



SETTLERS QUIT ILLEGAL SETTLEMENT TO AVOID CONFRONTATION WITH GOV'T

TEL AVIV, July 28 (JTA) -- The 150 settlers who sought to establish a settlement at Sebastia near Nablus on the West Bank averted a showdown with the government tonight by deciding to leave their encampment a few minutes before a government deadline. A spokesman for the settlers, most of them Orthodox, said they were not leaving of their own free will but that they did not want a confrontation with the Israel Defense Force. Defense Minister Shimon Peres had informed the 35 families, in line with a Cabinet decision Friday, that if they did not leave the place on their own volition, the government would use its authority to remove them.

The spokesman said they would not return directly to their homes but would go as a group to Jerusalem to press their demand for permission to create a settlement in the Samaria section. The spokesman said they planned to gather tonight near the Yeshiva of Rabbi Kook, a strong supporter of their attempt to create a settlement at Sebastia, there to stage a mass rally, proceeding from there to the Western Wall for prayer.

Holidays Bar Eviction Action

Although the Cabinet acted promptly in deciding that the settlers had acted illegally and could not remain, no government action was taken because of, first, the Sabbath, and then Tisha B'av. The families had tried a similar effort last month but failed. On their second attempt they managed to evade an army cordon around the area, some eight miles northwest of Hebron. The settlers had made no secret of their plans, even informing Israeli officials. Several of the settlers met with Peres and with Minister Israel Galilee, but received only a repitition of the government position that there could be no settlements in the area without approval by government.

The settlers recruited hundreds of supporters who divided themselves into four separate convoys, each taking a different route. A fifth convoy was the real one, taking a route officials had not expected and successfully making their way to the chosen site. One group of settlers placed barbed wire around their encampment. Another erected tents for themselves and for the many children in the group. They then settled down for what proved to be a two-day stay.

Settlers Chain Selves To Trees

Informal negotiations initially undertaken by Menachem Beigin, a leader of the opposition Likud, with Peres, brought a suggestion to the settlers that they move to a site more to the east, on a slope leading to the Jordan Valley. But the formal warning from Peres contained no reference to the suggested alternative. Two groups of ten men each tied themselves with iron chains to a tree to bar any efforts by army troops to remove them by force. Then guests began to arrive, some 2,000 supporters, who included 18 members of the Knesset, including Beigin, Arik Sharon, Eytan Livni, Geulah Cohen, Yosef Tamir and others of the Likud, the Na-

tional Religious Party and the Aguda groups.

As the army moved in equipment to evict the settlers, Knesset members began entreating the settlers to leave on their own volition. The Mayor of Nablus, Aziz el Masri declared there was rising resentment in the West Bank city against the settlement. The Mayor made a formal protest to the military governor who, the Mayor said, had given him assurances previously that there would be no settlement. By Yitzhak Shargil

REAL CORE OF MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT IN ISRAEL-ARAB RELATIONS, NOT PALESTINE ISSUE, RABIN SAYS

JERUSALEM, July 28 (JTA) -- The core of the Middle East conflict is Israel's relations with the Arab countries and not the Palestinian issue, Premier Yitzhak Rabin stressed in an interview with the afternoon newspaper Yediot Aharonot. In the interview, Friday, the first given to an Israeli newspaper since he assumed office, Rabin noted that during the Cabinet discussions last week on the Palestinian issue. "There was not one minister who supported the establishment of a third country between Israel and Jordan."

The interview ranged over a wide variety of subjects. Rabin said he would consider bringing Likud into the Cabinet if the opposition was "willing to make territorial concessions in return for peace." Meanwhile he asserted, "There is no difficulty on continuing with this coalition... for the entire term of the present Knesset."

Other statements made by Rabin were:

"Despite the military accomplishment in the Yom Kippur War, there is still no suitable answer to the shocks and question marks which were raised by the war. We still have not translated our lives into the reality of a people in war. Our main effort in the near future should be to prepare ourselves for a war, regardless of the efforts to reach a settlement.

"--The Arab world cannot move one step without being lead by Egypt. Therefore Egypt is first to hold negotiations with. Then come Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

"We do not approve of a proposal related to King Hussein to withdraw about six miles west of the Jordan. However, there were other proposals which spoke of a functional separation of forces rather than a geographic one, i.e. that the Israel Defense Force remains in Judea and Samaria, where there is Jewish settlement, but Jordan assumes civilian responsibility in certain parts.

"--I have personal relationships with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Undersecretary of State Joseph Sisco which enables good contacts even when we represent different interests.

"--I do not think one should appoint political figures to central army posts without an authoritative decision and after a principle discussion. It is most essential to spare the IDF from politicalization.

"--Even after the visit of the American Secretary of the Treasury, William Simon, there is still no guarantee that all our financial demands will be met.

"--The most difficult moment in my career,

as Premier was when the government decided to evacuate the settlers from Nablus (in the previous settlement attempt.) The most gratifying moment was when our prisoners of war returned from Syria."

Defense Minister Shimon Peres said in a television interview over the weekend that Israel had received information of Arab plans to attack Israel within six months to a year. He said most of the reports, developing in the last few weeks, involved mainly Syria, which he described as extremist, impatient and loaded with weapons. Peres said Syria already had a larger air force than Egypt "while its patience is far shorter. Peres said that Syria insists that since Israel is not prepared to withdraw from the Golan Heights, fighting should be resumed at some time or other.

FOES AND BACKERS OF SETTLEMENT EXCHANGE BLOWS IN TWO CLASHES

TEL AVIV, July 28 (JTA) -- The unsuccessful attempt to establish a Jewish settlement near Nablus sparked clashes between supporters and opponents of the settlers. One of the most serious was at the farm owned by Likud leader Arik Sharon in the Negev where groups of Mapam youth and Moked members congregated Friday night. They set up a tent and put up flags and posters against the attempted settlement. The demonstration was quiet until Mordechai Levy, who was Sharon's driver during the Yom Kippur War, became involved in a fight with demonstrators and his right leg, which had been broken during the war was broken again, and he was hospitalized. Later more Sharon supporters arrived and fights ensued until police forcibly removed the demonstrators from the farm.

Earlier Friday in Jerusalem, a group of Hebrew University students affiliated to the Labor Party were demonstrating at a major shopping area with signs such as "Law is not a Joke," and "Begin - the Negev is Empty," when they became involved in a clash with religious youths who tore their signs and poured water into their megaphones. Avraham Gal, secretary of the Labor Party Students Organization, was taken to the hospital after being kicked in the head. The students had passed out leaflets accusing Likud of introducing fascism into Israel and trying to abolish democracy. The students demanded that government act promptly against the settlers and bring them to court.

The writer Amos Oz, one of the leaders in the demonstration at Sharon's farm, noted that "This farm symbolizes the contradiction between the Sebastia act and the notion of settlement. Here are thousands of dunams owned by one person who employs Arab workers. Here there is plenty of land, waiting for Jews. They do not need to look for land near Nablus." Later, many of the demonstrators at the Sharon farm returned to Jerusalem where a sit-in strike opposite the Knesset building began last night.

BUS DRIVER FIRED FOR REFUSAL TO WORK SATURDAYS REINSTATED

LONDON, July 28 (JTA) -- A Jewish bus driver who was fired by London Transport because he refused to work on Saturdays

has been rehired on the basis he could change schedules with a Christian driver who does not want to work on Sundays. After the driver was fired, Labor MP Maurice Orbach, general secretary of the Trades Advisory Council, a Jewish group that combats discrimination, met with the bus company's personnel superintendent but got no results. He then turned to Sir Richard Way, chairman of London Transport, who made the suggestion allowing the Jewish driver to have Saturdays off.

POLITICAL DISPUTE ON SETTLEMENT SEEN LIKELY TO CONTINUE

JERUSALEM, July 28 (JTA) -- The attempted illegal settlement at Sebastia raised political differences which appeared likely to continue even after the settlers decided to give up the attempt tonight under government pressure. In arguments sparked by the disclosure of the attempt, doves in the Cabinet said it was an illegal action which should be dealt with severely. Others, particularly Rafi ministers, including Defense Minister Shimon Peres, agreed the settlers should be forced out, if necessary, but that action should be as delicate as possible, to dampen widespread differences among Israelis.

Shulamit Aloni, head of the Civil Rights party, asked at the Cabinet session Friday, at which the decision was made to force evacuation of the settlement, how it happened that the army did not prevent the settlers from reaching the site, despite clear advance notice of their intentions. Some observers said former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan was partially responsible for the settlement attempt. He spoke in favor of Jewish settlement in the West Bank in the Knesset last week, a statement considered as giving a green light to the religious and Likud forces. But there was a general consensus among Premier Yitzhak Rabin's coalition partners that no matter what any particular minister thought about Jewish settlement on the West Bank in general, there was no justification for partisan settlements without government approval.

A group of 15 professors from universities throughout the country urged Premier Rabin to enable Jews to settle in the Samaria region but Mapam spoke out strongly in opposition. The Mapam secretariat, at a meeting today, called on the government, before the settlers decided to leave, to use all means to evacuate the settlers. The secretariat also suggested that the settlers be brought to trial and that the possibility should be studied of revoking the immunity of the Knesset members who supported the settlers to try them as well.

TISHA B'AV MOURNERS FEWER AT WAILING WALL THIS YEAR

JERUSALEM, July 28 (JTA) -- The plaza in front of the Western Wall was filled this weekend with mourners who sat on mats and read lamentations for the destruction of the Second Temple. There were fewer people this year than last, perhaps due to the tight security measures taken by the police and the army. Strengthened patrols circled the plaza, manning the narrow alleys leading to it and the roofs overlooking it to avoid any terrorist attack.

The Tisha B'av events began last night with a half moon and bring floodlights drenching the Western Wall. Many thousands streamed into the area, including tourists and new immigrants from the Soviet Union. There was no entertainment events in the country last night.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES**POWER STRUGGLE DEVELOPING AMONG ARAB STATES ON DEALING WITH ISRAEL**
By Ehud Yaari

JERUSALEM, July 28 (JTA) — For the first time since the Yom Kippur war, a serious power struggle has developed among the Arab states. There even some indications of the formation of new blocs and groupings, different in both composition and common denomination, from those in the near, pre-war past.

The spark which relighted the inter-Arab controversy was the Sadat-Hussein agreement announced on July 18. There were two main points there:

First, Egypt officially declared that the Palestinian Liberation Organization does not represent the Palestinians living in Jordan, thus stripping Yasser Arafat of his claim to be sole representative of the "whole Palestinian people."

Second, Egypt dropped its opposition to an Israeli-Jordanian disengagement arrangement.

Immediately afterwards both President Sadat and King Hussein took two practical steps: on July 23, Sadat presented Arafat a clear-cut ultimatum to start a dialogue with Jordan over the question of Palestinian participation in the Geneva Peace Conference. At the same time, Jordan, backed by Egypt, demanded a postponement of the all-Arab summit conference, scheduled for Sept. 3, in Morocco.

PLO Rejects Sadat-Hussein Formula

The outcome was an uproar. The PLO strongly rejected the new formula signed by Sadat and Hussein, accusing Egypt of "plotting against the unity, legitimate rights and self-determination" of the Palestinians. Several top leaders of the PLO bluntly refused the Egyptian dictate to make peace with the Hashemite monarch, threatening to fight back with Soviet aid and by enlisting support from other Arab states.

The PLO refusal threw the delicate inter-Arab balance into turmoil. Gradually it turned out that Syria, Kuwait, Tunisia and others were taking negative attitudes to the Sadat-Hussein agreement (backed by the Saudis). Syria refrained from direct attacks on Egypt's moves to cut the wings of the PLO. But President Assad of Syria took the lead in rejecting the demand for the postponement of the Morocco summit. This was not a mere technical point, but a very important part of the Egyptian plan. Sadat wants to complete a Jordanian-Palestinian compromise before the summit. If a summit convenes before such compromise is reached, it will mean an open split or even a breakdown of his plan, because such a summit may easily be called to reaffirm the resolutions taken in November, 1973, at the Algiers summit, to the effect that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of all Palestinians, including those living under Hussein's rule.

Syrians Base Plans On New War

The controversy over the status of the PLO and Hussein with respect to the problem of Palestinian representation no doubt goes much deeper than that. The Syrians, for example, are opting for a new war in the near

future. They realize that they would not be able to get further concessions from Israel on the Golan Heights. Therefore they seek methods to detonate the negotiations process with the other Arab states. Their support of the PLO is one such method. Their reliance upon Soviet military aid — unlike Egypt — is another. Syria's airforce has grown bigger than that of Egypt throughout the last few months.

The rivalry between the Egyptian-Jordanian-Saudi camps and the Syrian-PLO-Kuwait ones is, of course, shaped along other lines as well: how to exploit the "oil weapon", what should the Arabs do with their enormous sums of dollars? the relationship with the super powers, etc.

However, there seems to be an understanding not to let this conflict develop beyond a certain limit. Diplomatic and to some extent also propaganda confrontation is acceptable. Direct political clash to the verge of another inter-Arab cold war is generally regarded as a common nightmare.

Efforts Seen For Compromise

This is why one cannot consider the present groupings and realignments as frozen or drifting apart. On the contrary: In spite of the differences and the formation of informal blocs, efforts are already underway to limit the scope of the controversy and seek, once again, "a solidarity of position" through negotiations and the ordinary play of give and take.

Is Sadat the one who is going to do the "taking" or will he be compelled this time to make some "giving"? If he "takes", it means a Jordanian triumph over the PLO. If he "gives" the victory will be Arafat's.

Israel watches this complicated game at close hand. But watching is certainly not enough. That is why the government announced on July 21 its readiness to start peace talks with Jordan and reaffirmed its refusal to sit with the PLO. This declaration naturally added some strength to the Sadat-Hussein agreement, but it could not decide the outcome of the inter-Arab haggling, now approaching its climax.

BONN LOANS ISRAEL DM 140 MILLION

BONN, July 28 (JTA) — West Germany will provide Israel economic assistance totalling DM 140 million under an agreement signed today in Bonn. Officials said the loan would be used for housing and telephone projects and for the Israel Development Bank. The level of aid to Israel has remained constant at DM 140 million annually over the past few years.

BRITISH ENVOY ASKED TO FORMALLY REPUDIATE STATEMENT ON SYRIAN JEWS

LONDON, July 28 (JTA) — Conservative MP Michael Fidler said today he was still not satisfied with a Foreign Office explanation that the British Ambassador in Damascus did not make a statement supporting the Syrian government's claim that Jews in Syria are not being mistreated. In response to a letter from David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, which said that Ambassador David Roberts did not make the statement attributed to him in newspapers, Fidler said: "Would it not be better if we had some official statement from our Ambassador, repudiating the view ascribed to him?"

Fidler noted that until Roberts makes such a statement "what he is reported to have said has caused a lot of concern among a great many people" in and out of England.

5,000 JEWISH PATIENTS REPORTED IN NURSING HOMES DENOUNCED BY AJCONGRESS FOR INADEQUACIES

NEW YORK, July 28 (JTA) -- There are an estimated 5,000 Jewish patients in proprietary nursing homes in the New York metropolitan area which were severely criticized today by the American Jewish Congress as institutions "where concern is absent, care is inadequate and dignity disregarded." The agency charged "negligence" by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and urged a broadly based citizens' campaign to demand higher standards and stricter enforcement procedures to overcome "the neglect and abuse that characterize nursing home care" in the private, profit-making homes.

In a 40-page report, the AJCongress said that despite federal expenditures of more than \$3 billion annually on institutional and other care for the aged, "tens of thousands of nursing home patients suffer from indifferent treatment and disregard of their human needs. The medical services they receive are perfunctory, the nursing care minimal, the personal attention often non-existent." The study also found that citizens groups were "indifferent" and government agencies "almost lackadaisical in their supervision, despite their heavy financial involvement."

Martin Hochbaum, staff urbanologist of the agency, prepared the study, based on information from government reports, books, monographs, interviews with nursing home patients and staff, and an analysis of reports on Medicare-certified facilities prepared by government inspection teams. The report said the study was limited to proprietary homes listed as "skilled nursing facilities" for the elderly who need in-patient medical care on a daily basis. Such homes receive government funds through Medicare and Medicaid and are regulated by HEW and state agencies.

Charge Jewish Organizations Ignore Problem

Nursing homes with a heavy concentration of Jewish patients were the primary focus of the study, the AJCongress reported. The number of Jewish patients in such homes was based on a report in the Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine, indicating that there were 14,183 beds in the proprietary homes and that 33 percent of the patients were Jewish. Data on the total number of New York Jewish patients in all types of nursing homes were not available.

The report said that while one of nine American Jews is now over 65 and that in 20 years the ratio will be one out of 6, "the Jewish community seems to share in the general lack of concern with the nursing home situation. Jewish organizations, except those directly involved in nursing home programs or in other services for the ill and aged, have paid little or no attention to the problem." Naomi Levine, AJCongress executive director, urged civic and religious groups to join forces for reform by putting pressure on government agencies, "on the medical fraternity and on the operators of proprietary homes themselves." She said conditions in nursing homes both in New York "and throughout the country" needed reform.

TWO JDL MEMBERS PUT ON PROBATION FOR DOUSING SOVIET DIPLOMAT WITH BLOOD

NEW YORK, July 28 (JTA) -- Two members of the Jewish Defense League were convicted of juvenile delinquency Friday in Manhattan federal court for dousing a Soviet diplomat with beef blood near the Soviet mission to the United Nations. Mitchell Rein, 18, of Brooklyn, and Zelig Spirn, 19, of Far Rockaway, N.Y. were placed on probation and ordered to pay up to \$50 in cleaning the spattered clothes of German M. Kosenov, the second secretary at the mission. The spattering took place during a demonstration near the mission on March 15, 1973. German was the key witness for the prosecution at the trial last June. Federal Judge Harold R. Tyler, Jr., in announcing probation, said he was being "far more tolerant of your persons and rights than you were to a man who was a stranger to you."

JEWISH STUDENTS AT GEORGIA U. NEED NOT REGISTER ON FIRST DAY OF ROSH HASHANA

ATLANTA, Ga. (JTA) -- Officials of the University of Georgia at Athens have announced that special arrangements have been made for the estimated several hundred Jewish students affected by the scheduling of registration and the first day of classes on the first two days of Rosh Hashana. University officials informed the regional office of the Anti-Defamation League, which reported the conflict to the university, and asked for special arrangements for the Jewish students, that the arrangements had been made.

Stuart Lewengrub, regional ADL director, said he had been informed that the university has a system of pre-registration available to all students, that Jewish students may register on a different date, if they have not or cannot pre-register, and that students who miss the first day of classes because of the High Holy Days will be excused and a notice sent to the faculty.

DR. ADLERBLUM DIES IN JERUSALEM AT 93

JERUSALEM, July 28 (JTA) -- Dr. Nima H. Adlerblum, a philosopher, educator and writer, died here Wednesday, 11 days short of her 93rd birthday. Dr. Adlerblum who has been living at the King David Hotel here since the death of her husband, Israel, a year ago, was the only guest allowed to remain in the hotel when it was being used by President Nixon and his entourage during Nixon's visit to Israel in June. Dr. Adlerblum was buried on the Mt. of Olives.

Born in Jerusalem, Aug. 4, 1891, she was brought to the United States in 1904. She received her Ph.D. in philosophy from Columbia University in 1926. Her specialty was Medieval Jewish Philosophy. A closer friend of Henrietta Szold, Dr. Adlerblum was on the first national board of Hadassah and was the first chairman of its culture committee. She and her husband had moved to Israel three years ago.

NCJW INSTITUTE IN JERUSALEM RECEIVES \$100,000 FOR NEW WING

NEW YORK, July 28 (JTA) -- The National Council of Jewish Women Institute for Innovation in Education at Hebrew University in Jerusalem has announced the receipt of a \$100,000 gift from the estate of Morris I. Lewisohn. The \$100,000 gift will be used to build a new wing for the NCJW Institute.