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EMOTIONAL ALL-DAY DEBATE IN KNESSET FOCUSES ON FATE OF SINAI SETTLEMENTS

Victory Seems Assured For Summit Accords
By David Landau, Gil Sedan and
Barbie-Zelizer Meyouhas

JERUSALEM, Sept. 27 (JTA)--The Knesset still locked in debate late tonight, was not expected to vote on the Camp David accords until early tomorrow morning. The session, one of the longest in the history of Israel's parliament and probably the most emotional, focused almost entirely on the fate of the Sinai settlements and whether or not the prospect of a peace treaty with Egypt by the end of the year was worth the price of their removal.

Most observers believe the Camp David package, which includes dismantling the settlements within three years after a treaty is signed, will be approved. The only question was by what margin and how heavily Begin will have to rely on the votes of the opposition factions.

Major defections within the ranks of his Likud-led coalition would prove embarrassing for the Premier. Begin had said earlier this week that he would resign if the Knesset rejected the accords. As the debate began this morning he said he would quit if a Likud majority failed to support the agreements.

About 80 MKs, more than half the membership, registered to speak today. As midnight approached, 20 were still waiting their turn. Coalition and party discipline has been waived and the vote, when it comes, will be by roll call. Some pundits predicted from 75 to 95 votes in favor of the accords with about two dozen hard-core nationalists and the pro-Moscow Rakah Communists casting negative ballots. A number of abstentions were expected within the coalition and opposition parties.

Begin presented his case for Camp David at a special session of the Knesset on Monday. The only other speaker was Shimon Peres, chairman of the Labor Alignment who deplored the agreements but said Labor would vote for them because the alternative was worse.

Pros And Cons Of Debate

The general debate was opened this morning by Moshe Arens of Likud, chairman of the Knesset's powerful Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. He warned that removal of the Sinai settlements would "take a brick out of the nation's defensive barrier" and insisted that the settlements were not an obstacle to peace.

Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich, a leader of Likud's Liberal Party faction, said he understood fully the opponents of the agreements but would support them despite the dangers because "one should take a chance." Shlomo Hillel, of the Labor Alignment, denounced the government for agreeing to remove the settlements. He said the frameworks signed by Begin "smelled of surrender and pressure."

But another Labor MK, Yossi Sarid, said he would support the government which showed courage and responsibility at the 11th hour. However, he said, he could not praise Begin because he was "deluding the people by saying there would

not be a Palestinian state."

Moshe Shamir of Likud, shouted to Begin, "I do not trust you. I was deceived. I was told under oath that the Sinai settlements would not be dismantled." Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, a Labor MK, declared, "There is no doubt in my heart that the achievement (of peace) is greater than the price. If the Knesset, God forbid, misses this opportune moment, it will have to answer for it to the whole Jewish people."

Amos Hadar and Danny Rosolio of the Labor Alignment, opposed the agreements on grounds that they might serve as precedents for the evacuation of settlements on the West Bank and Golan Heights. But Shmuel Toledano of the newly formed SHAI (Change and Initiative) faction, said the fate of 4000 settlers in Sinai could not be weighed against the prospect of peace or war for 3 1/2 million Israelis. Shulamit Aloni of the Civil Rights Movement, declared "Land is not holy and settlements are not holy. The only thing that is holy is human life."

Moves For Peace Talks Underway

Begin was expected to make a strong speech at the wind-up of the debate answering his critics. During the session, the Premier left the chamber for an hour to meet with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis. Defense Minister Ezer Weizman attended the meeting but there was no indication of what was discussed.

The U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv is known to be rendering full assistance in the technical preparations for the opening of Israeli-Egyptian peace talks, under Lewis' personal direction. The talks may begin next week, immediately after the Rosh Hashanah holiday that starts Sunday night. Preparations have been underway all week and the various aspects of implementing the Camp David agreements--military, economic and political--were under discussion at the ministerial level.

Technicians Ready To Go To Cairo

A group of Israeli technicians is expected to go to Cairo tomorrow to help set up the communications system for the talks. This was confirmed in the Egyptian capital today by the American Ambassador, Herman Eilts. Eilts made the announcement after a one-hour meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali. He said he had asked Ghali for a meeting with President Anwar Sadat.

Meanwhile, American efforts continued to persuade other Arab leaders to join in or support the Camp David accords. President Carter's special Ambassador to the Middle East, Alfred L. Atherton, was in Amman today for talks with King Hussein of Jordan. Earlier in the week he visited Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iran. He is due in Jerusalem tomorrow.

A committee headed by Gen. Avraham Tamir, which helped plan Israel's strategy for the Camp David summit conference, has been reactivated and expanded to prepare a working paper for the negotiations with Egypt.

Meanwhile, Ehud Yaari, an Israel Broadcasting Authority correspondent, who was in Cairo today, reported that thousands of Cairenes were following the Knesset debate on radio and television. He said the mood in the Egyptian capital was hopeful but tense.

There was tension outside the Knesset today where some 2000 angry opponents of the Camp David

accords demonstrated while the debate was in progress. They seemed resigned to the outcome, however, and as the session dragged on into the night, the crowds dispersed with no serious incidents.

SADAT'S REP AT HOLY DAY SERVICES

TEL AVIV, Sept. 27 (JTA)--Israeli correspondents in Cairo sent reports to their newspapers today that the tiny Jewish community in Ismailia is preparing for High Holy Day services which, the community has been informed, will be attended by an official representative of President Anwar Sadat. The correspondents also cabled reports that Ismailia is apparently to be the site for the first phase of the negotiations for an Israeli-Egyptian treaty.

DULZIN'S ROSH HASHANAH MESSAGE

JERUSALEM, Sept. 27 (JTA)--Leon Dulzin, chairman of the World Zionist Organization Executive, called on Jews throughout the world to support Israel in the upcoming hard months of peace negotiations. In his Rosh Hashanah message, Dulzin said:

"In our struggle for the peace that will give us security, we will need the assistance of the entire Jewish people. I am confident that the nation that in the last 30 years derived a sense of security and pride from the existence of the State of Israel will this year stand with us courageously and in readiness for any necessary sacrifice."

He referred to aliya, absorption and Jewish education as the Zionist Movement's prime challenges during the coming year. Calling the "dropout" phenomenon among Soviet Jews nearly "a national calamity," Dulzin observed that efforts must be invested to cut the rate of dropouts, free Jewish brethren in the Soviet Union and Arab lands, and "help to fulfill the Zionist dream."

He stressed, "We shall continue this year, too, our fight for our brethren in Arab lands and in the Soviet Union. . . . We shall not rest until all the Prisoners of Zion will be free and every Jew in the Soviet Union who wishes to leave for Israel will be able to do so without hindrance."

Focus On Jewish Education

Dulzin called on international Jewry, the Zionist parties and the Jewish organizations to make Jewish education one of their major goals. Reporting that only 20 percent of Jewish children in the world receive any Jewish education, he observed that it is imperative that a turning-point in this field be reached during the coming year. To this effect, he revealed that a world center for Jewish education is due to be established during the coming year.

Dulzin also emphasized the importance of "Project Renewal," the five-year plan to eradicate sub-standard housing in Israel, as a special focal point for Jewish efforts throughout the world. He added that the Jewish Agency pledges to grant wider authority to local Zionist federations and to enhance the prestige of Israel's "shlichim" abroad.

SOVIET JEWS AND CAMP DAVID

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (JTA)--The Soviet Union has increased Jewish emigration to its highest annual rate in five years, apparently to indicate a desire to improve relations with the United States, the State Department's chief Soviet specialist has informed Congress.

Ambassador Marshall Shulman, special advisor to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, also reported that while it is "too early to assess the full impact" of recent Middle East developments on Soviet-American relations, the Soviet Union has not given up its goal of a Geneva conference in which it would participate as a co-equal to the United States as co-chairman.

Shulman testified Tuesday before the House International Relations Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East on the aftermath of the Camp David summit conference. "What the Soviet position will be in the long run may depend on the position of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization," Shulman testified.

"The Soviet Union has sought to become an active participant in the Middle East negotiations through the convening of a Geneva conference and it has bitterly expressed its frustrations at the course of events that followed President (Anwar) Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, leading to the Camp David summit meeting."

In responding to questions from subcommittee chairman Lee Hamilton (D.Ind.), Shulman indicated that the Geneva option, expressed in the Soviet-American statement of last Oct. 1 remains the Soviets' ultimate goal and that possibility still exists for a "comprehensive" peace. He also indicated that a reason the Geneva conference has not been held is that the Soviet Union was unable or unwilling to bring Syria and the PLO into the Geneva framework.

Emigration Rate Highest Since 1973

The Soviet Union's Jewish emigration rate has climbed to more than 20,000, the highest since 1973 when it was at the peak level of 33,000, Shulman noted. After the Yom Kippur War, emigration dipped to 11,000 in 1974.

Referring to the increased emigration, Shulman told reporters that "I have the impression this is the result of a signal to the Soviet Union" by Congressmen to Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev and his delegation when they visited the Capitol last November. The Congressmen, Shulman said, emphasized to the Soviet group the Jackson-Vanik amendment would not be modified until the Soviet government lifted restrictions on Jews and others who may wish to emigrate.

Shulman observed that "the number of steps on the Soviet side in recent weeks suggests that the Soviet Union wishes to reverse the tide of events. By our actions and by what we say we should make it clear beyond any doubt that if the Soviet leadership chooses the wiser course of restraint and responsibility, they will find the U.S. fully responsive."

NEGEV VILLAGES MAY GET BOOST

TEL AVIV, Sept. 27 (JTA)--The removal of the Sinai settlements after a peace treaty is signed with Egypt has raised high hopes in two remote Negev villages, Mitzpeh Ramon and Yeruham. Off the beaten track and without an industrial base, they have declined in recent years and seemed almost forgotten. But with heavy development expected in the Negev, including the construction of two U.S.-financed air bases to compensate for the airfields that will be given up in Sinai, both hamlets foresee an economic boom with an influx of workers, jobs and investment.

JERUSALEM (JTA)--The Jewish Agency Immigration and Absorption Department reported that 16,000 olim arrived in Israel in the first eight months of 1978 compared to 13,555 in the same period last year.

BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER HAILES THE CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 27 (JTA)--British Foreign Minister, David Owen, said today that the Camp David agreements provide the basis "on which realistic interim arrangements for the most difficult problem--the West Bank--can now be negotiated in greater detail."

Addressing the 33rd session of the General Assembly, the British statesman hailed the Camp David accords. He said that those who condemned the agreements "so hastily should look at them again more carefully." He noted that the agreements were based on Security Council Resolution 242 and said that "a perfect settlement cannot be achieved by exchanging declarations of principle any more than making speeches at one another. Politicians have to be prepared to get down to what I term the nitty gritty detail then explain and defend this to their own people," Owen said.

The British Foreign Minister also addressed himself to the situation in South Lebanon, declaring that a solution to the problems in South Lebanon depends on a solution to the larger political crisis "which still wracks Lebanon." He added: "Only a political solution can guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon and put an end to the internal fighting which threatens to destroy the country."

Addressing the General Assembly last night, Canada's Foreign Minister Don Jamieson, also hailed the Camp David accords, declaring the prospect of a real and durable peace in the Mideast is now much closer although serious issues remained to be resolved. He called on the Assembly to avoid recriminations and polemics, now that peace negotiations are under way in the Mideast.

Mexico's Foreign Minister Optimistic

Foreign Minister Santiago Roel Garcia of Mexico told the Assembly last night that the agreements reached at Camp David could constitute an important step toward the common objective of achieving a more peaceful and just world. He said that the United Nations had a basic responsibility to help in the attainment of stable peace in the Mideast.

The United Nations, Roel observed, should not in any way be inhibited from supporting parallel efforts which might be made outside the world organization. He added that a just solution could be reached only by taking into account the interests of all parties directly involved in the conflict, and based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

TOMBSTONES DAUBED WITH NAZI SLOGANS

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, Sept. 27 (JTA)--More than 10 Jewish tombstones at Golders Green Cemetery in northwest London have been daubed with Nazi slogans and the initials "BM" believed to stand for the "British Movement," an overtly anti-Semitic group. The daubings discovered Tuesday follow similar incidents in Manchester and Leeds, which both have sizeable Jewish communities. Most occurred since the screening of the television series "Holocaust."

Dr. Jacob Gewirtz, defense secretary of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, said yesterday that the British Movement had recently published a new edition of the anti-Jewish tract "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion." In Man-

chester, windows have been broken at the premises of two local Jewish newspapers and there have been anti-Jewish daubings at a synagogue and railway station. In Leeds, a cemetery has been desecrated and the reporter of a Jewish newspaper was struck with an iron bar.

DEFEAT MOVE TO BAN FEDERAL FUNDS FOR U.S. TEAM IN 1980 OLYMPIC GAMES

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (JTA)--A move to ban the use of federal funds in support of the U.S. team if it participates in the Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980 was easily defeated in the House Judiciary Committee. But its proponents will seek to have their views incorporated in the measure when the full House acts on it. Rep. Robert Drinan (D. Mass.) sought to amend the legislation that would prohibit the use of the \$30 million authorized by the Amateur Sports Act. The committee rejected his motion 24-4. Drinan was backed by Reps. Hamilton Fish (R. NY), John Conyers (D. Mich.) and Barbara Jordan (D. Tex.).

Supporters of the funding sought yesterday to have the House vote on the measure ahead of schedule in these closing days of the Congressional session. But the chamber rejected a move for suspension of its rules. However, it is expected that the House will adopt it. The Senate passed the measure May 8.

Drinan, who is also the author of a resolution which seeks to shift the Olympics from Moscow because of the Soviet Union's "persistent human rights violations," told the committee he feared the Soviet Union would "sweep the streets" of all dissident activity before and during the Olympics just as the USSR did during the visit by former President Nixon in 1972.

"By participating in a Moscow Olympics we could wittingly further the repressive aims of the Soviet rulers," Drinan said. He also pointed out there is no guarantee at present that Israeli athletes in the 1980 Olympics will receive "the protection they need."

CONVICTION OF JDLer UPHELD

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (JTA)--The conviction of Dr. William R. Perl, the founder of the Jewish Defense League branch in the Washington area, for illegal receipt of a rifle and attempt to damage property used by two Soviet officials was upheld Monday by the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va.

But the court ordered a new trial on his conviction for conspiracy. All the charges against the 72-year-old retired psychology professor stemmed from a plot May 23, 1976 to shoot out the apartment windows of two Soviet officials living in Prince George's County, Md., a suburb of Washington.

The shots were never fired because Reuven Lev-Tov, a former chauffeur for the Israeli Embassy who is now a U.S. citizen, used blank cartridges supplied by the FBI. The Appeals Court rejected Perl's claim that he had been entrapped into committing the crime by Lev-Tov and the FBI. But it overturned the conspiracy charge because U.S. District Court Judge Edward S. Northrop of Baltimore failed to fully correct an erroneous instruction telling the jury it could consider Perl's dealings with Lev-Tov as well as with other unidentified persons.

Perl, a Holocaust survivor, was involved in the incident as a protest to Soviet treatment of Jews who want to emigrate to Israel.

SPECIAL TO THE JTA STUDY SHOWS WOMEN TEACHERS IN JEWISH SCHOOLS CITE SEXUAL BIAS AS MAJOR REASON FOR NOT ADVANCING

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (JTA)—A national study surveying the attitudes of women engaged professionally in Jewish schools has revealed that most of them believe either direct or indirect sexual discrimination prevents them from advancing to administrative and executive positions, the American Association for Jewish Education (AAJE) reported this week.

At the same time, a majority of the same respondents declared that the paucity of women administrators in Jewish education is due, in large measure, to a lack of desire among women teachers to seek higher posts and the career limitations that they place upon themselves.

The study was conducted among 300 women in nine metropolitan communities—83 percent of whom are teachers in Jewish schools, the remainder administrators, guidance counselors and other non-teaching personnel—in order to determine why they feel so few women are engaged in supervisory roles in a field which, as teachers, they dominate numerically.

"The study confirms our suspicion that most women in Jewish education perceive discrimination against them on the basis of sex but are generally reluctant to rock the boat," said Arthur Brody, president of the AAJE. "These disturbing findings raise the question of whether the Jewish educational and communal establishment recognizes the disservice it does to women in the profession when it restricts their options for advancement."

Cross-Section Of Women Surveyed

The study was conducted by Dr. Murray Rockowitz, former director of the AAJE's Department of Statistical Research and Information, and Dr. Gerhard Lang, consultant to the Department. It surveyed a representative cross-section of women in Jewish education on the basis of age, marital status, ideological identification, general and Jewish educational background, length of teaching experience and types of schools in which they are employed. The study found that 34 percent of the respondents believed outright sexual discrimination was a major reason so few of them held administrative positions.

"The innovative and expert skills of well-educated and efficient women are being misused by male superiors who think of them and treat them as 'girls,'" said one teacher. Another woman presently occupying a leadership position in her school stated that "there is a great deal (of sexual bias) in the school board citywide. They are all male and Orthodox (double whammy!) and at the beginning it blew their minds that a woman was a top executive."

However, a far larger number—61 percent of the respondents—said that "the traditional concepts of the role of Jewish women" by the male-dominated religious and communal establishment constitute a more subtle and covert brand of discrimination against their promotion. This was described by many as eventuating into a kind of "Catch 22" situation. On the one hand, women are told that an administrator requires a strong talmudic background, even though little of Torah, Mishna and Talmud is generally drawn upon in the performance of their administrative duties.

On the other hand, women are not given the same opportunity as men, particularly in tra-

ditional Judaism, to acquire such a background, according to the study. Indeed, 14 percent listed that very reason, "lack of training," for not attempting to move up the career ladder. Still another manifestation of indirect discrimination was what 41 percent termed "lack of career information." Respondents charged that they were not being informed of the possibilities for professional advancement where these do exist.

Factors Cited In Study

The study was set up to enable those surveyed, if they wished, to name more than one reason for the discrepancy in the number of women in teaching positions in Jewish schools as against those in supervisory positions. Therefore, while discrimination in one form or another was viewed as the major obstacle, 52 percent also cited women's own "lack of desire" to become administrators.

The combination of these and other factors is believed accountable for the fact that only slightly more than half the teachers surveyed (54 percent) even "considered" an administrative position, while but 31 percent applied for and just 20 percent actually occupied such a post.

The women who stated they would not even entertain undertaking a leadership assignment gave a variety of reasons for their attitudes, ranging from their reluctance to relocate because of their husband's job to their personal preference to remain in the classroom. But the most frequent answer received (34 percent) was that an administrative position "entails too much time and responsibility and thus may interfere with my family life and obligations."

Newer Breed Of Jewish Women

In analyzing these responses, Lang said that many Jewish women feel that "gender currently operates as a determinant of what they should and can do," and that "their first priority remains a traditional one: the family's needs come first."

For such women, he said, there is "a presumption that the family unit is more important than a job if money is not the issue and that a leadership position is too rigorous in its demands and would interfere with a woman's responsibilities to her family." Conversely, Lang noted that the study revealed "a newer breed of Jewish women" who, although in the minority among the respondents, "indicated a desire to obtain leadership positions within Jewish education."

He described this group as being younger, better educated and having strong Jewish studies backgrounds and, as well, as perceiving a need to upgrade Jewish education and the teaching selection process. However, Lang pointed out that some of these women, discouraged by the presence of sexual discrimination, "are opting for careers outside of Jewish education which offer greater status and remuneration."

NAVON'S NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

JERUSALEM, Sept. 27 (JTA)—President Yitzhak Navon issued today the following Rosh Hashanah message to the Jewish people around the world:

"In this New Year 5739 let us turn our thoughts and deeds toward the attainment of the two supreme objectives of the Jewish people in our time: strengthening Jewishness everywhere, above all through education; strengthening Israel, above all through aliya. It is our central task to advance in determination and dedication on these roads of life. May this be a year of peace for Israel and for all the world, a year of creativity and deep gratification for all of us."