

Arabs, Israelis meet in fierce tank battle

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Israeli and Egyptian tanks yesterday battled fiercely in the biggest tank battle of the Mideast war. Israel said it drove a wedge into Egyptian forces all the way to the eastern bank of the Suez Canal, and the Cairo command said it had surrounded its foes at several points.

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin held "three long meetings" in Cairo with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, the official Middle East News Agency of Cairo said yesterday. The dispatch did not say why Kosygin was in Cairo. Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, earlier said in London he believed Kosygin was there "on a mission of peace."

Fighting on the Sinai front raged on land and sea and in the air yesterday, a day after Israeli Chief of Staff David Elazar said Israeli concentration had shifted from Syria to the Sinai.

The barring of newsmen from the Sinai fighting made it difficult to determine who had the upper hand on the 13th day of the war. Neither side said how many tanks were involved.

The Egyptian command said its forces had "encircled the enemy and served an ultimatum on him to surrender or face destruction." A later communique last night said, "Our forces are evicting penetrating enemy forces which have been encircled in scattered locations."

The Cairo command claimed the Sinai fighting was "the most ferocious of all since the war began" Oct. 6.

An Israeli military spokesman said in addition to splitting the Egyptian army on the eastern bank of the canal, Israeli tanks were floated on rafts across the canal in daylight to help an Israeli task force.

Relief armor sent to the task force squeezed through the wedge, which extended north from the Great Bitter Lake, the spokesman said.

An Egyptian general Wednesday night said the Israeli task force on the canal's west bank had been destroyed.

Israel Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, according to a pooled news report, said in an interview in the Sinai the "critical" battle there would not begin for a few days.

A military spokesman with Dayan said Israeli forces destroyed 360 Egyptian tanks in the last four days.

Cairo has not made any specific claims of total Israeli armor losses in the tank battle. U.S. intelligence considers destruction claims by both sides to be inflated.

Israeli Gen. Uzi Narkis, speaking for the army in Tel Aviv, said 10 Egyptian warplanes were shot down Thursday — three over the Mediterranean. He said six Egyptian helicopters, some carrying troops, also were blasted out of the sky.

The Israeli command said its ships shelled Egyptian targets at Port Said, on the Canal's northern end, and Ras Ghardaka on the Gulf of Suez at the southern end.

A Cairo communique said its "air defenses repelled enemy planes that tried to attack a number of our advanced airfields

on the front." The communique said 15 Israeli planes, including three helicopters, were shot down.

The Egyptians said the toughest battles centered around the Bitter Lakes near the middle of the 103-mile-long canal that served as a cease-fire line since Israel seized the Sinai Peninsula in 1967.

"It looks as if it will come to a head soon," said Maj. Gen. Haim Herzog, former Israeli military intelligence chief and now the state radio's top commentator.

The Israeli command claimed its forces were still in positions about three to six miles east of the canal but the Egyptians did not pinpoint how far they have advanced since they stormed across the waterway Oct. 6.

The jagged battle lines around Egyptian beachheads on the eastern bank have been reported to range from two and a half to 10 miles inside the Sinai Desert. Israeli spokesmen last night told newsmen their forces had the upper hand in fighting on both sides of the canal, suggesting that, according to Israel, Egypt's hold on the eastern bank had been loosened in places.

U.S. officials in Washington said the United States and the Soviet Union have progressed in their contacts aimed at a settlement but have not agreed yet on a public peace proposal.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, D-N.Y., told newsmen in New York a cease-fire would come "in a period of time numbered in days rather than weeks or months." He reported no specific

developments to substantiate his prediction.

The Pentagon claimed Israeli fighter planes ran into Soviet-made MIG jets piloted by North Koreans in a brief dogfight south of Cairo. Defense Department spokesman William Beecher declined to identify the source of the information or explain how the pilots were identified at the generally supersonic speeds of aerial combat.

But about 30 North Korean pilots were known to be in Egypt on loan to President Anwar Sadat's air force before the fighting began. They were believed to be training Egyptians.

Other U.S. officials in Washington said the American airlift of war supplies for Israel was continuing without letup. The Soviets also were pressing their supply effort for Egypt and Syria, the officials added.

Pentagon officials estimate the Israelis have lost about 780 tanks out of an original force of about 1,900 and about 100 warplanes out of their 488-plane air force. Israel—a country of about 3 million people with armed forces estimated at 300,000—has suffered 3,000 dead and wounded, they added.

The sources estimated about 13,000 Syrian and Egyptian casualties and hundreds among the Moroccan, Iraqi and Jordanian forces aiding the Arab side. They put the warplane toll at 155 of 250 fighters and fighterbombers for the Syrians, 110 of 550 for the Egyptians and 21 of an Iraqi force of undetermined size.

Arab oil becomes weapon

RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA (AP) — Arab oil yesterday became a weapon in the Middle East war with producing nations threatening major cutoffs of supplies as winter approaches users in Europe, Japan and to some extent the United States.

Price increases by Persian Gulf countries and threats from 10 Arab nations for monthly five per cent cutbacks in production were followed yesterday by an announcement by Saudi Arabia that it was curtailing production by 10 per cent. Saudi Arabia is the third largest supplier of oil to the United States behind Canada and Venezuela. But the United States' over-all use of Middle East oil amounts to about six per cent.

The tiny sheikdom of Abu Dhabi announced it is shutting off all oil exports to the United States. Its supplies to U.S. ports are minimal.

Saudi Arabia ships 19,794,000 barrels a month to the United States.

American oil specialists have said that the United States could get by without Arab oil imports if necessary by reducing its consumption.

But one U.S. oil expert noted that a reduction in Arab output could seriously affect the international operations of such such major companies as Texaco, Exxon, Mobil, Royal Dutch Shell and Standard Oil of California.

The aim of the Arab oil war on the West is to persuade Israel's friends, particularly the United States, to ease their support of the Israeli war effort and to induce those friends to persuade Israel to agree to a peace settlement satisfactory to the Arabs.

The Arabs want Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories it has occupied since the 1967 Middle East war and to assure that the rights of more than a million Palestinian refugees are restored.

Reaction among Western oil users ranged from concern in Britain and France to an attitude of wait-and-see in other countries.

The Japanese also are heavy users of Middle East oil. They expressed the hope their neutrality in the Middle East conflict would not mean a cutoff of their supplies.

Weather

Late morning and midday sunshine followed by increasing afternoon cloudiness, high 57. Tonight mostly cloudy with a chance of sprinkles, low 44. Saturday gradual clearing with periods of sunshine in the afternoon, high 61. Sunday variable cloudiness and mild, high 65.



Photo by Ira Joffe

Presidential chat

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT JOHN W. OSWALD held an informal talk session with students last night in Shunk. Discussion on residence hall life and advising dominated the off-the-cuff talk.

Oswald covers wide topic range

By STEVE OSTROSKY
Collegian Staff Writer

Students who are active in college get the most out of it, University President John W. Oswald said at an informal talk session in Shunk last night.

Oswald and about 50 students talked on subjects ranging from football to advising.

Oswald asked how students felt the University advising system was working. He said he has received many letters from parents who feel their son or daughter were improperly advised.

"I think they should offer a course in how to read the college manual," one student said. "No one, including the advisers, understands the requirements."

"I've found if you go through enough paperwork, you can get away with almost anything," he said. "A lot of advisers just sign Number 2 cards." "That is not very reassuring," Oswald

said. "I feel the whole University is a two-way street. Some faculty members aren't conscientious in advising, but some students don't try to help with the advising."

"I agree sometimes the catalogs make it kind of hard to know what's going on," but both, students and advisers must work together, Oswald said.

"Ninety-five per cent of learning depends on the student's attitude," he added.

Oswald asked for suggestions on how to improve residence halls and received various suggestions.

"I'd like to see a wider variety of living conditions," one student said. She said now only single and double rooms are available and dorms are not co-ed.

Oswald cited one reason for only single and double rooms as "The dorms were built kind of like Hilton Hotels—not that lush, but in that style."

Another student said she thinks one reason students move off-campus is the lack of variety in dorm life. She suggested having co-ed dorms, partial

meal tickets and meal tickets for off-campus students.

Students voiced concern over lack of safe bicycle storage areas. Several students said they would like to see inside storage areas or a rule allowing students to store bikes in their rooms.

Oswald agreed on the seriousness of bike thefts. "I heard of a student who had his bike stolen and he stole it back," Oswald said.

One student mentioned that last year bicycles were stored in the basement of

Porter but the service was discontinued because of a lack of funds and personnel.

Oswald said indoor storing areas should be considered by the University.

Kathy O'Donnell (4th liberal arts), talk session organizer, complained there are many jobs which only work-study students are allowed to fill. She said there are many students who could use the money and really want to work, but do not qualify for the work-study program.

Oswald questioned her further on the subject and said he would check into the matter and see why only work-study students are allowed to fill these jobs.

Oswald ended the session by asking the students to think over the matters discussed and encouraged them to write to him on changes they think necessary.

Start the weekend right

P.S.

Inside today and every Friday

Officials considering forced energy saving

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administration officials say they are discussing ideas for forced energy conservation if necessary to stave off the threat of all-out fuel rationing.

But they say mandatory conservation is just in the talking stage and there has been no move to start drafting any standby regulations.

Faced with the prospect of tight fuel supplies this winter, the administration launched on Oct. 9 a public appeal for voluntary energy conservation, and imposed distribution controls at the wholesale level on home heating oil, diesel fuel, jet fuel and propane gas.

It hoped to get through the winter with those limited actions, but it may not be able to hold that line.

The administration's campaign stresses such measures as turning down the home thermostat three or four degrees.

Charles J. DiBona, deputy director of the White House Energy Policy Office, said in an interview that mandatory conservation—rather than requiring

Mid-East solution distant

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States kept up its "diplomatic initiative" seeking help from the Soviet Union to end the Middle East fighting, but officials said a breakthrough was not imminent.

"I can't with any confidence tell you that we're in a position where we see the outcome at this time," said Robert J. McCloskey, the State Department spokesman in reporting continued discussions yesterday between Secretary Henry A. Kissinger and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin.

U.S. officials said Washington and Moscow have not narrowed their differences to the point where the two countries were considering a specific proposal to be put before the U.N. Security Council.

These officials said Israel's Arab foes evidently have reached a uniform position regarding a negotiated settlement. But an Arab source at the United Nations in New York said Nixon and Kissinger left the impression with Arab diplomats with whom they talked Wednesday that the United States would delay a Middle East peace move until it built up Israel's military strength. The source said he expected this resupply process to take at least two weeks.

Pentagon analysts who have studied reports from American representatives in Israel and Egypt said the 13-day-old war may be approaching the decisive point in tank battles in the Sinai Desert. Other officials said it is not clear whether Israel or Egypt had gained an advantage.

In a possible major diplomatic development, British authorities reported that Soviet Prime Minister Alexi Kosygin was in Cairo to discuss ways to end the fighting. Sir Alec Douglas-Home told the House of Commons he believed the Soviet leader was in the Egyptian capital "on a mission of peace."

Later yesterday, Egypt's official news agency reported from Cairo that Kosygin had held "three long meetings" there with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The Middle East Agency dispatch did not say why Kosygin was in Cairo and gave no indication that the Soviet leader was still there.

Moscow has not announced the visit. Kosygin disappeared from public view in the Soviet capital Tuesday.

To launch bargaining agent campaign

AAUP to poll faculty members

By ROBYN MOSES
Collegian Staff Writer

The American Association of University Professors has decided to send out ballots today to determine members' preferences toward collective bargaining.

The decision, the result of a meeting last night, allows members to express approval or disapproval of AAUP as a bargaining agent for Penn State faculty.

According to Robert Scholten, University Park Chapter president, "The time is right for the AAUP to work towards collective bargaining." But he said, "We are reluctant to commit our resources until we have positive endorsements from our members."

Positive endorsements, according to AAUP officials, consist of a 50 per cent or more return of ballots indicating preference for AAUP as a collective bargaining agent. This would be considered a mandate to proceed.

A name for the unborn bargaining agent already has been proposed, the Penn State Council of AAUP Chapters. According to William Rabinowitz, University Park Chapter vice-president, the ballot which will be sent to members is required to have a no bargaining representation option. But Rabinowitz said, "This is not an appropriate stance for the Board to take."

The national representative, Richard M. Spector, associate secretary of AAUP headquarters in Washington, spoke on the advantages of collective

bargaining and answered questions from the audience.

"The greatest feat of collective bargaining is its flexibility. You can do what you and the administration want," Spector said.

He cited examples of institutions where AAUP is the bargaining agent and the problems it solved.

According to Spector, problems facing Penn State because of its geographically dispersed units are similar to problems facing other universities. He compared this with pulling together various segments of any university — not an easy but a necessary task.

Questions were raised as to what faculty members may have to give up in contracts. Spector answered, "What can

you take away from him? he has little to lose, and much to gain in many cases," he added.

When asked if collective bargaining was used mainly in second class institutions, Spector said that "elite" institutions are moving toward collective bargaining this year.

"Institutions such as New York University, the University of Minnesota, and the University of Oregon are moving towards elections this year and they are not mickey-mouse institutions," he said.

Spector also cited the fact that governance, not economic questions, caused collective bargaining to occur. "It is easier to get more money than to get the administration to give up their power. This is the hardest nut to crack," he said.