebtedness as this year's income and book it as a good receivable.

In addition, parents who were mobilized were not dunned for tuition fees. Even though the parents' portion of the tuition fees is relatively small under the graduated tuition system 8000 x I £ 10 becomes quite a bit of money.

When I left Israel it seemed as if we were already £ 600,000 or \$200,000 behind anticipated income. I am sure Mr. Lewin-Epstein and Mr. Harmatz can give us more up-to-date figures.

The third problem is one which should have been self-evident to us. We can join with our many religious friends around the world in praising the Lord for having protected us against our blundering, and in praising the Lord for having blessed the Israeli airforce. Our air-raid shelters are inadequate. There are schools which have none and many of our schools have 50% or even less of the necessary capacity. You can understand how that developed. We built schools years ago with air-raid shelters, then increased the schools' capacity -- in fact, in several cases doubled the capacity, adding new buildings, but not adding new air-raid shelters. We hope and pray that there will be peace for sufficient time for us to make up this big gap in our responsibilities. I have asked Mr. Harmatz to prepare a report on that requirement.

Much more serious and saddening than this material damage was the loss of two of our instructors in battle, at least eight of our graduates and one student. The Saturday before I left Israel, I went with Mr. Lewin-Epstein to visit an old friend, an artist named Mokadi. He had not yet heard from his son. He said: "I know that no news is good news and I know that the army has announced that the families of all casualties have already been advised. I know that 679 is a small price statistically for such a great victory. But why is it that I seem to know every one of the casualties?"

We pay homage and respect to those who lost their lives in the battle for Soul and Life and for our national's survival. We should at this meeting dedicate to their memory our whole-hearted effort to go forth with an expanded reborn program of training hundreds of others like them in the hope that they can live full productive constructive lives in a peaceful better world.

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Rehm -

Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion

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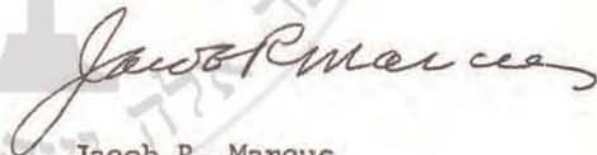
Dear Friend:

Attached herewith are three installments of the diary which Dr. Glueck kept from the day he left New York for Israel, June 11 to June 30, 1967.

These are indeed fateful and historic moments, and I know that you will be very much interested in what our distinguished President has to say.

With all good wishes for a very pleasant summer, I am

Sincerely yours,



Jacob R. Marcus
Acting President

Enclosures

*
Jerusalem, Thursday, June 15, 1967

The El Al plane, Flight # 212, that I was on, left New York City at 9:30 p.m. Sunday night, June 11, 1967. It was about one-third empty because a number of people had not had their passports properly validated by the U.S. Passport office. Among them were a number of American citizens and others who had permanent resident permits. I was fortunate in having the three seats on the left side immediately behind the bulkhead all to myself, with the result that I was able to take out the partition arm rests and stretch out during the night flight to London. We arrived there some six hours later, and instead of a 45 minute stopover, had a two hour stopover. Then on again, non-stop to Lydda. I had gotten on the plane terribly tired and slept or dozed most of the trip. The plane was occupied for the most part by young Israelis, most of them students at various American universities, who were returning home. Some twelve hours after leaving Kennedy Airport we landed in Tel Aviv or rather Lydda airport, in the afternoon of June 12.

From the air, as we circled over the city, everything seemed comparatively normal, although there was nowhere near as much traffic on the streets as one usually sees when flying in over Tel Aviv in daytime. Ours was the only plane landing at the time, which was about 4:00 p.m. Tel Aviv time, and we were cleared through passport control and customs rapidly. I had sent a cable Sunday morning to the Hebrew Union College Biblical and Archaeological in Jerusalem, announcing my arrival, and so I looked around to see if anybody had come to meet me. A customs officer came up and asked if he could help me. As soon as I told him my name, he knew who I was, said that he had read several of my books, and in fact had, about two weeks earlier, visited our School. He had been wonderfully well received and shown around our building and was greatly impressed with it. He took me to his office and connected me immediately by telephone with our School. One of our students, Harvey Block, was there, and I learned from him that my cable had not been received. In fact it wasn't delivered till two days after my arrival. Everybody at the postoffice of military age was in the

* May not be published or excerpted without express permission of the author.

army, and mail and cables are accumulating in a big backlog. Some school children have been pressed into service delivering mail. For the moment, it is probably faster to write an airmail letter than to cable. Learning that my cable hadn't been received, I managed to get hold of an antiquated, wheezy, oil-burning taxi to take me to Jerusalem. En route I picked up a pair of soldiers, a boy and a girl, and would have picked up more, but the driver protested that the car wouldn't make it with any more weight. He was right. We could barely get up some of the steeper grades. The taxi-driver had two sons in the army, and had no idea of their whereabouts. He and the two soldiers and the customs officer at Lydda and everybody I have spoken to since are simply overwhelmed with exultation and thanksgiving about the miraculous victory of Israel over the combined Egyptian and Arab powers.

Some of the reports that have been coming to me from individuals who have participated in the fighting are simply astounding about the way the Israelis conducted this war so masterfully and bravely. One of the interesting things is that there is a very high percentage of casualties among the Israeli officers who are always in front and never lag behind their troops.

The grounds and building of the HUCBASJ are in very good shape and suffered practically no damage whatsoever. There are some scars of bullets against the east wall of our building; a mortar shell landed in the parking lot and damaged a bit of the kerb and the blast, apparently, shattered several of the large plate glass windows in our entrance lobby. However, they have already been replaced. A shell also landed in our garden on the north side and hit one of the small trees there. Otherwise the building is absolutely intact.

The day before I arrived, that is on Monday, June 12th, forty Israeli police and soldiers, quartered in our building, left. They had also taken in with them some people on the streets who were not able to get home and who lived in the building for several days. I understand that the Police Officer in charge of Jerusalem has written a letter to me thanking me for the reception that the police and troops got in our building.

Yesterday, whilst going out to Ramallah, we were stopped by a military contingent who examined our passports; one of the persons who was doing the examining was Motke, our gardener. Last night, Rachamim, our house boy, came in and he was simply bubbling over. He had been in some of the fiercest fighting in Jerusalem and had gotten leave of half a day to go and see his fiancee whom he is to marry next month. He had no transportation and I gave him immediate permission to use our old Morris car to go and visit the bride-to-be and her family. He is a paratrooper but they were doing their fighting on the ground on the outskirts of Jerusalem.

Two of our vehicles, the Wagonner and Chevrolet tender were requisitioned, but I am taking steps to try to get them back, now that the actual fighting is over. Yesterday a cheque came in from the army to pay for the use of one of the cars and apparently the army will pay for the use of both the cars. The efficiency of the army also in this particular detail simply amazes me.

In the afternoon of June 12, in the old taxi that I managed to hire to bring me up to Jerusalem, my chief impression en route was of a long line of jeeps and buses and military cars of various kinds painted in unfamiliar colours and with Arabic inscriptions giving their designations. They were captured Jordanian military cars that had already been taken and put into active use. I understand that the amount of materials captured from the Egyptian and other Arab powers is simply tremendous, much more than last time in 1956. At that time I was able to examine the materials captured in the Negev or placed in the Negev until they could be dispersed and there was a tremendous amount of material then. It is said that there is much more material captured now, from tanks to missiles, to ammunition, to clothing, to food and so on, than there was last time. There is a lot less civilian traffic on the roads than there usually is; most of the traffic is military.

During the days of the actual fighting, Bill and Norma Dever, Ezra Spicehandler and his family, and Rabbi and Mrs. Harold Saperstein, aside from the regular staff headed by Mrs. Esther Lee, were in and out of the School at various times or in their private apartments. The

Sapersteins were living in the School, and will be here for some weeks yet. The experience that everybody had of the firing and listening for the sirens and the explosions has obviously to be lived through to be appreciated. Apparently when the Israelis were convinced that the Jordanian troops were putting on more than just a symbolic attack, they put into effect a plan to capture the Old City mainly by cutting off its access roads that had been prepared months and years in advance. First lights were played upon the gun emplacements occupied by Jordanian soldiers and then low flying planes from Israel swept over and knocked them out one by one.

On Tuesday, June 13, Dever, Spicehandler and I drove over to the Old City and talked our way into the American Schools of Oriental Research and the American consulate branch situated nearby. Everything is fine also at the ASOR which has been turned over to me to administer in any way that I please. There was some damage to the glass in the room that I used as an office when I was Director of the School. It too had been shattered by blast from a shell that fell into the garden, and several bullets also penetrated the windows. Otherwise there was no damage whatsoever to the School building or any part of the grounds. I found the major-domo, Omar, his wife and his ten children there. Some of his family had been in Jericho but through the assistance of the nearby American consulate they were all gotten together and fetched back to the School. I also found some American consular staff and their families there, whose own apartments had been rendered uninhabitable. I told them I was delighted to see them there and would like them to remain as long as they desired. A notice has been put on the front gate of the School saying "Under control of the American Consulate." When I first visited the School only Omar was there, but now some of the other servants have returned and the building is being cleaned and looked after, including the rooms of the consular families living there. There is plenty of food.

Jerusalem, Friday, June 16, 1967

This morning, Bill Dever, Ezra Spiceman, and Dick Scheuer (who arrived last night by El Al from New York City) and I drove into the former Arab section of Jerusalem via the Mandelbaum Gate. The pass I have, signed by Aluf Uzi Narkis, who is second-in-command of the Western Bank under Rav Aluf Rabin, and to whom Aluf Chaim Herzog, the top military governor of Jerusalem is subject, gets us through the numerous military checkpoints very easily. I didn't go into the American School of Oriental Research grounds this morning, nor into the American Consulate branch near it. Last night I had dinner with Consul General and Mrs. Evan Wilson, and we had tentative discussions concerning the future of the grounds and buildings of the ASOR. Several of the American Consular families are living there now, and I indicated my willingness to have the American Consulate utilize the School as headquarters for its operations as a branch in the former Arab section of the city. I shall look in again tomorrow to take care of some further details at the ASOR and particularly to decide what to do with the servants who are gradually returning from whatever places they had scattered to. I shall certainly want to retain the long-time servants.

We drove down past Damascus Gate, which is a beehive of activity from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. after which there is curfew in the Old City. Vendors are selling primarily bananas, of which there seems to be a most plentiful supply. Numerous Arabs are milling about, some of them being registered for various things, the nature of which I do not know. Others of them gather to begin the trek by car or bus to Transjordan, despite the plea of King Hussein for all Arabs to remain where they are, and the repeated insistence by the Israeli authorities that absolutely no harm will come to any Arabs remaining in their places on the West side of the Jordan. We passed the Palestine Archaeological Museum which has suffered some damage from fire, but so far as I can determine from the outside has not been severely hurt. An announcement in the newspaper today says that some of the Dead Sea Scroll fragments came through intact. I have not yet been able to find out what happened to the Psalm

and other scrolls that were there. The Copper Scroll is definitely in Amman. Most of the shops on the streets outside the walled city are still closed, as are many inside the walled Old City. The cleaning up operations continue apace. There was fighting in the area between the ASOR and the Ecole Biblique and the Damascus and Flower Gates, and there are burned-out cars, trucks, jeeps, a huge tank, a lot of broken glass and scattered empty and some live bullets and shells scattered about. A tremendous amount of cleaning up has been going on and in a few days only the scars on some of the buildings and the holes in the wall above the entrance to the Damascus Gate will testify to the fighting that went on several days ago. On some of the stores, both inside and outside the walled city, white surrender flags are hanging. The attractive, fenced-in garden area adjacent to the city wall between the Damascus and Flower Gates is completely intact and the broad road leading down to the Jericho road is clean and filled with military traffic for the most part. Many captured Jordanian jeeps, trucks and buses have been pressed into service.

We drove up to the top of the Mount of Olives on which the International Hotel has been built over a Jewish graveyard, some of whose disturbed gravestones can be seen on the slopes below it. There is a wonderful view over the city of Jerusalem from there and particularly over the entire area of the Haram esh-Sharif and the el-Aksa Mosque. Crowds could be seen walking from Mt. Zion, which is dominated by the burned out dome of the Dormition Church. This is the second time I have seen it in this state, the first being in 1956. The Government of Israel repaired it completely then, but Jordanian shells have ruined it again, and the Government of Israel will, I imagine, repair it again. The crowds visible from our vantage point can be seen wending their way from Mt. Zion around the east side of the wall of the temple area enclosure and then by a circuitous route arriving at the Western or Wailing Wall. A great courtyard (or a plaza in making) has been levelled within the last few days in front of the Western Wall, enabling many thousands of people to congregate there at one time and making it possible for the impressive beauty of the great blocks of some of the lower parts of the Herodian wall to be seen. On Tuesday, June 13, 1967, Bill Dever,

Ezra Spicehandler and I had walked to the Western Wall, which was opened up to the general public on Wednesday, June 14, 1967, when some approximately 200,000 people pilgrimaged to it in celebration of Shavuot. The entrance for them was through the Dung Gate, with police letting several hundred people at a time move forward, before compelling them to move on. The police had the entire pilgrimage beautifully controlled, according to the newspaper, and from what I have heard from people who participated in the mass pilgrimage.

From our vantage point immediately below the Intercontinental Hotel, which we did not enter, and which I presume is occupied by Israeli troops, we drove down to the Jericho Road, passed Bethany and then swiftly down to the Jordan River. Up to a few days ago the span over it was called the King Abdullah Bridge, to judge from the Arabic signpost still in place. There must have been considerable fighting or bombing along the entire Jericho Road. There were very numerous burned-out tanks, some of them of huge size, and trucks and jeeps and buses. Most of them seem to have been knocked out by air attack. No bodies were visible, but alongside the destroyed tanks and cars were spent bullets and shells, some of them appearing to me to be still unexploded. I cautioned my companions not to get off the paved sections of the road, for fear of their stepping on mines. Incidents of that kind have been occurring. Alongside the road were ranged groups of refugees walking along in both directions down to and away from the Jordan. We stopped our car to photograph one of the burned-out tanks and a family of refugees approached us, climbing westward back up to Jerusalem, and asked for water. We gave them all the water we had and a large bottle of grapefruit juice that we had taken with us. It is a shame that anybody is leaving, because their lot in Jordan cannot possibly be better than in Israel, and in all likelihood will be much worse, because Jordan is simply not capable at the present of taking care of a couple of hundred thousand additional refugees. However, the unfortunate people have evidently swallowed whole the horror stories broadcast over the Jordan and other Arab radios, and have feared that they would be slaughtered if they did not get away as fast as possible. The opposite is true. The military and civilian

authorities of Israel on the west bank and in Jerusalem and elsewhere are bending every effort to assure the Arabs that nothing will happen to them and have been making very large supplies of milk and bread and other foods and necessities available to them until affairs can become more normal again.

It was with deep emotion that sometime later we stood on the west side of the bridge across the Jordan, the central spans of which have been blown up. Refugees could be seen wading across the river, and cars on the east side were standing by to pick up some of them. I hope all the refugees soon learn that they made a mistake leaving home and find their way back again.

From the bridge, we drove to Jericho, which appeared to be completely unharmed. I hadn't been to Jericho for twenty years, but it seemed to be almost exactly the same as when I had last seen it, with several additional small hotels and cafes. Of course there were military checkpoints in and out of the city and I kept on flashing my magical pass. This evening I put transparent cellophane around it, because a few more days of its being held in soldiers' hands would get it hopelessly smudged. We drove to ancient Jericho, Tell es-Sultan, and I was able to see for the first time some of Miss Kenyon's excavations there. I had seen so many photographs of the great, early Neolithic round tower she opened up, that I could have sworn, had I not known better, that I had actually seen it in situ previously. We climbed through the barbed wire enclosing the area in which it stands, and then climbed down the central shaft which pierces its length and out through the door at the bottom. It is a most impressive piece of work, testifying to considerable engineering and building ability with stone some eight thousand years ago, long before pottery was invented. It made a deep impression upon me. On the way out from Jericho, we passed a modern kiln with jars that had evidently but recently been fired stacked in orderly rows.

From Jericho, we drove straight back to Jerusalem, crossed again through the barriers of Mandelbaum Gate and then home. This evening,

the Devers, Sapersteins, Dick Scheuer and I had dinner with the Spicehandlers. There was a lot of speculation about what is going to happen politically in the near future among the world powers with regard to this part of the world. My hope is that this moment will be seized to attempt to renew and enlarge the scope of the formerly projected Jordan Valley Authority, which could bring such great blessings to both Jordan and Israel and to engage in other similar endeavors of mutually beneficent character on a regional basis. It would pay America to finance such an endeavor, because creative peace in this part of the world is of immense importance to the vital interests of America and of the entire world. I would also like to see the part of Palestine occupied largely by Arabs made into a separate Arab canton, with largely self-governing powers, contained within the state of Israel, -- assuming of course that Israel is going to be able to maintain its authority over the entire west side of Palestine, from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean and from the Gulf of Aqabah in the south to the sources of the Jordan in the north.

Nelson Glueck



Second Installment

Jerusalem, Sunday, June 18, 1967

At 10 A.M. Dr. Spicehandler and I went over to President Shazar's office where a private interview had been arranged for us. He received us most hospitably, and launched into a discussion about the possibility of widened archaeological activities in the enlarged territory of Israel on the west bank of the Jordan. I told him that I would like to dig down alongside the Western Wall of the Temple area and try to get down to the Solomonic foundation which might be found some meters below the present surface, perhaps many meters. I told him about our presently cancelled plans for the continuation of our excavations under the direction of our Senior Archaeological Fellow, Dr. William G. Dever, at Gezer, but said that I didn't know how to proceed at the present without the certainty of transportation. The Zahal army forces have taken two of our best cars, the Wagoneer and the Chevrolet Station Wagon or Tender. I got no reaction from him about when they might be returned to us. I also expressed the thought that in a way it was a shame that the border at Eilat had not been pushed eastward about 500 meters, because that would have enabled me to get to Tell el-Kheleifeh (Ezion-geber), and enable me to do some more excavations there after a lapse of some thirty years. More work there is vitally necessary. Perhaps, if, as I hope and pray, real peace can be established between Jordan and Israel, it would still be possible to do some more excavating there. However, in view of young King Hussein's recent actions, dropping all his anti-Nasser advisors and replacing them with pro-Nasser advocates, it would seem that the possibility of such a rapprochement has been materially lessened. During the course of the conversation, I also suggested that I would love to be flown over the Sinai and Sharm esh-Sheikh areas, but I elicited no response. However, the President did suggest that I accompany him the day after tomorrow, Tuesday morning, June 20, to a trip to Rachel's Tomb and to Hebron. I quickly accepted the invitation. The President's military attache, however, who had been called in while we were discussing the ancient boundary of Israel reaching down to the center of Sinai, namely the Brook of Egypt (Wadi el-Arish), demurred, saying that adding two extra cars to the President's convoy

would not be liked by the military. I had asked and gotten permission to bring along some seven members of the Hebrew Union College Biblical and Archaeological School of Jerusalem in two small cars. I suggested to the military attache that we need not drive directly with the President's convoy but would drive some 200 to 500 meters behind, and therefore no problems were involved. He accepted that readily, and so I plan to take Bill Dever, Ezra Spiceland, Dick Scheuer and Father William Casey, who is now ensconced in the American School of Oriental Research, and several others along.

In the course of the conversations, our discussion turned to the ancient boundaries of Israel and I pointed out to the President, what I had said at his Residency the day before, that under Solomon they extended from the "entrance to Hamath" in southern Syria down to the Brook of Egypt, which bisects most or much of central Sinai. I told him I had dealt rather extensively with the problem of these boundaries in my book, RIVERS IN THE DESERT. He asked me to get him a copy of the Hebrew edition which bears the title of AFIQIM BA-NEGEV. I was pretty sure I had given him one some years ago, but perhaps it was to his predecessor, the late President Isaac Ben Zvi. So I am scurrying around town to try to find a copy of the book, which in Hebrew is now out of print. I explained to the President that the boundary lines indicated by the description of "from Dan to Beersheba," referred only to the most thickly inhabited parts of ancient Israel, but that the outermost limits were variously described in the Bible as those that I have listed above.

Father William Casey, Director Designate of the American School of Oriental Research, arrived from Rome the day before yesterday. There is very little for him to do, particularly in view of the fact that Professor G. Ernest Wright, President of the American School of Oriental Research, had authorized me to take complete charge of the ASOR and make any such dispositions as I deemed best. I had Father Casey introduced to our Consul-General, Mr. Evan Wilson, and then taken through Mandelbaum Gate to the ASOR, and to the American Consulate branch, where one of the consuls obtained a pass for him. Father Casey returned to the HUCBASJ

and stayed here Saturday night, but we moved him, in accordance with his wish, to the ASOR yesterday. It is impossible to take any of the ASOR cars out of the ASOR compound at the present time, because they all have Jordan licence plates, and some time will elapse till they can be changed. He rented a Hertz car here yesterday. I was a bit surprised that one was available, in view of the general requisitioning of cars by the armed forces, including our cars. There are no fellows or students at the ASOR and there will be no excavations conducted by the ASOR that can utilize it as headquarters under existing conditions, so I don't know what Father Casey can do. We have three American Consulate families living there now, and I am anxious that they remain there. The situation at the ASOR is a fluid one and I shall make such dispositions as are necessary in the course of the near future. We shall include Father Casey in any travel or work plans that may develop here at the HUCBASJ. I have not yet thought it possible, and Dr. Dever agrees with me, to attempt to set a date yet this summer for renewal of our Gezer excavations, which I cancelled on June 5, nor to set a new date for our annual summer Institute on Near Eastern Civilization. Dr. Zev Vilnay, who has written such excellent travel books on Israel, and usually accompanies our Summer Institutes on their travels through the country, phoned me yesterday to say that he would not be available and free from army duties for about a month. He is to phone and consult with me next week again.

When we took Father Casey to the ASOR yesterday, I learned that the shop of my very good friend, Levon Ohan, an Armenian, had been looted late Saturday afternoon, at about 4:30 P.M. It is located in the Old City across from the Lutheran Church. The curfew there begins at 3 P.M. I immediately, together with Bill and Norma Dever, Ezra Spicehandler, John Landgraf and Dick Scheuer, went into the Suq to try to find his shop. We met a young Arab, who told us where Ohan lived, which is not far from the ASOR. We turned back, and found his residence near the Palace Hotel, close to the ASOR. It was quite a reunion. I hadn't seen him for twenty years, but over the years we had maintained contact through mutual friends. I knew his father and his father's antiquity

shop well, and his son has carried on. Ohan lives with his sister. It was a joyous and sad reunion. His antiquity shop had been completely cleared out. He told me he had been to the military headquarters in the judiciary building near the ASOR and had spoken to the officer who had been present or had permitted several civilians to enter and loot the shop. After a glass of lemonade, we excused ourselves and I went immediately to the Military Governor and began to complain. I learned that he already knew about the matter and was investigating it. I shall follow up on this matter. (June 21, 1967. I am pleased to report that the looters of Ohan's shop have been caught and much of his material recovered and returned to him.) There have been very strict orders against looting, and thus far there has been very little, I am inclined to believe. Leaving the area about 4 P.M. we stopped at Damascus Gate to watch refugees pile into buses, which bring them down to the Jordan River, where they can wade across the Jordan territory. The buses driven by Israeli soldiers take them down. Why they are leaving, - is to me something of a mystery. There is absolutely no pressure whatsoever on anybody to leave. There is plenty of food, milk, water, electricity and so on available. I have been in the Old City almost every day during and after curfew hours and have seen no molestation whatsoever of its Arab residents. There are numerous pronouncements that no danger awaits them, - yet they are to some degree fleeing. We have seen them straggling down the Jericho Road on foot, - and if go they insist, I guess it is merciful to let them ride down to the Jordan than to walk in the heat of the day with their children and baggage. Others can be seen straggling back to Jerusalem. I guess the refugees believe the propaganda stories fed them by their leaders in past periods, that they will be massacred. There is no question that had the tide of battle gone otherwise, there would have been a fearful massacre of Israelis inside and outside of Jerusalem. Any looting must be prevented and looters punished.

Last night, Dick Scheuer and I had a long meeting with our architect, Miss Ruth Melamede, over the plans for our new building at the HUCBASJ. He has also commissioned her to draw up a plan for the property

next to us to the south, not for our use but to show the Municipal Authorities how the land could be used and the wonderful view on to the Old City preserved. Afterwards, Dick Scheuer took us to the Gondola, where there were interesting people to be seen. Among the most interesting were officers and soldiers in camouflage battle uniform who had obviously but very recently returned from the battlefield, put on clean uniforms and gone out with their women folk to celebrate. We saw one of the young American consuls, Rod Regan and his wife, Carol, who are now living at the American School of Oriental Research. Then in came Jim Feron, the New York Times correspondent, and his wife and a correspondent from a Los Angeles newspaper, whose name I did not quite get when they introduced him to me. I told him about a whole series of radio and television interviews I had on June 8 in Los Angeles, one of them conducted by none other than Commander Whitehead of Schweppes drinks fame. How he came to be interviewing me, I still do not know. The streets of Jerusalem are comparatively empty, with most of the men between 18 and their late forties in the armed forces.

On Saturday, June 17, after services in the HUCBASJ Chapel, during which Dr. Spicehandler gave a brilliant sermon, in Hebrew of course, he, his wife and daughter, Dick Scheuer and I went to the President's house for Kiddush at 12:30 P.M. The entire City Council had been invited to attend, together with the Mayor, Teddy Kollek, and the former Mayor, Mordecai Ish-Shalom. Also present was Dr. Immanuel Jacobovitz, recently elected to be the Chief Rabbi of Great Britain. I had never met him before and he was exceedingly friendly. President Shazar shook hands with everybody, and then asked various people to sit alongside of him while the rest of those present were seated in a large semicircle in front of him. He spoke then at some length, after all of us had been served with liqueurs or soft drinks according to choice, about the miracle of the victory of Israel's armed forces, and how important it was for everybody to pitch in and build anew for peace. Afterwards, he called on various members of the City Council to speak, asking Mayor Kollek first, Mr. Ish-Shalom second and so on. One lady member got up, who had lost a nephew in the battle, and said that world Jewry owed a

debt to Israel, which could be paid not through money, but through participation in work in the land by sending hundreds of thousands of their sons and daughters to work here for a year or two, with the hope that many of them would settle permanently. Dr. Jacobovitz spoke about the unity of Israel in times of stress, - a unity he said that was reflected in the fact that he and I were there together. Finally, the President called on me, for maftir, he said. I spoke for about five minutes, saying how grateful we all were to God for the miracle of salvation that had occurred, and that all of us could say and did say with fullest hearts, Hallelujah. I said that while I was proudly a native American, I have long felt myself to be passionately a spiritual son of Jerusalem, and that among the things I was most proud of was the fact that I was an honorary citizen of Beersheba and an honorary citizen of Eilat. That even as I considered the Jordan River, although one of the smallest of the famous streams of the world, to be in many ways its most sacred, I felt that Jerusalem represented the center of the heartland of the conscience of mankind; furthermore, I felt the Holy Land to be the center of the heartland of the world, and my hope was that this physical and spiritual centrality might be maintained to the blessing of Israel and of all mankind. Later on, the President invited me to come and see him in his office the next day, about which I have written above.

June 19, 1967. Monday. This morning, Bill Dever, Dick Scheuer and Ruth Amiran (who has been lecturing for four months on Palestinian Archaeology at Columbia University) and I drove to Gezer to see how our camp was faring and whether anything had happened to it since it has been without a guard for about a month. The Bedouins who were camped nearby previously, and from among whose number we had taken a guard for the camp, had returned to the Negev, and may not return again at all. We then looked at the results of the six days of excavation that Bill Dever was able to carry out this spring with about 35 volunteer assistants, including Dr. Spicehandler, Rabbi Harold Saperstein and the HUC students who were here at the time. The most important result was exposing the undoubtedly Solomonic Gate of the city, which Macalister had excavated more than fifty years ago, and then reburied, but which he

thought was a Maccabean Gate. Since then, largely because of discoveries and theories of Yigael Yadin at Hazor and Megiddo and his theory that the same result would be obtained at Gezer, we know that the kind of gate involved belongs to the time of Solomon. Bill Dever has now excavated part of it, and it is clearly the same as the one pictured in Macalister's book on Gezer, and which Dever will reopen when the Gezer excavations are undertaken again. It is doubtful whether we shall be able to resume work there this season, but will definitely plan to do so next season.

Wednesday, June 21, 1967

Yesterday morning, we drove in Dever's Peugeot, - we, being Dever, Spicehandler, Scheuer and myself, along the old Bethlehem Road and stopped at Rachel's Tomb. Up till a few years ago, that road was impassable at a point approximately below Ramat Rahel. Now, however, the barriers separating it from its continuation to Bethlehem have been removed, and one can drive straight to it and beyond to Hebron and then farther south to Beersheba and/or Sinai.

Last Sunday morning, after I had paid a call on President Shazar, and we had among other things discussed the possibilities of archaeological undertakings on the entire west bank of the Jordan, he invited me to accompany him on a trip of inspection to Rachel's Tomb and to Hebron. I gladly accepted and asked if I could bring several people from the School along. His ADC demurred at our joining the presidential line of cars, saying that it would make protecting the President more difficult, so I suggested that we drive several hundred meters behind the presidential caravan. When we started out yesterday morning, I decided that we would head straight for Rachel's Tomb and await the Presidential party there and then join up with it or follow it from there. We did not know exactly which road to take, because a new road had been constructed by the Jordanian authorities winding around from Damascus Gate to Bethlehem or whether we should try to follow the old road. We chose the latter and were able to pass through, after being stopped at several checkpoints. We arrived in due course at Rachel's Tomb, having noticed but few signs of battle between it and Jerusalem. Many of the houses were flying

white flags. The soldiers guarding the entrance to Rachel's Tomb tried to wave us on, but I asked to see the officer in charge, explained who we were and he had us park and point our car around so that when the President's party arrived, we could join his caravan. He had told me he would be getting there at 10:15 A.M. but arrived a little later. The Director of Antiquities, Dr. Avram Biran, was with him, as was Aluf Uzi Narkiss, the General in charge of the west bank of the Jordan. The President greeted us, and General Narkiss and I greeted each other, - I having known him previously, knowing that he was an army officer, but not what rank he held. He is a nephew, I believe, of the late Dr. Narkiss, who for many years was the Director of the Bezalel Museum. Avram Biran and I are old friends of course.

We entered the Tomb of Rachel, and found that it was perfectly intact. There were several Hebrew inscribed stones or plaques inside of comparatively modern vintage, which had not been disturbed by the Jordanian authorities. The place is revered by Moslems as well as by Jews. Whether or not it is truly the site referred to in Genesis 35:19: "And Rachel died and was buried on the road to Ephrath, which is Bethlehem," is a moot question. However, it has been revered as a sacred site for hundreds of years, and I guess that suffices. Whose bones, if any, are buried inside the tomb, is also a matter of doubt, but any place can become holy if the reverent and faithful pilgrimage to it.

From Rachel's Tomb, the President's party drove straight through Bethlehem and on to Hebron. It was a bit amusing to see the vendors in both places carrying on business as usual and selling their trinkets to the Israeli soldiers guarding these sites and the roads between. The trip to Hebron was a fascinating one. The Hebron area must be one of the richest agricultural areas in the country, and is green with extensive vineyards and orchards, carefully cultivated and beautifully terraced, and apparently well irrigated. Every once in a while, one could also see harvesting going on of what I assume is the dhura or sorghum crop. Across the way from Rachel's Tomb, one could see several Arab women gleaning stray stalks of grain from the fields, and the picture

of Ruth and her companions inevitably came to mind. In the outskirts of Jerusalem, we saw several places where Arabs with teams or troikas of donkeys were inching over the grain piled up on threshing floors, in immemorial fashion.

The trip to and through Hebron aroused many memories. I had first visited the area in the late twenties and beginning thirties as a Fellow of the American School of Oriental Research, working under Professor William F. Albright, when he was directing the exceedingly important excavations of Tell Beit-Mirsim, located between Dhahariyeh and Dura. As we entered the town, crowds of troops and natives of Hebron lined the streets and applauded the President. Apparently word had been sent on ahead that he was coming. I noticed that soldiers with arms in their hands were standing on many of the roof tops as we passed by. We stopped in front of the great mosque of Haram el-Khalil, with its massive Herodian stones, overbuilt in Byzantine, Crusader and Moslem times, above the cave of Machpelah, purchased by Abraham from Ephron the Kittite for the burial of his wife Sarah, and where afterwards Abraham, Isaac, Rebecca, Leah and Jacob were supposed to have been buried. The interior of the mosque is simply beautiful, but I shall not try to describe it here. A Moslem dignitary in charge of the mosque, Sheikh Ata Hamouri, if I heard his name correctly, took us around explaining in adequate English the nature and history of the site. He maintained that there was no entrance to the Cave of Machpelah itself, - which I doubt, but no one pressed or insisted. The Israeli authorities are apparently going to lean over backwards not to offend the religious sensibilities of those attached to particular shrines. Their attitude with regard to Hebron is all the more remarkable, because no one has forgotten the terrible massacre of the Jewish population and especially of the students of the rabbinical seminary there in 1929 by the Moslem residents of Hebron. After about an hour, the President took his leave and we all followed. He thanked the Sheikh for his courtesy in showing him and his entourage about and invited him to visit him some time in Jerusalem. The Sheikh asked the President for his card, and fished several others out of his pocket to show him the names of some previous visitors. The President did not give him a card.

Later on in the afternoon, when we got back to Jerusalem, Moshe Dothan and Levi Yitzhak Rachmani of the Israel Archaeological Museum took us through the heavily padlocked and strongly guarded Palestine or Rockefeller Archaeological Museum. It had gotten shot up pretty much, and in some places bullet shells were scattered about. They told us that during the last few days a half dozen or more unexploded shells had been removed. If they had not been duds, the museum would have been destroyed and the invaluable collections smashed to dust. Again, it was like a dream entering the museum. I knew it from the time it was first erected. I remember the day in 1938, I believe, when it was supposed to be dedicated, and we all learned that Starkey had been murdered by some Arab gang while en route from Lachish to the museum. Some of the collections in the museum were partly shattered by bullets hitting the display cases, but others stood comparatively intact. Rachmani has been put in charge of setting things aright again. He has a check list, and in the next weeks or months, he and his assistants will go over every case and every object and see what can be repaired. I last saw the museum in 1947 and believe that it is practically the same, with the exception of the Dead Sea Scrolls material, as it was then. I could remember the position of many of the objects from that time, and very little has been moved. It is a beautiful museum. The Dead Sea Scrolls material has not yet been checked. The writing tables of Qumran have been partly broken but can be repaired again. Some of the Samaria ivories were broken too, I noticed in the rapid survey we made. The boxes which may possibly contain the more or less intact Dead Sea Scrolls have not yet been examined. Assuming that former Jordan Jerusalem remains united with Israel, I guess the authorities will try to keep both the Israel Museum and the Rockefeller Museum open for the public and vary the exhibitions in each or make each place the repository and exhibition place for particular collections or for collections of particular periods.

Nelson Glueck

Third Installment

* Jerusalem, Thursday, June 22, 1967

Yesterday morning, several of us of HUCBASJ, taking advantage of my travel permit, spent about four hours walking steadily into and out of the Old City. The barriers blocking the approaches to the various gates formerly separating the two parts of the city have been blown up. Walking down Mamillah road, close to our School, we headed for Jaffa Gate, walking along the lane cleared through the piles of blocks of cement wall that had been torn down. At the Jaffa Gate proper, my pass was carefully examined, and then we were waved through. The general impression of the walled area of the Old City is one of quietness and life stirring fairly vigorously but somewhat timorously anew, and an unexpected one of general cleanliness. The Jordanian authorities had evidently been doing a good job in cleaning up the Old City, compared to what I remember of it in Mandatory days. The main lanes in the Old City such as the ones leading from Jaffa Gate to Damascus Gate are quite busy, with familiar scenes and welcome smells confronting the pedestrians. The feeling of outrage at seeing a mule or donkey being mercilessly beaten through the narrow streets of the Suq, the vendor with his copper keettle on his back selling a drink looking something like root beer poured through a graceful curved spout by his bending forward, a shaft of sunrays pouring through an aperture in the vaulted ceiling of the covered street, grape leaves piled in bundles for sale, with vegetables, including tomatoes, kusa, potatoes, beans among others arranged in symmetrical rows, the aromatic smell of coffee being freshly ground, merchants on stools in their tiny stalls, fine ornamented stones on entrances to old, Turkish built buildings, - a hundred familiar sights and sounds and scents, that one had almost forgotten! We walked through the quiet Christian quarter, and then finally came out through the noisy Damascus Gate, passed along the outside of the 16th century City Wall and into the Old City again through the Flower Gate, and out again through the Lions' Gate. There had been some fighting there, with carcasses of tanks and cars strewn about. Southward along the outside of the wall, with a view on to the Herodian period monuments hewn out of the solid rock in the valley below, such as the so-called Tomb of Absalom,

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and then into the Old City again through the Dung Gate and to the newly created square in front of the Western Wall, obscured by masses of visitors come to view it. One will have to get used to looking at it from an open vista. Previously, one came upon it suddenly through a narrow alley way, which ended with a sudden view of the monumental Herodian upper foundations of the Wall, providing something of the impact that is obtained when one walks through the narrow Sug at Petra and is suddenly confronted with the incredible beauty of the Nabataean Treasury (el Khazneh) refulgent with the coloration of something like a full setting sun. Back then through the Dung Gate and around the outside of the east wall of the city to Mount Zion, marked by the skeleton of the burned-out dome of the Dormition Church. Up through the buildings sacred to orthodox Jews, whose lit candles twinkled in the semi-darkness, and then out and down the steps to the bottom of the slope and then up again along the steps twisting through the Montefiore Quarter, and finally to the windmill back of the King David Hotel, and out on to the main street, and past the hotel and up the driveway into the coolness of the HUCBASJ. We had walked for some four hours, and were hot and tired and sunburned. Some soft drinks, a shower, and a brief rest brought that part of an exciting day to a quiet end.

June 23, 1967.

Later on yesterday afternoon, we learned that all our passes had been declared invalid that morning for the next day. Some of us of HUCBASJ had intended going to Shechem, Samaria and some other sites, with some of the Hebrew University and Israeli Museum archaeological crowd, but did not know if we could get away or not. Moshe Dothan phoned and said he would try to get passes. That night, some of us went over to his house about 9:00 p.m. Trude Dothan gave me a copy of her new book on THE PHILISTINES AND THEIR MATERIAL CULTURE. It has yet to be translated into English. I had heard her lecture on its contents, and it will undoubtedly prove to be the finest and most thorough publication of the subject. The first volume of the results of the excavations of Ashdod has also just appeared under the authorship of Moshe Dothan and David

Noel Freedman. On the morning of June 23, about five cars assembled in front of our School. True to his word, Moshe Dothan had an extra pass for four of us of the HUCBASJ, so Dever, Dick Scheuer, Ezra Spicehandler and I piled into Bill Dever's car, and off we went. Bill Dever had been to most of the sites we wanted to visit on the western bank, and before the day was over, we had gone to Tell Far'ah, excavated by De Vaux, to Shechem excavated by G. Ernest Wright, to Samaria-Sebastieh, where Paul Lapp has recently been doing some restoration work under a Point IV program, and where he has also exposed some Israelite foundations in a beautifully cut trench, and then to the top of Mt. Gerizim to see the excavations of what may prove to be part of the Samaritan Temple, with its staircase, that appears on some ancient coins, and finally back to el-Jib (Gibeon) excavated by James Pritchard. The great round opening hewn out of the rock there with its spiralling staircase descending to a spring that once existed below, evokes admiration of the skill and persistence of the inhabitants of Biblical Gibeon. Then back to Jerusalem. We stopped in at the ASOR, to visit Father Casey, but he was out. We then went into the antiquity store of Kando of Dead Sea Scrolls dealings. His shop is near the ASOR, and our old friend Yusuf Sa'ad, who until last year was connected with the Palestine (Rockefeller) Archaeological Museum, was in the shop. There is some kind of tenuous business relationship between Kando and Yusuf Sa'ad. Kando was very busy talking to another Arab, and greeted me only briefly. Yusuf Sa'ad whispered to me briefly that some belongings of Kando had been taken away but it was not clear to me what he was talking about. As I left, I said to Kando that if he wanted to talk to me and I could be of help, I should be glad to try. I have a suspicion that it has something to do with some fragments or perhaps a complete Dead Sea Scroll that Kando may have had in his possession. There have been rumors that there was another Dead Sea Scroll around somewhere. I imagine that I shall hear more about it somehow or other.

The trip through the countryside yesterday was like one through a dream world. I hadn't been to these various sites for 20 years, and little seems to have changed. The road was little frequented by cars.

Around Ramallah and on the outskirts of Nablus and in the Wadi Far'ah there were numerous signs of recent battles. The Israelis seem to have caught a large armored tank grouping on the outskirts of Nablus and to have completely destroyed it. There must have been at least fifteen of the monsters strewn about, some of them in the nearby fields, as if they had tried to get off the road of death. They had been bombed from the air and shelled by Israeli tanks. A burned out tank is not a pleasant sight, especially when one thinks of the lives lost in such battles and of the horrible waste of resources which could have been devoted to productive causes for human welfare.

June 25, 1967

The old walled city is gradually returning to normalcy, particularly so far as cleaning up of streets leading to it and so far as shops doing business inside it and people in its narrow streets are concerned. I walked through yesterday afternoon, coming from the ASOR to Damascus Gate and emerging at Jaffa Gate. Bulldozers are busy there clearing debris of the walls knocked down outside of it, formerly separating the two halves. They are smoothing a path or road which will enable vehicular traffic to approach Jaffa Gate from the Jaffa and Mamillah roads. Crowds of people stand by watching the operations, and soldiers stand guard trying to regulate who is permitted to enter or leave the Old City. One needs a special pass for the purpose. I had a pass, good for the day only, but for the fun of seeing what would happen, presented it neither when I entered through Mandelbaum Gate nor when I left through Jaffa Gate (Bab el-Khalil). It was nearly curfew time when I entered the courtyard of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre through the small doorway leading into it. There had been thousands of Christian visitors earlier in the day, many of them coming from all parts of Israel, who had not been able to get there for many years on ordinary occasions. Many of them had been able to get there at Christmas time, when the Mandelbaum Gate was opened for Christian pilgrimages to Bethlehem. On Friday, Moslems from all over Israel were permitted to enter the Mosque of Omar (Haram esh-Sherif), something they had not been able to do, I imagine, for about 20 years. The newspaper said that about 2,500 Moslems worshipped there then.

I am pleased to see how much of the street has been cleaned up of war debris, leading from the American School to Damascus Gate. There are numerous shattered windows on store and hotel fronts, but it appears that everybody is opening or getting ready to open for business. The newspaper this morning says that the Mayor, Teddy Kollek, reports that Israeli troops are beginning to evacuate all the hotels in which they were billeted in the Old City, and that their owners will be permitted to operate them for what is hoped to be a booming tourist season beginning in the near future.

Last night I sent a cable home, authorizing the beginning of our HUCBASJ excavations at Gezer, beginning July 4, and also the resumption of plans for our Summer Institute on Near Eastern Civilizations. It is perhaps a bit early thus to have cancelled my previous decision not to hold the Summer Institute or engage in a season of excavations this summer, but after long deliberations with Bill Dever and Ezra Spicehandler and telephonic communication with Paul Steinberg, who, at my request, had been in communication with Darrell Lance, I decided to give the go-ahead signal. It will be a busy week making preparations for their arrival. If, as seems possible, we can get the entire or almost the entire core-staff for Gezer, we can begin operations, even if the necessary quota of volunteers from America cannot be reassembled in time. There are literally thousands of college men and women from the USA, South Africa and England in the country, who would give their eyeteeth to be given an opportunity to join our dig as volunteers. They came here to work on kibbutzim and so on in place of all the soldiers called up for the war, and would have been tremendously useful if the war had lasted more than its few miraculous days. Now, however, soldiers are being discharged in increasingly large numbers, and there is, or in a few days will be, no labor shortage. Indeed, the spectre of unemployment hovers over the country, and the government is committed to preventing it. It would be peculiar, to say the least, to have volunteers doing work that discharged soldiers in need of jobs could or should be doing.

I was at Arthur Lourie's for lunch yesterday - I do not know his exact title, but he is one of the highest officers in the Foreign Office -

and he told me how eager he was to have me give work to some of the South African volunteers, all college men, who were in the country. At the luncheon were Lord Lionel Cohen of England, Dr. Jack Penn of Johannesburg, the famous surgeon, and Susan Eban, Abba Eban's wife. When I told her I was again in charge of the ASOR, she reminded me that when she and Aubrey were first married, they stayed with us at the ASOR. Dr. Penn, who has a son studying surgery at the Peter Brigham Hospital in Boston, has had to cancel the journey here of 300 South African physicians and surgeons, who had volunteered to come to Israel for several months, to be followed periodically if necessary by others, to help out in the emergency. It is not necessary now. Lord Cohen speaks English the way George Horsfield used to in Amman, and it is difficult for me to understand this kind of Cambridge or Oxford brogue, - to mix my metaphors.

Father Jean Ouellette, who got his Ph.D. at HUC-JIR, Cincinnati, two years ago, is here. He came via Moscow, where he had been for a week, - the week of the war. He says that during that week there was no news about the war, but that he was not permitted to leave Moscow. He arrived here shortly after I did, and now will be able to participate in the Gezer dig as one of the core-staff. We are going to have difficulties getting started at Gezer next week, but somehow or other will have to surmount them. The first one has been overcome, - namely, of securing a cook. The Hebrew University is closing its cafeteria and we have gotten their cook. A more serious matter will be getting our cars back from the army. They have so many captured Egyptian and Jordanian vehicles that it would seem ours would not be necessary for them. We could have and have had no objection whatsoever to the army's taking our cars during the war emergency - not that it would have done any good to object, but it would seem that much of the emergency is over. However, somehow or other we'll manage.

It seems that many of the Jerusalem and other Arabs who are going to Jordan are leaving because many of the menfolk work in Kuwait and send remittances to their families, which, under the circumstances, can only be received in Amman. Furthermore, many families receive Jordanian funds from one source or another, I am told, including governmental,

which also can be obtained only on the Jordan side. Thirty thousand of the Jericho camp refugee settlement left for Jordan for fear that they would not receive the U.N. or UNWRA care they had previously been obtaining. Others I guess are leaving because they are still afraid that something will happen to them if they stay. I have been assured on every side by highest Israeli officials that every assurance possible is being given to the Arab population that no harm will come to them if they stay, that it is not desirable for them to leave (the Israeli officials, among other affirmative reasons, are very sensitive to world public opinion about swelling the number of Arab refugees).

There are so many problems to be ironed out and settled that it is difficult to see why complete confusion does not reign, but Herculean efforts are obviously being made to create order. For instance, the Israeli government has forbidden Israelis to purchase goods in the Jerusalem Sug until the merchants there can be assured of new supplies at equitable prices, and that the only medium of exchange in the former Old City is the dinar. The result is that the dinar which yesterday was worth 7.50 Israeli pounds is today worth 12 Israeli pounds. Our majordomo, Omar, at the ASOR told me that he and the rest of the staff there wanted to be paid in dinars at the end of the month. I said that I didn't have dinars. How I shall pay them is at the moment beyond me. It is not permissible to pay them with Israeli pounds, and if I did, they would want the equivalent of the black market exchange, which I am not willing to give them for legal and financial reasons. I would have to change dollars to get Israeli pounds to buy dinars, which in effect would cost the ASOR about 40 per cent more than the legal rate. At the present, the only thing I can do is to pay them in dollars at the official rate of exchange which prevails in Jordan.

Paul Lapp, the Professor of Archaeology of the ASOR, turned up yesterday morning. He and his wife Nancy and their three children had flown in from Athens. Through the kindness of the American Consul General, Mr. Evan Wilson, I had sent him a cable the day before, addressed to our American Embassies in Athens and Amman, asking him when he might be returning here or whether he wanted me to get to his house and see

whether or not his scientific papers dealing with Bab edh-Dhra, Taanach, etc., were in order and whether or not I should remove them.

Mr. Wilson had previously despatched one of his vice consuls to Lapp's house somewhere near the ASOR to see whether anyone had broken in or not; apparently not. Anyway, we got Paul Lapp over to the other side yesterday morning. He examined his house and found, wonderful to relate, that while there was some damage from shattered glass, his scientific materials which he had packed up prior to leaving had not been broken. He came back with Father Casey. We had a consultation, and it was decided in accordance with his wishes that he should begin to sleep in his house, that Nancy and the children should remain overnight at the YMCA where they were already ensconced, and that this morning Father Casey was to come in and take them over to St. George's where they wanted to stay. I warned Paul that it might not be possible to move his family today, because of the curfew in the Old City, which was to last all day, with the cancellation of all transit permits. I have several such one-day permits in my pocket right now, but as of the moment, they are invalid. It is not imperatively necessary that I get to the ASOR today, so I shall not try, although in one way or another I am sure I could get there if I tried hard. Nancy just came in and I told her to go back to the YMCA and tell them that she and her family would stay there for the present. Mr. Wilson had, he told me this morning over the phone, informed Paul Lapp that he had not yet received instructions enabling him to permit families even of his own staff to return to the former Jordan side. I had told Paul that if necessary I would let him and his family have my apartment in the HUCBASJ temporarily, and I would take one of the dormitory rooms. However, there is plenty of room at the "Y." These are all comparatively minor problems, - particularly inasmuch as no personal danger is involved and everybody concerned is housed, fed, well and safe.

Dr. Lapp had contemplated going to Cyprus or even returning to the USA. I see no reason why he shouldn't stay on and get his scientific publications out.

I think everyone connected with the ASOR should stick to his

scientific work and not venture into the field of politics or politicizing. I think I have the right to say this from long experience. During the years of my directorship of the ASOR, Jerusalem, 1932-3, 1936-40, 1942-47, I never engaged in public or newspaper or magazine discussion about political matters. I knew a great deal about what was going on, what the Husseinis and Nashashibis were doing and where many people were located, whose whereabouts the then British authorities were seeking, but never once did I open my mouth to give information to any quarter or to vent personal political opinions or prejudices. I guess that is one of the reasons I was not rubbed out during that period, nor my wife nor anyone at the ASOR ever threatened, let alone harmed.

This is an exciting country to live in, and this is one of the most exciting and beautiful cities of the world. The air is clear, the entire atmosphere sparkling and exhilarating. One feels the spinning-like effect of the centrality of Jerusalem, which I have always regarded as the physical center of the world and as the capital of the conscience of all mankind.

June 30, 1967

This morning, Ezra Spicehandler and I drove to Tel Aviv, leaving here at 6:30 A.M. and arriving there at about 8:00 A.M. I always forget from visit to visit how busy and noisy and vibrant Tel Aviv is. Ezra had some business to do and I had a week-old appointment with our American Ambassador, Mr. Walworth Barbour. He had a delegation of visiting American senators, I believe, when I arrived, so my appointment was postponed till a later hour. I took a long walk along the road paralleling the sea and was particularly interested in watching two teachers take a class of tots to the edge of the water. They watched them very carefully indeed, and one of the kindergarten supervisors would take the children one by one and walk out a couple of feet into the water and see if she could place the child in each instance on its feet in the very shallow water. If there was the slightest fear on the part of the child, she would not insist that it get its feet into the water. I had gotten to the embassy about 9:00 A.M., having first gone to the Armon Hotel near

the Dan Hotel, and had a cup of coffee there. I usually stay at the Armon when I am overnight in Tel Aviv. It is a small, very clean hotel, air-conditioned, with good food, and much cheaper than the Dan. The ambassador's secretary had asked me to come back at 10:30 A.M., which I did, but he was still not free. She said that the Ambassador apologized, and that he hoped very strongly that I would return in about another hour. I had meant to call on the cultural attachée of the embassy, Miss Marjorie Ferguson, who was at home recuperating from a cold. Her secretary told me that she would like to see me at her home. So I took a cab and rode over there and had a nice visit with her. She told me about her experiences in Tel Aviv during the Six Day War. The alerts were not very clear, and people misunderstood their significance, so that while some would go down into the designated shelters in the basements of the buildings, others would understand the same siren to be signalling an all clear and would emerge. There was no bombing of Tel Aviv at all, and its inhabitants knew from firsthand experience as little about the savage bombardment in Jerusalem as people in far off countries did. Miss Ferguson told me that everybody seemed remarkably cool, and that classes at school were hardly interrupted. That of course was not the case at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where very many of the professors and instructors were called into the armed forces and participated in some savage fighting and where all the students practically were called up too, many of them as combat officers, and participated in battles from Jerusalem to the Suez canal to Syria and on the west bank of the Jordan.

After a brief visit with Miss Ferguson, I took a cab back to the embassy and had a very interesting talk with our ambassador. Our conversation ranged from my reporting to him that I was reinstituting our Summer Institute on Ancient Near Eastern Civilizations, which would commence on July 5, with about twenty American university and seminary professors participating, and my reporting that we would after all engage in a third season of archaeological excavations at Gezer, beginning July 16. I have been on the trans-Atlantic phone several times this last week to get the arrangements for the dig going again. I had cancelled both the Summer Institute and the dig on June 5. The amazing brevity of the war and the

speedy return to comparative normalcy have made a resumption of such activities possible. Dr. William G. Dever, our Senior Archaeological Fellow, will be the Director of the dig, with Dr. Darrell Lance as the co-Director, and with the over-all supervision under G. Ernest Wright and myself. The ambassador and I also talked a little about politics, with me dwelling briefly upon the geopolitical importance of this part of the world for vital American interests, aside from the imperative necessity of a mutually beneficent peace being established in this area.

After the meeting with Ambassador Barbour was over, I went to the Dan Hotel and picked up Ezra Spicehandler and went with him to a small Tnuva dairy restaurant to have a bite of lunch. He then drove me back to Jerusalem, - to the new united city of Jerusalem. In all the years I have known Jerusalem, I have never seen crowds of people and masses of automobiles in such large numbers. Yesterday, nominally at noon, but in reality, I am told, beginning early at 8:00 A.M., a lava flow of mutual visitation erupted. The proclamation had gone out that the barriers were down and the police would permit anybody, without a special permit, to visit any part of the united city. During the last two weeks a giant cleanup job has been going on. As I have previously reported, not only have the great concrete steel reenforced barriers separating the two halves of the city been knocked down or blown up rather, with paths bulldozed through them, but the streets around the edges of the walled city have been cleared of the most visible signs of war, with burned out tanks and cars dragged away, broken glass swept up, electricity restored, and for the first time in generations the Old City's water mains attached to those of the new city, and additional water mains laid, so that there is now a complete sufficiency of water in the Old City. To judge from the telephone and wire-repair crews around, I imagine that very soon it will be possible to pick up a phone and dial someone a couple of blocks away. Formerly, that is several weeks ago, that was theoretically possible only by telephoning all the way around the world. In a week or two or less, I imagine, it will be possible for me to pick up a phone at the HUCBASJ or at the ASOR and commence a telephone conversation between the two schools.

It wasn't till early yesterday afternoon that we became aware of

what was happening between the two halves of Jerusalem. Early yesterday morning, Bill Dever, Ezra and Shirley Spicehandler and I got into Bill's car, and crossed through Mandelbaum Gate, with my pass being carefully examined, and drove over to the ASOR. We had decided the night before that we ought to visit Qumran before anything happened to make it difficult, or through some remote contingency impossible, to visit it. I wanted to take Father Casey with us. We opened the gate of the ASOR and then drove into its compound, after first carefully closing the gate behind us. I went up to Father Casey's room and knocked on his door and explained that we had come to take him with us to Qumran. Unfortunately, he had made another engagement and couldn't come with us. It was about 7:00 A.M. then, and I am afraid that I may have awakened him. However, we had previously agreed that if ever any of the HUCBASJ people went on a trip, no matter how early, we would inform him and see if he could come along. So off we went, unfortunately without him, past the Rockefeller Museum where, as I have previously stated, all of its contents are being examined with a check list that someone at the Israeli Museum has. I still have not been able to find out whether or not the box containing the Dead Sea Scroll (Scrolls?) has been found. My suspicion is that it has been, but I cannot prove it. We drove swiftly down the Jericho Road, from which too most of the battered Jordanian tanks and jeeps and trucks have been removed, and after a trip of some forty minutes, I estimate, turned off on to the macadamized road that leads to Qumran. When we got near there, however, there was a road block and the soldiers on guard said they had orders not to permit anybody to visit Qumran. I showed my pass, issued by the army, authorizing me to visit any place on the entire West Bank, together with six companions, but the soldier who was doing the talking said it was not valid for Qumran. He said we could go to Jericho and speak to the military governor there, - which we did. First we went to the police-post, where we were very nicely received, but were told that we should go to the military headquarters. The sergeant in charge sent an Arab policeman with us. When we got to the military headquarters in another section of town, we were told that the officer in charge was having breakfast, and were asked to wait. After about five minutes, I asked

to be driven to where the O.C. was, and just as we got there he was coming out. He couldn't have been nicer, and as soon as I explained who we were he took me into his office and had his secretary write me a special permit to visit Qumran whenever I pleased. So off we drove, back to the roadblock, and waved the special permit before the soldier who had previously stopped us. He read it carefully and then, with a pleasant smile and a happy flourish, waved us through the roadblock, and in a minute or two we had arrived at Qumran.

I had read so much about Qumran, had looked so often at the plans of the site, that I thought almost that I had seen it previously. Furthermore, we had brought Frank Cross' book on Qumran with us, and there is an excellent plan of the site on the inside of the front and back covers. With all the pictures and drawings of Qumran that I had seen, however, I was not quite prepared for its size and the comparatively excellent state of preservation. To be sure, much of the latter must in all probability be attributed to Pere de Vaux and his associates, who have obviously reinforced with cement some of the walls and cisterns and water channels. The room of the scribes, the dining room, the hearths for baking, the broad water channel bringing water to interconnecting cisterns and reservoirs and large, stepped baptismal fonts, the entire arrangement of the layout of the buildings, the thick defensive wall, the appearance of Cave IV, where some of the most important scroll finds were made, and into which we entered, - all of the site made a profound impression on me. The impression was heightened of course by my having seen some of the Scrolls and fragments previously in the Temple of the Book, (that extraordinary museum devoted primarily to the Scrolls, which is shaped supposedly like one of the Dead Sea Scroll jars), located close to the Israeli Museum on the hilltop on the way to the Hebrew University. Somehow or other, the person of John the Baptist seemed to assume a new dimension for me when viewing some of the stepped pools where the residents of Qumran took their ritual baths.

From Qumran we drove to Allenby (Husseini) bridge and then to Jericho where we bought and ate a delicious melon, and then back to Jerusalem. When we passed Damascus Gate, we could see the beginning of a massive traffic jam developing from the opening of the two halves of

the city of Jerusalem, with hordes of people pouring in and out of the gates. It soon became evident that a tremendous, almost carnival spirit had been evoked, embracing the entire population, Israeli and Arab, - each group hungry to visit parts of the city to which they had been denied access for some twenty years. I have walked a bit since then in the Old City, but only near the entrance of Jaffa Gate. There are so many people walking the narrow streets, so many vendors and knots of purchasers, that it is difficult to make one's way through the crowds. The Israelis are purchasing all sorts of things, from saddle bags to sheepskins to American toiletries not available on the Israeli side. The Arabs are walking up and down the streets of the Israeli section of Jerusalem. Old acquaintances meet and embrace. Many of the more well-to-do Arabs are bringing over their cars, but are not yet used to the stop and go lights. They, for their part, are also purchasing all sorts of things that were not available to them in the Old City. There is almost joyous excitement in the air. It is going to be very difficult, if not impossible, except with force, which I don't think will or perhaps can be employed, to separate the parts of Jerusalem again.

The day before yesterday, there was a deeply stirring ceremony on Mt. Scopus, in the amphitheatre of the former site of the Hebrew University, overlooking the Wilderness of Judah, the dark blue patch of the Dead Sea and the broken hills of Edom and Moab. During all the years since the city of Jerusalem was divided, a convoy of cars with Israelis has been ascending to the top of Mt. Scopus to attempt to take care in a minor fashion of the former Hebrew University buildings there. In the course of the years, all of the worthwhile books have been taken out of the former library there and incorporated into the new library of the Hebrew University on Giv'at Ram. Those invited to attend the ceremony were told to foregather at the bus stop of the present University, where buses would take everybody through the city and past Mandelbaum Gate to Mount Scopus (Har ha-Tsofim). I had one of our people, Rahamim, drive me up to the assembly place at 3:15 P.M. When I got out of the car, a group of people was standing waiting for the bus, almost all of whom I knew. There was Nobel prize winner Agnon, who was extraordinarily friendly; Norman Bentwich; Professor Urbach, who had a heart attack last year and has

gotten quite thin; Benjamin Mazar, former President of the Hebrew University; Eliahu Elath, the President of the Hebrew University, and a lot of other people. Finally, the buses came, we trooped in, and before long they had gotten to the appointed place. The Defense Minister, Moshe Dayan, was shown to his place in the front and received tumultuous applause. The Commander in Chief, Rav Aluf Rabin, came in and took his place on the platform and a great swell of emotion and applause swept through the packed audience. A simple, straightforward, unpretentious man. Then the President of Israel was led to his place, and another wave of applause. The ceremonies began. Various deans, one by one, read the citations. Shazar received a degree. Reinhold Niebuhr was given one in absentia, a great professor of Hebrew, Dr. Segal, a man 91 years old, the former Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinchas Rosen, the founder of the Bank of Israel and perhaps the foremost influence in shaping and guiding and helping sustain the economy of Israel on an even, or more or less even, equilibrium, Mr. David Horwitz, who is internationally recognized as a great economist, and then finally General Rabin. In each instance, the President of the Hebrew University confirmed the degree and awarded it to the recipient. The only address was given by General Rabin, who spoke in simplest and most unaffected terms about the fact that he realized that through this degree the entire armed forces of Israel were being honored, that the armed forces of Israel had always made it one of their main endeavors, and I know this to be true, to be a source of education and enlightenment and character upbuilding for the greatly disparate elements included in its midst, that it was an arm of the state to help build and preserve freedom and peace for Israel. It was clear that this was a speech that no ghost-writer had composed, but that he had written it himself. Then the audience sang Ha-Tiqvah, the dignitaries on the platform filed out, and the ceremonies were over. I had a little chance to look around at some of the buildings that I had seen go up when Dr. Magnes was President of the Hebrew University. Some of them were pretty badly damaged in the fighting. By the time I got out of the crowd, the last of the buses was leaving, but President Eliyahu Elath saw me and made the bus stop and take me along. I got out at Mandelbaum Gate and walked home, because the bus was going back to Giv-at Ram to the new Hebrew University.

It had been a busy day. That noon, Dever, Spicehandler and I had attended the oral defense by Joseph Naveh of his doctoral thesis on Fifth Century B.C. Aramaic inscriptions. He had phoned me especially to invite me, and the others through me, to come and listen to the defense. Avigad, Mazar and Kutcher questioned him.

Avi-Yonah made the pronouncement that he had successfully fulfilled all the requirements.

That morning I had had to spend about an hour in the Old City, or rather in the former judicial court building near the ASOR, getting a military pass to enable me to travel with my companions anywhere throughout the entire west bank of the Jordan. That night Professor Mazar arranged a very nice reception for me at the Van Lear building, where the Academia meets, the body similar to the Academie Francaise. Mrs. Ben Zvi, Professor Urbach, Professors Avi Gad, Avi Yonah, Cabinet Minister Kol, and about 25 other people were present. My good friend, Dr. Mazar, introduced me and then asked me to speak, and I gave an off-the-cuff lecture on the geopolitics of the Near East as judged from past history and the teachings of modern geopolitics as expounded by Halford Mackinder in his Democratic Ideals and Reality, published, I believe, in 1921, and that formed the basis of Haushofer's later philosophy or doctrine of Geopolitik. Two nights before that, at a modern historical group that meets once a month at President Shazar's official residence, I was one of several people who read papers on the reactions of people in various parts of the world to the War of Six Days. The first one to speak was Louis Pincus, the head of the Jewish Agency. I was then called on and read a carefully prepared paper on what I had seen and heard and done in America during the fateful week of the war before I flew to Lydda, leaving Kennedy Airport the night of June 11. There was a large crowd of people present at the President's Residence, and the evening got pretty long. There is to be a continuation of it this coming Monday night, and then President Shazar is to sum up the general impressions he got from the various papers that were read. The talks were all recorded and are supposed to be a part of the written and oral history of the times that Professor Moshe Davis of the Hebrew University is preparing. He is, I believe, head of the Modern History Department.

On Tuesday morning at 10:00 A.M. a newspaperman, Mr. A. L. Elhanani, whom I have known from previous years, came to interview me about our present archaeological plans. The interview dealt also with the ancient boundaries of Israel, which included from Dan to Beersheba for the most thickly settled part and "from the entrance to Hamath" in southern Syria down to the "Brook of Egypt," the modern Wadi el-Arish, bisecting much of the Sinai peninsula going south-north, - which represent the boundaries in Solomon's times, for example. The present territory held by the Israeli armed forces corresponds almost exactly to the Solomonic boundaries, going even beyond them, however, to the Suez Canal.

There are plans afoot to raze some of the slum sections, or all of them, at the foot of Jaffa Road, now inhabited by Oriental Jews. They will be moved to newer houses elsewhere in the suburbs of Jerusalem. The houses to be razed extend from below the old post office, opposite the former Barclay's bank, and go down to Jaffa Gate. The idea is to build a garden belt around the walls of the Old City on its west side. Thus my hope that the ruins from the last two wars in Jerusalem, in 1947 and 1956, will be removed and replaced by a garden area may finally be realized. Years ago I suggested to the U.N. that that be done. If and when it is accomplished, we shall have an even more beautiful view than now from our terrace garden over the intervening wadi to the west wall of the Old City and beyond, with a garden area intervening in between.

Nelson Glueck

Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

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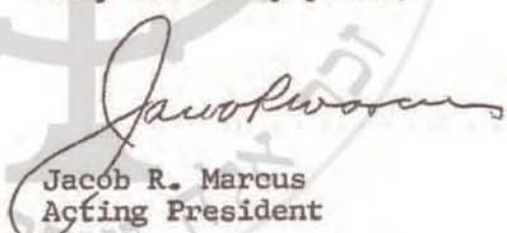
August 4, 1967

Dear Friend:

I take pleasure in enclosing the fourth installment of Dr. Glueck's diary. These are truly historic documents, and I know you are enjoying them as much as I am.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,


Jacob R. Marcus
Acting President

- 37 -

Fourth Installment

Jerusalem, Wednesday, July 5, 1967

Dr. Cyrus Gordon and Dr. Philip Hammond, both of Brandeis University, dropped in yesterday; and Dr. Jim Swauger of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh is staying in our Hebrew Union College Biblical and Archaeological School dorm for several days. Dr. Swauger and Dr. Moshe Dothan had hoped to start excavations at Ashdod again this season, but they find it impossible to reassemble their staff, particularly its American members, and are therefore postponing resumption of the dig there till next summer. We were more fortunate, and with most of our American supervisory staff due here on July 15, we shall renew excavations at Gezer, under the immediate direction of Dr. William G. Dever and the associate directorship of Dr. Darrell Lance. Our Summer Institute on Ancient Near Eastern Civilizations group of some 23 American academicians arrived yesterday afternoon under the leadership of Dr. Paul Steinberg. Drs. Ezra Spicehandler and Bill Dever drove to Lydda to meet them. They all left for Haifa the same afternoon and will spend approximately a week there and in Galilee before coming to Jerusalem for several weeks. Carey Moore of our Gezer supervisory staff is also staying with us.

In the afternoon of July 4, I took a memorial walk. Years ago, my beloved older friend, Judah L. Magnes, the first president of the Hebrew University, and I would often take walks from his house, which at the time was very near the American School of Oriental Research, up to Mt. Scopus and back. The round trip would take about 90 minutes. Or I would walk up to the Hebrew University there with him and he would go to his office and I would then walk back alone, sometimes continuing from Mt. Scopus (Har Ha-Tsofim) to the Mount of Olives and then down by a footpath to the Jericho Road and back, past the Rockefeller Museum (Palestine Archaeological Museum, as it later became officially known), to the American School. When we got to the top of Mt. Scopus, we would

continue sometimes farther on in the direction of the Augusta Victoria Hospital and church to obtain the fabulous view, unobstructed by trees, over the Wilderness of Judah down to the blue patch of the Dead Sea and beyond to the broken lines of the hills of Moab and Edom, whose asymmetry was frequently softened by a purplish haze. We would discuss all manner of things, from developments at the Hebrew University to the possibility of the development of a bi-national state, in which Arabs and Jews would have equal say, with provision for unlimited immigration. The possibility now of the establishment of an autonomous Arab government on the West Bank of the Jordan, with free access to the port of Haifa, and with foreign affairs and the defence in the hands of the government of Israel and with close economic interrelationships and financial support by Israel, approaches in some ways the ideas we then used to examine, together with others, including highly placed Arabs and British officials.

The road up to Mt. Scopus hasn't changed very much. There are some modern, more or less deluxe apartment houses on the north side of the road and a very handsome, apparently very new British Consulate General, but otherwise much remains the same as formerly. I used to cross the fields diagonally from the road to a point below the British War Cemetery, but the danger of mines not yet discovered and exploded makes that impossible for the present. The yellow signs in Hebrew and Arabic announcing the presence of mines are still numerous and it will probably take a long time till it becomes safe in certain areas to leave the macadamized roads and walk through the fields. I watch with awe and admiration the groups of pairs of Israeli soldiers, painstakingly jabbing the earth with long rods to which wires are attached and connected with batteries in the effort to locate mines. Some of the mines have plastic containers and the detecting instruments are of no avail. Every inch of the ground has to be examined.

The British War Cemetery was open and appeared to be in good shape. The old buildings of the Hebrew University and of the old Hadassah Hospital are more or less in shambles. Plans are afoot, I hear, to restore the severely damaged buildings or build anew and re-establish

parts of the university and a section of the Hadassah Hospital on this beautiful hilltop. What changes have taken place since Dr. Magnes first presided over the fortunes of the budding university!

Dozens of buses of Israelis from all over the country clog the road leading to the old Hebrew University. In fact, it seems that the entire population of Israel is journeying up to Jerusalem to see the Old City and everything they possibly can in the united city, and especially such places as the grounds of the former university and hospital on Mt. Scopus. Many of the younger people have never seen the top of Mt. Scopus, and for the older inhabitants of Israel it is an undreamed of opportunity to shake off not only the physical restrictions but the psychological and spiritual ones and to visit the scenes of their youth. When Israel did not have enough to eat or guns to defend themselves with, they established the Hebrew University in 1925, with Lord Balfour, Sir Herbert Samuel, Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Dr. Judah L. Magnes participating in the opening exercises. The idea and fact of the university and of learning are precious to this people. It was an historic occasion indeed. A related one occurred last week when the Hebrew University senate convened an academic session on the platform of the amphitheatre of the Hebrew University and conferred honorary degrees, as I have previously reported, on a number of people, including President Shazar, Commanding General Rabin and others. One side of the stage is damaged by shellfire, but the structure is still solid enough.

From the Hebrew University, I walked south to the Augusta Victoria hospice and hospital and church and continued on past the Russian Church and the Jerusalem Intercontinental Hotel on the Mt. of Olives and down the macadamized road to the fine, new Jericho Road. I turned back then, passing the Magdalena and Gethsemane churches and then cut west-southwest by the narrower macadamized road which passes very close to the so-called Tomb of Absalom and below the beautiful south wall of the Old City to the Dung Gate and Zion Gate and up to Mt. Zion and across the beginnings of the Hinnom Valley where the S.P.C.A. animal hospital used to be, then up through the Montefiore quarter to King David Street

and home to the HUCBASJ. It took about two and a half hours to make the complete circle.

Two days ago, I took a somewhat similar walk. I first walked over to the ASOR, to bring some Israeli pounds to Father Casey for needs of the School and for salaries of the servants there. I then walked down to the Siloam village, examining the entrance to the Virgin's Fountain (Ain Gichon) and then the Pool of Siloam (Birket Silwan) into which it flows after emerging from the tunnel which is mentioned in the Bible, and then still farther down the village to Job's Well (probably the Ain Rogel of the Bible). While down there, a boy about 14 or 15 years of age, I guess, greeted me with "shalom," - which has become the Arab greeting for every stranger, and then added in Arabic, which he assumed I didn't understand: "Allah yin'al dinak," "May Allah curse your religion." I had to laugh at the expression on his face when I got through answering him with a perfectly filthy Arabic curse. He laughed then too and everything was all right between us. After that, I climbed up to the little Greek Orthodox monastery of Hakl Dama, located on a hillside among numerous rock-cut tombs in the Field of Blood. I don't know at the moment why it is called that, but will look it up later, when I get ahold of a Guide Bleu or a Baedeker. By that time, a well-spoken young Arab had attached himself to me. He had once worked, he told me, for Kathleen Kenyon at the nearby Jebusite site she had excavated. I understand she is back in Jerusalem for a couple of days. I have never met her personally. We pounded on the iron door of the little monastery, but aroused nothing apparently except some wildly barking dogs. I had already started down the path again, when a young man opened the door. I found out in conversation with him that he was a Greek, born in Jerusalem, whose father had come from Athens. Our conversation was in Arabic. I had been recalling my Cincinnati accented Arabic for the previous hour or so. The young Greek, clad in civilian clothes, couldn't have been nicer. He showed me around through the inner court; the monastery proper is built several stories high against the hillside. We entered several of the rock-cut tombs opening off the fenced-in courtyard. They seem to be Roman period in origin. Where

the sarcophagi were once placed, were piles of skulls. The young Greek invited me in for coffee, - my Arab companion had remained in the courtyard near the gate. I declined this time, and thanked him very much. I then started back to the Pool of Siloam which I wanted to photograph, when my young Arab companion excused himself and turned back to the village of Siloam. I noted down his name, and if we take our Summer Institute group to Siloam, I shall ask him to serve as our guide.

Yesterday noon, July 5, I had an appointment with the Prime Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol. I told Ezra Spicehandler to come along with me and we were warmly received. Before entering the Prime Minister's office, we had a meeting with Mr. Yaffe, his private secretary. I gave him the licence number of our Wagoneer, which the armed forces commandeered. We'd like it back now that the war is over, because we need it for our Summer Institute and for our Gezer dig. As I have previously reported, our Chevrolet tender has already been returned to us. Mr. Yaffe made note of the matter, and said he would see what he could do. When we entered the Prime Minister's office, a photographer came in and photographed us as we greeted one another. I must try to get a copy of one of the photographs.

Our conversation ranged over matters from the U.N. to the unification of Jerusalem under Israeli control to Biblical boundary lines of the country to my report of what the HUCBAS was doing and the nature of some of its future plans. Our conversation turned then to the Jordan River, and the Prime Minister told us that he had visited its sources just the day before and that the Israeli soldiers were using empty gasoline containers as improvised sleds to slide down the snow covered slopes of Mt. Hermon. I asked him if he had been at Birket er-Ram, the little lake in southern Syria, which I dealt with in my book The River Jordan. He had stood on its shores, he replied, the day before and thought it to be a most beautiful little lake. I ventured then to ask him please to get us flown over Birket er-Ram and Kuneitra and asked also if he could have someone fly us over Sharm el-Sheikh and Sinai. He immediately instructed Mr. Yaffe, who by this time had joined us, to arrange such flights for us. Whether or not

they will come to pass is another matter. About a week ago, I reached the Prime Minister's office to get a permanent pass for the entire West Bank, but thus far nothing has occurred.

We remained with the Prime Minister for about half an hour. On the way out, we met General Moshe Dayan, the Defence Minister, who was just coming in to see the Prime Minister. I have known him for many years and introduced Ezra Spicehandler to him. For me the archaeologist, it would have been convenient to have the border pushed about 500 meters eastward, so that Tell el-Kheleifeh (Ezion-geber) which is about equidistant between Eilat and Aqabah will no longer be in no-man's-land. I would thus be enabled to undertake at least another season of excavations there, in order to attempt to settle many archaeological problems that had arisen in connection with it since I first excavated part of the site in 1938-40. Actually, there was no fighting at all on the north shore of the Gulf of Aqabah, with neither the Israeli troops at Eilat on the west side of the gulf nor Jordanian troops on the east side at Aqabah making any passes at each other.

On Monday night, July 3, there was another session of the equivalent of a Modern Historical Society in the residence of President Zalman Shazar. As on the previous occasion, a week earlier, numerous professors, high government officials and newspaper men were present. Among them was my good friend, Mrs. Rachel Ben Zvi, the widow of the former President of Israel, Mr. Isaac Ben Zvi. She is very active in all sorts of public affairs and heads a big undertaking that is publishing his manuscripts. This time, I listened only, having done my stint of reading a paper the week before. The final summing up was done by President Shazar, who is an outstanding literary man and has just written a fascinating autobiography that deals especially with the first years of his life and career. He is also a famous speaker, and speaks forcibly, most eloquently and at reasonable length. I had in my talk the week before mentioned how in the Negev the dry wadi beds become filled to overflowing with torrential streams almost immediately after the sparse winter and spring rains, and how in ancient times these waters were carefully utilized to make the desert bloom, and how on the basis of this kind of a

past, it was possible to build in semi-arid lands for the future both in Israel and in Arab countries. The President picked up that thought and the Biblical phrase which describes the phenomenon, namely aphiqim ba-Negev, which I have used as a title for a book, Rivers in the Desert, and enlarged and embroidered its importance. He discussed other matters too of vital importance for the present and future of Israel and the neighboring Arab countries and the peace of the world.

In yesterday's Jerusalem Post, there is a fascinating ad by ARKIA, the local Israeli Airline, advertising for IL 160 (about \$53.50) an all day flight tour starting from and returning to Tel Aviv and flying over the Gaza Strip, El Arish, Jebel Libni, Bir Hassneh, Nahal, the Mitla Pass, Mt. Sinai, Sharm el-Sheikh, the straits of Tiran, and Eilat, landing there with time for a swim and dinner, and then flying back over the Dead Sea, Masada, Jericho, and Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. If I didn't think I could wangle a better trip with more landings at various places, I might go on this trip. However, I imagine it will be repeated, unless, of course, a peace treaty is arrived at between Israel and its neighbors, and some of these areas are returned to Egypt and/or Jordan and it becomes difficult or impossible to make such a flight. However, if real peace prevails, there should be no difficulty later on also.

Jerusalem, Friday, July 7, 1967

This Friday morning, Bill Dever, Carey Moore of Gettysburgh College, Pennsylvania and young Jack Davis, studying for the Catholic priesthood at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota, who is joining our Gezer dig as a volunteer laborer, and I walked into the Old City. Our first objective was Abdo's (the Baidun) antiquity shop, where there is, according to Bill Dever, a lot of ancient pottery, including some Bab edh-Dhra' ware, that we wanted to see and perhaps some of which we might have purchased if it were not too expensive. However, he was closed, so we decided to try to visit the Haram el-Sherif and the el-Aksa mosque. The new rules seem to have gone into effect, however, and the entire area was closed off to anyone except Moslems. The Israeli authorities

have placed Mohammedan policemen at the various entrances, who shoo off on Fridays anyone not a Moslem. I have been in other Arab countries, where it is possible to visit a mosque also on Friday, but I guess the Israeli authorities are going to lean over backward to see to it that no Moslem sensibilities are hurt, and for that matter to take care of all possible proprieties in connection with all the holy places in Jerusalem. The opposite attitude prevailed with regard to Jewish sacred places in the Old City under Jordanian rule. Yesterday, for instance, Carey Moore and I were visiting the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and as we were going out, we saw one of several Israeli soldiers at the entrance motion to someone who was entering with his hat on, to take it off.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Emil Abu Dayeh, the head of the Near East Tourist Agency, came in to see me, having previously been visited by Jim Swauger, who in previous years used to do business with him. I didn't remember him, till he reminded me that years ago, he had driven me to Baghdad. I looked hard at him, but could not recall in this rather portly gentleman the lean driver who in 1940 had driven me from the ASOR in Jerusalem to Baghdad, when I decided in August of that year to try to get home. Dr. Clarence Fisher was remaining at the American School, and inasmuch as no professors or students were going to come or would be able to work if they did, and inasmuch as the Mediterranean had been closed and no travel westward was possible, I decided to try to get home by simply heading eastward. From Baghdad, where I stayed at the YMCA, and where it took me a long day to get an exit permit, I took a sort of Toonerville trolley railway car to Basra, and stayed for several days with my good friend, Rev. Dr. John Van Ess, a Lutheran missionary there, who was also a great Arabic scholar. To make a long story short - from there I took a little steamer down the Persian Gulf to Karachi and then to Bombay. There I picked up an American freighter that went to Johannesburg, South Africa, and afterwards to Trinidad and finally to New York City. The entire trip took seven weeks and wasn't exactly a vacation journey or cruise. About a year and a half later, I returned, being flown over this time via South America and central Africa to Khartoum and thence to Cairo and finally by a tiny plane to Kalundia

near Jerusalem. I remained there as Director of the ASOR till 1947, with another very brief trip home and back again in between.

I hadn't thought about the Jerusalem-Baghdad trip for many years, till Emil Abu Dayeh reminded me of it yesterday. I remember now finding it hard to understand the Baghdad Arabic, and being somewhat comforted by the fact that Emil Abu Dayeh seemed to have some difficulties with it himself. He is worried now that his tourist agency will not get business, but I told him that I think there will be a tremendous boom in tourism. If peace is established with Jordan, the tourist trade will swell like a mighty stream in flood season. It is only four hours now by car from here to Petra. If the peace treaty were to include Lebanon, the tourist flood would grow all the more. Even if these countries make a peace treaty with Israel, and it is still a big "if," it seems almost too much to hope that the other Arab countries will follow suit.

I note, with a certain amount of skepticism, that several hundred Christian and Moslem dignitaries and leaders of Bethlehem have signed a petition, according to the newspapers here, asking that Bethlehem be annexed to Israel. The petition may well have been presented, as the Jerusalem Post of July 5, 1967 states, to the Bethlehem Military Governor. To judge, however, from various reactions of Arabs in Jerusalem that have come to me directly or indirectly, the prevailing Arab opinion, when expressed at all, is that sooner or later there must be "another round." I do not believe that the reality of the present situation and of the crushing defeat of the Arab neighbors of Israel has yet sunk in. I think it will take a long time before it does penetrate. In a way, I believe the results of the Six Days War have left the Arabs of former Palestinian Jordan in a state of psychological shock. They and the rest of Jordan and Egypt and the other Arab powers were so sure of victory. There is no question but that there would have been one of the most frightful holocausts of all history if they had won. I have seen copies of the Jordanian battle orders, and unless they are fakes, which is hard to believe, the entire Israeli population of captured villages and towns would have been put to the sword or worse. The Arab population is far from convinced, despite all evidence to the contrary, that

the same fate does not await them that would have been visited upon the Israelis, had the results of the Six Days War been the opposite. In vain I tell my Arab friends that if the Israelis did nothing to avenge the slaughter of the rabbinic students in Hebron in 1929, then no one need be frightened today. I hope and believe their fear will disappear.

Our Wagoneer was returned yesterday by the Israeli Armed Forces. It was a little the worse for wear, and will require several hundred pounds of repairs before we can use it again. The Chevrolet tender was returned in better condition. However, we are grateful to have it back. We shall need it sorely for the Gezer dig and the Summer Institute. I believe the army will sooner or later pay rent for it, and will also pay for the damage.

When we found out yesterday that we couldn't get into the Haram el-Sherif, we stopped on the Via Dolorosa and entered the beautiful grounds of the Monastery of the Flagellation. There were some direct shell hits on the dome of the beautiful, very simple, largely unadorned 12th century A.D. church, but otherwise the damage was not great. The main building of the Franciscan monastery there was untouched. There have been excavations on the site and over the years some fifty feet of debris have been gone through to reveal the very substantial remains of a Byzantine Church. When one begins to estimate how far down one must go to get to the Roman period remains, and how much farther still it will be necessary to go to get to the Judaeen kingdom remains, the amount of debris that has to be gone through and the depth of the excavations necessary assume staggering proportions.

I knew that Father Sylvester J. Saller lived there, and so I asked if he were present, and when I heard that he was I asked to see him. By this time, Bill Dever and Carey Moore had left, and only Jack Davis had remained. It was very nice seeing Father Saller again. We hadn't seen each other for some twenty years. I asked him if his Iron Age II pottery from the tombs at Mt. Nebo, on which he had written a definitive report last year, could be seen, and he replied that he would be delighted to show it to me. We then went to the storeroom on the third floor of the monastery where the pottery was laid out, and spent a most

pleasant hour or so examining it. I had examined very carefully his monograph on the "Iron Age Tombs at Nebo, Jordan," published last year, and had been very pleased with it. Recently, I sent in two articles to Professor William F. Albright for eventual publication in the Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, dealing with some of the 7th-6th century B.C. types of pottery I had excavated at Tell el-Kheleifeh (Ezion-geber;Elath), and had found some very interesting parallels in some of Father Saller's pottery from the Mt. Nebo Iron Age tombs. This applied particularly to incense cups, caliciform bowls and other pottery. I was all the more pleased, because his dating and mine were in almost complete agreement. This applied also to some Iron II painted pottery with trellis or checkered design, which occurred also not only at Tell el-Kheleifeh but at Mene'iyeh (Timna) in the Wadi Arabah as well, where years ago I had been able to put the ancient copper mining and smelting into the framework of history. I had dated the copper mining and smelting sites in the Wadi Arabah and also the occupation of Ezion-geber; Elath to the 10th-5th centuries B.C. Several people in recent years have maintained that the copper mining sites in the Wadi Arabah, which for the most part I have dated as beginning with the 10th century B.C. in the time of Solomon and having a history which lasted down to the 5th century B.C., were occupied and worked only in the 12th and 11th centuries B.C. and not later. Careful reexamination of the pottery and other materials, including comparisons with pottery discoveries at Mt. Nebo and Umm el-Biyara in Petra, indicate that my previous dates were correct and that there was a considerable occupation of the Wadi Arabah mining and smelting sites in the 7th-6th centuries B.C. paralleling that of Ezion-geber;Elath in those centuries and contemporary with the pottery and other finds at the Edomite site of Umm el-Biyara in Petra and the Moabite site of Mt. Nebo in Moab.

After Father Saller and I were through talking, I asked him if I could see the wonderful Chalcolithic - Early Bronze I collection of pottery that he had also published. Fortunately, Father Spijkerman, the keeper of the very fine collection at the Monastery of the Flagellation, was in. He opened it for us and we spent another two hours there. The

Bab edh-Dhra' collection of pottery is a wonderful one. I am looking forward to seeing Paul Lapp's collection in the basement of the ASOR. He worked at Bab edh-Dhra and has dug up hundreds of pieces, I am informed. This great ancient necropolis on the southeast side of the Dead Sea, only a short distance inland from the sea itself, was first visited by Professor William F. Albright approximately forty or more years ago. It was not realized then, however, how early and how extensive the site was. There are, or were, hundreds of thousands of pottery vessels in graves close to the surface, and Bedouins who have become conscious of the value of antiquities keep a steady flow of Chalcolithic pottery from the site going to antiquity dealers. There is a wonderful collection of coins at the Franciscan Monastery and Father Spijkerman is a great expert on them. The pottery lamp collection is the finest I have seen in this part of the world. There was one lamp among them which I recognized immediately. It appeared to have a very thick body, with the normal pinched lip of the Iron II period, to which it had correctly been assigned, but in the back there was a spout which opened into the lower part of the lamp. We discovered several double lamps of this type at Tell el-Kheleifeh. A double lamp was published in the Biblical Archaeologist XXVII:1, Feb. 1964, p. 9. The bottom part of these double bottomed lamps held water, I believe, and the top part held the oil and wick. The water would have prevented the oil from seeping through the somewhat porous pottery of the lamp. I asked Father Spijkerman for permission to photograph and publish the lamp, which he most generously and speedily agreed to. When I publish the Tell el-Kheleifeh double lamps, I shall publish the Franciscan Monastery one too. He was going to look up the provenance for me and tell me where it came from when I came back. I asked both him and Father Saller to lecture to our Summer Institute in a couple of weeks, and they have agreed to do so.

I bought some fine pieces of Chalcolithic stoneware and pottery from the prominent antiquity dealer, Khalil Shahin Kando, whose shop is only half a block away from the ASOR. I also got some fine Middle Bronze I jars at his place that came, according to him, from el-Husn

in Transjordan, about six pieces of Iron II pottery from Mt. Nebo and several Chalcolithic stone dishes from Hebron. Kando is the Bethlehem merchant, with stores here and in Bethlehem, who dealt with the Dead Sea Scrolls from the very beginning. There is an unfolding mystery story about another scroll, purportedly that of Genesis, which is supposed recently to have been in his possession, and which alledgedly was taken away from him shortly after the beginning of the Six Days War. I am gathering information about this mystery story, and it promises to be a whiz-bang account. I shall write more about it on some future occasion, after I have followed a number of leads, most of them furnished by Kando himself.

AMERICAN JEWISH
Nelson Glueck
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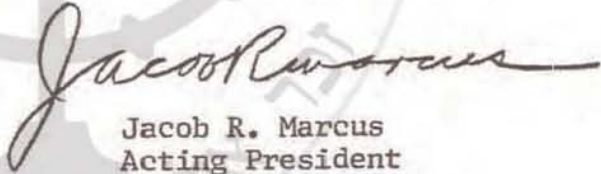
August 18, 1967

Dear Friend:

Enclosed you will find the fifth and sixth installments of Dr. Glueck's diary. I know that you will enjoy tremendously these fascinating accounts of his experiences in Israel.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,



Jacob R. Marcus
Acting President

Jacob R. Marcus
Acting President

- 50 -

Fifth Installment

Jerusalem, Tuesday, July 25, 1967

I might as well have stayed in bed during the last two weeks, for all the work, studying, writing, directing and sightseeing that I have been able to do. In fact, I was in bed most of that time and am now slowly recuperating. Somehow, a virus pneumonia laid me low. The X-Ray picture showed yesterday that the affected lung had almost completely cleared up, but a most bothersome chest cold remains. I may try to go away for a few days to some seacoast town such as Caesaria or Eilat to recuperate. Preferably Eilat, because I might be able to get a military hitchhike ride from there to Sharm esh-Sheikh at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqabah.

What a shame that the prospects for direct peaceful confrontation between the Arab states and Israel seem not to be materializing. I gather from the newspaper, The Jerusalem Post, that the return of refugees from Jordan, now permitted by the Israeli government, is being held up, because the papers to be filled out in accordance with Israeli requirements bear the name of the government of Israel on them, and the Government of Jordan will not recognize or accept papers bearing that imprint and thus apparently implicitly recognizing the existence of the State of Israel. The Government of Israel is perfectly willing to let its documents be overprinted with Red Cross statements dealing only with refugees, but the Jordan Government will not accept or approve of such documents. In the meantime, the Arab refugees desirous of returning and acceptable by Israel must languish on the east side of the Jordan. I guess Israel could, in some perhaps unrealistically magnanimous gesture, waive utilizing its official documents and agree thus implicitly that its existence is still a fiction. I doubt that that will occur.

Anyway, this started off by my wishing that the Arab states in general and Jordan in particular would negotiate direct peace with

Israel, because that would enable me to get back to Aqabah on the east side of the north shore of the Gulf of Aqabah and look again for the ancient Solomonic fortress that I am convinced existed there, guarding the comparatively rich oasis of Aqabah below it.

From the historical point of view, it is a pity that one can't live for a thousand years or two, because in the course of time the silly man-made borders are expunged by the erosion of time and by the compulsions of geopolitics. Boundary lines at the best are nuisances but not insurmountable barriers. Ideas and influences overleap them as if they did not exist and sooner or later peoples penetrate them, it matters not how formidably they are erected. Of course, in the meantime, infinite hardships and suffering are created, individual lives moulder away, entire generations become unnecessarily imprisoned in hopelessly cramped spaces. For two generations now, the Arab inhabitants of the Gaza Strip were imprisoned by the Egyptians, not being permitted to emigrate, and especially not to Egypt or even Sinai, and not having creative work for idle hands. This is now being changed, I read. The Government of Israel is planning work for the Gaza Strip residents, trade embargos are being lifted and freedom of movement gradually being initiated. For the first time in decades, Moslems of the Gaza Strip can now come to Jerusalem to pray at the Sharm esh-Sherif (the Mosque of Omar and the el-Aksa Mosque) on Fridays.

My thoughts swing back, in this free wheeling letter, to the Israelites of the Exodus, who besought the kings of Edom and Moab in vain for permission to utilize the south-north King's Highway through central Jordan to arrive at their goal of the Promised Land, guaranteeing they would not turn aside from the central highway and would pay for whatever they received and for any possible damages that might occur. Their request was denied. History, however, could not be denied, and at long last, they got to the goal of their dreams.

There are, to say the obvious, no static situations, and conditions are constantly changing. I was going to say that the only unchangeable thing was death, but I am not sure that even that is a completely lifeless phenomenon. But this is not the place for philosophy

or theology. When I say that things are always changing, I have more immediate, tangible matters in mind. For instance, it is already possible, now, to pick up the receiver, dial number 19, get the particular operator at the end of the line, and ask her please to give me number 2131, which is the telephone number of the American School of Oriental Research. Father William Casey, who had been appointed Annual Director of the ASOR arrived about a week after I did, and the direction of the ASOR has been turned over to him completely. We were helpful in the first weeks, getting him passes, signing guarantees for the ASOR cars so that they could get insured in accordance with Israeli law demanding third party insurance, in addition to other kinds of insurance, and in general placing a sort of invisible mantle of official and personal protection over the grounds and property and belongings of the ASOR so that in the first hectic weeks after the end of the Six Days War they remained untouched and intact. The American Consulate General, in consultation with our own Dr. William G. Dever, had already initiated that process even before I arrived on June 12. All that is unnecessary now, and the ASOR is functioning as a completely separate institution under Father Casey's immediate direction and with responsibility directed in a straight line back to the ASOR offices in America, under the enlightened direction of Professor G. Ernest Wright, the President of the American School of Oriental Research.

I imagine, in a few more weeks, it will be possible to dial the ASOR directly, without going through an operator in the telephone exchange. It is hard for a person who hasn't lived with this situation for twenty years, to realize what this apparently small change of being able to speak on the telephone from the Hebrew Union College Biblical and Archaeological School of Jerusalem to the ASOR means. I am reminded of all this at the moment, because there are several messages on my desk, that my good friend, Omar, the faithful majordomo of the ASOR, has been phoning several times to enquire how I am getting along. In another day or two, I shall go over to the ASOR again. Shortly before I got ill, Omar came over here to the HUCBASJ and I gave him

a tour of our premises. To revert to the telephone matter again for a moment! Before June 5, I could have picked up the phone and theoretically talked to Omar at the ASOR, but the call would have been directed from here to New York City to Los Angeles to Tokyo, Bombay, Teheran, Baghdad, Damascus, Amman and finally Jordanian Jerusalem before we could perhaps have talked to each other, or by some similar route.

Another and more visibly dramatic change is to step out on our hanging terrace at the HUCBASJ and look westward to the fantastically beautiful wall of the Old City, and its towers and turrets and insets and offsets, erected in the 16th century on top of Herodian masonry, some of which can be seen at various places, such as the Western or Wailing Wall, in the full immensity of its huge blocks. Our HUCBASJ used to be a couple of hundred meters from the border, with the beginnings of the Valley of Hinnom separating us from the slopes leading down and up to the former Jordan side of Jerusalem to the base of the Old City Wall. The area in between was occupied by a weird crazy quilt of destroyed houses in a no-man's land, full of landmines, where no living person dared to tread unless bereft of his or her senses. I think I may have previously said in one of these letters that some years ago I contacted the U.N. commanding officer in this area,- I believe his name was General Burns - and told him that if he could get permission from Israel and Jordan I would undertake to raise several million dollars and transform this hideous no-man's land into a garden, so that the people from both sides could gaze towards each other over masses of flowers and over green sward and perhaps be influenced to consider the folly of separation. Nothing came of my proposal of course, but now it is being implemented by the Government of Israel. All that horror of destroyed houses has been bulldozed away. The ugly stone buildings, most of them ruined, which had been built against the bottom of the Old City Wall removed, and now suddenly the entire west side of the Old City Wall stands out in its pristine glory. The old post office above Jaffa Gate is being torn down. When that is accomplished, one of the most potentially beautiful plazas in the world will be created, with a great

open space along the outside of the Wall leading to Jaffa Gate. The plan is to clear the land outside of the entire Old City Wall on all sides, where necessary, and create a garden belt around its entirety. It will be simply unbelievably beautiful. I imagine, however, that the Church of the Dormition will be rebuilt again by the Israeli Government, and that therefore the southwest corner of the Old City Wall will continue to be hidden by it.

The scene alongside the Old City Wall as viewed from our terraces, changes every day, as the bulldozers push more and more of the remaining debris, including everything from massive cement blocks to huge twisted iron girders down the slopes leading to the beginnings of the Valley of Hinnom. One can see in front of one's eyes how much of the level of Jerusalem was lowered from twenty to fifty feet and more when the Romans leveled much of the Herodian city of Jerusalem after their conquest in the year 70 A.D., repeating processes that had occurred previously. Others took place subsequently. That is why when one goes to visit the Church of St. Anne on the Via Dolorosa, one can see that the level of the existing beautiful 11th-12th century Crusader Church is perhaps forty feet above the ruins of the Byzantine Church there and particularly above the ruins of the Pool of Bethesda. I am guessing at the levels, but the exact figures can easily be looked up, and I don't feel like stopping writing at the moment to establish them more exactly. I haven't been back this time yet, but I remember years ago, when a bit farther up the Via Dolorosa one descended from the street level to the paved court of the Antonia fortress, where Pontius Pilate held court, one had to descend several very steep and fairly long flights of steps before one got from the one level to the other separated in time by above two thousand years.

Anyway, if anyone in the future ever tries to excavate the debris being pushed down the slopes of the Valley of Hinnom from the destroyed buildings that stood at or near the base of the Old City Wall until recently, he is going to have one hell of a useless job. Incidentally, I am told, authoritatively, that Kathleen Kenyon, has discussed with the Israeli department of Antiquities the possibility of continuing

her excavations in the old Jebusite city near Siloam, and has been assured that if and when she asks for a permit, it will be granted.

My illness has kept me thus far from our Gezer dig, which commenced Monday a week ago under the direction of Dr. Wm.G. Dever of our HUCBASJ and the co-directorship of Dr. Darrell Lance of the Colgate Rochester Divinity School. Associated with them in the Core Staff are Norma Dever (Mrs. Wm. G. Dever) as Registrar and Administrative Officer, Dr. Robert B. Wright of Gettysburg College as Photographer, Mrs. Anita M. Furshpan of the University of Connecticut, Dr. Joe D. Seger of Hartford Seminary Foundation and Dr. Jack Halliday of Princeton University, - the latter three as Field Archaeologists, and Dr. Reuben G. Bullard of the University of Cincinnati as Consultant in Geology. In addition, we have the following as Area Supervisors, namely Dr. Samuel Greengus of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Dr. Philip J. King of St. John's Seminary; Dr. John Landgraf of HUCBASJ; Dr. James M. Lindenberger of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.; Miss Miranda Marvin, Ph.D. candidate, Harvard University; Mrs. Carol (Eric) Meyers, Ph.D. candidate, Harvard University; Dr. Carey A. Moore, Jr., of Gettysburg College; Dr. John R. Osborne of Berea College; Father Jean Ouellette of the College de l'Immaculate Conception, Canada and a Ph.D. of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; and Mr. Larry Stager and Miss Jane Waldbaum, Ph.D. candidates at Harvard University.

I make bold to say that no archaeological expedition in this part of the world has ever had as formidable and highly trained and competent a scientific staff as we have at Gezer. The overall supervision of the entire undertaking is under Professor G. Ernest Wright of Harvard and myself. I shall have more to say about the actual dig and the emerging results when I get out there next week. The physician is still keeping me more or less under house arrest and is now insisting on getting a consultation examination from Professor Rakover, the head of the lung department of Hadassah Hospital. However, he gave me permission to do something tomorrow that I have been trying to wangle from the Israeli Government for several weeks and that I am getting through the direct intervention of the Prime Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol.

Several weeks ago, as I have previously reported, I called on the Prime Minister as a matter of courtesy and I brought Professor Ezra Spicehandler of our HUCBASJ with me. Among other things, in the course of our conversation I mentioned that it would be nice if the Israel Armed Forces would fly me over the Gulf of Agabah and Sharm esh-Sheikh and over Sinai. He immediately gave instructions to his private secretary to get it arranged. In the meantime, I got ill and was forced to postpone the matter with the army or rather not to pursue it very hard. It is one thing to get the Prime Minister's approval. It is another thing to get the proper office of the army to carry out his instructions. Anyway, this morning, when I was out, having gone to the physician's office for some sort of a streptomycin injection, the officer concerned phoned and asked if I could be ready to fly tomorrow morning, Wednesday, July 26. Dr. Spicehandler answered and said he would call back, and asked if he were included in the invitation, as he had every right to assume he might be. The answer was that it all depended if they had an extra free place. They certainly had one for me. I had left the physician's office in the meantime, but my good and concerned secretary, Mrs. Esther Lee, phoned him and asked him what he thought about the matter. He replied that he thought it would be all right and good for me psychologically. I'm glad he did, because I would have gone if I had had to go on a stretcher. And the best news is that there is a place for Ezra Spicehandler. And we don't have to travel to Lydda or to the small airport outside of Tel Aviv to get the plane. We were told to go to Kalundia, which is right outside Jerusalem, and until a few weeks ago was the Jerusalem airport for Jordan. I have seen it since and have read that the runway is long enough for jets. The plane tomorrow will, I am sure, be a rather small one of the type that the Arkia Airline uses to fly to Eilat, if it is not a helicopter. Incidentally, it is now possible to fly from Jerusalem to Eilat. The plane picks one up at Kalundia, flies to the Tel Aviv airport in a few minutes, and there picks up the Tel Aviv contingent of passengers and continues on its way to Eilat, and reverses itself on the way back. I have gotten some maps out this afternoon and will study them tonight to prepare myself for tomorrow's flight.

Yesterday afternoon, Monday, July 24, I gave a little tea party for Congressman Robert Taft, Jr., from Cincinnati. I have known him for a long time and like him very much. He is in the country to dedicate a library in memory of his father, the late Senator Robert Taft, which is being opened up at Kfar Silver, named after the late Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver. Rabbi Daniel Silver, Abba's son and successor at The Temple in Cleveland, Ohio, is here too. He is a favorite of the Glueck family and we are always delighted to see him. Present at the tea party were our Consul General and Mrs. Evan Wilson, Justice Haim Cohen of the Supreme Court and his wife Michal, Mr. Louis (Aryeh) Pincus, the Chairman of the Board of the Jewish Agency, who comes originally from South Africa, Mr. Ted Lurie, the Editor of The Jerusalem Post, Dr. Avram Biran, the Director of the Department of Antiquities, Mr. and Mrs. Baruch Braude of Herzliyah who just happened in, and the members of our immediate HUCBASJ who are here, namely the Spicelanders, Steinbergs and Dr. Saul Weinberg. I had the tea catered. We had a very pleasant time. There was a most friendly exchange of opinion between Justice Cohen and Dr. Biran with the rest of us chiming in. Some newspaper man had asked the Department of Antiquities for permission to dig at Qumran, the site of the Dead Sea Scrolls, and he was most properly turned down as not being a competent archaeologist with the backing of some responsible and well-known museum or university. This chap then went to Justice Cohen's court and filed suit against the Department of Antiquities, first of all demanding that it prove why he shouldn't get a permit, and secondly asking that the Department of Antiquities be enjoined from giving a permit to dig at Qumran to anyone else. All of which Justice Cohen did.

We all then turned upon Justice Cohen and asked how his court could do such a thing without the chap in question presenting proof that he was a competent archaeologist, etc. Actually Père de Vaux, I understand, is also opposed to this chap, who apparently falsely claimed that he held a permit from the Jordan Department of Antiquities. Justice Cohen replied that it wasn't his business to examine the facts in advance, but that any one could file a suit and the facts would then

be brought out in the trial. I exclaimed that this could be a terrible nuisance, that a trial could last for months or years! But the Justice insisted that a person had such a right. He might well lose the case and have to pay the court costs and so on and so forth.

Another interesting angle of the case that arose in our discussion was that if a person held an authentic permit from the Jordan Department of Antiquities to dig in an area that had suddenly become Israeli, would it still be legal. The general climate of the conversation seemed to be that if the holder of the permit were a really competent archaeologist and particularly if he or she had previously worked on the site, the Israeli Department of Antiquities would in all probability reconfirm the permit. Thus, for instance, it is reconfirming the validity of all Jordan automobile licences, requiring only that proof be brought of valid insurance and of obtaining third party insurance in accordance with Israeli law. Thus, I signed the necessary papers for all the cars of the American School of Oriental Research, confirming that they were the property of the ASOR, and I signed the applications for the additional insurance.

I gathered, too, from conversation with Dr. Biran, that those French and American scholars who had previously been working on the Dead Sea Scroll fragments in the Palestine Archaeological Museum, formerly called the Rockefeller Archaeological Museum before it was nationalized a year or so ago by Jordan, with the consent or acquiescence, among others, of the American Ambassador in Amman, - that those scholars will be permitted or encouraged to continue working on them. It is not yet known whether any of the Dead Sea Scroll material was taken away by Jordanian officials when they fled. It does seem to me to be certain at this point that none of the fragments present in the PAM before the Six Days War have been removed by the Israel Department of Antiquities to the new Israel Museum or to the Temple of the Book Museum. There hasn't yet been time to open all or most of the boxes stored in the basement of the PAM, some of which may contain Dead Sea Scroll material. We began to get into all kinds of legal arguments and then broke out in laughter when Bob Taft urged Biran

not to make any more statements or argue with Justice Cohen without availing himself of the benefit of counsel.

If peace can be achieved and maintained, a golden era could ensue for everybody in the Near East. The greatest benefit would accrue to the Egyptians and the Arabs. Not the least would be the opportunity for archaeologists and for explorers to examine whole regions, follow ancient trade-routes, identify by location and sometimes by name ancient sites and thus help push back the boundaries of knowledge or restore lost chapters of early history. Mine was such a golden opportunity years ago, when in the period between the first and second world wars, I was able to wander at will and methodically in all the territory of Transjordan (using the term geographically), and archaeologically explore the entire country, discovering hundreds upon hundreds of ancient sites and dating them by pottery finds on the surface and giving physical reality to terms like Edom and Moab and Ammon etc. I have asked the Israel Armed Forces to let me go now into central Sinai to do some spot exploring, so to speak. The answer was, however, and I imagined it would be, that they simply couldn't spare the twenty or so soldiers that would have to be detailed to go along with me. There were more immediately pressing things to be done in Sinai. Anyway, it would have taken weeks of gruelling endeavor for me to get knocked into shape to undertake this kind of archaeological exploration again, and by that time I would have had to go home to direct the American centers of the HUC. Nevertheless, it is a good idea and needs to be carried out. However, it would require consecutive years of steady application to the task to do it properly and meaningfully, with enough sites explored to reduce the possibility of the variable of error to a minimum.

Nelson Glueck

- 60 -

Sixth Installment

Jerusalem, Wednesday, July 26, 1967

From Jerusalem to Sharm esh-Sheikh to St. Katherine's Monastery in south central Sinai and back again in the course of a day! Who says there isn't magic? That's what we did yesterday. Some time ago, I paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, and took Dr. Ezra Spicehandler, Professor of Jewish Studies and Rabbi of the Chapel of our Hebrew Union College Biblical and Archaeological School of Jerusalem, with me. He is on leave of absence here for two years from his post as Professor of Modern Hebrew Literature at our Cincinnati School. Among other matters that we discussed with the Prime Minister, the subject of Sinai came up, and I ventured the hope that if possible the Prime Minister might arrange to have Spicehandler and me flown over Sinai. He immediately instructed his private secretary, Mr. Adi Yaffe, who had joined us by that time, to see to it that it was arranged. We were then put into contact with Major Barlev of the Ministry of Defence. He told us that we could go down to Sharm esh-Sheikh almost any day in a freight plane, but that if we waited, an opportunity might develop later on for a more extensive trip, involving also a helicopter flight to St. Katherine's in Sinai. We chose to wait. In fact, I would have had to wait anyway, because shortly afterwards I came down with virus pneumonia, which has knocked me out for several weeks and left me with a troublesome cough. Anyway, Major Barlev phoned Monday, July 24, and wanted to know if I could come on a flight to take place the next day. I was out of the building at the moment, and the call was referred to Ezra Spicehandler, who most properly asked if there were a seat also for him. Early in the afternoon, Major Barlev phoned back and said that there were seats for both of us and that we should be at Kalundia Airport, outside Jerusalem, on the way to Ramallah at 8:10 A.M. the next morning, and that we need bring nothing by way of food or water with us. Had we gone with one of the freight planes, we had been told that we would have to bring

our own food and water with us and that there was no certainty that we would make the trip to Sharm esh-Sheikh and back in one day.

I haven't flown from Kalundia Airport since the days of the British Mandate. Fairly often, that is several times a year, I would fly from there with one or another of the British High Commissioners of Palestine, for archaeological tours of the country by air. Or the British army planes would come for me from Amman to fly me around Transjordan in response to my requests for help in aerial examination of regions that I wanted to enter into later on by foot to continue the square mile by square mile archaeological survey of all of Transjordan that I was engaged in for a long series of years, lasting from 1932 to 1947. The results of that archaeological survey were published in various volumes of the Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research from 1936 to 1951 under the title of Explorations in Eastern Palestine. The title was modeled after that by Conder and Kitchener on Explorations in Western Palestine and Explorations in Eastern Palestine.

The Kalundia Airport had changed considerably since I last saw it in 1947. There is a small but rather new and fairly attractive central building with a flight tower, a sizeable cement apron, and apparently adequate runways to accommodate small jets. When I drove out to Ramallah several weeks ago, one of the runways still crossed the regular road, but that has now been changed. The internal Israeli airline, Arkia, that flies from Tel Aviv to Eilat and from Tel Aviv to Haifa and Rosh Pinah in Galilee, now includes Jerusalem. Thus one can now fly to any point in the country by Arkia from Jerusalem. It would be wonderful if, in addition to a thousand other reasons, peace could be established between Jordan and Israel, so that King Hussein could continue to fly his own jet to Kalundia, when visiting Jerusalem as he used to, and so that one could take a small plane to Amman from Kalundia or to Petra, and so on.

At about 7:30 A.M. Ezra Spicehandler appeared. We got into the Wagoneer, which was returned to us several weeks ago by Tzahal. I had had it checked over the night before. I have to hand it to the Israeli

Armed Forces. I have written previously that they commandeered two of our cars, the Chevy truck and the Wagoneer, and that they had returned the truck about a month ago and sent a check for its use. Today we received a check from the Armed Forces for IL.810 for rental for the Wagoneer. It is a fair rental payment, I am sure, but what impresses me is the efficiency with which things are done by the Army here. We are also sending them a bill for the repairs we had to have done to the car, which were approved of in advance by the Army sergeant who delivered it back to us. The Army certainly seems to know how to get things done with efficiency and despatch.

When we got to the Kalundia Airport, the officer in charge said that a carload of people was waiting for the plane and that it would be a helicopter. I began to understand that this was indeed to be an extra special flight. It was laid on for an inspection trip by the Comptroller General of the Israel Government, Dr. I. E. Nebenzahl, and by the Comptroller General of the Israel Armed Forces, Mr. (former Colonel) Gidon Schocken, one of the sons of the founder of the Schocken Publishing House. His brother is the editor of the important Hebrew daily, Ha-Aretz. It was a large, Super Ferlon helicopter of French make, with a crew of five and a very pert little Army stewardess. Then there were various members of the staffs of the two comptrollers, a French newspaperman, and several others besides ourselves. There was room for 30 passengers on the helicopter, with a row of seats on each side of the length of the plane. The entire back of the helicopter could be opened electrically, and it would have been easy to drive a couple of jeeps into the body of the plane. There were large windows, and except when about to land or take off there was a large door opened on the right side, with a strap across it to prevent anyone from falling out easily. During a considerable portion of the flight, particularly on the way down to Sharm esh-Sheikh and to St. Katherine's, I sat on the floor in front of the door in order the more easily to be able to photograph.

I had known Dr. Nebenzahl previously, but had not known Gidon Schocken. He had been in the British Army years ago, and had also

been in the Israeli armed services and diplomatic corps subsequently. The helicopter had come from Tel Aviv, I assumed. Those of us waiting at Kalundia entered through the lowered back like Jonahs being swallowed at the wrong end of the whale, took our seats and were almost immediately in the air and in a couple of minutes flying over Jerusalem. I have flown over many cities, but never over one that appeared more beautiful from the air. And the view over the Temple Area of the entire Haram esh-Sherif with the bronzed dome of the Mosque of Omar and the silvery dome of the el-Aqsa mosque is unforgettably wonderful. Fortunately, a helicopter flies comparatively slowly, and so we could pick out numerous familiar landmarks before we had overflowed the city. And then over familiar country, across the Wilderness of Judah and continuing southward above the west bank of the Dead Sea. Everything was so sparkingly clear. Soon we saw the oasis of En-Gedi, which has obviously developed considerably since I saw it last some years ago. And then the massive site of the great fortress of Masada, with the Roman walls of circumvallation stretching around its base and the outlines of the camps of the Roman besiegers and then the excavated top of Masada itself, so expertly and successfully and brilliantly opened up during several seasons of work by Yigael Yadin, with a staff of hundreds of volunteer laborers from all over the world. The pilot of the helicopter, Captain Tuvia Dagan, circled the great fortress three or four times. That view alone would have made the trip worthwhile. The great fortress that had involved such magnitudes of effort to fortify it and then to reduce it, seemed from the air to have a degree of vitality when viewed in its entirety, greater even than can be grasped from the ground. But more important than the physical grandeur of Masada, eloquent beyond words in the ordered cleanliness and partial restoration of its ruins and in the indestructible magnificence of its strategic nature and position, was one of the Dead Sea Scrolls discovered there by Yadin and the significance of its and their enduring import for Israel in particular and humanity in general. I could have wished that we would keep on circling the site for hours on end, but within a few minutes the pilot turned the helicopter straight southward and we flew along the west side of the Wadi Arabah.

Someone put the intercom phone on my head and I heard the voice of the chief pilot asking me if I had any particular wishes about what I might want to see on the way south to Eilat, mindful of the fact that he did not want to stray over the border line between Israel and Jordan that bisects the line of the north-south rift of the Wadi Arabah, a rift that is part of a much larger one extending from Turkey to Africa. I told him I would like to be flown over Timna (Mene'iyeh), where years earlier I had found pottery enabling me to date it and other sites like it to the period extending especially from the 10th to the 6th centuries B.C., and to give to this place and others like it where copper was mined and smelted the name of "King Solomon's Copper Mines." I still adhere to those dates, and indeed have been able to substantiate them through recent studies of pottery from the copper mining and smelting sites of Timna and Khirbet Amrani and from excavations of Ezion-geber: Elath in approximately the center of the north shore of the Gulf of Aqabah.

The flight over the west side of the Wadi Arabah brought back many memories to me. The entire flight from Kalundia to modern Eilat took a little over an hour. Over thirty years ago, together with a group of about ten Injadat Arabs from the Wadi Arabah and two English and American companions, I had embarked on a camel trip of archaeological exploration of the entire Wadi Arabah, that took us almost two weeks. We crisscrossed its entire length, discovering anew or revisiting sites that had previously been discovered by Fritz Frank and others, but for the first time putting them into the framework of history by being able to date the potsherds strewn about on the surfaces of the fairly numerous mining and smelting sites we came across. At the end of that camel trip, we had arrived at Tell el-Kheleifeh, which I subsequently excavated and identified with Solomon's seaport of Ezion-geber. I looked for the small, sand covered ruins when our helicopter started to descend at Eilat, but we were too far to the west for me to make out exactly where they were. It is still unfortunately in no-man's land. I would love to undertake one or two more seasons of excavations there!

We did fly over the modern mining works at Timna, which are quite extensive. It always gives me a certain sense of satisfaction to see this site, to which I was able to give an historical niche, being worked again in modern times. I am sure that the existence of this and other ancient copper and iron mining and smelting sites in the Wadi Arabah was hinted at in the Biblical verse in Deuteronomy 8:9 which mentions a land "whose stones are iron and out of whose hills you can dig copper." We passed over numerous other sites in the Wadi Arabah that I have examined archaeologically in the past, but I have described them elsewhere. We spent about half an hour at the little airport in Eilat and then took off again at 10:30 A.M. for the flight to Sharm esh-Sheikh. From here on, the territory we were to fly over was new to me. I had studied it frequently on maps, had written about its geopolitical importance in the past and the present, but had never seen it with my own eyes.

The helicopter was back in the air, with its clatter making all conversation impossible. We passed notes to each other when we wanted to communicate. In a couple of minutes we were flying above the island of Jeziret Far'un (the Island of Pharoah) with its Crusader buildings in picturesque disintegration built originally over Byzantine foundations. The inhabitants seem to have depended completely upon cistern water. I had visited the island many years before in the company of Millar Burrows. We had taken a small sailboat from Aqabah for the express purpose of visiting Jeziret Far'un. We got there quite expeditiously, with the winds blowing exactly in the right direction. Disembarking, we roamed around the island for several hours, and then got back into the small sailboat to try to get back to Aqabah. Believe it or not, the sail was fixed in a permanent position and our boatman was unable to tack against the wind. He had expected, he told us, that the winds would change in the afternoon and we would have no particular difficulty returning to Aqabah. Well, we tried for an hour or so, but in vain. Finally I told him to let the winds blow us ashore to the mainland, and that we would walk back, or at least walk back to Mrashrash, the small Palestinian police post, which subsequently became the site of modern Eilat. He got us ashore, in the early afternoon, and then we slogged

our way through the heavy sands along the seashore to Mrashrash. It was quite a walk, in the late summer time, if I remember correctly, and we had no water. After about three or four hours walking, we finally reached the post at Mrashrash. The policemen made tea for us, and we just kept on drinking endlessly. I shall always remain grateful to those hospitable Arabs. Later in the day, in the early evening, somehow or other, we got ahold of a boatman who rowed us back across the approximately eight kilometers along the north shore of the Gulf of Aqabah and brought us back to the Arab Legion police post there, where we were staying. I am sure we paid the boatman well, but whatever we gave was not equal to our gratitude.

When it says in the Bible that Solomon's ships sailed from Ezion-geber and back once every three years, I believe that means one whole year and parts of two additional years, - the length of the journey depending upon the nature and direction of the winds, which change direction at various times of the day and various seasons of the year. This is a suggestion and has not been scientifically tested. The boats of Solomon's fleet may have been propelled in part by oarsmen. One shouldn't envisage very large craft, even if they boasted the prestigious name of Tarshish ships, - that is Phoenician ships of the type that went from Phoenicia to Tarshish, probably in Spain, and back again, when, for a long time, Phoenicia (modern Lebanon), was one of the great maritime powers of the Mediterranean.

As the helicopter flew southward, at a height of perhaps some 3000 feet, it was constantly possible to see both sides of the Gulf of Aqabah and even from the start a good deal of its length. How often had I looked on maps particularly on the east or Arabian side of the Gulf, wishing that I could extend my archaeological explorations of Transjordan southward. I had particularly wanted to try to see how far south I could trace Nabataean pottery, and to determine whether or not it existed at such a famous Nabataean site as Meda'in Saleh. We had learned from the examination of the northern part of the Nabataean kingdom in southern Syria, particularly in the Hauran and the Jebel Druze, that the Nabataeans controlled that part of their

kingdom as sort of colonial overlords, without introducing their splendid, fine, amazingly distinctive Nabataean pottery. I was pretty sure, however, that at places like Meda'in in Saleh, and other sites in Arabia proper, we would find the sophisticated and uniquely ornamented Nabataean pottery, that after first acquaintance proclaims itself unmistakably to every onlooker. I would also have tried to learn more about the Midianites and see whether there was something of the same substance to their civilization, that we had found so characteristic, for example, of the Edomite and Moabite cultures and pottery. However, I was never able to get into Arabia for these archaeological purposes, and no one with sufficient archaeological competence has yet properly examined north-west Arabia with the tools and techniques of modern archaeological knowledge.

Also from the air, one could see in multi-dimensional form how the narrow gulf was an immediate extension of the rift of the Wadi Arabah, and why the right to travel along it was of crucial importance from earliest historical times on. I am constrained to copy into this diary several paragraphs from my book RIVERS IN THE DESERT: A HISTORY OF THE NEGEV, first published nearly ten years ago: "The importance of this famous fissure (the Wadi Arabah) in the crust of the earth for the annals of Israel cannot be overemphasized. Eastern and Western Palestine were pendent upon it like wings to a body. It was vital in their defense, crucial in their economy and central in their orientation. The compulsions of geography, the imperatives of trade and the mandates of self-preservation have made and kept the Wadi Arabah, with its access to the Red Sea, the equivalent of a jugular vein in the body politic of the people and state of Israel....."

"The progress of the bitter and protracted struggle between Israel or Judah and Edom can be correlated with the development, destruction, abandonment, reoccupation and final disappearance from history of the port city and industrial center of Ezion-Geber: Elath. Serving a multiplicity of interests, it was strategically located at the south end of the Wadi Arabah, on the north shore of the eastern arm of the

Red Sea, known as the Gulf of Aqabah today. Hemmed in by Sinai on the west and Arabia on the east, this long and narrow body of water is further restricted by several islands at its south end. The question of control over these straits, which have been the cause of much concern in modern times, projects on an international scale the geopolitical compulsions which animated the Edomites and the Judaeans in their interminable combat with each other. Domination of the Wadi Arabah and of Ezion-geber and thus of the land and sea-routes which led to the spices and gold and precious products of Arabia and Africa and India was of life and death importance to them. Free access to the Gulf of Aqabah and the undisturbed right of innocent passage through it, are of no less importance to the modern states bordering it."

I thought of all of this as we flew southward over the Gulf of Aqabah. Israel had to regain freedom of innocent passage and can never permit this passage-way to be blocked off. Nor can America!

The west side of the Gulf of Aqabah over which we flew is largely uninhabited. Here and there a shelter is visible near the mouth of a wadi slashing its sandy bottomed way through grotesque and grim hills to the seashore. For a long distance there were sandy shores at the foot of the precipitately descending hills, but most of them terminated at rock studded waters. The dark green of the gulf lightened and became mottled with the color of shallow rocks near the shoreline, and frequently one saw a surge of white water washing through what appeared to be large beds of algae hugging the inner shallows. A lone steamer heading northward was for quite a time the only sign of any kind of civilization. And then, suddenly, about two-thirds of the way down on the west side of the gulf, appeared the oasis of Dahab. Quite numerous date palm trees in several large groves enlivened the desolateness of the east Sinai shore. I could make out no people among the groves and the outlines of only a few houses. The Bedouin may well have fled since the onset of hostilities or perhaps they assemble only when the dates begin to ripen. This oasis is on a line about due east of Jebel Musa, the Mountain of Moses, associated by comparatively late tradition with the sacred hill where Moses was supposed to have received

the two tablets of stone with the Ten Commandments incised upon them. In response to this tradition, the celebrated Monastery of St. Katherine was established. It is a mixed up tradition, with no real logic for honoring St. Katherine on the site of Jebel Musa. There are, of course, other claimants in and outside of Sinai for being the site where Moses received the tablets of stone. Aside from the legendary character of the latter phenomenon, the location of Jebel Musa is an excellent one, at the apex of the massive, largely granite hills just below the Wadi Feiran in southern Sinai. The Jebel Musa forms a watershed, with the wadi beds going in four opposite directions below its base.

Suddenly, about 11:15 A.M. we were above the flat, sandy tableland of Ras Nasrani on the mainland, immediately opposite the two islands of Jeziret Tiran and to the east of it the island of Jeziret Sanapir protruding above the waters of the outlet of the Gulf of Aqabah. The ship channel is located between the Sinai mainland and the island of Jeziret Tiran, and anyone with a rifle almost could hit any ship sailing by. We saw two lone cannons turned the wrong way, and then whole mazes of twisting trenches, and fields fenced in with entanglements of barbed wire and probably mined very heavily. A macadamized road led from the west side of Sinai to this fortified site of Ras Nasrani. Apparently there was no battle there, because the Egyptian troops fled just before the Israelis arrived. The place was supposed to be taken by Israeli parachutists, but by the time they arrived, there apparently was no use in their jumping, to the chagrin, I understand, of the parachutists involved. We circled the bleak site for a while and then continued south to the bare, bleak, sandy spit of land called Sharm esh-Sheikh, which, like Ras Nasrani, commands the straits of Tiran and overlooks the merging of the Gulf of Suez with the Gulf of Aqabah as they join together to become a part of the Red Sea.

There was very little to see at Sharm esh-Sheikh. A couple of hundred Israeli troops seemed to be stationed there, living in tents, with a single, two story headquarters building, erected by the Egyptians, in the center. There were some trucks and jeeps, but it did not look like an imposing military post. A couple of landing boats were chugging

in towards the shore as we flew over the site, circled it several times and then settled on the ground in a swirl of dust. We had left Eilat at 10:30 A.M. and arrived at Sharm esh-Sheikh at 11:45 A.M. It was hard to realize that this insignificant looking piece of land and this narrow body of water of the Gulf of Aqabah had played such a momentous role in recent and past history, and how, with a few false steps, the entire world might have been involved in another world war. However, if Egypt had been permitted to continue to blockade the Gulf of Aqabah, and even if Israel had somehow or other learned to live with the blockade, as it had before 1957, sooner or later world war would have broken out on account of it. Egypt, with Russian backing, would have next moved to occupy the oil fields of Arabia and Iran and so on, and the innocent passage of ships from the Atlantic through the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, Indian Ocean and Chinese Sea would have been closed for American and free world shipping, - and over such an eventuality America would have had to go to war.

We were given some soft drinks on the porch of the command building, and then one of the officers explained to us what had happened during the few hours it took to conquer Sharm esh-Sheikh and Ras Nasrani, or rather really simply to take them over. The commanding officer at Sharm esh-Sheikh was a tall, slim, quiet spoken, slightly bearded colonel, Aluf Mishneh Davidi.

Soon we were off again, leaving at 12:25 P.M. One had to use one's imagination to make the drama of recent history fit the drabness of the physical geography of the site. Twenty minutes later, having flown over the grimmest looking mountains in Sinai, with practically no traces of terraces or dwelling of any kind in the sandy wadi-beds threading through them, we were circling over the single building on the top of the pinnacle of Jebel Musa, with the walled cluster of buildings of the Monastery of St. Katherine nestled on the northwest slope in the fairly wide wadi-bed below. We settled down in the sandy bed of the wadi about a kilometer away from the Monastery, and had lunch in the helicopter before setting out to walk to the site. Almost

immediately, three or four Bedouins from the locality came up, and we shared our lunch with them and gave them some cigarettes.

The walk along the path to the Monastery brought us past several fenced in garden plots, cultivated by the monks to supplement the grapes and perhaps some vegetables they grow inside the walls of the Monastery. However, much of their food supply must have been brought in from Cairo, previously I guess, and now will have to be brought in from Israel. The heavily walled Monastery can be entered by only one, tremendously thick, small, low gate, that reminds one of the gateway in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. That gate can be closed, and the only access then is through a lift of a wooden box that can be drawn up to the top of the wall by a hoist. The precaution is necessary, it seems, because of repetitive troubles with the Bedouins, who in time of famine try to break into the Monastery to get at what they think are great supplies of food stored there. Anyway, this is what I was told.

The monks could not have been more hospitable. We were taken through some paved courtyards and up and down various flights of stairs to a reception room and given most delicious Turkish, or rather as they maintained, Greek coffee. A melange of languages was spoken, French, German, Greek, a little English. The different stages of construction of the various buildings in the Monastery compound lend an attractiveness of its own to the site. Some very large grape vines and bougainvillea furnish color. There was much to see, and we had little over an hour to spend there. I chose to see the church and as much of the library as could be viewed. Obviously, a good deal of cataloguing has been going on in recent years. The ikons from early Byzantine times on represent a treasure of cultural history perhaps without compare. The monetary value must of course be astronomic. The library is full of manuscripts from the Byzantine period to the 13th century and later, I guess. The monks bemoan the loss of the 4th century A.D. Codex Sinaiticus of the Greek Bible, which was taken away by Konstantin von Tischendorf in 1859 and landed in the Hermitage in Russia. The Russians sold it for several hundred thousand dollars to the British Museum in the early 1930's where it can now be seen. For the student of early

Byzantine and later ikons and literature, the Monastery of St. Katherine has probably the richest source material in the world.

I made no attempt to see the charnel house, where the skulls and bones of the monks who die are piled up, being collected from their graves several years after their deaths. I can see that sort of thing right here in Jerusalem in the Siloam valley, as I have written previously. Finally, we said our adieus, having bought some postal cards. A lot of Israeli troops must have passed through and bought cards, because the monk who sold them had a big box filled with Israeli pounds. As we left, one of the monks, Anastasius by name, asked if he could walk back with us to the helicopter. He had never seen one take off before. He returned with us, and we invited him inside for a visit. Then he joined the Bedouins on the side of the wadi, and waved back at us as we pulled upward, gained height, circled and climbed still higher, till we could clear the mountain tops, and then took off in a north-easterly direction for Eilat. We left at 4:15 P.M. and arrived at Eilat at 5 P.M. having flown over one of the most desolate parts of the world that I have ever seen. I would have wished that our course had taken us over the western coast of Sinai and over the battle fields leading between Khan Yunis and Gaza to Suez, but apparently there wasn't time for that. I couldn't be more grateful than I am for the privilege of having been taken along on this trip. A brief stop again at Eilat, then off at 5:25 P.M. and we touched down at Kalundia at 6:45 P.M. On the way back, we flew over the central part of greater Israel. It was fascinating to see the countryside becoming richer as we headed over Hebron, Bethlehem and Ramallah and then down at Kalundia. We had been gone only a day, but it seemed as we got back into the Wagoneer and drove back to Jerusalem that we had been gone a very long time indeed, a time covering centuries of history.

Nelson Glueck

JORDAN - Concord Retreat

JDC - 1968

1967 - 23.5 million

1968 - 26-27 "

1. Increase in Rumania - welfare
2. " " Poland - aged
3. " " Israel - aged
4. Invited to Hungary - what to do?
5. Cannot reduce budgets in Morocco, Iran, France
6. Create Council of Organizations in Iran to raise local money there.

Implementation of agreement on emigration of academicians is imminent. (Rumania).

1967

FOR RELEASE HIGH HOLY DAY EDITIONS

THE GLORY AND THE RECKONING
A MESSAGE BY
RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
EXECUTIVE VICE CHAIRMAN
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 15th UJA STUDY MISSION

During the exciting days and electric atmosphere of the emergency period of May-June no one took time to thank anyone else. Every person involved in that utterly magnificent action was performing his own deeds of generosity and expected no thanks, hence gave none. As the tempo of the activity gradually subsided, it became apparent that most people had really conducted themselves most nobly. At last there is a moment when one can say "Thank you."

No other people could have responded more magnanimously, or in a more timely fashion. Just as the military historians will be filling volumes analyzing Israel's swift and stunning victory, so will social historians never cease writing about the phenomenal outpouring of generosity by the Jews of the free world--led by the ~~Jews of America~~--in support of Israel's people.

But where do we stand now, and what problems must we face? The Arabs refuse to talk peace, continuing the fantasy that they did not lose this war, but merely suffered a temporary setback. And so the first problem continues to be military. Israel must remain partially mobilized; must expect additional casualties from border incidents; must maintain a strong posture; buy more equipment to replace what was lost, and guard an enlarged territory. The cost of all these tasks represents financial drain of the highest magnitude.

Second, there is the problem of territory. Since the Arabs will not negotiate peace treaties ^{it is} ~~it's~~ becoming Israel's responsibility to see that life goes on for the Arab peoples in the occupied areas. That means schools and hospitals and roads and commerce and the whole complex mechanism of daily life. Great sums must be spent and, perhaps, more important, this task imposes a strain on Israel's already burdened leadership group.

Third, there are many unresolved economic problems. Production must be resumed at full-scale; exports must be increased to close the balance-of trade gap; new investments must be attracted so that new industries can be developed; markets must be found abroad for new products, and looming over all these problems is the still heavy unemployment. There are tens of thousands of men without work, and this situation becomes most aggravated when ex-soldiers are involved.

Fourth, let us not forget that there remain the old social problems which the war did not solve or cause to disappear. We have studied them for the past two years: the absorption of large immigrant families, the inadequate housing, illiteracy, juvenile delinquency, and all the other ills in the 21 development towns. Some progress has been made--but not really very much up to now.

We have rejoiced at the thrill of witnessing a united Jewish people ^{perform} ~~make~~ a remarkable demonstration of strength. At the same time we cannot relax, for the problems which remain are numerous and serious.



ABBA EBAN

***Israel's Call
for a
Negotiated
Peace***



Text of the Address by Mr. Abba Eban, Israel Minister
for Foreign Affairs, in the Twenty-second Plenary
Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations
Monday, 25th September 1967

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Mr. President,

Israel warmly welcomes your election to the Presidency of the General Assembly. Our satisfaction is grounded in a deep personal respect. It is further enlarged by the cordiality which inspires the relations between Romania and Israel. Our peoples share the bitter and indelible memories of the European tragedy. They are now united in their instinct for national independence and international cooperation. Above all, they are both sustained by the vision of a world order in which national and social diversities may be preserved, respected and reconciled. The principles which lie at the root of Romanian foreign policy are important for the promotion of international peace and understanding.

* * *

THE international situation which we are now bringing under review cannot be defined in simple terms. The times are grave enough. But they do not justify apocalyptic predictions of a third world war. Our age is marked by a constant enlargement of national freedom; by an intensified social conscience; and by a slow but perceptible growth of world community. Conflicts which in other days would have widened into global war, are now responsive to factors which limit their duration or scope. Moreover, it has been the general international experience that when issues are submitted to negotiation, a settlement is reached. The converse is certainly true. No resource, no technique, no remedy is ever effective for any dispute in which one of the parties refuses to negotiate with the other. This is the central fact about the hostilities in Vietnam and the tension in the Middle East. In both these conflicts, as in all others, every external device, including prolonged international discussion, has been doomed to frustration in the absence of agreement to seek a direct settlement.

The Vietnam Question

It is understandable that the Vietnam question should so far have dominated this general debate. Hostilities there are constant and intense. No cease-fire has been achieved. And the Great Power relationships are dangerously involved. Last year I expressed the view that "the choice lies between a negotiated solution now and negotiated solutions at a later date . . . The price of postponement will be exacted in heavy loss of life, in expanding havoc and in the prolonged agony of the Vietnamese people." Nothing has since occurred to change this sombre view. We are strengthened in our conviction that there is need for a simultaneous declaration by all parties involved in the fighting of their willingness to end the war by negotiation and to take reciprocal steps towards this end.

After all, it is now recognized by all parties that the Geneva agreements must form the basis of a settlement. It is also accepted that all parties involved in the conflict should participate in the negotiation of a settlement. Would it not then be tragic for this cruel war to continue merely because of differences on the sequence and nature of action which

one party would take in response to action publicly pledged by the other? The statement made by the representative of the United States fully justifies the rapid convening of the Geneva Conference as the most expeditious way of removing the dispute from the battlefield to the conference table. It will be difficult for peaceloving states to understand why this step should be further delayed.

The Middle East — Israel's Policy Re-stated

On June 19 and on subsequent dates, I described my Government's views and policies on the Middle Eastern conflict. These have not changed. Until peace is achieved we shall fully preserve and respect the cease-fire agreements. We stand ready to negotiate their replacement by treaties of peace which will ensure the security of all Middle Eastern states and establish conditions of stable co-existence. In negotiations with Arab governments we shall make viable and equitable proposals compatible with the national honor and legitimate interests of all states. We shall also make suggestions for effective regional cooperation, and for the regional and international solution of population problems created by the wars and belligerent policies of the past two decades. We shall, of course, give consideration and make reply to whatever suggestions the other negotiating parties decide to submit.

In short, we propose that a nineteen-year-old war be brought at long last to a permanent end by pacific settlement and direct agreement. The principles held valid in all other international relationships must be applied in this case. Never in the history of nations has progress towards a durable settlement been made in the absence of a will to negotiate. Never has the United Nations approved or condoned a refusal by sovereign states to attempt a direct settlement of their differences. Indeed, repeated recommendations by the Security Council and the General Assembly calling upon the Arab states to negotiate a final settlement with Israel for the establishment of permanent peace have remained unfulfilled, with tragic results, for nearly nineteen years.

Our policy of seeking a transition from the cease-fire to a negotiated peace settlement deserves international endorsement and respect. There is no other valid choice. The Arab governments have had nothing so far to suggest except a return to the situation which prevailed on June 4. This we cannot accept. We shall not commit the irrational course of returning to the political anarchy and strategic vulnerability from which we have emerged. National suicide is not an international obligation. Our road does not lead backward to an armistice eroded by belligerency, destroyed by blockade, undermined by guerilla war, and corrupted by the avowed contempt of our sovereignty. History summons us forward to a new spirit and structure of relations, for which there is no word but peace.

Lessons Of The Emergency Session

It has been said that the tense and dramatic United Nations debates during June and July did not lead to substantive conclusions. They did, however, shed a clear light on the choices before which we stand. The General Assembly is not starting its work anew. It has rendered emphatic judgment on three central issues: It has declined to "condemn" the resistance by which Israel, through anguish and sacrifice, pulled herself back from the threshold of danger. It has repeatedly dismissed the ridiculous charge that Israel's decision to resist annihilation should be defined as "aggression". And, it has firmly rejected proposals for restoring a situation which has recently led to one war and which would, if reproduced, lead inexorably to another.

These three emphatic verdicts compose an international judgment of deep significance and moral force. They stand before the states of the Middle East as a warning and a guide. They warn against the illusion that states which proclaim and practise war can receive international indulgence when, having provoked war, they go on to refuse peace. And they guide the governments of the Middle East away from the debris of past conflicts towards the horizons of a new and better age. Thus, the recent discussions of the General Assembly, with the concurrent expression of massive world opinion, amount to an incisive criticism of the intense and virulent Arab belligerency which has beset Israel for two decades, and which has still not been renounced. Every year the Arab governments come to the United Nations to complain of Israel's energetic refusal to disappear. The complaint has begun to evoke the reaction which it merits.

The most important operational conclusion of our debates so far is the rejection of solutions based on a return to the explosive situation of early June. Voices from all five continents have echoed that rejection. The Foreign Minister of the Ivory Coast summarized it in three short sentences: "To preach the political *status quo* in the area is tantamount to adopting subterfuges which will lead us inevitably back to brutal reality . . . The conflict of Israel and the Arab world can be settled solely by negotiated solutions. Once the dialogue begins, solutions can be found." In similar vein representatives of diverse traditions and cultures from Europe, Asia, Africa, the Americas and Australasia raised their voices against reproducing the precarious conditions of early June; in favor of a new stable regional order; against the illusion that there could be withdrawal from the cease-fire lines except in a context of peace; in favor of establishing accepted boundaries and other arrangements ensuring security from terror and war; against the ambiguities of an obsolete armistice; in favor of treaties of peace ensuring security for all.

I have here summarized only a small part of the impressive international consensus on the main question at issue. The central logic is that the time is now ripe for constructive innovation. The reckless decision by President Nasser last May to disrupt all the elements on which a

decade of relative stability had rested was not a transient episode. It has led to revolutionary consequences. The previous structure has been shattered beyond repair. Coming after nineteen years of implacable belligerency, the Egyptian move towards swift encirclement and sudden blockade; the Syrian practice of terrorist war; King Hussein's fateful initiative — to which he has publicly confessed — of opening hostilities from which he had every opportunity to abstain—have all contributed to this disruption. A new edifice has to be constructed. It cannot now arise or thereafter endure unless the states of the Middle East decide to build it together.

The Experiment Of Danger

The force of Israel's position and the intensity with which she upholds it can only be understood against the background of sharp experience. Preoccupation with the consequences of the war should not lead us to forget its origins. The dominant memory in Israel today is not only of military victory but also of the peril and solitude which preceded it.

In early May, we still believed it possible to prolong the situation and arrangements which had existed for ten years. Our most urgent concern at that time was to frustrate the terrorist infiltrations organized and launched in growing intensity from Syria.

It was then that clouds hitherto unforeseen began suddenly to gather thick and fast. On May 15, Egyptian columns began to move into Sinai. On May 17, the United Nations' forces received and accepted a notice to quit. On May 21, Egypt mobilized its reserves. On May 22, a blockade was announced and imposed in the Straits of Tiran. On June 1, the Egyptian government notified other states in writing that the ground for this action was the existence of a state of war. Operational orders were now issued to Egyptian air forces designating the Israeli targets which they were to bomb. A daily reconnaissance of those targets began. On May 25, Cairo radio had officially announced, "The Arab people is firmly resolved to wipe Israel off the map." On May 30, Egypt and Jordan signed a pact for the encirclement and strangulation of Israel. On that day Nasser declared, "The armies of Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon are stationed on the borders of Israel. Behind them stands the armies of Iraq, Algeria, Kuwait, Sudan, and the whole Arab nation. This deed will astound the world. The hour of decision has arrived."

By early June, Iraq had joined the Egyptian-Jordanian pact to the accompaniment of Nasser's ominous words to Israel: "We are facing you in the battle and are burning with desire for it to start in order to obtain revenge." By June 4, the noose had grown intolerably tight. 90,000 Egyptian troops with 900 tanks were massed on our frontier with their advance columns a few hours away from Tel Aviv. 40,000 Syrian troops were poised to strike at Upper Galilee from advantageous positions in the hills. Jordan had trained its artillery and mortars on Israel's population centers in Jerusalem and in the vulnerable narrow

coastal plain. Troops from Iraq, Kuwait, and Algeria were moving into position in expectation of sharing the glory and spoils of Israel's annihilation. 200 tanks were massed against Eilat at Israel's southern tip. The blockade had cut Israel off from her commerce and contact with the eastern half of the world. Israel's economy and commerce were paralyzed in a total mobilization of manpower. All that time, the Security Council was listening with patience, and without much rebuke, to frank statements by Arab representatives calmly announcing that a state of war existed with Israel and that this gave the Arab states all the rights resulting from belligerency.

With every hour that ticked away, it became more evident that no organ of the United Nations was going to be able to do anything, or even to say very much, that would assist or even console Israel in its impending ordeal. World opinion was gripped by an ardent but powerless horror as the prospect of Israel's disaster came into view. The moral and historic implications of Israel's possible doom became central themes of agitated discussion throughout the world. A people which had lost six million of its brethren in an orgy of hatred was now embattled and about to be assaulted in the shelter and refuge of its nationhood. The Assembly should reflect that this monstrous and sudden design of aggression was concerted by Egypt against Israel at a time when not a hair of Egypt's head had been touched; when no Egyptian interest had been violated; and when for ten years there had been no clash whatever between Egyptian and Israeli forces.

Israel herself during those tense days pondered the issue of survival in deep solemnity of spirit. There had not been many such moments in three thousand years of national history. For what was at issue had been made clear in the words of President Nasser which will be inscribed on the tablets of history as long as the drama of last June is narrated or recalled. For the statement made on May 26 solves all problems of motive and of responsibility. It reads:

"The Arab people wants to fight. We have been waiting for the right time when we will be completely ready. Recently we have felt that our strength has been sufficient and that if we make battle with Israel we shall be able, with the help of God, to conquer. Sharm-el-Sheikh implies a confrontation with Israel. *Taking this step makes it imperative that we be ready to undertake a total war with Israel.*"

And three days later, as more armoured brigades moved towards Israel, the same message was conveyed in briefer words:

"If we have succeeded to restore the situation to what it was before 1956, there is no doubt that God will help us and will inspire us to restore the situation to what it was prior to 1948."

That is to say, prior to Israel's existence. Thus, for the only time since the creation of the United Nations the intention to wipe out a sovereign state had been openly proclaimed. And it had been proclaimed amidst the conditions conducive to its fulfillment.

Everyone in Israel and multitudes throughout the world will always recall the darkness of that hour. Only exceptional vigilance and speed in resisting the aggressive design avoided a disaster which would have weighed forever on the conscience of mankind. Now, this memory haunts and inspires our policy for the future. It is our primary duty and supreme resolve to ensure that such a dangerous situation shall never recur. This duty and this resolve must prevail over all other considerations.

The Need For Direct Commitments

The lessons of this experience present themselves to us with lucid clarity. The new situation which we seek must differ from the old in several essential respects.

We cannot reconcile ourselves again to unilateral belligerency, or be satisfied with intermediate situations which are neither war nor peace. In accordance with all the traditions and precedents of international law, the cease-fire situation must be replaced by peace treaties with the automatic corollary that belligerency is at a permanent end. We agree with those who have said that the fragile and violated armistice lines must be superseded by accepted frontiers and other arrangements ensuring security against terror, destruction and war. And, it is vital in our view that the new situation should rest on contractual arrangements which commit and engage the responsibility of Israel and each Arab state. No external declarations or guarantees, no general affirmations of Charter principles, no recommendations or statements by international bodies, however unexceptionable in themselves, can replace the sovereign responsibility of the governments concerned. I stress this point in the light of proposals such as those, for example, presented by Yugoslavia to other governments (but not to Israel), according to which there would be a movement away from the cease-fire lines without any direct peace arrangements with the Arab states. No service is done to the international cause by seeking clever but ineffectual substitutes for direct and reciprocal national commitments. The collapse of the 1957 arrangements on Gaza and the Straits of Tiran had much to do with the fact that Egyptian responsibility was never directly affirmed or engaged. And our ordeal in May and June teaches us a lesson about the limitations of international guarantees in the present state of the world's power balance. The Middle Eastern peace, with its relevant agreements and provisions for enforcement must spring up from within the region. It cannot be grafted onto it from outside. The Middle East is not an international protectorate. It is a region of sovereign states which bear the main responsibility for adjusting their mutual relations.

The United Nations Role

These considerations have a direct bearing on the role of the United Nations in the Middle Eastern conflict. The fact that the United Nations was unable to prevent the war has a direct bearing on the question of its capacity and title to impose a peace. The interests of the parties and of the Organization itself require that United Nations action be realistically

adapted to United Nations capacities. A call to Middle Eastern states to negotiate the conditions of their future co-existence is the most constructive course which the General Assembly can take. What the United Nations should strenuously avoid is the tendency to make its existence a substitute for negotiation and a barrier to direct settlement. This danger was frankly discussed by our Secretary-General in his annual report to the 21st Session when he wrote:

"In such cases as the United Nations Emergency Force, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, and the United Nations Force in Cyprus, the crux of the matter from the standpoint of the United Nations is the continuing absence of any earnest resolve on the part of the parties directly involved in the dispute to seek a reasonable way out of it. Indeed, at times it seems, and it may actually be the case, that they tend to take the attitude that the very United Nations presence frees them from any pressing obligation to exert a really serious effort towards a settlement of their differences."

There is already evidence that Arab states regard the United Nations as a shelter against the necessity of peace. This is the precise antithesis of what this organization is meant to be. The United Nations is an instrument for ending conflicts, not an arena for waging them. It expresses its higher ends when it serves as a bridge, not as a wedge. There is no precedent in international life for the refusal of states to recognize another state except for the purposes of exercising a state of war against it. United Nations organs should take care lest by action or omission they inadvertently sanction or condone this refusal. For our insistence on direct negotiation is not a matter of procedure. The issue is one of principle and substance. A refusal to negotiate is inherently identical with a refusal to live in peace. Surely, a process as complex as the transition from prolonged belligerency to peaceful adjustment cannot possibly be envisaged in an atmosphere of ostracism. Indeed, my government will never regard the state of belligerency as terminated so long as Arab governments, whatever else they do, maintain their refusal to negotiate a settlement with us.

It was the general view of the Assembly in its emergency session that a radical change in the Arab attitude towards Israel is an essential condition of any movement away from the present situation. While we hope and believe that this modification will ensue, we must acknowledge that it has not yet taken place. At their recent conference at Khartoum, the Arab governments proclaimed three principles—no recognition, no negotiation, and no peace or reconciliation with Israel. But recognition, negotiation, and peace are the central themes of the Charter system. By rejecting them all, these governments place their relations with Israel outside the Charter context, and thus forfeit their moral and legal right to invoke the Charter in their own cause.

An ominous interpretation of the Khartoum decisions emerges from the article published last week by Hasanein Heykal, the leading spokesman of Egyptian policy. He writes: "The door to political action in dealing with the immediate stage of the Arab struggle is not closed, but there will be no peace or negotiations with Israel." He continues, "*The door to military action is open at all times* for those able to take such action, provided they are backed by other Arab states so that their military power will not be undermined by economic pressure. The UAR, more than any other state, is capable of military action for several reasons. Therefore, fighting is a major possibility in settling the urgent problem. In fact, the main responsibility in military action falls on the air force."

Mr. President, the conclusion is plain. Arab policy can be simply defined. The aim is to secure Israel's withdrawal by political pressure while refusing any commitment to peace; and thereafter to be free to resume, in more advantageous conditions, and with the aid of new Soviet arms, the attempt at Israel's annihilation which was mounted but frustrated three months ago. That is what current Arab policy is. Everybody in this hall knows that to be true. That the United Nations cannot cooperate with this policy or do anything to encourage it should lie beyond doubt. To ask Israel to exchange security for vulnerability, and to put herself in the position most convenient for the next Arab assault would be to violate international prudence and common human morality. By standing steadfast against such a course the international community will promote an eventual understanding of the need to pass from two decades of war towards new vistas of peace. The firm attitude of the General Assembly at its last session may have set some realistic tendencies afoot. It would be tragic if a loss of patience or an unconsidered change of position were to prevent them from coming to maturity.

Refugees, and Jerusalem

In the forthcoming debate on the Middle East situation, we shall make further proposals on the international and humanitarian aspects of the current crisis. It is deplorable that the Jordanian government whose warlike decision on June 5 provoked the journey of refugees from the west to the east bank, should now be using their plight as an instrument of political warfare. A month ago they were urged to return westward against a background of incitement to civil disorder. Now when thousands could be returning at this very moment under categories approved by the Israel government, their return is wantonly delayed or prevented.

I regret to note another element of discrimination in the international comment on the Middle Eastern travail. There has been an intense campaign of interest concerning West Bank residents who moved without coercion across the Jordan as a result of King Hussein's wanton war. They are now free in personal movement and thousands have returned, and thousands more have been authorized to return. But there is relative

silence about Jewish communities, especially in Egypt, whose members are not free to move—because they are held in conditions of cruelty in concentration camps for no reason or purpose except of sheer malice. The fact that universal Jewish religious interests could have been violated for many years by Jordan without international protest and that Jewish victims of a war provoked by Egypt can thus languish amidst international silence has a grave significance in the light of a particular historic experience going back many centuries.

In a recent communication to the Secretary General, I have commented on the present situation in Jerusalem. We cannot think without indignation of the policy adopted during the period of Jordanian occupation and annexation. I have found it shocking to behold with my own eyes the destruction and sacrilege suffered by Jewish religious institutions and to reflect that the principle of access to the Holy Places of the three religions was so wantonly violated for so long. Those who read the records and annals of the United Nations in future years will be astonished to find not a single word of criticism directed against a regime which made Jerusalem a military frontier, which separated its citizens into two hostile camps; and which by obstruction of access, desecrated some of the highest and noblest sanctities in the history of mankind. After twenty sordid years of division, war and sacrilege, there is now unity, peace and the assurances of access to the Holy Places. There are still matters to be resolved in Jerusalem. As we have pointed out in our communication, the present situation, which has arisen directly from Jordanian aggression, does not foreclose or pre-empt the agreed settlement of those important aspects of the Jerusalem problem which have always been at the origin of the universal interest in the city.

Soviet Policy In The Middle East

My Government and Delegation have carefully studied Foreign Minister Gromyko's address in the general debate. The General Assembly in its special session emphatically rejected all the accusations, charges and proposals brought before it by the Soviet Union. Indeed, the USSR secured practically no support for its policies and ideas outside the Soviet and Arab groups. A distinguished representative of the Latin American group spoke of "an extremist and ridiculous Soviet resolution". Indeed the Soviet theory of alleged Israeli "aggression" was so far-fetched that only Bulgaria and two other members of the Security Council gave it their support. It was, therefore, surprising to find Mr. Gromyko coming back here to present the very merchandise which had been rejected by this body a few weeks ago.

The tension which exploded in the Middle East on June 5 was largely of Soviet manufacture. For over a decade the Soviet Union has initiated and developed a vast program of one-sided arms importation into Arab States with a resultant escalation in the quantity and destructive quality of weapons in the Middle East. The Soviet government has for fourteen

years prevented the Security Council, apparently as a matter of principle, from ever expressing any criticism of any act of Arab hostility against Israel. The denial of free passage in the Suez Canal; the violent obstruction of legitimate water development; the murder of Israelis on Israeli soil by Arab infiltrators; the sponsorship by Syria of terrorist infiltration—all went forward under the protective wing of the Soviet veto. Not a one specific public word has been uttered by the Soviet Union for several years concerning the duty of neighboring states to respect Israel's sovereignty and security; and according to President Nasser, it was a Soviet report of non-existent Israeli troop concentrations on the Syrian frontier which influenced the decision of the United Arab Republic to mass its troops in Sinai and to dismiss the United Nations force. This is a grave and fearful guilt. During the first weeks of the recent hostilities, the Soviet press, which is not entirely resistant to governmental influence, published a series of caricatures portraying Israel in monstrous anti-Semitic stereotypes reminiscent of *Der Stuermer*. On September 6, a violent attack on the Jewish religion and on its concept of divinity appeared in the "Pravda Ukraine."

The unbalanced policy of one of the powers charged with primary responsibility for international peace and security, has thus served to aggravate hatred and rancor amongst Middle Eastern peoples. Writers, intellectuals, and Socialist and Communist leaders in many lands have expressed a strong wish to see the Soviet Union adopt a more balanced policy in the Middle East and to show a sensitive regard for the cultural ties and spiritual solidarities which bind Jewish communities throughout the world, including those in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gromyko's address last Friday said in effect that the best way to promote peace is to restore the conditions which have led to war. His denunciation of Israel runs counter to the passionate sentiment of progressive opinion in all countries, including Eastern European countries. In not one single word did the Soviet Foreign Minister suggest any modification of extremist Arab policies towards Israel. He made no appeal for the cessation of belligerent practices, for free navigation of Israeli ships and cargos, for negotiation or for the conclusion of peace between the Arab states and Israel. Speaking for a country which in the past two decades has expanded its territory over vast areas of Europe in the name of security, Mr. Gromyko seems to be indignant at the idea that a viable security system and permanent frontier agreement should be constructed in the Middle East for the first time by negotiation and mutual accord. Finally, the Soviet Union, which has exceeded all other member states in the number of Assembly resolutions to which it has refused compliance, volunteered its presence for the imposition of sanctions against Israel for not having passively submitted to the Jordanian bombardment of Jerusalem—and for having established unified and equal services in a city against whose illicit invasion by Jordan Mr. Gromyko himself spoke so eloquently in the Security Council in July 1948.

Is it not unfortunate, even incongruous, that the fiftieth anniversary of the October Revolution should be clouded by a Soviet policy of hostility

to a small people which achieved its independence with strong Soviet support; a nation which suffered untold anguish in the Hitler decade and now finds its last hope of identity and survival under such persistent challenge and assault?

Surely the aspiration of the Soviet Union to be acknowledged everywhere as a peace-loving and progressive power demands a policy less hostile to Israel's security and legitimate rights, and more respectful to the Jewish cultural and spiritual heritage in the Soviet Union and the world? If the anniversary of the October Revolution were to inaugurate this revision of policy, then the international outlook would be greatly transformed and the anniversary itself will become a positive political event.

The Soviet Item on Definition of Aggression

The Israel Delegation will give its full attention to the forthcoming discussion on the Definition of Aggression. That discussion does not begin anew. There are already established criteria which most peace-loving states would accept. The official Arab war against Israel, now entering its twentieth year, offers many examples which the Soviet Union and Israel should be able to assess in a similar light.

First, there is the use of armed force across a frontier with the aim of destroying a sovereign state. On July 7, 1948 Mr. Gromyko in the Security Council denounced what he called the "armed aggression and military operations directed against the Jewish State" by the invading army of Transjordan. On 21 May of that year he had already expressed "surprise at the position adopted by Arab states . . . and particularly at the fact that those states—or some of them at least—have resorted to such actions as sending their troops into Palestine and carrying out military operations aimed at the suppression of the national liberation movement in Palestine".

Now, we should do well to remember that the Middle Eastern tension today is nothing but the unfinished sequel to that original aggression. It is as true today as it was in July 1948 that to plan or carry out operations designed to liquidate a sovereign state is inherently aggressive. It is also aggressive to intervene by subversion in the affairs of sovereign states. Israel affirms its solidarity with the resistance of the American states, as expressed in their current meetings, to interventionist policies and acts of subversion carried out against Venezuela, Bolivia and other American states under the spurious cloak of liberation.

But there is one document on the definition of aggression which puts this subject squarely in the context of the Middle Eastern crisis. Here is an extract from a draft convention on the definition of aggression submitted some years ago by the USSR to the Sixth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

"The aggressor in an international conflict shall be considered to be that State which is the first to commit any of the following actions . . .

(e) Naval blockade of the coasts or ports of another State;

(f) Support of armed bands organized in its own territory which invade the territory of another State, or refusal, on being requested by the invaded State, to take in its own territory any action within its power to deny such bands any aid or protection;

2. Attacks such as those referred to above may not be justified by any arguments of a political, strategic or economic nature, or by the affirmation that the State attacked lacks the distinguishing marks of statehood."

Who in the Middle East imposed a naval blockade on the coast or port of another state? Egypt or Israel?

Who in the Middle East supported armed bands organized in its own territory to invade the territory of another state and refused to take in its own territory any action within its power to deny such bands any aid or protection? Syria or Israel?

Who has sought to justify such action by the affirmation that the state so attacked lacks the distinguishing marks of statehood? Israel or the Arab States?

Is there not a vast gulf between the objective Soviet criteria on aggression and the refusal to apply those criteria to the policies of Arab States towards Israel? This is the crux of the item proposed. What is the use of elaborating general principles if they are not to be objectively applied in particular cases?

The discussion on the Soviet item is therefore to be warmly welcomed. The definition of aggression is for us a matter of deep historic and moral importance. All that the appropriate committee has to do is to enumerate what Israel has suffered from the Arab states in the past two decades. It will then have a complete and detailed draft for a Convention on the Definition of Aggression.

Single Cause Of Conflict

In the appropriate committees, my delegation will strive to promote the pacific settlement of disputes; the accelerated advancement of developing societies; the defence and consolidation of human rights; and the elimination of colonialism, racialism and religious and ethnic discrimination.

Amidst national ordeals we must all pursue our international vocation. Indeed, the pathos of Middle Eastern life lies in the useless draining away in regional strife of vital energies which should be brought into the service of the great human causes.

For nearly twenty years the United Nations has been discussing the issues arising from an obdurate refusal to acknowledge and recognize the

sovereign rights of one of its Members. This is the primary cause and single origin of the conflict. Just as the conflict has a single cause, so also does it have a single solution. The mere decision to negotiate a peace settlement embodies the prospect of solving the political, territorial, humanitarian and security problems which will never be overcome across a gulf of sullen separation. The United Nations will serve the deepest international truths if it summons the nations of the Middle East to their inalienable responsibility for shaping the future of their common region.

The shocks and ordeals of the past year have added a new dimension to Israel's experience. They have also reminded the world of what is involved in our nation's survival. History speaks to us across centuries of time. Civilized humanity cannot ignore Israel without rejecting its own youth. The first need is for greater vigour and boldness in resisting the policies which deny the central fact of Israel's sovereignty and right to peace and security. The issue thereafter is whether the Arab and Israeli nations, which have been primary agents in man's spiritual adventure, can transcend their conflict in dedication to a creative future. If international bodies and friendly nations can help to keep this vision alive, then the past year may have seen the first glow of its future peace.





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Eban Rejecting Arab Claims, Tells Assembly Issue is Peace or War

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 3. (JTA) — Foreign Minister Abba S. Eban took the General Assembly floor today to reply to policy declarations by Egypt and the Kingdom of Jordan which he condemned for their failure to reveal any readiness to “renounce the policies of non-recognition, hostility and belligerency which have led to the present situation.” He reminded the Assembly that “there is no recognition whatever in either speech of Israel’s right to security and peace” nor, he added, was there any “understanding of the need to adjust differences by specific settlement.”

Egypt, Mr. Eban declared, had refused outright “to negotiate the liquidation of a war which Egypt itself had provoked, initiated, declared and launched.” The Arab states sought, he said, “the restoration of the June 4 situation ‘without conditions or negotiations,’ that is to say, without peace and without security.”

The foreign minister told the General Assembly: “Israel will not return to the political and juridical anarchy or to the strategic vulnerability from which she has emerged. Apart from cease-fire agreements, we have no valid, contractual engagements with our neighbors at this time. We must now build — not a ramshackle structure based on ambiguity and doubt — but a durable edifice of relations embodied in treaties of peace.”

He challenged Egypt to state when it advocated withdrawal by Israel from the cease-fire line whether it is “simultaneously prepared for the replacement of a state of war by a state of final and durable peace.” In the absence of a positive answer, he said, “the call for withdrawal from the cease-fire line is equivalent to a call for the early renewal of hostilities in the conditions most perilous to Israel’s security.”

Mr. Eban said that it was incorrect to speak of a “six-day war,” reminding the Assembly that “there has been a 19-year war conducted by the Arab states against Israel for the avowed purpose of Israel’s destruction. The issue now is whether this war is going to be liquidated by a final peace settlement or merely interrupted in order to be resumed in conditions more propitious for Arab success.”

Dutch Propose Shifting Venue from Assembly to Security Council

Foreign Minister J.N.A.H. Luns of The Netherlands proposed today that the Middle East question be shifted to the Security Council for early debate there and that there be a strengthening of the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in the Middle East. This could include, he said, appointment of a special U.N. representative there, the dispatch of more observers and, “when desired and accepted by both sides,” the creation of a United Nations buffer force to stand between Israelis and Arabs as an extra guarantee “against a new explosion.”

“All such measures,” Dr. Luns declared, “will have our full support and, if necessary, we are prepared to assist in guaranteeing permanent frontiers, security arrangements and free passage through international waterways.”

The Dutch statesman said it would be “pointless” to continue “aggravating present differences” in the General Assembly debate and stressed that “neither a detente nor a lasting solution will be possible in the Middle East unless, next to both sides, the major powers come to mutually acceptable terms.” He said that he hoped for a “concentrated effort by all parties to create a new and stable order in the Middle East, making possible the peaceful coexistence of countries and nations with all of whom we have age-old ties of close cooperation and friendship.”

The Finnish foreign minister called for negotiations “in a manner acceptable to all the parties” and asserted that the problems of the Middle East cannot be left to be “settled by force of arms.” He called for an Israeli withdrawal and for assurances that all states in the area had the right to live in peace and security.

The foreign minister of Turkey praised the “constructive spirit” in which he said the Arab states were acting and criticized Israel for “continuing to adopt an inflexible stand.” He urged Israel to comply with the General Assembly resolutions on Jerusalem and the refugees.

The foreign ministers of two of the Soviet bloc states — the Ukrainian Soviet Republic and Poland — assailed Israel’s “expansionist policy” and asserted that Israel must not be permitted to profit from acts of aggression. The Ukrainian spokesman said Israel was seeking to retain Arab territories in addition to Jerusalem and warned that until the consequences of Israel’s aggression were eliminated, there could be no peace in the Middle East.

Israeli Counter-Measures Force Terrorists to Shift to Syrian, Jordan Bases

JERUSALEM, Oct. 3. (JTA) — Israeli security sources reported today, following a study of the operational methods of the El Fatah guerrilla organization, that the effectiveness of Israeli army and police actions against the terrorists had led to an Arab decision to operate the guerrilla activities from bases in Syria and Jordan.

Until recently, it was noted, El Fatah and Palestinian Liberation Front saboteurs were smuggled into Israeli-held Arab territories where they established bases for raids and other sabotage actions. Now the sources said, the guerrillas are operating from Jordanian and Syrian bases. The sources cited as an example of the shift in strategy the raid Sunday night on Kibbutz Hamadiyah in the Beisan Valley, in which El Fatah men killed a soldier home on leave and blasted one building, then fled back across the Jordan River.

Israeli officials reported that interrogation of an El Fatah raider captured in trackdowns last week had revealed that a group of El Fatah saboteurs had planned to blow up the offices of the Israeli military governor in Nablus, a center of anti-Israel agitation. One of the captured terrorists confessed he had been assigned to that objective but that it had been delayed because of an argument among members of the group over payments.

Arab Mayors of Five Towns Tell People Not to Aid Terrorists

The mayors of five major towns in Israel-occupied Samaria in the west bank — led by Mayor Hamdi Canan of Nablus — published a joint appeal today to all Arab residents to refuse cooperation with the El Fatah and other guerrilla groups. The mayors of Tulkarem, Jenin, Salfit and Tubas were the other signers.

The appeal declared that attacks on Israelis and disobedience to their authority would not lead to achievement of "national and political aims" but rather to severe damage to the guerrillas and to the public in general. The mayors said "we suggest to all inhabitants they should dissociate themselves from all factors who disturb order and security. We must be patient and endure things quietly."

The five mayors also decided that the current strike of teachers and parents against schools in the west bank should be "reappraised" by a committee which includes the former Jordanian chief inspector of schools and former Jordanian members of Parliament. The committee was set up to reexamine textbooks for west bank schools approved by Israel. Israeli authorities have declared repeatedly that the textbooks have been left unchanged except for deletion of incitement against Jews, Zionists and Israel, which is a standard feature of all Arab textbooks. The Defense Ministry has declined to consider action on the school strike, contending that the only sufferers of the school strike are the pupils and their parents.

Meanwhile several villages in the Nablus district were again placed under curfew, and searches carried out for the terrorists who attacked a border police patrol yesterday in which one policeman was wounded.

Two residents of Nablus were arrested on suspicion of taking part in incitement of the Arabs to civil disobedience, it was disclosed today. They are a Nablus town councillor and a member of the Jordanian military police. The pair were suspected of having organized a recent one-day strike in Nablus in obedience to a call from the Jordanian Radio. Other Nablus notables have been indicating orally and in writing their opposition to such incitement and their willingness to cooperate with Israeli authorities in maintenance of law and order.

Six more elementary schools in East Jerusalem opened today, the Israeli Education Ministry reported. This brings the number of Arab schools in East Jerusalem now operating to 22 and attendance to more than 80 percent of normal. Classes are being conducted without disturbances, the Ministry added.

Holiday Atmosphere Is Evidenced Early in Israeli Cities and Towns

JERUSALEM, Oct. 3. (JTA) — The atmosphere of the High Holy Days this week was already apparent today throughout Israel where shops reported record crowds of customers and public transport officials braced for a record turnout of 200,000 holiday travelers.

Bus firms and railways were increasing schedules. Thousands of buses, some of them reserves in garages, were being prepared for use with pensioned drivers returning to the wheel for the holidays which begin tomorrow night.

Hotels in New Jerusalem and other Jewish areas were booked to capacity but vacancies were still reported in Eastern Jerusalem and west bank hotels. Lydda Airport and Haifa port expected a record number of passengers today and tomorrow.

Traffic in most streets of most cities already was heavy. Crowds milled through the main streets and spilled over into roads giving traffic policemen a difficult time.

Moscow's Chief Rabbi Says Promised New Prayerbooks Are Being Printed

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3. (JTA) — Rabbi Bernard A. Poupko reported today he had received a letter from Chief Rabbi Yehuda Levin of Moscow in which the Chief Rabbi declared that a promised new prayerbook was "now being published" and that delays had been caused by preparations for the observance in the Soviet Union of the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Rabbi Poupko, a vice-president of the Rabbinical Council of America, cited a promise he had received on a recent visit to the Soviet Union, that a new prayerbook would be published. He said he had received the promise from Aaron Vergelis, editor of the Sovietische Heimland, the Soviet-sponsored Yiddish publication.

In his letter, Rabbi Levin wrote that the prayerbook "will be completed in the near future." The letter was dated September 21 and apparently the statement meant that the prayerbooks would not be ready for the High Holy Days starting tomorrow night. Rabbi Levin explained that the delays had been caused "by the over-crowded schedules of our publishing houses which are preparing for our 50th anniversary celebration."

Rabbi Poupko disclosed that he had sent six letters on the prayerbook matter to Rabbi Levin before receiving the September 21 reply.

(The Appeal to Conscience Foundation charged this week that Moscow had reneged on a promise to provide Soviet Jews with 10,000 prayerbooks before the High Holy Days and said there was no evidence that the books were being printed. The Foundation offered to fly the prayerbooks into Russia so that worshippers could have them in time for Yom Kippur.)

JDC Names Samuel L. Haber to Post of Executive Vice-Chairman

NEW YORK, Oct. 3. (JTA) — Samuel L. Haber, assistant executive vice-chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, who has been associated with the JDC since 1947, was named executive vice-chairman today, succeeding the late Charles H. Jordan, who died in Prague last August under mysterious circumstances.

Louis Broido, chairman of JDC, who announced the appointment, also disclosed that Louis D. Horwitz had been named director-general of overseas programs with headquarters at Geneva, a position Mr. Jordan had also held. He announced that Herbert Katzki, now deputy director-general at Geneva, would come to New York to serve as assistant executive vice-chairman. Theodore D. Feder will be associate director-general in Geneva.

Mr. Haber, who is 63, joined the JDC as director for Germany in 1947. He participated in the transfer of displaced persons from the DP camps to Israel in 1948. In 1954, he headed a welfare program aiding more than 50,000 Jews in Morocco and in 1957 organized a welfare program for the needy Jews in Poland. He served as assistant director-general in Geneva until reassignment to New York in 1964.

Mr. Horwitz currently is resident representative in Israel of the United Israel Appeal. He had previously been associated with the JDC in various capacities from 1946 on. Mr. Katzki joined the JDC in 1936 and has been a director of its overseas operations since then with the exception of wartime service in the U.S. Army and with the War Refugee Board. Mr. Feder joined the JDC in 1946 and has been deputy director-general since last year.

Belgian Jewish Welfare Agency Celebrates Fifteenth Anniversary

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3. (JTA) — The Centrale d'Oeuvres Sociales Juives, central Belgian Jewish welfare agency, celebrated its fifteenth anniversary with a gala celebration last night. Max Gottschalk, its honorary president and founder, and Jean Bloch, its president, reported on the achievements of the organization, its current role in Belgian Jewish life and problems anticipated in the near future. Thirteen Jewish bodies here are now affiliated with the Centrale.

Synagogue Council Here Fetes Archbishop Hakim, Greek Catholic Leader

NEW YORK, N.Y., Oct. 3. (JTA) — At a reception given him here by the Synagogue Council of America, Archbishop George Hakim, head of the Greek Catholic Church in Israel, stated that there can not be any peace in the Middle East "until the Arabs — my own people, whom I love — recognize Israel's right to exist." At the same time, he said that Israel, "the country I love, must recognize that she is a Middle Eastern state."

Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of the New York Archdiocese, also spoke at the reception. He commended the Synagogue Council's welcome of Archbishop Hakim as an example of the Jewish community's desire to encourage a friendship with the Arab peoples that will lead to peaceful co-existence in the Middle East.

Archbishop Hakim was welcomed by Rabbi Jacob P. Runbin, president of the Synagogue Council. Rabbi Runbin noted that the Archbishop is the leading spokesman for Israel's Christian Arabs and has played a central role in reconciling Israeli Arabs and Jews. The reception was attended by Jewish religious and lay leaders, and by representatives of Catholic and Protestant church organizations.

Poland to Halt Joint Distribution Committee Operations There at End of Year

WARSAW, Oct. 3. (JTA) — The Polish Government has informed the American Joint Distribution Committee that it intends to halt JDC operations in Poland at the end of this year, it was reliably reported here today. Polish authorities did not deny the report. JDC officials declined comment.

The JDC has been carrying on aid programs for Polish Jews since the end of World War II. The beneficiaries of the JDC programs include a large number of aged and infirm supervisors of the Nazi holocaust.

Jewish National Fund Presents Jerusalem Bible to President Johnson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. (JTA) — President Lyndon B. Johnson was presented today by the Jewish National Fund of America with a silver Jerusalem Bible and other rare volumes on Biblical and Jewish themes, destined for the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library at the University of Texas. The presentation was made by Herman L. Weisman, JNF president, Dr. Milton Aron, executive vice-president, and Jim Novy, honorary chairman of the JNF Foundation. Mr. Novy is a Texan and personal friend of the President.

Attention was drawn to the fact that the presentation took place on the eve of the Jewish New Year. It was recalled that JNF planted a large forest in the United States-Israel Freedom Forest outside Jerusalem in honor of Mr. Johnson when he served in the Senate.

The other volumes presented were "A Succinct Account of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews" by David Levi, published in London in 1783, and the "Hexaplar Psalter: The Book of Psalms" in six languages in parallel columns, published in London in 1843.

Inscribed in the Bible, which is printed in Hebrew and English, is the following citation: "Presented to the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the USA; in recognition of his extraordinary qualities of humanity and leadership; in appreciation of his steadfast pursuit of peace and his championship of American-Israel friendship; at the White House in Washington, D.C., on the eve of the Hebrew New Year of 5728, by the Jewish National Fund of America."

State Dept. Says it Will Oust Diplomats Having 'Improper' Propaganda Ties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. (JTA) — The State Department disclosed today that it would consider declaring Arab diplomats in Washington persona non grata and expelling them from the United States if it is found that they have entered an improper propaganda relationship with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

William B. Macomber, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, in a letter today, answered an inquiry by Rep. Bob Wilson, Cal. Rep., on whether Arab embassy contacts with the Black Power movement violated diplomatic protocol. Rep. Wilson had protested that "there is enough hate being fomented on our domestic scene without allowing organizations to import hate propaganda from abroad through foreign embassies."

Mr. Macomber said "it would not be consonant with established diplomatic procedures and with friendly relations between states if a foreign embassy were to make use of an American organization to involve itself in domestic political affairs in the United States." The State Department official said that "if it were found that such an association existed and appeared to be of a nature inconsistent with normal diplomatic comportment and practices, the Department of State would consider the advisability of taking steps, including declaring the offending diplomat persona non grata, to remedy the situation."

He added that "the exact procedure decided upon would naturally depend on the circumstances of the case and of the time." He made reference to the consideration of the issue by the Department of Justice in the specific case involving SNCC. Ralph Featherstone, SNCC program director, publicly acknowledged "that the source of some of SNCC's material was Arab embassies," it was pointed out by Rep. Wilson.

Seven More American Colleges to Have Chatauqua Society Judaism Courses

NEW YORK, Oct. 3. (JTA) — A grant of \$20,000 from the Charles E. Merrill Trust will enable the Jewish Chatauqua Society to sponsor credit-courses in Judaism at seven more American colleges, the Society reported today. The courses will be given over a three-year period by rabbinic instructors subsidized by the grant.

The Society, the educational project of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, will sponsor 51 such courses this year. It also assigns rabbis to lecture on request at 1,500 colleges and 450 Christian church summer camps; it donates Jewish reference books to college libraries; and it produces motion pictures about Judaism for public service television and group showings.

British JNF to Plant Memorial Forest for Israel's Victims of Six-Day War

LONDON, Oct. 3. (JTA) — British Jewry will plant a memorial forest in Israel for those Israelis who died in the Six-Day War, and will also sponsor a "Children's Victory Forest" in Israel, it was announced here today at the 43rd annual conference of the Jewish National Fund of Britain and Ireland. Both projects will be developed by the JNF.

Rosser Chinn, president of the JNF, reported on the plans for the memorial forest, while the plans for a children's grove were revealed by Rev. Dr. I. Levy.



ISRAEL INFORMATION SERVICES

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BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR LASTING PEACE

Address by Ambassador Gideon Rafael,
Permanent Representative of Israel to
the United Nations at the National
Convention of the Jewish War Veterans
of the U.S.A. - Washington, D.C., August 19, 1957

One of the earliest concerns of the founders of this great Republic was to provide for a Seal. On the same day that the American Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, it appointed Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, three of the members of the Committee which had drawn up the Declaration, to bring in a design for a Seal for the United States of America.

Franklin's depicted Moses lifting his hand and the Red Sea dividing with Pharaoh in his chariot being overwhelmed by the waters, and with a motto "Rebellion to Tyrants is Obedience to God". Jefferson's showed the Children of Israel in the Wilderness, led by a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night.

I do not know what was the fate of these inspiring designs, but I know that ten weeks ago, the Children of Israel rebelled against the tyrants. Israel's valiant army drove Pharaoh's forces out of the Sinai wilderness. By day its advancing columns, were led by a cloud of dust raised by the fleeing masses of Nasser's troops, and by night by a pillar of fire of his burning

chariots.

"We are burning with desire for the battle to start", proclaimed Nasser on the 4th of June, one day before the outbreak of the hostilities - and he boasted "this will make the world realize what the Arabs are and what Israel is".

He was right. It took Israel 6 days altogether to make the world realize, "what the Arabs are and what Israel is". Nasser did not conceal his true intentions. Having massed his troops along Israel's southern border, a menacing 50 miles away from our main urban centres, having tried to choke and blockade Eilat, Israel's southernmost sea port on the Red Sea, Nasser on the 26th of May revealed his true war aims. He said: "We intend to open a general assault against Israel. This will be total war. Our basic aim is the destruction of Israel." This was the mortal and barbaric threat to its very existence, to its national and physical survival, which confronted our people on the 5th of June. We mustered all our strength to smash that threat once and for all.

Design of Encirclement

Nasser's allies did not lag in announcing about what they held in store for Israel. The Syrian Minister of Defence proclaimed: "The Syrian army stands as a mountain to crush Israel and to demolish her. This army knows how to crush its enemies." Just a week ago, I stood on that Syrian mountain - the Heights of Golan - pockmarked as it was with fortifications of a Stalingrad type. For 19 years that mountain had been a volcano, spewing death and havoc on the Israel villages in the valley below. That Syrian mountain army was crushed by the Israel Defence Forces in one of the most daring and bravest uphill fighting of all times. That mountain is now a pile of wreckage and never again will it threaten our peaceful villages.

When at the end of May the Arab tumult and shouting

reached its high pitch, when Nasser had completed his military preparations for his onslaught on Israel, when the hands of the Arab war-clock were approaching zero hour, King Hussein rushed to Cairo to sign a military pact with Nasser. Hussein, who had the least to gain and the most to lose from war with Israel, fell victim to the verbal intoxication unfortunately so prevalent in our area, where the Arabs believe that word power is war power. King Hussein's participation in the alliance of aggression against Israel gave Egypt and Syria the missing link to complete their encirclement of Israel. It made it possible for Iraq to come in and to deploy its forces on the Israel-Jordan border.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting

On that 5th of June, when the guns opened up, King Hussein did not content himself with verbal bombast. His artillery opened a merciless and ferocious bombardment of Jerusalem. Regardless of the dense concentration of population, Jordanian guns pumped their shells indiscriminately into Jerusalem. For many hours Israel refrained from responding, hoping that the messages which our Foreign Minister sent to King Hussein would bring him back to reason. But his reply was to intensify and extend the shelling all along the Israel-Jordan border.

The Jordanians held strong positions behind the old walls of Jerusalem. Their fortifications were nestled in between the Holy Shrines to secure immunity from counter-attack. Our forces, indeed, had the strictest orders to avoid damage to any of the Holy Places of all faiths. They were not permitted to counter-attack with artillery or to resort to air support. The soldiers had to break through these fortifications in hand-to-hand fighting. What they lacked in armour, they made up with courage and sacrifice. They were carried forward not only by the military necessity to overcome the attackers, but also by the momentum of the spirit and history; by the inspiration that the hour had

come to end Israel's 2,000 years of separation from the cradle of its nationhood and its faith. When the soldiers of independent Israel reached the Western Wall - the Wall of the ancient Temple they completed the cycle of history. They re-united the Jewish people with the most venerated relic of its past glory and independence. They smashed the chain of Arab encirclement trying to strangle Israel. They have breathed new life and spirit into the battered body of a people who had endured untold sufferings since that day, 1987 years ago, when it lost Jerusalem - its spiritual and national centre. Israel is re-united again in soul and body with Jerusalem - and so it shall remain.

Even Measure of Sympathy and Apathy

When the storm clouds gathered at the end of May, the Government of Israel appealed to the world community to take action against the impending peril. We spoke to the Governments in the capitals and we addressed the Security Council of the United Nations. We met with an even measure of sympathy and apathy. We obtained promises but no performance. While our adversaries were choking us, the United Nations talked about a "breathing spell". The Arab Foreign Ministers and representatives, one after the other, came to the Security Council rostrum, and proclaimed total war against Israel, depicting in colourful language the macabre fate to be meted out to Israel. No doubt they were truthful in revealing their intentions.

On the 3rd of June, in the face of this threat, I made a supreme effort to arouse the U.N. from its lethargy. I tried to awake the Arab leaders from their dreams of folly and frenzy. To the Foreign Minister of Iraq who had threatened that "the conflict will be total and uncompromising. There will be no retreat", I said, "You need not retreat if you do not advance." They did not heed that warning. They advanced - and retreated,

Mr. Sukairy, self-styled leader of the so-called Palestine Liberation Army, told the world on the 29th of May: "The struggle has begun at the Gulf of Aqaba and will end at the Bay of Acre". I took up that challenge and I said that "Israel is determined to make its stand on the Gulf of Aqaba". And so it did.

Appeal for Concrete Steps

I reminded the Security Council of the positive steps which Israel had proposed for a peaceful solution of the crisis provoked by the Arab Governments. On the 3rd of June, I could only tell the Council that none of these steps had been taken. On the contrary, the Arab Governments had intensified their preparations for war. Again I asked for action, for concrete steps to be taken to renounce all acts of belligerence and to withdraw the armies back to their previous positions. The Security Council, paralyzed by the threat of the Soviet vote, and hypnotized by Arab verbosity, refused to take action.

The helplessness of the Security Council in the face of such a major threat to Israel, certainly encouraged Egypt to take action, and strengthened Israel's determination to frustrate it. There is no doubt who was responsible for the outbreak of the hostilities. On the 15th of May, Egypt moved massive concentrations of troops and armour into Sinai. Two days later it summarily evicted the United Nations forces which for 10 years had separated Egypt and Israel and had stood guard at the entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba to ensure the freedom of passage for all shipping. As the Secretary-General, U Thant, has reported, the reason for Egypt's demand to withdraw the United Nations force was its decision to seek a military confrontation with Israel. Not more than a week passed after Nasser had issued his ultimatum to the United Nations, when he brazenly proclaimed the Red Sea blockade.

Emboldened by the withdrawal of the United Nations

forces and the lack of international reaction, Nasser and his military commanders openly declared that their next step was to be an all-out attack against Israel, to wipe it off the map.

The President of Iraq, Nasser's ally, then joined the fray, and declared on the 1st of June: "The existence of Israel is an error. It must be rectified. Our goal is clear - to wipe Israel off the map."

Threats Backed by Armies

By this time these statements were no longer empty threats. They were backed by huge concentrations of hostile armies all around Israel's borders, poised to carry them out. In the course of the campaign our forces captured piles of documents in abandoned Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian command posts, giving full details of the operational orders; where, when and how to attack Israel; what towns and installations to bomb from the air; how to liquidate the civilian population in conquered towns and villages.

What the Arab armies did not achieve in the field, their propaganda machine poured out over the air. Radio Damascus announced on the 6th of June that Haifa was burning. Jordan boasted that it had obliterated Jewish Jerusalem. Egypt astounded the world by its claims that its soldiers were fighting in the suburbs of Tel Aviv. Had that been true, I wonder whether Ambassador Federenko in his overwhelming courtesy would have asked the Security Council to order the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Arab forces from Israel. As a matter of fact, on that date of fighting, the 5th of June, the Soviet representative was extremely careful not to commit himself to the idea of withdrawal until he became aware late in the day, in what direction the fortunes of war were moving. From that moment, and only from that moment, he became an ardent champion of immediate withdrawal.

Soviet Responsibility

The Soviet Government bears a major share of responsibility for the unfolding of the events. Since 1955 it has been arming the Arab countries, and in particular Egypt, with deadly weapons of aggression in ever-increasing quantity and improved quality. The Soviet MIG fighter-bombers and SAM missiles, their heavy tanks, and latest models of artillery, are now on display in Israel. All these were given to the Arab countries, who had never concealed that they would use them to wipe Israel off the map.

The Soviet Government, through all these years, has given its full support to Arab policies. Its spokesmen have never publicly taken exception to Arab threats, belligerence and hostility towards Israel. They were sounding the call of peaceful co-existence all over the world, but were ominously silent about applying it in the Middle East. On the contrary: their propaganda did everything to enflame Arab passion, and their political guidance deliberately misinformed the Arab Governments on alleged intentions of Israel. Nasser himself admitted after the defeat that Soviet leaders had warned him of an impending Israel attack on Syria, and had tricked Egypt into sending its forces into Sinai. The Soviet veto in the Security Council provided the Arabs with a shield, to pursue with impunity their hostility against Israel.

No wonder that the Soviet representative at the United Nations lost his temper when he saw the collapse of the reckless policy of his Government, when Israel refused to be wiped off the map and to be driven into the sea. When he realized that that policy had failed, Ambassador Federenko directed his venom against the representative of Israel to drive him out of the Security Council. I have reason to believe that by now he realizes that this too is not so easy. Given a generous measure of charity, these sorties are still pardonable. But what is unforgivable is the perverse and vile Soviet comparison of Israel with Hitlerite Germany - that is an

unforgiveable abomination. It is an insult not only to us Jews, but to all decent men, including Russians, who had fought, suffered and given their lives to liberate the world from the scourge of Nazism. It reflects somberly on the state of mind of the Soviet leadership. It is an even more ominous forewarning of the Soviet Government's attitude towards the Jews in general and its Jewish citizens in particular.

Soviet propaganda is disseminating this Nazi libel not only for use abroad but, what is causing us much greater anxiety it is using it for domestic consumption. In the Soviet Union, a person who belongs to a people labeled Nazi, is an outcast to whom society owes neither respect nor protection. With that propaganda campaign the Soviet Union has embarked on a very dangerous course, harmful in itself and to itself. We must do all in our power to convince the Soviet leadership to abandon this course. Soviet society has been sporadically shaken by seizures of aberrations - be it the Moscow trials or the Doctors' Plot. In recent years, it has manifested a certain ability to cure itself from such errors. For its sake and for cure we pray that it quickly recovers from this latest aberration.

Not Vengeance but Peace

The 6-days war ended two and a half months ago. Where do we stand now, and where do we go from here? The Arab armies, which were poised to obliterate Tel Aviv, to occupy Jerusalem, to burn Haifa and to lay waste the land of the Jews have missed all their objectives. They are back - crippled and bewildered, in Cairo and Amman, in Damascus and in Baghdad, and Israel's soldiers stand guard on the banks of the Suez Canal, on the Heights of Golan and on the shores of the Jordan River, and the crown of re-united Jerusalem again adorns the head of the Jewish Nation.

Israel does not indulge in vainglory. The songs of its soldiers do not speak of the smitten enemy. The nostalgically long for the days when the destroyers of today will be

transformed into cargo ships carrying oranges instead of shells. They speak of the time when Israelis will no longer meet the Egyptians on the battlefield of Sinai, but on the football grounds of Cairo. They speak not of vengeance but of peace. That is the mood of Israel today, which has just emerged triumphantly from its hour of gravest peril. It is solidly united in its determination never again to be confronted with such a peril.

For 19 years, embattled and besieged, we in Israel were compelled to live in a state of war. Our villages were shelled and raided and our population was free game to Arab terrorists. Our right of independent existence was denied by our neighbours, our honour was besmirched and our national and physical survival constantly menaced.

Arabs Must Now Try Peace

Three times in our generation we had to fight for our existence and to sacrifice the best of our young men and women. We are determined that this shall never happen again. The more our neighbours have tried to dislodge us, the stronger we have struck roots in our country. Nothing has done more to mold us into a nation, steeled and hardened, than the constant pressure of Arab hostility. And nothing has harmed more the progress and the well-being of the Arab peoples than the futility of that enmity. Three times within 20 years the Arab States have tried war as the means to solve their problems. They thought in terms of the notorious "final solution", while we have striven for a peaceful final settlement. The time has come for the Arab Governments to realize that to live with Israel is safer than to fight against it. They have tried war and they have failed. They have never tried peace.

Now is the time to try. This is the great opportunity which creative statesmanship must seize. Patchwork solutions cannot work any longer and we will not accept them. This is the hour for bold and simple conceptions. The Arab-Israel conflict

must be approached and handled like any other conflict among nations. There are claims and counter-claims; there are national interests of security; and there are considerations of the welfare of the populations. All of these can and must be brought to the negotiating table, where they can be weighed and harmonized. Mediators have tried hard in the past. They have failed because the Arab Governments have used them as a shield against peaceful confrontation with Israel. They have not been a bridge between the parties; they have been a wedge between them.

Voices are being heard to say that it would be humiliating for the Arab Governments to meet Israel at the negotiating table after their recent debacle. Since when has it been a humiliation to negotiate peace? It is the highest and most elating form of national responsibility. Those who are advancing this pretext of "humiliation" add a prescription of their own - that Israel should withdraw its forces unconditionally and without peace.

This, indeed would be an innovation in international relations. We do not ask for unconditional surrender. What we are asking for is to establish with our neighbours conditions of peaceful co-existence, by freely and directly negotiated agreements. We do not make pre-conditions, and we do not accept pre-conditions.

American Contribution to Peace

The President of the United States has made a major contribution, in concept and in substance, to the attainment of a peaceful settlement, when he enunciated his five principles in his by now historic speech of 19 June. Ambassador Goldberg, the illustrious spokesman and great advocate of the United States cause in the councils of the world, has not only lucidly elaborated these principles but also taken a firm stand to recommend them to the United Nations as the best and most promising solution for the present crisis. It was President Johnson who said in his address that, "an immediate return to the situation as it was on June 4th is not a prescription for

peace but for renewed hostilities. The five principles taken together, point the way from an uncertain armistice to durable peace. The principle of the respect for the political independence and territorial integrity of all states in the Middle East can be effected only on the basis of peace between the parties. The nations of the region have only fragile and violated truce lines for 20 years. What they now need are recognized boundaries and other arrangements that will give them security against terror, destruction and war".

We share these views and are ready to discuss their implementation with our Arab neighbours. But in order to reach that stage nothing should be done to whittle these principles down for the sake of parliamentary convenience and tactical understandings which, as has happened so often in the past, after a short while dissolve into substantive misunderstandings.

Basic Principles for Lasting Peace

What we need at the present juncture are not specific proposals for the various outstanding issues. These have to be left to the negotiating parties. What we need at this hour is agreement on basic principles for lasting peace.

1. There must be direct peace negotiations between the parties.
2. They should establish agreed boundaries of peace and security for all.
3. Measures should be agreed upon for the reduction and the control of the wasteful arms race in the Middle East.
4. Universal interests in unified Jerusalem should be recognized and protected.
5. A development plan of regional dimensions should be worked out which would ensure the equitable distribution of natural resources, the establishment of regional communications, free access to seaports, and the rehabilitation and the resettlement of the Arab refugees within the framework of a developing economy and a progressing society in the Middle East.

This is the vision of modern Israel as it was that of its ancient prophets. The Prophet Isaiah proclaimed the vision not only of a world free of arms, but also of the Middle East full of abundance. This is his vision:

"In that day shall Israel be the third with Egypt and with Assyria, a blessing in the midst of the earth; for that the Lord of hosts hath blessed him, saying: 'Blessed be Egypt My people and Assyria the work of My hands, and Israel Mine inheritance.'"

(Verses 24 and 25)

These are Israel's peace aims. We shall stand firm where we are until we can withdraw to peace. But what we shall not do is to withdraw into the wilderness of unmitigated hostility. You as veterans of World War II will surely remember the famous slogan "Dig for Victory". We shall die for peace and the firmer we are entrenched the sooner peace will come. I call upon you, Jewish War Veterans, who have known the horrors of war and have witnessed the terrible sufferings of our people in this generation to rally in total mobilization for peace. It is in reach. If we are steadfast and muster all our forces, it will be attained.

19 July 67

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5 JEWS DISAVOW VIEWS ON ISRAEL

Leaders Repudiate Position
of Council for Judaism

Five prominent Jewish business and community leaders repudiated yesterday the current position on Israel taken by the American Council for Judaism. All five men have had associations with the council.

At least two resigned from the council, an anti-Zionist organization, in protest of statements by its executive vice president, Rabbi Elmer Berger. He had characterized the massive Jewish support for Israel in America during the recent Middle East war as amounting to "hysteria."

The resignations followed the publication of an article in The New York Times on Sunday describing the policies of the council. The article quoted leaders of the organization as believing that Israel had embarked on "aggression" in the Middle East crisis. This characterization was made by Rabbi Berger in an interview.

The council gave The New York Times a list of members that included Donald S. Klopfer, vice chairman of Random House; Joseph H. Louchheim, deputy commissioner in charge of the State Department of Social Welfare's New York City division; John Mosler, chairman of the Mosler Safe Company; Walter N. Rothschild Jr., president of Abraham & Straus, and Stanley Marcus, president of the Neiman-Marcus Company of Dallas.

Cite Aid to Israel

These business and civic leaders, or their spokesmen, yesterday all denounced the council's position and emphasized their current sympathy for Israel. All said they had made substantial contributions to various Israeli causes during or right after the recent fighting.

"I'm getting out of the council," Mr. Klopfer said. "I've paid dues to them in previous years but they have completely misrepresented my views about Israel." He said he was resigning immediately.

Mr. Louchheim said he was sending a letter of resignation to Richard Korn, president of the council.

Mr. Mosler said yesterday that he had resigned from the organization's board of directors "in 1947 or 1948" but that his office had paid dues for him sporadically after that.

"I do not wish to be associated in any way with this movement any more than I would want to belong to the John Birch Society," he said in a statement.

'Highly Improper'

In a letter to Mr. Korn, he said, "For you to use my name without my permission is highly improper and I advise you not to make that mistake again."

Sidney L. Solomon, chairman and chief executive officer of Abraham & Straus, issued a statement yesterday in behalf of Mr. Rothschild, who is vacationing in Europe.

In referring to the council's views, he said that Mr. Rothschild would have repudiated them completely. "As a matter of fact," Mr. Solomon added, "I happen to know that he has contributed financially to the Israel Emergency Fund."

Mr. Marcus is in Europe, but a statement was made in Dallas yesterday by his son, Richard, a vice president of Neiman-Marcus. Mr. Marcus said that his father had stated publicly that he considered the United Arab Republic to have been responsible for the recent war by having blockaded the Gulf of Aqaba.

Mr. Marcus also said that his father had been active in pro-Israel causes even before the latest crisis. He said his father would clarify his membership in the council upon his return.

Mr. Korn, a lawyer and orchestra conductor, issued a statement yesterday denying the council had condemned Israel as the aggressor in the crisis.

Denial by President

"The council wishes to make it clear," he said, "that as it is not a foreign-policy organization, it definitely denies that it has named Israel as the aggressor and does not intend to make a judgment on that issue."

In the interview with The Times, Rabbi Berger said of the council:

"We exist to fight Zionism, because we believe it is inimical to the best interests of American Jews. We believe we

ments by its executive vice president, Rabbi Elmer Berger. He had characterized the massive Jewish support for Israel in America during the recent Middle East war as amounting to "hysteria."

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Cite Aid to Israel

These business and civic leaders, or their spokesmen, yesterday all denounced the council's position and emphasized their current sympathy for Israel. All said they had made substantial contributions to various Israeli causes during or right after the recent fighting.

"I'm getting out of the council," Mr. Klopfer said. "I've paid dues to them in previous years but they have completely misrepresented my views about Israel." He said he was resigning immediately.

Mr. Louchheim said he was sending a letter of resignation to Richard Korn, president of the council.

Mr. Mosler said yesterday that he had resigned from the organization's board of directors "in 1947 or 1948" but that his office had paid dues for him sporadically after that.

"I do not wish to be associated in any way with this movement any more than I would want to belong to the John Birch Society," he said in a statement.

'Highly Improper'

In a letter to Mr. Korn, he said, "For you to use my name without my permission is highly improper and I advise you not to make that mistake again."

Sidney L. Solomon, chairman and chief executive officer of Abraham & Straus, issued a statement yesterday in behalf of Mr. Rothschild, who is vacationing in Europe.

In referring to the council's views, he said that Mr. Rothschild would have repudiated them completely. "As a matter of fact," Mr. Solomon added, "I happen to know that he has contributed financially to the Israel Emergency Fund."

Mr. Marcus is in Europe, but a statement was made in Dallas yesterday by his son, Richard, a vice president of Neiman-Marcus. Mr. Marcus said that his father had stated publicly that he considered the United Arab Republic to have been responsible for the recent war by having blockaded the Gulf of Aqaba.

Mr. Marcus also said that his father had been active in pro-Israel causes even before the latest crisis. He said his father would clarify his membership in the council upon his return.

Mr. Korn, a lawyer and orchestra conductor, issued a statement yesterday denying the council had condemned Israel as the aggressor in the crisis.

Denial by President

"The council wishes to make it clear," he said, "that as it is not a foreign-policy organization, it definitely denies that it has named Israel as the aggressor and does not intend to make a judgment on that issue."

In the interview with The Times, Rabbi Berger said of the council:

"We exist to fight Zionism, because we believe it is inimical to the best interests of American Jews. We believe we should be Jews by religion and by heritage, but that we are not Jews by nationality, a concept which Zionism fosters.

"Zionism claims all Jews, regardless of where they live, must automatically have a double nationality—that of their host country and of Israel—and thus they must accept a double loyalty. We believe Americans of Jewish faith have no national rights or obligations except as equal, responsible citizens of the United States."

U.S. Jews Split on Mideast War; Some See Response in Nation as 'Hysteria'

By ALBIN KREBS

As Israel moved swiftly to victory in its recent six-day war against its Arab neighbors, most of the 5.5 million Jews in the United States reacted with pride and rejoicing.

But not all of them. A small but prominent minority of American Jews looked upon the Arab-Israeli war as a "tragedy," and their leaders charged that their fellow Jews in Israel had embarked on "aggression."

At the height of the fighting, thousands of American Jews became so emotionally caught up with the cause of the Israelis that they—and some non-Jews—flooded the United Jewish Appeal Israel Emergency Fund with contributions that totaled more than \$20-million.

But in the view of one organized group of American Jews, this emotional reaction amounted to "hysteria."

Called 'Anti-Semitic'

The organization that maintains it represents the views and interests of this minority is the American Council for Judaism, Inc. That is its official name. But while the organization says that it supports Judaism, it is against what it terms "Zionism." It defines "Zionists" as Jews who believe they are obligated to help colonize a national "home" for the Jewish people in Israel.

Because it proudly calls itself the nation's "leading anti-Zionist organization of Jews," the council's members have been called by their fellow Jews "Arab-lovers," "anti-Semitic Jews," "traitors" and worse.

Yet the council includes in its membership of more than 20,000 some of the most distinguished businessmen and civic leaders in the American Jewish community. Stanley Marcus, president of the Neiman-Marcus Company, is on the council's national advisory board, as is Henry A. Loeb of the brokerage concern of Loeb, Rhoades & Co. at 42 Wall Street.

Among council members are Walter N. Rothschild Jr., president of Abraham & Straus; Donald S. Klopfer, vice chairman of Random House, Inc.; John Mosler, chairman of the Mosler Safe Company, and president of the Urban League of Greater New York, and Joseph H. Louchheim, deputy commissioner in charge of the State Department of Social Welfare's New York City division.

"Obviously, men like these



Richard Korn, left, is president and Elmer Berger executive vice president of the American Council for Judaism.

are not wild radicals, not the sort of people who associate themselves with irresponsible organizations," said Rabbi Elmer Berger, executive vice president of the council, in a recent interview.

Rabbi Berger served Reform congregations in Flint and Detroit Mich., until 1943, when he helped to found the American Council for Judaism, for which he now works full time. He has traveled widely in Israel and in the Arab World, and is a director of the American Friends of the Middle East, which describes itself as a private organization devoted to improving relations between the United States and all the countries of the Middle East.

Rabbi Berger, tall and scholarly, is the chief council spokesman and dialectician.

"We exist," he says, "to fight Zionism, because we believe it is inimical to the best interests of American Jews. We believe we should be Jews by religion and by heritage, but that we are not Jews by nationality, a concept which Zionism fosters."

"Zionism," he charges, "claims that all Jews, regardless of where they live, must automatically have a double nationality—that of their host country and of Israel—and thus they must accept a double loyalty. We believe Americans of Jewish faith have no national rights or obligations except as equal, responsible citizens of the United States." As a result, the council opposes Israel's rule

over the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem.

Zionist spokesmen have long denied that Zionist Jews had to maintain double loyalty.

Their view of Jewish unity was summed up by Rabbi Max Nussbaum, former president of the Zionist Organization of America, when he said: "The oneness of the Jewish people is not legal or political, but emotional and spiritual and cultural."

Before taking its stand on Jerusalem, the council obtained the consent of a 50-member national executive committee, which meets on call, or about six times a year. Council affairs are also scrutinized by the 250-member national advisory board.

There are six forms of council membership, ranging from the simple \$5 council membership to a "contributing membership" bestowed on persons who give the council \$500 or more a year. Annual membership conferences—this year's will be held here early in November—usually attract about 300 people.

The council was founded by former members of the American Jewish Committee who believed that Jews in the United States were being asked too strenuously to back formation of a "Jewish state."

The council's first president was Lessing J. Rosenwald, former chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co. who now lives in retirement in Jenkintown, Pa. From 1943 until 1948, the council opposed the creation of a

"Jewish state," which it claimed was a Zionist label for a political sovereignty in Palestine.

It advocated, instead, a free Palestine in which all citizens would be equal and in which "there would be no automatic system of either rights or responsibilities for Jews only."

Once Israel became a nation, the council recognized it as an accomplished fact, and has since taken the position that it should be "de-Zionized" and become a Middle Eastern country, living in complete harmony with its neighbors, and offering no special citizenship concessions for the Jews of the world. In the council's view, such a nation would give equal rights to Jews, Moslems and Christians, which it says, the present Israeli Government doesn't do.

Shabtai Raviv, press officer for the Israeli Consulate General here said yesterday that "except for serving in the armed forces, non-Jews enjoy the same rights" as Jews. "They can vote and hold public office, receive free education, medical attention and other services," he said.

According to the council, the Zionists created the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations in order to use, for their own political and social purposes, the prestige of groups like the Union of American Hebrew Organizations, the National Council of Jewish Women, B'nai B'rith and its Anti-Defamation League, the United Synagogue of America and the Jewish War Veterans.

The Zionists are, in the council view, intent on dividing, if not subverting, the loyalties of Americans of Jewish faith.

Cites Content of Instruction

"They do this in several ways," Rabbi Berger says. "Zionist views have been worked into religious-instruction courses. Hebrew is emphasized in religious training in many synagogues not for the reason it should be emphasized—a religious reason—but as a means of preparing young people for emigration to Israel."

To combat such "propaganda," the council not long ago embarked on an ambitious religious-training program of its own. It has sponsored religious texts it considers free of Zionist "taint" for young people and adults.

Religious-training materials prepared under council auspices are now being used in more than 200 congregations, mostly Reform, Rabbi Berger said.

The council maintains an active public-affairs program. It has no active lobby in Washington, but all Congressmen are on its mailing lists.

"We oppose our government's acquiescence in Arab and Israeli policies which discriminate against or privilege Jews," Rabbi Berger said. "In formal declarations to the major political parties, we try to offset efforts to imply that U.S. Jews vote as a bloc."

The council, which operates on a budget of about \$375,000 a year, employs 15 clerical and stenographic workers. Its suite of offices occupies the fifth floor of an old commercial building at 201 East 57th Street, on the corner of Third Avenue.

Last year, the council's Philanthropic Fund spent \$125,000, most of which went to Jewish refugees from Iron Curtain countries and Algeria who did not wish to settle in Israel, or to people who returned from Israel because they did not like it there.

The Philanthropic Fund was set up in 1955 because council leaders charged then, as they do now, that much of the money contributed by Americans to the United Jewish Appeal is not used in Israel for strictly humanitarian and philanthropic purposes. They assert that much of it pays for lobbying in the United States for Israeli causes.

Council officials say that far too little of what the council does, and what it stands for, finds its way into American newspapers, including The New York Times, because "the Zionists have created a strong and influential propaganda apparatus that always succeeds in getting only the Zionist view before the public."

Since only about 525,000, less than 10 per cent of American Jews, actually belong to either Zionist or anti-Zionist organizations, the council leaders argue, the communication media and political officeholders err in assuming that either spoken side represents the feelings of all Jews on public issues.

The council leadership says that a majority of council members come from Reform Jewish backgrounds, and that they are for the most part, descendants of Western European Jews who came to this country in the early wave of immigration, the early 19th century.

"But that is not to say we do not have in our ranks members with Eastern European backgrounds, nor that we do not have Conservative as well as Reform Jews on our rolls," said Richard Korn, president of the council. "All Jews are represented, and all are welcome."

Mr. Korn, a lawyer, orchestra conductor and former real estate man, is on the board of directors of Temple Emanu-El, one of the oldest and most influential Reform congregations in the nation.

"We are not in existence to divide Judaism," Mr. Korn said. "On the contrary, we want Jews to come ever closer to their religion. At the same time we feel that American Jews are welcome in America, that they have no need to feel they are separatist 'Jewish people' who must one day go to a so-called 'Jewish homeland.'"

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HAF

Middle East

Israeli Line: 'Sit and Wait'

By TERENCE SMITH

JERUSALEM—A high official in the Prime Minister's office leaned back in his upholstered desk chair last week, laced his fingers and observed: "For the first time in our history, time is working in our favor. The cease-fire situation may not be ideal for Israel, but it is infinitely worse for the Arabs."

"Our policy is simple," he said. "Make ourselves clear on what we want, on what we'll accept and what we'll reject, and then sit back and wait. Anybody who thinks Israel is in a crashing hurry completely misunderstands the situation."

"People in the United States, Britain and France have forgotten 1956 but we haven't. The memory haunts us. We won the Sinai campaign with guns and lost it with words."

Holding Out

The official was expressing the nearly unanimous view of the Cabinet and the pivotal people in Israel: that Israel can and must hold out for a satisfactory political solution to her dispute with the Arabs.

Just what that solution would have to be was spelled out on Monday by Foreign Minister Abba Eban at his first press conference in Israel since the six-day war.

"There can be no substitute for a directly negotiated peace settlement," Mr. Eban said in his rolling Cambridge tones. "We will reject any form of armistice and we reject all the kinds of euphemisms designed to provide our neighbors with an escape route from the necessity of formal, interstate relations."

Such strong words from Mr. Eban, who is regarded as the Cabinet dove, were indicative of the widespread endorsement the hard line has gained in the Government.

Despite the problems, which are economic, military and demographic, Israel is clearly prepared to hold out as long as necessary to get what she wants. Moreover, most of the top people in the Government are convinced that she can hold out with relatively little difficulty.

Maintaining the 26,100 square miles of occupied Arab territory is clearly a burden, but it is turning out to be less of a one than was first thought.

Militarily, the occupied areas pose only a minor problem. The Syrian heights and the Sinai Desert are being held by surprisingly small garrisons. The soldiers on Jordan's West Bank and in the Gaza Strip are serving as little more than policemen.

The defeat of the Arab armies was so total as to make the subsequent defense of the occupied

areas a relatively simple job. It has been necessary to keep a portion of the reserve forces mobilized but even this has a bright side: The soldiers still in the army lessen the unemployment problem.

Economically, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are the only significant problems. The Syrian heights and the Sinai are virtually deserted and thus cause no particular drain.

According to current estimates, the total budget for the occupied areas through March, 1968, will not exceed 80 million Israeli pounds, or \$27-million. Though that extra expenditure may not be especially welcome, it can be absorbed without hardship into a total national budget that exceeds \$1.7-billion. Israeli economists also argue that the cease-fire situation is far less damaging to Israel than to Jordan and Egypt.

The officials studying the needs of the occupied areas grant that the expenses there may grow and that the present budget may prove inadequate. The \$27-million is to be used to maintain public services open the schools and repair the roads. At the moment nothing more ambitious is planned. The Arab residents will be expected to provide their own subsistence, with the exception of the refugees, who will receive their usual hand-outs from the United Nations Relief Works Agency.

Israeli economists also argue that the cease-fire situation is far less damaging to Israel than to Jordan and Egypt.

Impact on Arabs

They point out that Jordan has lost the most productive half of its territory—the Left Bank—while Egypt is deprived of the vital revenue from the Suez Canal and is suffering from its embargo on trade with Western nations.

Demographically, the occupied areas present a problem but not a crisis. The new territory includes about a million Arabs, who, if added to the 300,000 Israeli Arabs, would represent more than half of the Jewish population. While this could have serious political consequences if the areas are eventually annexed by Israel, it is not an immediate problem.

Controlling the Arabs in the occupied territories hardly constitutes a challenge. There are likely to be occasional general strikes and other demonstrations of Arab non-cooperation, but a serious insurrection is as hard to imagine as a Middle Eastern common market.

All in all, Israel seems fully capable of maintaining the cease-fire circumstances indefinitely. What's more, her top policymakers are convinced that to do anything else would invite disaster.



United Press International

ISRAEL: On the River Jordan in what was once Jordan's West Bank area, an Israeli sentry relaxes near his fox-hole. His government is determined to hold the area.



Associated Press

ARABS: Throngs in Amman, Jordan, cheer Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Aref, left, and King Hussein on their way to discuss Arab strategy in the wake of the Israeli victory.

N.Y. Times
20 August 1967

AMBASSADE DER NEDERLANDEN
MOSKOU U.S.S.R.

Representing Israeli interests in U.S.S.R.

No. 17/12/67

T.L. **VISA** *Passport*
daughter's entry

Valid for: Israel

Delivered to / Afgegeven op / Based on: 14 June 1967

Ce visa est valable pour / Dit visum is geldig voor / This visa is valid for: Israel (12)

à partir de / van / from: 14 June 1967

pour un / plusieurs voyages / voor een / meerdere reizen / for a single / several journey(s)

Prémices à verser avant / Aanbetaling vóór / Fine entry before

Durée de séjour ininterrompue / Doelr ononderbroken verblijf / Duration of uninterrupted stay

Attention / Opgelet / Attention: Passport to be stamped at the Consulate

DE TIJDELIJK ZAAKELASTIGDE
voor deze



to Sydney



МНОП Молдавской ССР

ОБМЕНОВЕННА

Виза М № 050240

Израиль

Имя / **ПАГИС**
Туба Лейбовна
1927 г. рождения
1954 г. рождения
Израиль
на постоян-
ное жительство
до 05 июля 67г.



15 JUN 1967