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# 12/68

Statement of Political Bureau  
of CC, CP of Israel

M. Vilner: Beirut raid sabotaged  
peace efforts

T. Toubi: Law against freedom  
of strikes

. Gozansky: Giant on feet of  
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FORMATION BULLETIN

UNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL



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STATEMENT OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE C.C. OF

===== THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL =====

ON THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE WORLD CONSULTATIVE  
CONFERENCE OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES

The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Israel has discussed in its session of 8.12.1968 the preparations for the world consultative conference of the Communist and Workers Parties. David (Sasha) KHENIN, member of Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee, delivered a report on the activity of the party's delegation, composed of comrade D. Khenin and of member of the Political Bureau comrade Saliba KHAMIS, to the session of the preparatory meeting for the world consultative conference of the Communist and Workers Parties which took place in Budapest on the days 18-21.11.1968. The Political Bureau endorsed the report on the activity of the party's delegation in the session of the preparatory meeting in Budapest.

The Political Bureau mentions with satisfaction the strengthening of unity tendencies within the international communist movement which was expressed in fixing a date for the world consultative conference for the month of May 1969 in Moscow and in fixing a time-table for the meeting of the Working Committee and of the Preparatory Committee on March 1969 in Moscow. This was also expressed in the participation of delegations of 69 Communist Parties in the last session of the preparatory meeting - a matter which points out to the growth of the number of parties which participate in the preparation for the World Consultative Conference of the Communist movement.

The Communist Party of Israel will continue to take an active part in the preparation of the World Consultative Conference of the Communist and Workers Parties and to render its full contribution to the intensification of the struggle against imperialism and to the consolidation of the unity of action of the Communist and Workers Parties and of all the anti-imperialist and democratic forces in the world for the victory of the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

MEMBER OF KNESSET M. VILNER in the Kneset:

BEIRUT RAID SABOTAGED PEACE EFFORTS  
=====

The Israeli Parliament, the Kneset, on 31.12.1968 debated the Government's announcement concerning the attack on the EL-AL plane in Athens and the Israeli army's raid on the Beirut airport.

For the Communist group in the Kneset appeared MK M. Vilner, who said inter alia:

We were all shocked to hear the news of the attack upon the EL-AL plane and its passengers in Athens. Together with all citizens of Israel, we condemn this grave and adventurous action which also cost human life. Such actions only pour oil into the flames. No political argument justifies the attack on the EL-AL plane and on its passengers.

In Israel there are no differences of opinion regarding the condemnation of the attack on the EL-AL plane in Athens. But what is the way out? About this there exist most serious differences of opinion.

The Raid - an Irresponsible Act

The military raid carried out by order of the Israeli Government on the civilian international airport of Beirut, including the destruction of Lebanese planes, was justified by the Government as reaction to the attack on the EL-AL plane in Athens. This was, in our opinion, a thoughtless and irresponsible step which now acts like a boomerang against the Israeli Government. And precisely out of concern for the security of Israel we condemn the raid on the Beirut airport and protest against it.

The action against the international airport in Beirut was so adventurous that it aroused serious difference of opinion even within the Government.

It turns out that the whole grave matter was determined by the one vote of the Prime Minister.

There is no doubt in my heart that those who objected to the Beirut raid, are more reasonable statemen than those who decided in favour of the Beirut operation, which has shocked public opinion in the whole world. The peoples are afraid of a world war, and consider the continuation of occupation of Arab territories by Israel, with all that derives from this, as a danger to world peace. It will be better if we look at things with open eyes.

The Beirut operation did not at all touch those who attacked the EL=AL plane in Athens. According to all signs their position has only been strengthened in result of the attack on the Beirut airport and the destruction of the Lebanese planes there.

### Israel's Isolation

In our eyes the most important criterion for the evaluation of this or another step is, whether it strengthens or sabotages the efforts made for a peaceful political settlement of the crisis in our region. Is it not clear that the raid on the Lebanese airport was a grave sabotage of the feverish international efforts now made by many factors in order to find a political way out of the crisis in our region? And who will deny that the Beirut raid has brought most serious damage precisely to the State of Israel? Since the June war, the State of Israel, has not yet been so extremely isolated as it is now in consequence of the Government's policy. Even the representative of the Johnson Government in UNO did sharply condemn the raid on the Beirut airport and called it, according to the press, an impudent act. And this is the representative of the same government which only the day before had reached a new stage of escalation in the arms race in our region, in its decision concerning the Phantom planes.

The raid on the civilian international airport of Beirut is not an isolated action. It is quite some time since attention has been aroused by the fact that the government delivers blows against military and civilian objectives precisely in those Arab countries, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, which have expressed their readiness for a political settlement, the same states which have announced that they accept and are prepared to implement the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967, that means that they are ready - together with the Israeli army's withdrawal from the occupied areas - to abrogate the state of war with Israel and to recognize the right of the State of Israel to sovereign existence within recognized and secure borders.

### Danger of Conflagration

Have you thought to the end what all this may lead to? Must we, must Israel count upon a confrontation between the powers or upon an agreement between them? Have we to count upon a new conflagration in our region, a conflagration which might develop into a third world war?

Just a few days ago, on the 26th of December, the Defence Minister, Moshe Dayan, declared in a speech in the Council of the Labour Party's Union of Kibbutzim and Kvutzot, as follows (as published in the press on 27.12.68): "There are no signs of renewal of war at a range of weeks or months, but no longer." Shall we live by such perspectives of incessant wars?

We oppose all this political line of non-acceptance of the Security Council Resolution, of persisting in territorial annexations, of reliance upon the global interests of the USA in our region.

The more realistic voices are on the increase in the Israeli public and also within the various parties; these persons understand that the very existence of occupation of necessity arouses resistance to this occupation. However, the rigid line is still dominant, the line which unites "hawks" within the Government and outside it, but this is an evil spirit, an annexationist, militarist spirit. The rulers of the USA have never been a support for the peoples. The rulers of the USA have been and remain an unreliable support. Neither the good of the people of Israel nor that of the Arab peoples interests them, but the interests of oil and of colonialist and neo-colonialist robbery, their strategic interests in the region.

#### The Imperative - Prevention of a New War

Recent developments in the international arena, in spite of everything, create new opportunities for a political settlement of the crisis, for turning over a new page in Israeli-Arab relations. We have to integrate ourselves into this development, to contribute our share to a political settlement, to the prevention of a new conflagration, and thereby to the paving of the road to stable and permanent peace in our region. How much you might wish to evade it, there is no other solution except the implementation of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967. There is no positive alternative for a solution. And this Resolution takes into account the lawful and just interests of Israel as well as those of the Arab peoples.

#### MIKUNIS LONGS FOR PHANTOMS

S. Mikunis defined the Beirut raid as an act that belongs to "the right of defence and retaliation". He added: "To those who raise a noise about the USA-Israel deal of 50 Phantoms... we say: As long as to Cairo and Damascus no Korans are sent, but MIGs and heavy tanks, nobody has the right to speak against the acquisition by Israel of similar weapons..."

## ESCALATION AND MISCALCULATION

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(Comment on recent Israeli air raids on Jordan)

by Observer

The spotlight of last weeks were the air raids of the Israeli air force against Jordan, the targets being the Iraqi expeditionary force in Jordan, strategic centres of communication and... the the towns of Irbid, Al-Mafraq and a number of neighbouring villages. For three consecutive days (1st, 2nd and 3rd of December), Israeli planes bombed and strafed. The village, Kufr-Asad, was attacked in three waves for forty minutes. It was reported that 13 persons men, women and children were killed, 17 wounded, 63 houses, 2 schools and one hospital were destroyed.

Few days before the air raids, a unit of the Israeli army penetrated 60 kms in southern Jordan, to the south of Amman and demolished a railway bridge and a main road bridge thereby disconnecting Jordan from the Red Sea port of Aqaba.

The official pretext to the raid on the bridges was given as being a retaliatory measure to placing a mine near the Dead Sea salt works at Sodom, and the air raids were excused as being a "retaliation to the shelling of Israeli settlements in the Beisan valley".

"Retaliatory measures"... "Punitive actions"... "Defensive measures"... such were always the pretexts for all such military actions undertaken by the Israeli ruling circles against the neighbouring Arab countries. Behind this demonstration of force there lies always the political aim to be served.

Ever since the June war last year, the military actions of the Israeli armed forces against Jordan have been directed towards creating such conditions which will dictate upon the Jordanian government a settlement of capitulation.

Early this year the Chief-of-Staff, Bar-Lev declared the following after a similar punitive air raid was carried out by the Israeli air force: "Israel's aim should be the enforcement of immediate settlements upon the Arab states, and particularly upon the troublesome ones. We shall be able to enforce a settlement on Jordan by using our military forces, in a way that will compel King Hussein to look for agreements with us. We have succeeded in imposing cease-fire on him by the blow delivered last week. He did it for lack of choice. We shall be able to force a political settlement on him if we compel him to demand it out of lack of choice - a thing that can be done only when we are on the other side of the border"...



Since then and following the raid on Karameh in the Jordan Valley and other varied military actions, the Jordanian villages of the Jordan valley have been evacuated by their inhabitants, over 70,000 in number, creating further economic and social military difficulties for Jordan.

The difficulties faced by Jordan - economic, social and political - created by the Israeli occupation of the Western Bank are not few, and yet the Israeli rulers try to increase and add these difficulties still further to make capitulation the only choice.

It is no secret that there were efforts and contacts for a separate peace-settlement between Jordan and Israel during the last two months. Hussein, King of Jordan, was unable to come to a separate peace-settlement on Israel's government terms. The insistence of the Israeli government to incorporate large areas of the occupied territories in the state of Israel as a result of such a settlement, the popular resentment in Jordan against any capitulatory settlement, and Arab solidarity in refusing any other settlement except the fulfilment of the UN Security Council Resolution of 22nd November, 1967, all these factors blocked the road before such a settlement.

The popular resentment against the pro-imperialist, capitulatory tendencies within the Jordanian ruling circles brought about open clashes between the popular forces and the government during the month of October.

The pro-imperialist and reactionary forces in Jordan had to beat a retreat and King Hussein had to come to a modus vivendi with popular organizations and other organizations for armed struggle against occupation, when an agreement was signed in the middle of November.

"Ha'aretz" on 4.12.68 wrote commenting on the military punitive air-raids by the Israeli forces that "this was a retaliatory act and a reaction to the agreement which was signed between the Jordan government and the sabotage organizations"... The same article in Ha'aretz asserted that "Israel is interested that Hussein will come, and as soon as possible, to a renewed clash with the sabotage organizations"...

The economic and social difficulties created by these recurring raids on Jordan (demolishing the bridges in the South had virtually cut road and rail transport with the only Jordanian sea outlet - the port of Aqaba on the Red Sea - the air raids on Mafraq had created chaos in transport connections with Syria and Iraq) are a "punitive" measure against the failure of Hussein to smash the popular movement in his country, are intended to renew the inner struggle within Jordan itself to

the interest of the pro-imperialist capitulatory tendencies within the Jordanian ruling circles.

Other political calculations may be in the mind of the Israeli ruling circles. The known political and military commentator Haim Hertzog wrote in Ma'ariv (6.12.68) making fun of the weakness of Jordan in relation to its neighbours, saying: "All these factors, the Iraqis, the saboteurs, the Saoudies, the Palestinians, and may be the Syrians also, are like vultures circling upon their victim before its last breath. This is the real meaning of the events of the week. This upraisal with all what arises out of it in relation to the security of Israel with which we will be occupied one day, must draw our attention already today."

This plan for the partition of Jordan is based upon the assumption that these neighbouring countries to Jordan will agree to the annexation of the Western Bank of Jordan to Israel if they could gain something from the disappearance of Jordan from the map. Such a scheme was sounded by American-Saoudi sources some time after June 1967 if it transpires that there is a "danger" of a popular, anti-imperialist regime in Jordan. The ruling circles of Israel will be always ready to extend their helping hand to the disintegration of Jordan in order to ensure the continued occupation of the Western Bank.

However, this adventurous line practiced by the Israeli ruling circles, while driving away further the peace looked for by the people of Israel, it deepens more the trenches of hatred, imposes upon the people of Israel a continued state of war, bloodshed and lack of security and leads to escalation and to the danger of a new explosion.

Mid - December 1968

IN THE DISCUSSION ON THE LAW FOR THE "COOLING OF STRIKES":

A LAW AGAINST FREEDOM OF STRIKE

The Knesset debated on 9.12.1968 a draft law submitted by the Government directed against freedom of strikes. Opposing the bill were representatives of the Communist faction, of Mapam and few members of the "Labour". In support of the law, appeared the representatives of "Gahal", of "Labour", of the Religious bloc.

Experts from the speech of the Communist speaker

The representative of the Communist faction MK T. Toubi who took part in the debate stated, among other things:

"The proposed bill which obliges the workers to give notice of at least 15 days before a strike is declared constitutes in our opinion and in the opinion of the working masses a violation of the fundamental right of the freedom of struggle for defending the conditions of life of the working masses. The proposed amendment is a violation of the freedom of strike and of the freedom of struggle of the trade unions. It is an anti-labour and anti-democratic legislation which strengthens the tendency of interference of the administration to the detriment of the struggle of the working masses. It is a legislation which upholds the hand of the employer against the working masses. It is a drastic change in the labour legislation which will also rob the trade union of its job as a representative organization of the workers.

The law for cooling of strikes as it is called is a quasi copy of the infamous American Taft-Hartley law which was endorsed in June under the administration of president Truman during the days of the flourishing of McCarthyism in the USA. The proposed law which intends to tie the hands of the workers in this struggle, is connected with the tendencies of the general policy of the government against the masses of the workers - a policy which aggravated deeply since the war of June and since the establishment of the government of "national unity" in which the right-wing of the bourgeoisie holds a respectable place. This law is submitted to the Knesset at a time when the wages are frozen and when the intention is to continue to freeze the wages and the social conditions. This law is submitted at a time when profits are flourishing and when there is no desire that such flourishing be disturbed. It makes bad exploitation of the tense atmosphere and of the false slogans of the "unity of the nation".

The heads of the administration have promised to the millionaires in their conference in Jerusalem last August, better conditions and amelioration of the "ethics of labour", and here they come now to fulfill part of their promises. Whilst the profits of manufacturers and bankers are soaring, even various official circles recognize that the standard of living of the poor strata is being lowered continuously.

Even the Director General of the Ministry of Social Welfare Y. Ben-Or wrote in "Ha'aretz" of 29.10.68 that "the Histadrut's policy of wages and the taxation policy of the government since June 1967 forces the poor of Israel to conquer this hunger."

It is worth mentioning that such law aroused resistance among the working class. It is no secret that even certain leaders of "Labour" do not accept this law full-heartedly. Are those "Labour" and Histadrut leaders who are enthusiastic about the proposed law not conscious that it is an additional step against the freedom of trade unionism in the country?

We sound our alarm. Such law would encourage the appetite of those who are striving for a long time to enact a more drastic law - a law for obligatory mediation and a law for compulsory arbitration. The working class rightly resist the law for "cooling of strikes". Up to 22 November this year 496 workers committees have signed a petition to the Knesset in which they approach us not to endorse this law. We suggest that we listen to the workers committees, and return to the government the proposed draft of the present law which is a violation of the right of strike. We call upon the Knesset to reject this law.

M. VILNER:

COLONIZATION MEANS ANNEXATION  
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("Zo Haderekh" - 18.12.1968)

The ultra-annexationist parliamentary group "Free Centre" raised again in the Knesset (on 11.12.68) the question of setting up Jewish settlements in the occupied areas, and demanded to exploit the propitious moment for setting up settlements in the "liberated Land-of-Israel" (as they and all nationalist Zionist circles call the occupied territories) in order to create faits-accomplis. Their spokesman, MK S. Tamir, who had proposed the subject be put on the agenda of the Knesset, attacked any notion of retreat and acceptance of the Security Council Resolution of November 22 1967.

The Prime Minister, L. Eshkol, had said in the same week, replying to an interpellation: "When we decide to set up a colony at a certain place, or at certain places, we shall decide on this basis that these areas are Israeli". Now he replied to MK S. Tamir:

"If MK Tamir, who brought up this question to the agenda, had only intended to stress the importance of the subject, I should have even praised him. On this subject there are certainly no differences of opinion". Then he justified himself, saying that if the extent of colonization by the Israeli Government is not sufficient, the lack of immigration and absence of sufficient means are to be blamed. In order to soothe the annexationists, he added that the matter of colonization is under consideration, and not only under consideration, but there are also actions". The Prime Minister ended up with saying: "There are actions one must not talk about".

By the votes of the coalition the proposal was struck off the agenda and did not obtain enough votes to be passed to a committee. The Communist group abstained, as it opposed the attitudes of both the "Free Centre" and the Prime Minister.

The Position of the Communist Group

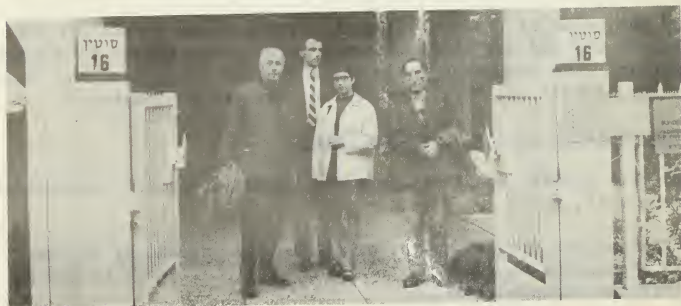
MK MEIR VILNER, substantiating the Communist group's abstention from vote, said:

"The subject brought up for debate in the Knesset by MK Tamir is a proposal to annex to the State of Israel de facto and de jure the occupied areas.

"The meaning of this proposal is open and explicit opposition



Part of anti-nazi demonstration



The delegation at the West German Embassy entrance



Various sections of demonstrators opposite USA Embassy in Tel-Aviv manifesting solidarity with Vietnam

to the Security Council Resolution of 22.11.1967; open and explicit opposition to any political settlement; open and explicit opposition to a peaceful solution; it is a proposal to impose, to dictate, to exploit military superiority.

"We vigorously reject the proposals of MK Tamir and his likes, as contradicting the cause of peace."

The Chairman, A. Ben-Eliezer: "MK Vilner, you may say that you abstain, not that you reject."

M. Vilner: "I am explaining why I have abstained. Politically I do not at all abstain. I know the Knesset Statutes. Politically I vigorously reject these proposals. And now I will explain: "We oppose this not only because it contradicts the rights of another people, and in this country there are two peoples. We oppose these proposals, all this attitude, because it is most dangerous for the people of Israel, for the State of Israel. All this attitude means incessant war, incessant bloodshed. This is opposed to the security of the State of Israel. Therefore I am very much concerned that if this should be our policy, the policy of the State of Israel, it is liable to bring disaster on our people, the people of Israel."

"At the same time, we have abstained from voting as we do also reject the Prime Minister's reply. Indeed, essentially, the P.M. has not proposed to strike off the proposal from the agenda. The P.M. justified himself before MK Tamir. He said: What do you want of us? We do the maximum according to your proposals. We do not only discuss the matter in the Parliamentary Committee for Foreign and Security Affairs. We are at the stage of action and we will act to the extent as there will be manpower, means etc. We will do the maximum. At the end the P.M. said: There are things one must not talk about. This means - and the P.M. has confirmed this - in principle they agree with one another and have no differences of opinion."

"As the Prime Minister has spoken like this, grave concern is caused."

"I only want to say that such opinions are dangerous in principle; for in the Arab world, too, there is someone that opposes the very existence of Israel, someone that also waits only for the propitious moment in order to deprive us, the people of Israel of our elementary right of independent existence as the State of Israel. And anyone who uses today - and I mean the P.M. - such an argument, that it is permitted to take from another people and to create faits accomplis, gives thereby a political argument into the hands of those in the Arab world who do not want the existence of the State of Israel."



"Therefore, this chauvinist talk as well as these acts, by which one wishes to build up one people and its security on the ruins of another people is not only chauvinism, which we oppose on principle, by whoever it might be proposed, but we see in this a short-sighted and unrealistic policy. MK Tamir as well as the Prime Minister - you are detached from reality, if you think that these days one may do everything by force. If the Americans have, in spite of all their might, not succeeded in Vietnam, can anyone consider it possible that we shall be able to liquidate the rights of another people? I am for the rights of my people, I am against depriving another people of its rights. Only by brotherhood of peoples in this region shall we attain peace and security. Those who see only this very temporary situation and do not see what determines the fate of peoples and states, will be responsible before the people of Israel for all developments.

## SEEKING A WAY OUT

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by A. Eitan ("Zo Haderekh" - 18.12.1968)

The absence of a way-out from the situation in which Israel has been since the June 1967 war, the dangers deriving from this, the ever-extending confusion within wide strata of the public, which see that the military victory has not only failed to bring any solution but has even aggravated the international status of Israel - all these are driving more and more people into thinking about directions different from the official government policy. They are looking for a way out from the blind alley and from the absence of any perspective. Therefore they are proposing various plans, each one from his point of view. Even if one does not identify himself with these opinions, the point of departure of which is in most cases more or less nationalistic, yet it is interesting to survey them and learn from them about the state of mind of Israeli society.

We bring here the recently sounded opinions of three personalities.

### ARYEH (LYOVA) ELIAV:

The Deputy Minister for Absorption of Immigration, Aryeh (Lyova) Eliav, indeed starts from a point-of-departure attributing to the Arabs eternal hostility towards Israel, but he calls for recognition of the existence of the Palestinian Arab people, with all consequences deriving from this recognition. This he considers as a possibility for building a bridge of understanding between the two peoples.

We bring here some passages from his article "We and the Arabs", published in the "Davar" daily on 6.12.68 (underlined words in the original):

"The realization of the Zionist dream brought about a bitter and terrible conflict between ourselves and the Arabs, in particular between ourselves and the Palestinian Arabs. The realization of Zionism cost us and the Arabs blood and fire, incessant destruction and victims."

"...But during this struggle there was born, as twin brother of the Jewish people of Palestine, the Palestinian Arab people, too. Possibly such a people did not exist some fifty or forty years ago, perhaps even not twenty years ago. Perhaps this was an ironical paradox of fate and history that it was Zionism that contributed to the creation of the Palestinian people. But one has to see the Palestinian people as a developing fact.

"The Palestinian people that is being formed bears today several marks of identity that prove its existence as a people. There exists a Palestinian national consciousness; there is a continuous area inhabited by the majority of Palestinians; there is a Palestinian history of some tens of years, filled with struggles and wars; there is a diaspora which preserves its attachment to the Palestinian homeland; this people carries with itself the consciousness of a common disaster, of victims, suffering and heroes. This people has a dream and beginnings of its own literature and poetry.

"This people comprises about two and a half million Arabs: half of them in the occupied areas of the Jordan West Bank and in the Ghaza Strip; the other half in the East Bank of the Jordan; a part are exiles, dispersed all over the Arab world."

"...We said that in the realization of these objectives (Zionism) we have a strong will for peace with the Arab peoples, and we do not intend to expand our territories."

"...The Israeli army did not set out to conquer and liberate new areas. Neither 'conquest' nor 'liberation' motivated the Israeli army. The power of the Israeli army, of the people of Israel originated in the fact that it set out to defend Israel..."

"It is our duty to prove to ourselves, to the Arabs and to the world that we spoke the truth and that this is the truth till this day. We have to say that the territories are held by us as guarantee for peace and security and not as an object for annexation."

"The Arab peoples must know that we shall never suppress the rights of the Palestinians for self-determination, and that we are ready to help them establish their state, where they will be able to give vent to their national aspirations."

"If the Israeli Government will proclaim this, its international status will be completely different from what it is today. It is doubtful if there will exist a serious power that will be able to threaten us with driving us out from the (occupied) territories without the recompense of peace. Everyone, friend and foe, will understand that until the peace agreement is signed, we will sit on the borders of June 11 (the cease-fire lines - transl.) and will not move."

Continuing his article, A. Eliav calls upon the Israeli Government to act - also before peace - in the matter of settling the Arab refugees.

## PINHAS LAVON

Pinhas Lavon, one-time Defence Minister and the hero of the "affair" (known by his name) appeared now on the Television (10.12.68) and explained more explicitly his plan, which he had already outlined in an interview published a week before in "Davar". Even though Lavon's point of departure is nationalistic and he even proposes that Israel determinate unilaterally the lines to which it will retreat, still, his very calling for a retreat makes him a target for the poisoned arrows of the reactionary press. For example: "Yediot Ahronot" published a cartoon in which an Arab asks his friend, while watching Lavon's appearance on the TV: "Are you sure this is the Israeli TV?"

What did Lavon say?

He proposed to decide upon "a unilateral Israeli settlement" of the problem of occupied areas, by the Israeli army's retreat to lines vital for security. According to this settlement, he said, "we are retreating to those lines which from the aspect of our vital interests are necessary for our security and existence, without waiting for Arab agreement and without waiting to be tickled by various powers."

Lavon based his proposal upon the supposition that for a certain time no peace can be expected between Israel and the Arab countries. The present situation is liable, in his opinion, to drag the great powers into imposing a political settlement in the region. Such a settlement is liable to be worse for Israel than any other settlement to be arrived at unilaterally or by an agreement between Israel and the Arabs.

"From the security aspect" continued Lavon, "if current security and prevention of terror is meant, our sitting on the Jordan does not prevent this and has not prevented these dangers. If fundamental security is meant, in case of the outbreak of war, then my thesis is that real security depends on the identity of the people and the country in which it lives. Just the mass existence of Arabs inside Israel, in numbers approaching millions, is an anti-security factor from the fundamental aspect of security, and if we get rid of a considerable part of this burden - this national, state and security burden - we are not renouncing anything, but we are getting rid of a load which none of us knows how to overcome."

## NATHAN YELLIN-MOOR

N. Yellin-Moor (outstanding ideological leader of the FFI, the terrorist group called by the British the "Stern Gang", which acted against the British mandatory rule, and member of the first elected Knesset) published in the daily "Ha'aretz" (13.12)

and article headed "The interest of Israel and its future call for an explicit and distinct proclamation about the acceptance of the Security Council Resolution of 22.11.1967". The contents of the article corresponds with the headings. The following are the main passages of the article:

"Only after five months, on May 1, Mr Joseph Tekoa, our Ambassador to the UN, announced that Israel accepts the November 22 Security Council Resolution. He did this in a side-remark, while delivering a speech in defending an action of military retaliation, and in order to soften the attacks which rained upon him in the Security Council from every side."

It was difficult to know the true situation. Till the Defence Minister in his TV interview, on the first of this month, replied to a question asked on this matter, with a captivating smile: 'Egypt, Jordan, the Soviet Union, and perhaps also England, France and the USA present the energetic demand that we announce the acceptance of the Resolution and our readiness to implement it. If we had decided upon such a thing, there would be no pressure on us.'

"Thus, it is clear. A Government decision does not exist, pressure from the outside does exist. And there is someone that is prepared to lead astray the public here and abroad in relation to the position of the Israeli Government. When the Foreign Minister is pressed in UNO and outside it with the question 'Do you or don't you accept the Nov. 22 Security Council Resolution - yes or no?' he replies with a peace proposal of his own and enjoys the compliments he receives. But this is not a reply and it does not advance one towards a solution. An Israeli proposal for peace, even if it were the best one from the aspect of the Arabs, cannot be used by them as a basis for negotiations, for it is Israeli. The Security Council Resolution is acceptable to the other side because it is not Israeli, because it was decided upon at an international institution and it is possible to present it as the sentence by a judge and it does not contain, from the psychological point of view, anything of a diktat by the conqueror."

"The interest of Israel and its future demand an explicit and clear announcement of acceptance of the Nov. 22 Resolution and of the renouncement, of those two bugs - direct negotiations and peace agreement in form of a contract. On condition that the other side, too, renounces its three 'No'. This will make it possible to extract the entire practical worth out of Jarring's mission: 'to promote an agreement and to assist efforts made to achieve an agreed peace settlement', as said in the decision.

"I do not wish to claim that the Nov. 22 Resolution can be used as a plan. There exists the necessity of clarifying many of its

formulations, to make commentaries and to decipher vague points. This will be done at the stage of actual negotiations. In order to arrive at negotiations, it is necessary to decide upon acceptance in principle of the principles of the Nov. 22 Resolution."

"I believe that after Scranton's visit and his short remarks, many will have understood - those who do not drink from the optimistic wells of the Foreign Ministry - that our skies are not so bright any longer. If the problem is returned to discussion in UNO, any new decision that might be taken there, will be much graver than the November 22 Resolution. For meantime many facts have changed - in the relation of forces, in the international situation, in internal developments in the USA - and not precisely in our favour. The formulation of a new decision is also liable to be guided by the wish to punish Israel for its evasion or refusal to accept the previous Resolution."

## A GIANT ON FEET OF CLAY

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by Tamar Gozansky (From "ZO HADEREKH", 11.12.68)

The draft for the state budget for the year 1969/70 which amounts to the huge sum of 7.1 milliard liras was endorsed not long ago by the government. The particulars of the budget are not known yet but it may be inferred from the publications in the journals that with the exception of the military budget the budgets of all other government departments were frozen. In other words, the whole growth will mainly fall into the lot of the "budget of security".

In comparison with the present budget 1968/69 the coming budget will have a growth of two milliard liras approximately which will be directed almost in whole to the budget of defence.\*

It is also evident from the scanty particulars which are known now on the structure of the budget for the coming year that it will be a budget which points to additional militarization of the economy. Again it is showed that the continued seizure of the occupied territories causes tremendous burden of direct and indirect military expenditures which distort the structure of the state budget.

The reports of the government sessions inform that even the budget for the fiscal year of 1969/70 will be a deficit because the government cannot cover all the expenditure by income tax, loans from internal and external sources and one-sided transfers in the form of indemnities from Western Germany etc. It will be, then, the fourth consecutive budget based on a declared deficit. Another item which will grow in a marked form in the coming year is that of the repayment of debts. In the coming budget year 1250 million liras will be devoted to the repayment of debts as against 850 million liras in the present budget, viz - a growth of 50 per cent. Last week it was stated, for instance, that minister P. Sapir will deliver on 23.12 to Manhattan Bank New York a cheque of 50 million dollars which are equivalent to 175 million liras (in accordance to the official rate) in order to cover the payment of instalment fees of the first serial of the development loan.

### Deficit of 700 million dollar

The growth of the military expenditure will bring in its wake not only the growth of the state debt but also the growth of

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\* In the meantime the official state budget was published and the military expenditures including special budgets which are generally directed to military expenditure reach the sum of 3.1 milliard liras. (Editor of Information Bulletin)

deficit in the balance of payments. The total sum in the balance payments, including the deficit in the trade balance, the military expenditure in foreign currency and the deficit in the balance of services will amount this year to 670, up to 700 million U.S. dollar as was anticipated. It is an unprecedented deficit since the establishment of the country. The record deficit in 1964 amounted to 570 million U.S. dollars and thus it is obvious that the expected deficit this year will be higher by at least 100 million dollars. Referring to the expected situation in 1969 the semi-official daily "Jerusalem Post" stated last week that the deficit in the balance of payments will grow in 1969 owing to the continued growth of imports over exports and to the "undeclared expenses" which include mainly the military expenses in foreign currency.

Such forecast is considered as undoubtedly practical because it is already known that for the purchase of Phantoms alone the government has to spend 200 million dollars. The rapid growth of the deficit in the balance of payments will compel the government to draw more and more upon the reserve of foreign currencies which have grown especially after the war thanks to the different emergency funds.

The Minister of Finance has even maintained in these days that if the growth in the military expenses is kept and if we continue with the scope of the present imports, all the reserves of the country in foreign currency will drain within 5 to 6 years.

("Yediot Ahronot, 5.12.68)

#### End of Season Sale!

In view of the planned deficit in the country's budget and the growth of the deficit of payments, and in view of the growth of the burden of debts and interests the government is rushing to and fro like a squirrel in the wheel searching a way out for financing deficits and payments.

Thus the Minister Joseph Sapir (Gahal) has not long ago suggested to begin a new campaign for the sale of state property and, concurrently, to reduce even more public investments in the construction of public institutes and the development budget. J. Sapir estimates that the sale of state property not sold yet is liable to bring us in the coming year 100 million liras. What does the wealthy minister suggest to sell? He suggests the sale of lands owned by the state to foreign investors without obliging them to exploit such lands for cultivation or for construction.

Things are becoming serious if a minister suggests to sell even the state lands to foreigners in the hope that such sale will bring us 100 million liras and cover one and a half per cent of the total budget. Thus we see to what impasse the government policy has led us to. The government which was "clever enough" to erect a complete empire, this very government is enslaving our country to ever increasing debts, undermining the economic basis of our existence and reducing Israel to a quasi giant on feet of clay.



26th PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL

On 3.12.1968 the 26th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel was held, with the participation of members of the Central Control Commission.

The meeting was presided over by member of the C.C., comrade Pnina FEINHAUS.

Comrade Meir VILNER, the Secretary of the Political Bureau, reported about the preparations for the 16th Congress of the Party. A debate was held, which was summed up by the reporter and resolutions were adopted.

27th PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL

On 26.12.1968 the 27th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel was held, with participation of members of the Central Control Commission.

It was presided over by member of the Central Committee, comrade Emile TOUMA.

Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the C.C., comrade David (Uzi) BURSTEIN reported about the preparations for the 16th Congress of the Party to be held at the end of January 1969.

A debate about the report took then place and was summed up by the reporter and resolutions were adopted.

## ANTI-NAZI DEMONSTRATION

### IN FRONT OF WEST GERMAN EMBASSY IN TEL-AVIV

Following the shamefully lenient sentence (2-15 years imprisonment) at the Darmstadt trial of murderers accused of participating in the wholesale slaughter of about 80,000 humans at Babi-Yar and other places in the Ukraine, a demonstration was held in front of the West German Embassy in Tel-Aviv on 9/12/68.

The demonstration was called by the Israel Association of Fighters at the anti-Hitler Front and Victims of Nazism.

A delegation, composed of the Association's secretary, Abraham NEYMAN, member of the Association's secretariat, Moshe KATZ, and Tamar Gozanski was received by the West German Ambassador, K.H. Knocke, who gave evasive replies to the questions put to him by the delegation.

Almost the entire daily press of Israel (with exception of the semi-official "Davar" and the ex-Communist "Kol Ha'am") reported about the demonstration, some of them in open sympathy with this anti-nazi action, and some of the newspapers added pictures showing the demonstrators and their posters.

### SOLIDARITY ACTIONS WITH VIETNAM

Tel-Aviv - On 24.12.1968, a militant demonstration, attended by many people, young and old, took place outside the U.S. Embassy in Tel-Aviv. The demonstration took place at the initiative of the Public Committee for Celebration of the Day of Solidarity with the NFL of South Vietnam. The demonstrators carried posters and "sandwiches". The slogans were: "Yankees - no, Vietnam - si!" "Yankee Go Home" "U.S. - S.S." "Down with war - long live peace!" and others.

Haifa - At the call of the Haifa branch of the Communist Party of Israel a well-attended demonstration took place in Haifa under slogans similar to those in Tel-Aviv, and the leaflets distributed by demonstrators to the many people attracted by the slogans, aroused sympathy.

Jaffa - A meeting of solidarity with the heroically fighting people of Vietnam was held at the Cultural Club at Jaffa.

### Telegramm of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Israel to NFL

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the foundation of the National Front of Liberation of South Vietnam, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel sent congratulations to the heroic NFL and people of South Vietnam.

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