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TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE ATTEND FUNERAL OF YIGAL ALLON

By Yitzhak Shargil

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

Allon died Friday at Afula Hospital of a massive heart attack at the age of 61. Tens of thousands of people attended his funeral today or stood ankle deep in mud under a cold, torrential rainstorm to witness the solemn procession that wound through the mountain roads of Galilee from Afula to Ginossar. Virtually the entire leadership of Israel stood with bowed heads at the graveside — President Yitzhak Navon, who delivered one of the many eulogies; Premier Menachem Begin and his Cabinet ministers; Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor Party and former Premier Yitzhak Rabin who served under Allon when he commanded Palmach, the Haganah strike force in Israel's war for independence 32 years ago.

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

A Last "Shalom Yigal"

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

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

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

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

Begin said, "The nation of Israel owes him a deep historical debt. He was one of the finest commanders of the War of Independence and served the nation with devotion and loyalty in many roles. His name will be revered in Israel for all generations." Rabin recalled Allon as his Palmach commander and as a political leader. He said he had long maintained contacts with the Arabs in the administered territories and, before his death, had planned to meet with King Hussein of Jordan in London in his never ending search for peace.

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

Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Shamir noted that despite his relative youth, Allon was one of the founding fathers of Israel's independence and freedom. Victor Shem-Tov, Secretary General of Mapam, said "Allon collapsed on the bridge of the Labor ship. He left us when we needed him more than ever."

Messages Of Condolences

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

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

Sen. Jacob Kevitt (R. NY) said Allon was "a high symbol of Israel's intrepid courage and dedication to the ideal of the Jewish national home. His legendary services to Israel are equaled only by his extraordinary devotion to cultivating the best in U.S.-Israel relations."

Bernard Weisberg, executive vice president of the Labor Zionist Alliance, said Allon's death marks the passing of "a giant among the leaders of Israel. He was not only a spokesman for the labor movement of Israel but for free labor in the world. He was a defender of Israel in the true and real sense of the word and was also a man of peace."

In New York, Richard Maass, president of the American Jewish Committee, said "Israel's current strength and stability is a tribute" to Allon, "for he was both one of the heroes of her War of Independence and one of the architects of her statehood in the years since." Pioneer Women, in a statement, called Allon "hero of the Palmach, leader of our movement and cherished friend." In Washington, Jack Spitzer, B'nai B'rith president, said Allon had "earned the respect and admiration" of both his countrymen and people around the world — "Jew and non-Jew alike."

In London, Sir Harold Wilson, the former British Labor Prime Minister, said Allon was "not only one of the founders and leaders of his party but the founder of modern Israel . . . as a minister, particularly dealing with foreign affairs and defense, Mr. Allon went to great lengths to establish good relations with those Arab neighbors willing to join him in his task, and his memory will be respected through all the generations of Israelis fighting for their right to exist in the Jewish national home."

Medical History Of Heart Trouble

Allon had a medical history that indicated heart trouble. He was hospitalized in 1973 for what the doctors diagnosed as cardiac spasms. On his sixth day in the hospital he suffered what was described as a mild heart attack but recovered satisfactorily and was discharged. He underwent surgery in Montreal in 1976 for a facial disorder. In 1978 he was hospitalized at the Sheba Medical Center for a suspected heart attack. His doctors said later that it was a false alarm.

In recent months he maintained a full schedule of activities and when asked about his health, he told friends "the doctors say I'm fit." But he was obviously ill last Thursday when he attended a dinner given by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman in honor of the visiting Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hossain Ali. "I told my wife, on arriving home, that Allon was not himself," Weizman said later. "He did not eat the main course and when I suggested that he leave early, Allon did not protest. Apparently he already felt sick but did not want others to see it. Yet I observed it, my wife did and even Mrs. Ali did."

Ali was one of the last people to see Allon alive. He expressed deep sorrow Friday on learning of his death. Allon apparently did not return home after leaving the dinner for Ali. He spent two hours meeting with scientists of the Weizmann Institute for Science. It was after that meeting that he told his wife he was feeling ill. An ambulance was called to Kibbutz Ginassar. Although he complained of chest pains, Allon refused a stretcher and climbed unaided into the ambulance which took him to the Afula Hospital.

An electro-cardiogram gave no indication of trouble but the doctors placed Allon in an intensive care unit as a precautionary measure Thursday night. On Friday morning, while the physicians were preparing him for further tests, he

suffered a massive heart attack and died. At Allon's grave today, his son, Yiftah, recited the kaddish. The elements provided a gloomy backdrop. The Sea of Galilee that Allon had loved dearly, was no longer blue but slate gray. Its normally placid waters whipped by gales of rain and hail into high waves and foaming breakers. Across that bleak expanse, the Galan Heights and Mt. Hermon were shrouded in snow.

YIGAL ALLON WAS A GIANT OF ISRAEL'S YOUNGER LEADERSHIP

TEL AVIV, March 2 (JTA) — Yigal Allon, who died Friday at the age of 61, was one of the giants of the younger leadership that founded the State of Israel and governed it for most of its existence. A leader of Labor Zionism, a hero of Israel's War of Independence and one of the major figures of the Labor Party in government and in opposition, Allon never achieved his goal of becoming Premier.

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

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

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

Various Roles In Government

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

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

After the 1967 war, Allon was the first Cabinet member to propose a settlement with Jordan. His plan, which became known as the Allon Plan and for which he is best known outside Israel, proposed restoring most of the populous areas of West Bank to Jordan while retaining paramilitary settlements

on the Jordan River. In 1968, he became the first Cabinet minister to move his official residence into the Old City of Jerusalem.

Eshkol named Allon Deputy Premier in 1968 and he also moved him from Labor to the Education Ministry. He held these posts under Premier Golda Meir. When Yitzhak Rabin, who had served under Allon in the Palmach, became Premier, Allon became Foreign Minister, a post he held until Labor was ousted by the Likud government. Since 1978, in addition to being one of Labor's chief opposition spokesmen in the Knesset he was also chairman of the World Labor Zionist Movement.

But he never gave up his hope of being Premier. Earlier this year he announced a challenge to Shimon Peres as chairman of the Labor Party but Peres won a 2-1 endorsement from the party's leadership group. Allon had indicated he would challenge Peres at the Labor Party convention in June.

Throughout his government service, Allon always considered Kibbutz Ginossar his home, going there on weekends and holidays and taking his turn working in the dining room, the fields or electronics factory. Practically every world statesman who visited Israel was brought to Ginossar as Allon's guest. The last was Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, Egypt's Defense Minister, who visited the kibbutz Thursday. Allon complained of chest pains two hours after the general left and was taken to a hospital in Afula where he died Friday.

HUMANISTIC ZIONISM OF ALLON

JERUSALEM, March 3 (JTA) -- Yigal Allon was a prolific writer and theoretician. One of the most poignant of his articles dealt with the humanistic basis of Zionism. Following are excerpts from that article, "Education Towards Humanity in Wartime," which appeared in 1970 in No. 11 of "Dispersion and Unity — Journal on Zionism and the Jewish World," published by the World Zionist Organization Information Department:

"... awareness that there is never any reason for joy in war, is what is best in us as human beings and best in our society. Whoever mistakes tragic necessity to fight with a cause for rejoicing in it, completely distorts the significance of our actions."

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

"There is no other people in the world for whom the destruction of the community is tantamount to personal destruction. This is the source of the strong identification of the individual Jew with the community at large."

"Pacifism, in the Israeli-Arab situation, feeds on Israeli sacrifices. In our present circumstances, one single act is the epitome of true humanity: consciously risking one's own life in order to defend other lives and, above all, in

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

"A generation that ceases to believe in peace no longer believes in political solutions. It will, therefore, not strive for peace and will devote its strength and thoughts to the continuation of warfare, considering this the only form of existence open to it."

"A generation that ceases to believe in peace as a morally desirable aim, as its ideal, no longer seeing it as the theoretical and practical object to be attained and to which the military struggle should be directed, must become maimed in spirit. Its scale of values will become distorted and what is worse — such a generation may let the opportunity for peace slip by when the historical situation could make possible its realization."

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASSAILS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

By Gil Sedar

JERUSALEM, March 2 (JTA) -- The Foreign Ministry issued a statement today declaring that there was no justification for the resolution condemning Israeli settlements in the occupied territories which the UN Security Council adopted unanimously yesterday. The statement said that Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria are not only Israel's right but part of its defense system and expressed regret that the United States supported the resolution.

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

Political analysts here described the American vote in the Security Council as a grave development in U.S.-Israeli relations. Although the U.S. has always maintained that the settlements are illegal under international law and an obstacle to peace, this was the first time it supported a Security Council resolution to that effect. The U.S. abstained last year when a similar condemnation of Israel's settlement policy was voted on by the Security Council.

According to the analysts, Israel has apparently exhausted what little credit its settlement policy had in the U.S. They attribute this to the fact that Washington is in the midst of an all-out effort to recruit the support of the Arab world in the face of Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and the continuing problem of the American hostages in Iran. The feeling here is that the American vote was a clear sign that if Israel continued its present settlement policy, its status in Washington would deteriorate even further.

The question here today was whether the American vote would soften the government's position on settlements or have the contrary effect of uniting hawks and doves behind a tougher, more determined settlement policy. One indication will be the Cabinet's decision on the issue of resettling Jews in Hebron. The Cabinet has twice deferred discussion of that matter and was supposed to have taken it up at today's session. It had been expected to adopt a compromise favored by Premier Menachem Begin that would establish a yeshiva in Hebron but

not locate Jewish families there for the time being. The Security Council debate on the settlements was originally prompted by the Hebron issue. Yesterday's resolution, which was taken up at the request of Morocco and Jordan, strongly deplored Israel's refusal to permit the Mayor of Hebron, Fahed Kawasme, to travel to New York to testify before the Security Council.

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

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

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

Role Of U.S. Denounced

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

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

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

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

The other telegram to Carter was from Ivan Novick, president of the Zionist Organization of America, who said Carter's "decision brings us tragic memories of appeasement at a time when a strong America must show its resolve as a free nation in a hostile world." He told the President

that "your action is counter-productive to the decisions made in good faith at Camp David by capitulating to the rejectionist front representing the worst elements opposing the peace process between Egypt and Israel."

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

PRO-PALESTINIAN POLICY RECOMMENDED

By Michael Solomon

MONTREAL, March 2 (JTA) -- Robert Stanfield, the former leader of the Progressive Conservative Party who went on a fact-finding mission to the Middle East last fall, recommended a strongly pro-Palestinian policy for Canada in his final report, made public Friday by acting Prime Minister Joe Clark. He proposed Canadian support of the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland and to self-determination. He also proposed that Canada should talk to the Palestine Liberation Organization but not necessarily recognize the PLO.

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

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

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

Stanfield cautioned the Canadian government that discussions with the PLO should in no way affect a firm stand by Canada against any terrorist activities perpetrated by armed sub-groups of the PLO. Stanfield recommended that Canada develop bilateral relations with Arab countries with respect to energy, agriculture and technological know-how. He observed in that connection that the Arab world represents an important source of capital and suggested that ministers of the Canadian government pay frequent visits to the Arab countries of the Middle East.

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