

2 KILLED, 5 INJURED IN JERUSALEM BOMB BLASTS

By Gil Sedan and Yitzhak Shargil

JERUSALEM, Nov. 13 (JTA)—Two persons were killed and five were injured in two explosions in Jerusalem this morning. The victims, not immediately identified by name, were Arabs except for one of the injured said to be a resident of the Jewish township of Kiryat Arba. The first explosion demolished a flat in the Christian quarter of East Jerusalem. One body was found in the rubble and four injured persons were hospitalized. They were identified as students at a Christian school.

The second blast, at 10 a.m. local time, occurred near the Jerusalem branch of the Bank Hapoalim in the southern section of the city, killing an Arab resident of the administered territories and slightly injuring a Kiryat Arba man. The explosive charge detonated next to a parked car whose driver had just left the vehicle. It rocked a home for disabled children across the street from the bank but none of the children was hurt. Some eyewitnesses said that the Arab who was killed may have been the terrorist and the bomb went off in his hands. Jerusalem police chief Zvi Ben Aliahu urged the public to be on the alert and report any suspicious looking objects to the police.

BEGIN TO ISSUE FORMAL INVITATION TO SADAT IN KNESSET ADDRESS

By Tuvia Mendelson and Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 13 (JTA)—Premier Menachem Begin is expected to extend a formal invitation to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to come to Israel to discuss peace when he appears in the Knesset tomorrow or Tuesday. Begin said on two occasions over the weekend that he was prepared to welcome the Egyptian leader here. His remarks were in response to Sadat's assertion to the Egyptian parliament last week and to a group of visiting American Congressmen that he was prepared to go to Israel and address the Knesset if that would further the cause of peace in the Middle East.

While Begin greeted Sadat's initiative in the warmest terms and appeared, at least publicly, to take it as an expression of good faith, there is widespread suspicion in Israeli circles that the Egyptian President is engaging in an intricate propaganda ploy from which he believes he could extricate himself without losing face.

The Foreign Ministry's reaction to Sadat was somewhat more restrained than Begin's. A Ministry spokesman said today that "We will welcome a visit by President Sadat which would contribute psychologically to a better atmosphere for negotiations as well as create a practical dialogue. It should not, however, replace a peace conference where Israel wishes to negotiate with all the confrontation states regarding all the subjects on which we have differences."

(In Washington Friday, the State Department responded to the Begin-Sadat exchange by saying it "welcomes consultation between parties" in the Middle East but "the important thing

is to have a Geneva conference. Department spokesman Ken Brown said "certainly we take them seriously" when asked to evaluate the remarks by Begin and Sadat.)

Begin addressed himself to the Egyptian people at a press conference Friday when he said "We, the people of Israel, extend our hand to you and as you know, it is not a weak hand." He called on them to end 29 years of conflict in the Middle East and concluded, "I am telling you with all my heart, Shalom." Last night, addressing a dinner for Israel soldiers welfare at the Tel Aviv Hilton Hotel, Begin said "In the name of the government of Israel I hereby officially invite the Egyptian President Sadat to come to Jerusalem to conduct talks on permanent peace between Israel and Egypt." He ended his statement with the Arabic greeting, "Ahalan wa Sahalan—be our guest, you will be most welcome."

On Thursday, Begin told 14 members of the U.S. House Armed Services Committee now visiting the Middle East that he would personally greet Sadat at the airport and escort him to Jerusalem if the Egyptian leader comes to Israel.

Sadat's Statement Was Surprise

Sadat's initial statement took officials here by surprise and the tendency was to dismiss it as a propaganda "gimmick." After the Egyptian President met with the U.S. Congressmen Friday, the reaction here was that his intentions are still not clear. Some sources said Sadat was not serious and would find a way to withdraw his offer of a visit. On the other hand, the sources said that if that estimate is wrong, Israel will do nothing to discourage a visit from Sadat.

But the fear here is that Sadat is simply trying to exploit sentiment for peace by picturing himself as conciliatory while Israel remains intransigent on such issues as territorial compromise and Palestinian representation. There are sources here, however, who say Sadat may be genuinely interested in a settlement with Israel because of Egypt's crippled economy and weak military position and speculate that his offer and Begin's response could lead to a bilateral agreement between Israel and Egypt.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry has flatly rejected a suggestion by Sadat that a Palestinian professor, now living in the U.S., represent the Palestinians at the Geneva conference. Sadat did not identify the professor but said that PLO chieftain Yasir Arafat accepted the idea. A Ministry spokesman said that "since the subject of negotiations is living together" with the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, "only genuine representatives of these areas and not outside individuals can carry out these negotiations."

He repeated Israel's refusal to accept a PLO member as part of a Palestinian delegation. "We shall not accept a PLO representative to be a permanent or temporary resident of the U.S., or any other country and it would not matter if he is a professor or a member of any other profession or if he is a Palestinian or any other origin."

MRS. MEIR, DINI TZ STRESS ISRAEL WILL NOT GIVE IN TO PRESSURE

By Murray Zuckoff

DALLAS, Nov. 13 (JTA)—Two leading Israeli

diplomats served notice yesterday on Israel's "friends" in the West that the Jewish State will not allow itself to be pressured into accepting a peace that will endanger its security, asserted that Israel does not need to be preached to about peace and rejected any possibility that Israel would either welcome or permit the United States to send troops to defend her should another Middle East war erupt.

At the same time, both diplomats, Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz and former Israeli Premier Golda Meir, indicated that differences between Israel and the U.S. remain, although stressing that the U.S. remains the best ally of the Jewish State.

Dinitz stated that Israel is committed to peace and therefore pressure on it to make peace is superfluous. At the same time, he stated, if Israel is pressured to accept the peace that is inimical to its future, such pressure will be rejected. "We don't want illusory settlements," he declared.

In a similar vein, Mrs. Meir asserted that Israel is prepared to go to the bargaining table with its Arab neighbors "to discuss, negotiate and argue peace." But, she affirmed, Israel will not accept "a peace which paves the groundwork for an easier destruction of Israel."

While Dinitz specifically referred to concerns Israel has regarding the United States, Mrs. Meir was more circumspect about identifying which of Israel's "friends" she had in mind. Nevertheless, it was apparent that her greatest concern was with the U.S. rather than with West Europe which she mentioned specifically.

Both Israeli diplomats spoke at separate sessions here to the 46th General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. Their speeches came two days after Secretary of State Cyrus Vance addressed the Assembly and sought to justify and explain the Administration's Mideast policy. (See separate story.)

Receives Tumultuous Welcome

Mrs. Meir, who last addressed the CJF at its General Assembly in Chicago in 1948 shortly after the birth of the State of Israel, received a tumultuous reception when she appeared in the grand ballroom of the Hilton Hotel, during her address and at the conclusion.

As she entered the ballroom she was greeted with shouts of "Golda, Golda, Golda" and then the overflow audience of 2000 people broke into a chorus of "Shalom Aleichem." Some 500 people who could not be accommodated in the ballroom watched her over closed-circuit television that had been installed in three additional ballrooms.

When she left the hotel, the several hundred crowded into the lobby, spilled out into the street and marched for half a block behind the limousine which was taking her back to the airport for her return to New York.

Dinitz, who addressed the closing banquet of the Assembly in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton Hotel, evoked prolonged applause when he announced that the Israeli government had earlier in the evening issued an official invitation to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to come to Israel to discuss peace. The envoy said that a television reporter had asked him just before the meeting began whether Israel could assure Sadat's safety in Israel.

"I told the reporter that if Sadat comes to Israel for peace he will be able to walk the streets of Jerusalem alone. He will be the safest man in

Israel. He will walk the streets of Jerusalem more safely than in Cairo."

Expresses Israel's Concerns

Dinitz spoke frankly of the concerns Israel continues to harbor about the U.S. while stressing that there is "no greater ally of Israel than the United States." He underscored that "no one in high office in Washington wishes us ill. No one wants to see Israel turned into a liability instead of an asset. What then is Israel's cause for concern? Even for the best of our friends we are one issue on the agenda of foreign policy."

Then, in what appeared to be an allusion to differences between Israel and the U.S. over such thorny issues as the Administration's views on a Palestinian homeland, "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people and the role of the Soviet Union in the process to reconvene the Geneva conference, Dinitz declared:

"It is not with America we will have to make peace but with our neighbors. So that all the assurances we get from America does not allay our apprehensions about what our neighbors want." What does Israel want? Dinitz asked. Basically, he said, Israel is striving to avoid a situation where the U.S. would have to decide either to send troops to defend Israel or "to let Israel go down the drain."

On this, Dinitz said, "can you imagine anything more damaging to the Jewish standing in this country than for Israel to have to explain to an American mother that her son died defending the Jewish State? We don't want that. We will defend ourselves by ourselves." That is why, he added, "we say to our friends we are prepared to compromise but not at the expense of our security, our very existence."

Dinitz Says There Is Unity

Broaching the sensitive subject of seeming differences in Israel and in the American Jewish community over tactics to achieve peace, Dinitz asserted that there is fundamental unity on the strategic goal. There may be, he observed, a multiplicity of attitudes among Israeli and American Jews but there is a singularity of purpose. He said differences do not frighten him. A monolithic view would.

Mrs. Meir, in her address, also affirmed that Israel is committed to peace, rejected the view that Jewish settlements are an impediment to peace and scoffed at promises of international guarantees to safeguard Israel. But she saved her scorn and most caustic remarks for those "friends" who she said so easily discard principle for expediency under pressure from Arab oil and advise Israel that both sides in the Middle East conflict must be prepared to take risks.

In an obvious allusion to the Carter Administration, she said, "It is easy to fight enemies but difficult to argue with friends." She added, "It would never enter my mind to argue with those who want to see a secure Israel, a safe Israel. We are dealing with democracies not anti-Semitic governments, not governments which are hostile to Israel." But, Mrs. Meir added, she could not accept the concept of taking equal risks.

"What risks are Egypt or Syria or Jordan taking?" she asked. "Israel is not out to occupy them and even the Arabs do not claim that we are. During the 1973 war our armies were within 100 kilometers of Cairo and within 50 kilometers of Damascus. We could have kept going, but we asked ourselves: what do we do there when we get there?"

Referring to suggestions that Israel accept integr-

national guarantees, Mrs. Meir said scornfully. "This means that there is some doubt about peace. Why international guarantees if there is peace? Can anybody guarantee us that we will not be attacked?" Then to prolonged and loud laughter, she said: "There is also talk of an Israel-U.S. security treaty. God forbid that America will be attacked and we have to defend her."

Cites 'Post-Vietnam' Attitude

More seriously, however, she declared: "But if Israel is attacked, given the feelings in post-Vietnam America, will American soldiers be sent to defend us? We don't want one drop of blood from anyone but ourselves in the defense of Israel. If the U.S. send soldiers and helps Israel to win, Israel will become a protectorate and lose its sovereignty. This will be so because we cannot say no to people who saved our lives and who in the process lost the lives of their own soldiers." Israel, she asserted, does not want to attain the status of being a protectorate.

Dealing with the issue of the newly-established Jewish settlements, Mrs. Meir said that this was not a basis for the deadlock in peace talks, but only a new excuse used by the Arabs. "Were the Arabs prepared to talk peace before new settlements were established? Why do fine, decent, peace-loving people, not anti-Semites, not anti-Israel, find it so difficult to understand that the 1967 borders were destroyed by Egypt and Syria with the help of Saudi Arabia? Why was there a war in 1967? There were no settlements then, no occupied territories. Yes, the Arabs saw occupied territories: Tel Aviv, Haifa...."

She concluded by calling upon young Jews to "accept the challenge of going to Israel" and help to create new facets of society and build, strengthen and continue what was begun. She added: "We need Jews badly, one million, two million. Israel will still be a minority (in the Mideast) but it will make a world of difference."

David de Rothschild, Paris treasurer of the Fonds Social Juif Unifié (FSJU), told the Assembly banquet that although France is no longer a diplomatic ally of Israel, the Jewish State continues to benefit from a "great friendship" at all levels of French society and government. He said that economic-political pressures had resulted in the shifting of French foreign policy away from its former pro-Israel stance. However, he expressed the hope that under the pressure of internal public opinion France may soon return to a moderate and just Mideast policy.

De Rothschild said that until then, France would continue to be a haven for Jewish refugees. He pointed out that in recent times, hundreds of thousands of Jews from the Soviet Union, Poland, Rumania and North Africa had been welcomed into France. He applauded the role of the FSJU and the Joint Distribution Committee play in aiding these Jews in France.

VANCE SEEKS TO ASSURE CJF ASSEMBLY U.S. POLICY IS 'COMMITTED TO ISRAEL'

By Murray Zuckoff

DALLAS, Nov. 13 (JTA)—In a transparent bid to restore harmony between the Jewish community and the Carter Administration and to regain confidence in the Administration's Middle East policy, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance sought to reassure some 2000 Jewish leaders here Thursday night that President Carter "is committed to Israel as a vision

and as a reality."

Vance also stated that the U.S. and Israel have "shared goals" for a lasting peace in the Middle East. But Vance emphasized that any constructive approach to this goal must proceed "not through the distortions of difference but from the perspective of proved friendship and mutual respect."

Vance, in his address to the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds 46th General Assembly, asserted that the United States would do nothing to jeopardize Israel's security by trying to exercise pressure through withholding military or economic assistance and that the U.S. will "continue to give Israel strong support in international bodies against those who would isolate her."

In this connection, Vance said the U.S. "has served notice" that the U.S. will not participate in any United Nations conference on racism if any item on its agenda seeks to equate Zionism with racism. Vance, who made a special trip here from Washington, treaded cautiously through areas most sensitive to the Jewish people in this country regarding the Administration's attitude towards the Palestinians at a reconvened Geneva conference and the role of the Soviet Union in the reconvening process.

During the day, there had been an undercurrent of tension and apprehension about what new formulations or nuances of policy Vance might introduce in his address. But his 20-minute address contained nothing new and was evidently couched in terms calculated to assuage the consternation, fear and apprehension which the Jewish community has been expressing over the Administration's Mideast policy.

Repeats Carter On Palestinians

Vance avoided any but the most general statement about the Palestinians and referred to their "legitimate rights" only by way of recalling President Carter's address to the World Jewish Congress meeting last week in Washington where the President had used that phrase and where he had also declared that "we ourselves do not prefer an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank."

Vance sought to provide optimism for the chances of peace in the Middle East, the steps being taken to reconvene Geneva talks, but warned of the dire consequences to Israel and to the area if peace could not be achieved.

The Secretary asserted: "Now we stand at an important turning point. We believe that there is a chance—the first real chance in some time—that the processes leading toward lasting peace have been set in motion. We believe that peace between Israel and the Arabs can become real, not just a distant dream."

Vance assured his audience, "We, for our part, will pursue our efforts to bring about negotiations to reconvene the Geneva conference as the parties ask, and to play a helpful role in encouraging the participants toward a future in which their children will never have to go to war again."

In this connection, Vance refrained from specifying when a reconvened conference might take place. By omitting any time reference, it was apparent that Carter's oft-expressed goal to see such a conference take place by the end of the year is not now viewed as viable.

Cites Need For Peace

Noting that Israel and the Arabs need and

want peace, Vance outlined "imperatives from which our government will not be swayed." He stated, "first, in all our efforts toward peace, we are committed to the process of negotiation—direct and forthright talks among the parties involved."

He said "second, our country is fundamentally committed to the security and well-being of the State of Israel. . . . This is a commitment of the heart as well as of policy. Third, we will not impose a settlement."

In noting that there is hope and opportunity for peace, Vance observed that this is based on a number of changes since the 1967 Six-Day War: the rise of moderate leadership in the Arab world—"leadership which accepts Israel's existence and is willing to talk of peace with Israel"; and "continuing economic hardships in all the nations affected reflect with vivid force the heavy burdens which tension and armed truces have placed the governments and the peoples of the Middle East."

Vance cautioned that the tragedy of 1973, the Yom Kippur War, must not be repeated and noted that the events in southern Lebanon and Israel this week are the latest examples of "a new eruption of the violence which has proved so costly in human lives. These incidents serve urgent notice of the high human stake in the tasks before us."

Vance did not identify the incidents, but it was clear he was referring to the terrorist rocket assaults on Nahariya which killed three Israelis and Israel's retaliatory raid which resulted in the deaths of Lebanese.

Several hours earlier, Carter, at a press conference in Washington, refused to condemn Israel for its raid, saying it had been provoked. Vance, in his remarks, refrained from assigning blame to either side.

He asserted that negotiations toward "a comprehensive settlement" in the Mideast "would be based" on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338—but, he added, there are three issues which "are closely intertwined" and which "all the parties have accepted."

Outlines Issues

These issues, he said, are: the nature of the peace to be established among the parties; withdrawal of troops from occupied territories and agreement on secure and recognized borders for all the states; and the resolution of the Palestinian question.

He warned that "if any of them were to be left unresolved, there would be no lasting peace." He described the Palestinian question as a "difficult" one but asserted that "this question must be addressed" because "it would be all too easy for any settlement to be blocked on grounds that Palestinian concerns were not being properly considered."

Vance refrained from specifying which Palestinians he had in mind and what role the U.S. feels they should play. He said, merely, "the parties themselves will discuss these and other ideas they may put forward in the negotiating process."

Regarding the joint Oct. 1 U.S.-Soviet statement, which Vance termed "another sensitive element in our diplomatic efforts," Vance noted that the U.S. and USSR have been from the start, co-chairmen of the Geneva conference and "as such, we have sought to work constructively together to discharge our responsibilities."

In addition, Vance noted that it is "useful that the Soviet government has now explicitly committed itself to the goal of 'normal peaceful rela-

tions among Israel and the Arabs." Moreover, he said, Soviet adherence to the positions outlined in the joint statement carries the diplomatic effort closer to what we all regard as the immediate objective: the commencement of direct, face-to-face negotiations among the Arabs and Israelis."

The joint statement, Vance asserted, "makes no attempt to impose the outcome of negotiations." It is not a complete statement of policy, he noted, regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict, and "is fully consistent with the basic points and principles of Resolutions 242 and 338."

While Vance was generally well received, reactions afterwards by many who listened to him indicated that his bid to placate the Jewish community fell wide of being successful. As one Jewish leader remarked, "the best thing about his speech was that he avoided stepping on anyone's toes and did not spring any surprises. Maybe the Administration is finally getting the point."

ISRAELI JETS HIT TERRORIST BASE

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (JTA)—Israel Air Force jets bombed terrorist targets in south Lebanon again Friday following a Katyusha rocket attack on Kibbutz Yar in Upper Galilee which caused no casualties or damage. A military spokesman said that two Israeli planes on patrol duty over Lebanon attacked a source of anti-aircraft missile fire in a grove south of Tyre. The spokesman said the scene of the attack was not near a populated area and the planes returned safely to their base.

Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, Chaim Herzog, explained to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in a letter Friday that the "considerable damage" and apparently heavy loss of life caused by Israel's air raids on terrorist targets in southwest Lebanon last Wednesday was the fault of "PLO terrorist groups, which as a matter of policy locate their military installations in or near civilian centers in the hope of inhibiting action against them." According to Herzog, the casualties in Lebanon resulted from a direct hit on a munitions dump which set off a chain of explosions.

(Herzog noted that Wednesday's raids were in retaliation for Katyusha rocket attacks on Nahariya last Sunday in which three Israelis were killed and five injured. He said Israeli intelligence indicated "that the number of such attacks on Israeli civilian targets was to increase in scope and intensity" and therefore the Israeli government "was left with no alternative but to strike at the sources of fire.")

JERUSALEM GETS CHIEF RABBIS

JERUSALEM, Nov. 13 (JTA)—Rabbi Shalom Mashash, former Chief Rabbi of Morocco who immigrated to Israel only two weeks ago and Rabbi Bezalel Zolti, a member of the Supreme Rabbinical Court of Appeals, were elected Sephardic and Ashkenazic Chief Rabbis, respectively, of Jerusalem today ending a long period in which the city was without a religious leader. There had been no Ashkenazic Chief Rabbi in the capital for 17 years and none for the Sephardic community for seven.

Zolti won by a margin of 37-23 votes over his closest rival, Rabbi Dov Lior of Kiryat Arba. Rabbi Mashash overwhelmed Rabbi Haim Shlush of Netanya by a vote of 40-19. One blank ballot was cast. Mayor Teddy Kollek visited the newly-elected rabbis immediately after the results were announced. He congratulated them and expressed hope that they would exert their influence to bring religious and secular residents of the city closer.