

BUS BOMBING VICTIMS IDENTIFIED

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Nov. 20 (JTA) -- Three of the four bus passengers who were killed yesterday when a terrorist bomb was thrown into a crowded bus when it stopped at Mitzpeh Jericho were identified today. They were Itzhak Grabard, an Israeli kibbutznik from Ein Hachoresh; Charles Bilogora, 18, from Belgium, who worked as a volunteer in Ein Hachoresh; and Shmaryahu Nechmad, a young Israeli army sergeant. The fourth victim has still not been identified.

Of the 35 injured by the bomb, three Canadians, all members of one family, were identified: They were Andre Feldman, 69, and two sons, George, 19, and Anthony, 5. Among others who were injured were two Americans and five Swedish women. All were on a holiday bus traveling from Shefeh Zohar, a spa on the Dead Sea, to Tel Aviv via Jericho and Jerusalem.

U.S. Condemns Terrorist Attack

(In Washington, the United States government today condemned as "mindless violence" the terrorist acts in Israel and the West Bank yesterday, and named two Palestinian Arab groups as "apparently" having taken "public credit" for them. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that the terrorist acts have "no justification" and that "we condemn those that perpetrated these attacks."

(He said the government extends its sympathy to the victims and their families. After he had said, "we don't have independent determination of who is involved," Carter added, "the fact is, at least two groups have apparently taken public credit" and he said "we condemn those that take the credit." Under questioning by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Carter said that his news reports have named the El Fatah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine as having taken credit. Both are constituent members of the Palestine Liberation Organization.)

ISRAEL ASKS U.S. FOR \$3.3 BILLION

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (JTA) -- Israel is asking the U.S. for \$3.3 billion to cover the costs of withdrawal from Sinai and redeploying the army in the Negev, Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich told the Knesset Finance Committee today. Ehrlich, who just returned from Washington, said a third of the sum was asked as a 20-year low-interest loan and the balance as a grant. Israel's financial requests from the U.S. were the subject of public criticism two weeks ago when Premier Menachem Begin said during his tour of North America that Israel would ask for the full amount in the form of a loan. Ehrlich's remarks clarified the financial aspects.

Ehrlich was originally invited by the committee to discuss the current inflation rate which reached a record of 5.5 percent in October. But he refused to discuss that subject. He denied rumors that the government would take tough new economic measures in order to reduce the money supply. He said there were no plans to raise taxes, arguing that more taxes would only boost inflation.

The government will continue its current policy of gradual cuts in its subsidies for basic products and services, Ehrlich said.

BEGIN READY TO SIGN TREATY ON BASIS OF CAMP DAVID BUT REJECTS ALL OTHER DEMANDS, PROPOSALS BY EGYPTIANS

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Nov. 20 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin won an overwhelming vote of confidence from the Herut central committee last night after he declared that he was ready to sign a peace treaty with Egypt on the basis of the Camp David accords but absolutely rejected all subsequent proposals and demands by the Egyptians (See related story P. 3.)

The vote -- 306-51 -- was as much a personal endorsement of the Premier as it was an expression of approval for his policies. In fact, strong criticism was voiced during the discussion that preceded the voting by a minority of Herut members who remain unreconciled to the Camp David agreements and see them as a dire peril to Israel. But Begin easily carried the vast majority of Herut.

He said that when the Cabinet convenes tomorrow to debate the latest developments in the negotiations with Egypt he would recommend that it reject Egypt's demands for a precise timetable for carrying out autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He rejected, he said, all Egyptian demands for linkage between a peace treaty and the Camp David framework for those territories. But he would recommend, he said, that the Cabinet withdraw its earlier objections to the draft treaty preamble that refers to "linkage," but only in a general way.

Sadat: Specific Date Or No Treaty

(In a French television interview, pre-recorded in Cairo for broadcast in Paris tonight, President Anwar Sadat said he would not sign a peace treaty with Israel unless it is linked to a specific date for the start of Palestinian self-rule (autonomy) on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said this should coincide with the completion of the first phase of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, 6-9 months after a treaty is signed.

(Sadat said, "I will not insist on a specific date for holding elections in the two areas because that will happen automatically. What I care for is the date for the beginning of self-rule." He noted that Israel refuses to commit itself to specific dates but has agreed to begin negotiations on autonomy one month after a peace treaty is signed. Sadat said he insists on a specific date "because it (negotiations) may take two years and I insist on spelling out the date just to avoid that.")

Opponents Lash Out At Begin

The party stalwarts voted on a wave of emotion, heightened by the fierce demonstration of anti-treaty sentiment that had greeted Begin's arrival at party headquarters here earlier in the evening. His limousine was pelted with eggs and tomatoes as it drew up to Jabotinsky House where hundreds milled around, some of them breaking through police barriers. They were mainly settlers from the occupied territories, advocates of Greater Israel and disciples of the Gush Emunim.

They shouted "traitor" and "sell-out" at Begin and waved signs saying "Jabotinsky not Brzezinski"

and "We voted Herut, Not Sheli." Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who arrived at the meeting 45 minutes later, was subjected to the same angry demonstration as were several other Herut ministers.

Begin was visibly shaken and furious when he entered the hall. His audience was stunned by his description of what was transpiring outside, especially the epithet "traitor" hurled at their leader. Begin declared that no one would teach him the legacy of Ze'ev Jabotinsky, the founding father of Herut, or the meaning of "Eretz Israel."

He said that "all my years I tried to bring peace to Israel. My enemies lied and presented me as a man of war. The opposite is true. It is therefore that I saw it my duty to bring peace to Israel. I think we shall do wisely if we sign a peace agreement with all the hardships that it entails. But will the other side do the same? We do not know. But we made the effort."

Begin said he would sign a peace treaty with Egypt on three conditions: that the Israeli army remains on the West Bank and Gaza Strip as agreed to at Camp David; that Israel's security is ensured; and that Jewish settlement activity in the territories continues. He also hinted that if he failed to win a substantial majority in his party he would "draw the consequences" -- an apparent threat to resign from office.

FBI CHIEF SAID HIS AGENCY GAVE ISRAEL INFORMATION ON ESMAIL

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (JTA) -- William H. Webster, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, disclosed yesterday that the FBI had provided the Israeli government with specific details concerning Sami Esmail, an American citizen of Palestinian origin, who was arrested and tried in Israel for collaborating with a terrorist organization.

Webster, a former federal court judge, revealed the FBI's role in the case during a question period after he addressed a session of the national commission meeting of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith at the New York Hilton Hotel.

He said he had informed the Israeli authorities that Esmail underwent training in Libya in terrorist techniques and provided further information about his intended activities in Israel. Webster said he found out subsequently that the Israeli has had more information on Esmail than the FBI. But, he said, he acted correctly and would do it again. Esmail, a 24-year-old Michigan State University student, was paroled last month after serving 10 months of a 15-month prison term imposed for collaborating with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). He returned immediately to the U.S.

Webster discussed terrorism, international and domestic, in the course of his speech to the ADL's national commission. He recalled the seizure by Black Muslims of the B'nai B'rith headquarters and two other buildings with over 130 hostages in Washington, D.C. in March, 1977 as an illustration of "the potential for destruction by a group whose single-minded purpose outweighed all other considerations."

"The terrorism that has occurred is abhorrent, and we are aware of the potential for escalation," the FBI chief said. "We have made contingency plans and have trained our people and others in law enforcement to meet possible emergencies." He noted a seminar held at the FBI Academy at Quantico, Va. last July attended by representatives of nine foreign countries, including Israel "to share their experiences with repre-

sentatives of the FBI and other American enforcement agencies" on the problem of terrorism.

SPECIAL TO THE JTA LEADING SOVIETOLOGISTS DIFFER ON STRATEGY FOR AIDING SOVIET JEWS

By David M. Szonyi

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (JTA) -- Speaking at the third annual Leadership Assembly of the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry (GNYCSJ) yesterday, two leading Jewish Sovietologists differed on the most effective strategy for aiding Soviet Jews. The speakers spoke on their own behalf, and were met with much opposition from members of the audience.

Marshall Goldman, associate director of the Russian Studies Center at Harvard, urged "flexibility" in dealings with the Soviets which are linked to the goal of increasing Jewish emigration from the USSR. Specifically, Goldman argued that when Moscow liberalizes its policy on Jewish emigration, as is presently the case, the U.S. should "reward" such a tendency by offering the USSR modest trade concessions.

He added that if significantly greater numbers of Soviet Jews are permitted to leave, President Carter should consider offering the Soviet Union the most favored nation trade status currently denied it under the Jackson-Vanik Amendment. In general, Goldman contended, "Good Soviet-American relations are better for the Jews than bad, for trade and other contacts give the U.S. leverage on Soviet policy vis-a-vis Jewish emigration."

Echoing Goldman's call for flexibility, Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal (D. NY), a member of the House International Affairs Committee, noted that if the upward trend in Soviet Jewish emigration continues, "some positive response may be warranted." While adding that "I wouldn't favor most favored nation trade status," Rosenthal observed that "some carrot-and-stick approach may be useful" when dealing with the Soviets. One possibility, he noted, was to amend the Stevens Amendment, which limits the USSR to \$300 million in commodity credits.

Another View Offered

However, Richard Pipes, a professor of Russian history at Harvard, urged activists on behalf of Soviet Jews to focus their efforts more on obtaining greater religious and cultural rights for Jews who remain in the USSR. While noting that anti-Semitism is likely to remain a unifying force among the Soviet masses, and thus painting a bleak picture of Soviet Jewish prospects, Pipes insisted that it will be "most difficult to get all the Jews, or even a majority, out" in the years ahead.

Observing that the Jews are the only national minority in the Soviet Union without some national organization -- a right guaranteed by both the Soviet Constitution and several international treaties which the USSR has signed -- Pipes encouraged the fostering of a national Jewish identity, primarily through the resurgence of Yiddish schools, as well as a Yiddish press and theater.

Against the feelings of the majority of the participants, he also advocated Soviet Jewish ties with the Soviet dissident movement, both because a regime headed by today's dissidents may one day rule the USSR and because Jews are anyway already active in the dissident movement.

Goldman and Pipes also disagreed on an effective strategy for the 1980 Moscow Olympics. While Goldman advocated a careful monitoring of Soviet treatment of Jews and Israeli athletes before and during the Games, Pipes, speaking to this writer, called for a U.S. boycott of the 1980 Games.

The Leadership Assembly's opening program Sat-

urday evening featured the world premier of "August 12, 1952: The Night of the Murdered Poets," composed by Morris Moshe Cotel and narrated by Academy Award-winning actor Richard Dreyfuss. Cotel's intense and moving 15-minute composition, which was inspired by the 1970 "Brother Jews!" appeal of 80 Moscow Jewish activists, juxtaposed readings from works by five Soviet Jewish poets murdered by Stalin 26 years ago with variations on the traditional melody of the "Shema."

Following the performance of "August 12, 1952," the GNYCSJ presented its fifth Soviet Jewry Freedom Award to New York State Attorney General-elect Robert Abrams, the Conference's chairman from 1977 to 1978. Also honored was Chaim Be'er, the outgoing Israeli Counsel on Soviet Affairs:

**BACKGROUND REPORT
CABINET EXPECTED TO APPROVE PEACE
TREATY BUT WILL REJECT SOME DEMANDS**

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (JTA) -- The Cabinet which convenes in special session tomorrow, is expected to approve the draft peace treaty negotiated between Israel and Egypt in Washington over the past five weeks with the active help of the U.S. But it will reject Egyptian demands on the "linkage" issue that were introduced after the draft treaty was completed.

Premier Menachem Begin, addressing the Herut Party central committee in Tel Aviv last night, made it clear that this will be his recommendation when the Cabinet resumes debate. In his speech he flatly ruled out Egypt's demand for a police presence and a liaison office in the Gaza Strip, terms not included in the Camp David accords. He said Israel was determined to stick to the letter of the Camp David agreements and carry them out.

Egyptian officials, interviewed for Israeli Television in Washington yesterday, were unhappy with the course of the Cabinet deliberations in Jerusalem so far. Vice President Hosni Mubarak said that if Israel accepted the draft treaty but rejected a timetable for implementation of the frameworks, it would create "a very, very difficult situation." Osama El-Baz, director general of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and a member of the Egyptian negotiating team in Washington, declared that Egypt would insist on the linkage timetable.

Essence Of Israel's View

Begin's position reportedly coincides with the proposal presented yesterday to the Cabinet by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, head of the Israeli delegation in Washington. It means, in essence, that Israel would withdraw a number of reservations expressed by the Cabinet earlier regarding the text of the treaty draft. In exchange, Israel would expect Egypt to back down on its latest demands for linkage and a precise timetable. Israel would also expect the U.S. to press Egypt to withdraw its post-Camp David demands.

The main objections that the Cabinet would withdraw under the Begin-Dayan proposals are that Israel would no longer oppose inclusion of some "linkage" language in the draft treaty preamble, adapted from the Camp David general "framework for peace in the Middle East." Some ministers had taken exception to this language, particularly the phrase "on this basis" which implied that future treaties between Israel and Arab states would be modeled on the Israeli-Egyptian treaty provis-

ion for full withdrawal from Sinai.

Israel would also no longer oppose a reference in the body of the draft treaty to the future status of the Gaza Strip that some ministers had objected to. Israeli legal aides have concluded that the reference does not necessarily renounce future Israeli claims to that territory.

The quid pro quo that Israel expects includes Egyptian withdrawal of its demand for a precise timetable related to implementation of the West Bank-Gaza autonomy scheme. Egypt had insisted that elections in those territories be held within six months of the signing of the treaty and that the local autonomous councils start functioning within nine months.

But the Cabinet is also expected to reject the American compromise which extends the deadline to 12 months. Begin's position is that while Israel is ready to begin negotiations on the "modalities" of autonomy at once, it cannot undertake to commit itself, at this stage, to a precise timetable for implementation in view of the many objective difficulties that may arise.

If the Cabinet in fact endorses the Begin-Dayan proposals, it will amount to a reversal of its decision taken three weeks ago to "accept in principle" the draft treaty but to "instruct the delegation" in Washington to seek a number of changes. Dayan, and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, co-head of the Israeli delegation, seem to have persuaded Begin and a majority of the Cabinet that the changes, however desirable, are simply not attainable and that further bargaining over them will not be productive.

It remains to be seen if an easing of Israel's position will induce a similar softening on the Egyptian side. Egyptian leaders, including Mubarak, have committed themselves heavily in recent days to the timetable linkage. It will require a good deal of tact and skillful diplomacy by the U.S. to facilitate an Egyptian backdown without loss of face for Cairo.

Nevertheless, most observers here believe the Begin-Dayan formula will prevail when the Cabinet meets. Tough opposition is expected, however, from such headline ministers as Haim Landau and Ariel Sharon who may abstain in the vote or even vote against the treaty.

**ISRAELI DIPLOMATS IN NEW YORK
WILL HAVE TO PAY OWN PARKING FINES**

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (JTA) -- Israeli diplomats and consular officials in New York will henceforth have to pay their own parking tickets. Moreover, if they amass too many tickets they are likely to have their "CD" plates removed by the Consulate. Orders to this effect have been transmitted to New York by the recently-appointed director general of the Foreign Ministry, Yosef Ciechanover.

The Israelis have consistently been among the most frequent offenders in New York, and reports of their parking habits have been prominently featured in American media, to the serious discomfiture of the Ministry here and of many Jewish community leaders and members in New York.

Ciechanover himself served in New York for several years, until his appointment to the director general's post, as head of the Israel Defense Ministry's purchasing mission. He thus witnessed at first hand the bad image that stories of the Israeli diplomats' parking offenses caused the Consulate and other Israeli official representations. Ciechanover told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency he was anxious for the Jewish community in New York to know that the Ministry had now taken these energetic steps designed at putting a stop to the parking situation. (By David Landau)

SANDERS: CARTER ADMINISTRATION IS NOT PUSHING FOR OVERALL PEACE TREATY

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (JTA) -- Edward Sanders, senior advisor to President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and a liaison to the American Jewish community, said today that in his view the Carter Administration does not "push" for an overall peace settlement in the Mideast in an attempt to frustrate a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Answering questions at the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith's national commission meeting at the New York Hilton, Sanders said "I believe there is a dedication in the Administration to achieve peace between Egypt and Israel." He added, however, that his understanding is that the Administration sees the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt as the first stage for a settlement in the Mideast and that it wants the peace process to continue after an agreement between those two countries is concluded.

Sanders, who answered questions by ADL leaders expressing concern that the Carter Administration is "biased" against Israel and tilting towards the Arabs, said that according to his "experience" the President is not tilting toward the Arab position. He said, in response to another question, that the relations between Carter, Premier Menachem Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt "are fine and excellent." Recently, reports in the American press contended that Carter and Begin distrust and dislike one another.

On the issue of the future of Jerusalem and the West Bank, Sanders said that presently the Administration's position is that "the future of Jerusalem is negotiable." He added that the Administration believes Jerusalem should not be "physically separated" in the future. He pointed out that U.S. policy supports the notion that Israeli security presence on the West Bank should extend beyond any political arrangement achieved in the future.

Sanders told the meeting that he views his job as representing American Jews, "your opinions, thoughts and fears" and to see to it that the Administration understands these views.

Urges Non-Intervention By Carter

At an earlier session, Sen. Robert Dole (R. Kansas) called the Camp David accords "a smashing success" but said that now Carter should adopt a non-intervention attitude and allow Egypt and Israel to find a permanent peace between themselves. He suggested that the Carter Administration has reverted back to a "bankrupt" policy of "bringing all of Israel's adversaries together on one side and putting Israel on the other." Jordan will not come to the table, he observed, and therefore "Israel is being asked to negotiate with phantoms."

Dole said that the Carter Administration's "principal failing" in pushing for an overall peace is its view of Arab nations in "monolithic terms." He pointed out: "This not only ignores a history of fratricidal conflict between the Arab states, but it pushes aside the open hostilities which go on today."

Dole, who made an unsuccessful bid for Vice President in 1976, remarked that the two "frameworks" for peace achieved at Camp David -- one between Israel and Egypt, the other a general peace treaty -- "looked conspicuously like the step-by-step process which Governor Carter campaigned against." He quipped, sarcas-

trically, that "only a cynic would think the timing of it had anything to do" with the then-upcoming November elections.

Now, Dole declared, "when the shouting died down," the differences of opinions between the U.S. and Israel about the overall peace are emerging. "The clock was being turned back," he asserted and "the groundwork was reconstructed for portraying Israeli Premier Menachem Begin as an impediment to peace."

The Senator told the approximately 500 Jewish communal leaders that the disputes are "not between the U.S. and Israel's enemies, but between the U.S. and Israel on behalf of her enemies." Calling for less interference by the U.S., Dole suggested that "real peace with Egypt would lay the groundwork for eventual peace elsewhere, and, in the meantime, would reflect a pragmatic approach to peace, and a turning away from the dogma of a comprehensive settlement."

He expressed hope the U.S. finds "its way back to that truth," or else "Egypt and Israel ought to proceed bilaterally as they set out to do last November."

20 PEOPLE HOSPITALIZED BY FIRE

TEL AVIV, Nov. 20 (JTA) -- A fire raged through the upper floors of a 15-story office building here today. More than 20 people were hospitalized for smoke inhalation after they were rescued from the 12th and 15th floors by firemen and Magen David Adom ambulance crews. An army helicopter aided by dropping gas masks on the roof of the burning building. There were no fatalities or injuries.

The fire, which took three hours to bring under control, broke out in the Hadar Dafna building which houses the Tel Aviv office of the Education Ministry, the Postal Service and many other offices. The Magen David Adom dispatched 20 ambulances which were the first rescue vehicles to arrive at the scene, according to a Magen David Adom spokesman. In addition to assisting the fire brigade in rescue operations, the ambulance medical teams administered first aid for burns, smoke poisoning and shock. The hospitalized victims were all reported in satisfactory condition.

The fire was one of the worst in Tel Aviv since the Zim Lines building burned more than 10 years ago, a blaze which took several lives. The Interior Ministry has ordered an investigation.

BLACK RECORDING ARTISTS IN ISRAEL

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (JTA) -- Peace fever is rampant in Israel in anticipation of a treaty with Egypt, and an enterprising record company in Tel Aviv is already on the streets with "The Peace Record," according to the Black-Jewish Information Center here. The record features Black recording artists Richie Havens and the late Louis Armstrong, along with Abba and Cat Stevens, all singing their praises to peace. Some of the offerings: "Why Can't We Live Together?", "Peace Train" and "Everything is Beautiful." Black musicians and performers are very popular in Israel. Roberta Flack recently completed a tour there, playing to packed audiences everywhere she went.

BRUSSELS (JTA) -- The Brussels main synagogue, known as the Regency Synagogue from the name of the street on which it is located, celebrated its 100th anniversary Saturday. Dozens of prominent Belgian personalities, including Cardinal Joseph Suenens, the representatives of the Protestant churches, and members of the government and City Hall attended the special religious service marking the occasion.