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EGYPTIANS, AT TALKS IN CAIRO, PRESENT SEVEN STIFF COUNTER-PROPOSALS TO THE FIVE PRESENTED EARLIER BY ISRAEL

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12 (JTA)--The joint Israeli-Egyptian military committee, which met for two hours last night, went into its second session this morning and all signs point to long and very difficult negotiations ahead. The Egyptians, from the very outset, are taking an extremely tough line. In response to Israel's five-point proposal for Sinai released yesterday, Egypt has laid down seven stiff counter-proposals, the semi-official daily Al Ahram reported today.

According to Al Ahram, these include complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai within 18 months; no joint administration of Sharm el-Sheikh or the leasing of that strategic point to Israel; no Jewish settlements to be built in Sinai after the signing of a peace agreement; the evacuation of all three Israeli military air bases in Sinai; and the establishment of demilitarized zones on both sides of the border.

The Egyptians would agree to stipulate freedom of navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba and the presence of a United Nations peace-keeping force in the region. They would also expand the demilitarized zones in Sinai to guarantee Israel's security after the peninsula is evacuated. They would establish early warning stations but insist that they cannot be manned by Israeli soldiers.

Israel's five-point proposal, released last night, called for phased withdrawal of Israeli military forces from Sinai; designation in the Sinai of areas of limited forces and armaments, demilitarized zones and the presence of United Nations forces; maintenance of Israeli settlements in Sinai and the determination of their status; the status of Israeli airfields in Sinai; control over security measures.

Trying To Project Hope

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Minister of War Mohammed Gamassy, the heads of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations, held their first joint press conference at the end of today's sessions. They projected a little more hope than had been apparent earlier that the Israeli and Egyptian positions could, eventually, be reconciled.

Gamassy chided the media for focussing too much on the issue of Israeli settlements in Sinai and reminded the reporters that this was "only one of the questions we have to deal with." He said it would be dealt with in the talks and added that while there is a gap between the Israeli and Egyptian viewpoints, everything can be bridged.

The Israeli and Egyptian plans for demilitarized zones in Sinai are apparently one aspect where an agreement may be possible without too serious difficulties. After seeing the Egyptian proposals, Israeli circles said that while the Egyptian map is quite far from the Israeli map, the Egyptians' willingness in principle to have demilitarized zones raised hopes for a possible accord on that question.

Explains Israel's Security Needs

In his official address last night, Gamassy said Israel would have to withdraw from all of Sinai. An Egyptian spokesman said later that Gam-

assy was referring to all Israelis, civilians and military alike. Israel's proposals called for a phased withdrawal from Sinai without stipulating a timetable. At today's meeting, Israeli Chief of Staff Gen. Mordechai Gur explained Israel's security needs to the Egyptians in detail.

There were unconfirmed reports that Israel may invite members of the Egyptian delegation to tour its borders, not only the old international line with Sinai but the borders with Syria, Lebanon and Jordan so that the Egyptian generals could get a first-hand look at Israel's security problems.

The climate at Al Tahara Palace in suburban Heliopolis where the joint military talks are taking place is far from the relaxed atmosphere at Mena House last month where the first Israeli-Egyptian teams met and spent almost as much time joking and fraternizing as negotiating.

There was an embarrassing moment last night when it was decided at the last minute that no opening statements would be made by the heads of the two delegations. Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman had already distributed the advance text of his statement to newsmen who were barred from the meeting. He drew Gamassy's attention to that fact. The Egyptian War Minister drafted an impromptu statement of his own which was given to the press.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN FRANCE

DIJON, Jan. 12 (JTA)--Members of the Jewish community in this eastern French city have been targets of anti-Semites, the Movement Against Racism and Anti-Semitism reported this week. Police are investigating calls made to Jews by unidentified persons claiming to represent the so-called French section of the "Odessa International," a group known to have organized the escape of former Nazis from Germany after the war.

Also this week, the facade of a shop owned by a Jewish businessman was daubed with the inscription, "Jew." The city's mayor, former Minister Robert Poujade, expressed anger and expressed hope police would soon put an end to such "despicable acts."

IMMIGRANTS DIRECTED TO GALILEE

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (JTA)--About 300 immigrant families will settle in Galilee next year it was announced by Uzi Narkiss, director general of the Jewish Agency's immigration and absorption department. Narkiss met Haim Hacham, government coordinator in Galilee. He informed him that immigrants will be directed to several development towns in the north, among them Upper Nazareth and Karmiel.

The two officials agreed to prepare a three-year plan for the absorption of immigrants in Galilee. The plan will be part of a comprehensive five-year plan aimed at bringing 1000 families to Galilee. A special pamphlet on Galilee will be published in four languages--English, Spanish, Russian and French--to be distributed among potential immigrants.

DAYAN, POPE CONFER FOR 50 MINUTES; VATICAN HOPES FOR RECONCILIATION OF MIDEAST PEOPLES, READY TO HELP PEACE
By Edwin Eytan

ROME, Jan. 12 (JTA)--Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel conferred here this morning for 50

minutes with Pope Paul VI at the Vatican. After the meeting, the Vatican issued a written communique expressing its wishes for "a rapid reconciliation of all the peoples in the Middle East" and its own readiness to help in reaching peace.

The Israeli minister drove into the Vatican through its main gate at a few minutes before 11 a.m. There were no Israeli or Vatican flags flying on his car—apparently because of the lack of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Holy See. The deputy head of the Pope's household Msgr. Dino Manducci waited in the central courtyard "San Damaso" to escort him to the second floor where the audience took place in the Pope's private library.

Two high ranking Catholic prelates, Msgr. Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's "Foreign Minister" and Msgr. Francesco Monterisi, who deals with the Middle East in the Vatican's State Secretariate, attended the meeting. The Israeli party included the Israeli Ambassador in Rome, Zeev Shek, and Dayan's advisor, Naphtali Lavi.

Dayan is the first high-level Israeli to meet the Pope since Golda Meir's visit in January, 1973 when she was Israel's Premier. Today's audience was marked by the lack of tension and strain which characterized the 1973 meeting.

No Concrete Suggestions On Jerusalem

In his address to Dayan, the Pope did not mention the Palestinian problem and made no concrete suggestions on Jerusalem besides expressing "the fervent hope for a solution that will not only satisfy the legitimate aspirations of those concerned, but also take into account the pre-eminently religious character of the Holy City."

The Pope, in a written address which he read to Dayan in English, added: "We, therefore, trust that the proposal several times put forward by the Holy See, in view of the spiritual greatness of Jerusalem, will be seen as a positive contribution to such a solution."

Vatican sources say the "proposal" means the adoption of a special status for Jerusalem with international guarantees. The Vatican has never spelled out what this special status should mean. It is generally believed the Vatican would want recognition of special rights for the Catholic church, freedom of access to the holy places and a certain degree of autonomy for the administration of Catholic Institutions there.

Israeli sources said after the meeting that Dayan informed the Pope on recent developments in the Middle East as a result of the new peace process. Dayan, the sources said, also told the Pope that Israel has and will continue to scrupulously respect religious freedom, especially with regard to the holy places. Establishing diplomatic relations between Israel and the Holy See was not discussed, the Israeli sources said.

Formula On The Palestinian Issue

Dayan, addressing a press conference this evening at the conclusion of his four-day official visit, said the Pope and he did not negotiate the future of Jerusalem or the holy places. He said the Pope did not mention a special status for Jerusalem during their talk.

Dayan said he had discussed the Palestinian issue with the Pope. He said he told him that a just solution to this issue should be based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The solution should be negotiated by the countries concerned—Egypt, Israel, Jordan—and include the Palestinians living in the West Bank and the

Gaza Strip. "I think this formula has been accepted by the Pope," Dayan said.

The Israeli Foreign Minister said that during their discussion, the Pope showed interest "in the holy places in Jerusalem but not in the entire city of Jerusalem" as such. He said that Israel fully agrees and will continue to grant freedom of access to all those who want to visit the holy places as well as freedom of worship.

Replying to a question, Dayan said he felt convinced Israel will not negotiate in the future the fate of Jerusalem as such. As to the holy places, he said that these will be respected by Israel "even if the Jews had used the sites 2000 years earlier as a holy site of their own. I think it would be wrong for us to use our soldiers in order to impose our will in this field."

Two Top CP Members Attend Reception

On Tuesday night, Dayan hosted a large reception in honor of Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani. Among those who attended were two prominent members of the Italian Communist Party, Segre and Andre Payeta, both members of the central committee and filling important executive posts. It was the first time Communist leaders attended an Israeli-hosted reception since the Communist bloc led by the Soviet Union broke off diplomatic relations with Israel in June 1967.

ELISSAR RETURNS FROM RUMANIA

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (JTA)—Dr. Eliahu Ben-Elissar, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, returned from Rumania last night. He was sent by Premier Menachem Begin earlier this week on a short mission to Rumania "to brief the Rumanian authorities on the latest developments in the Mideast." No further details were given.

Ben-Elissar did not speak to reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport and was driven away immediately after landing. An air of secrecy characterized his entire mission.

HALPRIN BURIED ON MOUNT OF OLIVES

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (JTA)—The late Zionist leader, Rose Halprin, former chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency and former president of Hadassah, was buried today on the Mount of Olives. She died in New York last Sunday at the age of 82.

Mrs. Halprin's coffin was flown to Israel yesterday, escorted by Charlotte Jacobson, former president of Hadassah and chairman of the American Section of the World Zionist Organization and by members of her family. The body lies in state at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center this morning. Among those who came to pay their last respects were President Ephraim Katzir and Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem.

Hundreds attended the funeral. Farewell words were said by Dr. Israel Goldstein, Mrs. Jacobson, Rabbi Mordechai Kirschblum, a member of the Zionist Executive, Prof. Moshe Rahmityevitz of Hadassah and her son-in-law Ben Kaslove. Among the wreaths on her grave was one sent by former Premier Golda Meir, who could not attend the funeral because of poor health.

CARTER: U. S. POSITION ON SETTLEMENTS CONTINUES TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (JTA)—President Carter emphasized at a press conference today that "It is not for me to decide the specifics" of Middle East issues and that the U.S. will not take part

in the consideration of the military aspects now being negotiated between Israel and Egypt.

"We are not involved and we don't intend to get involved" in the current Israeli-Egyptian talks in Cairo, he said. He said that the U.S. continued to consider Israeli settlements in territory occupied in the 1967 war as "illegal." He stressed that "our position on settlements has not changed."

Carter said "it is accurate" that he and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt see the Middle East situation "almost identically." But, he added, "I cannot say" that he and Sadat "will agree on every detail." He noted that all nations involved accept UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for negotiations and this includes secure borders for Israel and the "realization" of that attitude by Israel's neighbors.

Later, Presidential press secretary Jody Powell said he knew nothing of reports that President Carter had made "suggestions" to President Sadat in connection with the current Cairo talks. Powell said he did not know of any communication from Carter to Sadat since their meeting at Aswan 10 days ago.

SPECIAL TO JTA

SADAT PROPOSES WEST BANK SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS BE WORKED OUT BY ISRAELI-EGYPT-JORDAN-PALESTINE COMMITTEE

By David Landau

ASWAN, Jan. 12 (JTA)--President Anwar Sadat unveiled today a proposal for an Israeli-Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian committee to work out security arrangements on the West Bank and listed the security provisions which Egypt offered today in Cairo in response to those issued yesterday by Israel. The exclusive interview was given to this reporter in his capacity as the diplomatic correspondent of the Jerusalem Post. It was the first exclusive interview with an Israeli newspaper. (Editor's note: Landau is also the Jewish Telegraphic Agency's Israel Bureau Chief.)

The Egyptian leader asserted bitterly and repeatedly "it is not security but land which Israel was demanding." In forceful and somber tones he charged that "the new spirit" engendered by his peace initiative had not affected Israeli policy-making. "It lives with me only," he declared.

In a wide ranging 75-minute conversation at his winter home overlooking the Nile, Sadat also indicated that he could accept Premier Menachem Begin's self-rule proposal for the West Bank and Gaza as a transitional measure provided Israel pledged in advance that the Palestinians would ultimately have self-determination. The length of the transitional period could be agreed upon without difficulty, he said.

While he inveighed bitterly against Israel's settlements in Sinai and termed Begin's ideas of the Israeli army defending them after the peace "absurd," Sadat carefully did not rule out exchanging of territory in Sinai as a possible last resort. He also did not turn down some sort of Israeli or joint Israeli-Jordanian patrol policing the West Bank even after a Palestinian state was set up there. This would be for the Israeli-Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian committee to decide, he said.

Wants To See Israel Secure

Outlining specific proposals for security provisions in Sinai, which would include early warning stations manned by a third party, and a joint Israeli-Egyptian military committee to meet regularly in El Arish and Beersheba, Sadat said: "But say this to your people. You can drop all points

(of his security provisions)--instead of them I would have preferred to agree to the fact that our intention is that you live securely. To that end we shall be opening the border, we shall be normalizing relations."

But on the question of withdrawal itself--total, unreserved withdrawal from Sinai and the West Bank--Sadat was adamant. His clear warning throughout the interview was that without this, the peace initiative would collapse. Reviewing the recent past, the Egyptian President asserted that there need have been no October War in 1973 had Golda Meir responded to his February 1971 declaration of readiness to sign a peace accord with Israel.

ISRAEL REJECTS EGYPTIAN CLAIM

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (JTA)--Minister of Energy Yitzhak Mordechai has flatly rejected a \$2 billion Egyptian claim for oil Israel has extracted from wells in Sinai since the 1967 Six-Day War. He said on a radio interview yesterday that the claim has no foundation in international law.

Mordechai expressed hope that the oil drillings in Sinai would not become an obstacle to an Israeli-Egyptian peace settlement. However, he said that Israel would continue drilling oil in Sinai "unless significant changes occur in the negotiations with Egypt."

American experts say that the offshore wells in the Gulf of Suez operated by Israel yield about 10,000 tons every 24 hours, representing one-third of Israel's daily consumption and an income of \$900,000. The wells have an earning potential of \$40 million a year for a period of 20-30 years, the experts say.

MRS. RYAN FREED ON BAIL

BONN, Jan. 12 (JTA)--Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan, a former Nazi who became an American citizen and was extradited to West Germany in 1973 as a Nazi war crimes suspect, has been freed on \$17,000 bail. The Austrian-born Mrs. Ryan, 58, who had been on trial in Dusseldorf, charged with participating in the murder of inmates at a concentration camp in Lublin, Poland, had been free on bail.

During a recess in the trial, she allegedly accosted one of the witnesses in a corridor outside the courtroom and tried to influence the witness' testimony. The court ordered Mrs. Ryan back to jail, but appeals from her lawyer won her release and she was continued free on bail. While in the U.S., she resided in Queens, N.Y. She relinquished her American citizenship when it was learned she obtained it by lying about her Nazi past.

MATZOH ALLOTMENT FOR SOVIET JEWS

ELIZABETH, N.J., Jan. 12 (JTA)--Soviet Jews have received their allotment of 505 tons of flour for baking matzohs for Passover and have already begun manufacturing the first batches this week, Rabbi Pinchas Teitz, a leading member of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, said today.

Teitz said he received a telephone call yesterday from Sholom Kleinman, president of the Moscow Synagogue, who told him that the Moscow Jewish community has been allotted 200 tons--150 tons for the city, the rest for the surrounding communities. Other allotments are: Leningrad, 70 tons; Kiev and Tbilisi in Georgia, 60 tons each; Odessa, 55 tons; Riga, 40 and Tashkent, 20. The amount of flour is more than last year, according to Teitz. He also reported that Soviet authorities last year lowered the price of flour for matzohs.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW: THE HALUTZIC SPIRIT OF PIONEER WOMEN CONTINUES

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (JTA)--More than half the Jewish women in the United States do not belong to any Jewish organization, not even a synagogue, according to Frieda Leemon, president of Pioneer Women. Mrs. Leemon, who was elected in October, plans to make it a major goal of her two-year term to go after these unaffiliated women in order to increase the strength of the 50,000-member women's Labor Zionist organization.

Mrs. Leemon, who is from Farmington, Mich., a suburb of Detroit, and Nava Arad, who last month was elected secretary general of Na'amat, Pioneer Women's sister organization in Israel, were interviewed by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency at the conclusion of Pioneer Women's three-day national board meeting this week.

Pioneer Women supports Na'amat in its efforts to improve the status of women in Israeli society, Mrs. Leemon said. It raises funds to help Na'amat provide vocational training, education and social services for women, youth and children and to aid the absorption of new immigrants.

These programs and the ideology behind them should appeal to American Jewish women, particularly those involved in the women's liberation movement here, Mrs. Leemon said. She said Pioneer Women was founded 52 years ago when a group of Israeli feminists appealed to a small group of their women friends in the United States to help them in the efforts to play an equal role in the Jewish pioneer movement in Palestine.

Most of the early members were women whose husbands were part of the Labor Zionist movement. While many wives of Labor Zionists are Pioneer Women today, Mrs. Leemon stressed that her group is an autonomous organization that has women from all walks of life, including professionals. Many young women are also joining and there is even a chapter where the average of the members is 22.

In Israel, Na'amat (formerly Moetzet Hapoolot) with 700,000 members is the largest women's group in the country and is represented in every part of the country, according to Mrs. Arad, a trained social worker. She said the organization includes women in every type of job, housewives and volunteer workers. It takes in not only Jewish women but also Arab and Druze women. In many schools Arab and Jewish youngsters learn together, she said.

Lack Of Equality In Israel

Mrs. Arad said Na'amat provides vocational training for girls and women, it has agricultural schools and it provides day care centers so that women can work.

However, she noted that Israel is a society where women still do not have "real equal" status. She pointed out that only 40 percent of Israeli women work and that among Jews from the Arab countries, girls still receive only the minimum education. She said a study has found that among women who finished high school about 70 percent wanted to go to work but among those who only went five or six years to school, the number going to work was very small.

Mrs. Arad said that when women perform the same jobs as men they get equal pay but the need is to open more jobs to women. She said women still are predominant in the traditional female jobs and there was a need to move them into other occupations, especially the factories. She said that in developing towns, women do work in industry.

In kibbutzim that have industry, women, who over the years had tended to drift into the traditional women's jobs after the early pioneer days, are now seeking to work in the factories.

Mrs. Arad also spoke of the need for more women in executive jobs. She said one of the problems is that women cannot devote the extra time needed for these positions because of the need to take care of their families. She pointed out that Na'amat now comprises more than half of the membership of the Histadrut and five women are now on the Histadrut executive, including, for the first time, Na'amat's secretary general. The Pioneer Women are not connected with the Histadrut.

Major Tasks Of Na'amat

One of the major tasks of Na'amat is to promote legislation helping women, Mrs. Arad said. She said Na'amat is responsible for helping to see that Israel's first legalized abortion bill was adopted. She noted that Na'amat did not work only with the women Knesset members but also with the men and it seeks to get men involved in supporting legislation for women. She said that if the Likud government attempts to repeal the bill, in accordance with agreement with its Aguda coalition partner, Na'amat will mount a strong fight against such action.

Right now Na'amat is seeking legislation that will require women who do not go to the army to serve in some other type of national service. Mrs. Arad said many women are being exempted from the army because of another agreement between Likud and the Aguda. She said it was not fair that some should serve and others do not. She noted that there are still severe shortages in hospitals, the educational system, the social services and in work with the elderly that these women could fill.

Mrs. Arad also pointed out that the army still is a major educational instrument in Israel and many women from poor families are being denied training they otherwise would have received.

'An Organization Of Women Who Care'

Mrs. Leemon, a graduate of Wayne State University, has been long active in Pioneer Women both in Detroit and on the national level. She is also a member of the boards of the Jewish National Fund, Histadrut, Israel Bonds, the American Zionist Federation and the United Jewish Appeal.

Mrs. Arad, 40, holds degrees from the Paul Baerwald School of Social Work at Hebrew University and the London School of Economics and Political Science. She has been active both in Na'amat, the Histadrut and in the Labor Party where she is a member of the Central Committee.

Pioneer Women is still inspired by the Labor Zionist ideals of the founders and builders of Israel, Mrs. Leemon stressed. She said when Na'amat has a project it comes to the American group to provide the funds. Since the Pioneer Women's first project, an agricultural school for young women in the Talpiot section of Jerusalem, the organization's programs have sought to meet the needs of the times, Mrs. Leemon said.

When there was a large influx of immigrants from Arab countries, Pioneer Women introduced headstart programs long before they began in the U.S. Today it has a program which is helping young women who don't work or go to school but would be on the streets unless they received the training to make them useful contributors to society. "We are an organization of women who care," Mrs. Leemon affirmed.