

**ONE PALESTINIAN KILLED, 10 WOUNDED
BY A ROCKET ATTACK IN JERUSALEM**

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 28 (JTA) -- One man was killed and 10 others wounded, all of them Palestinians, when an Arab bus enroute to Hebron was attacked by rocket fire in Jerusalem this afternoon. An Israel Defense Force-issue missile was fired at the bus as it made its way along Bethlehem Road, not far from the Jerusalem railway station.

Alongside the rocket launcher, found nearby, was a handwritten note in Hebrew declaring the attack was an act of revenge for the murder near Bethlehem last week of an Israeli man and woman, allegedly by a resident of the Dafeisha refugee camp acting out of "nationalist" motives.

The dead Palestinian was identified as Jemal Ismail El-Mattar, 20 years old. Five of the injured were released from Hadassah Hospital and from Mukattab Hospital in the Old City where all 10 of the wounded were taken for treatment. According to Israel Radio, three Jews were picked up by police close to the scene of the attack.

Peres, Barlev Denounce The Attack

Premier Shimon Peres expressed outrage at the attack. He said Israel will use every means available to track down the assailants and bring them to justice. He condemned all acts of terror.

Police Minister Haim Barlev vowed that Israel would "not acquiesce" in "taking the law into private hands." He told reporters that the note, which he said was written in flawed Hebrew, made it clear that the attack was carried out by a Jew or Jews. The note said the action had been taken because the government was not dealing properly with Arab terrorism and it pledged further such actions until the death penalty is instituted for terrorist murder.

Rabbi Moshe Levinger, leader of the Jewish settlers in Hebron, also blamed the government for inaction over Arab terror in Judaea and Samaria.

The murder last week -- an execution-style shooting -- took the lives of Revital Seri, 20, and Ron Levy, 24. It was committed near Beit Jalla, outside Jerusalem, where the two had been hiking. Police said the suspect, Issa Nimr Jibrin, 22, admitted the crime and said he had done it out of nationalistic motives.

Jibrin worked as a guard at the Jerusalem Institute of Technology where he was able to steal an IDF rifle negligently left there by a yeshiva student soldier -- and allegedly committed the double murder with this rifle.

Levy's father, following today's attack on the Palestinians, condemned all shedding of innocent blood.

**BUSH BACKS AWAY FROM STATEMENT THAT
THE 'PALESTINE QUESTION' IS THE
CAUSE OF MOST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM**

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (JTA) -- Vice President George Bush backed away yesterday from his earlier statement that the "Palestine question" was the cause of most international terrorism.

"Terrorism is not only or even predominantly a Palestinian phenomenon," Bush said in a speech to

the 84th national convention of the Zionist Organization of America at the Mayflower Hotel. "It is truly international. Many local groups have broad and, often, common international connections and couldn't operate as they do without those connections," Bush declared.

Bush did not refer to his remarks during his nationally televised debate with his Democratic opponent, Rep. Geraldine Ferraro, in which he said the "answer" to terrorism "really lies in the Middle East" and "is a solution to the Palestine question."

'America Has No Room For Anti-Semitism'

Most of Bush's speech yesterday centered around an assertion that the Reagan Administration has fought against anti-Semitism both in the United States and abroad in contrast to what he said was the failure to do so of the Democratic Presidential candidate, Walter Mondale, and the Carter Administration.

Bush said the Administration believed in the "dream" of the late Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who said he wanted an America in which people will be judged "not on the color of their skin, but on the content of their character." This is "why we have taken a strong stand against quotas," he said.

"Fighting against anti-Semitism is part of fighting for that American dream," Bush stressed. "America has no room for anti-Semitism or for bigotry of any kind."

Bush charged that "under the leadership of Walter Mondale, the Democratic Party at its convention in San Francisco was unable and unwilling to ratify what the overwhelming majority of the American people stand for -- a simple resolution, condemning anti-Semitism and disassociating the Democratic Party from bigotry in all forms. We adopted such a plank condemning anti-Semitism at our convention last August in Dallas."

The Vice President's remarks came a day after Reagan, in a speech at a Long Island, New York synagogue, also charged the Democrats with not having the "moral courage or leadership to pass" the resolution. (See separate story).

Bush also stressed the need to support the separation of church and state. "It also means defending the rights of others to practice their faiths or refrain from practicing any faith as they see fit," he added. "That is why for example, when the Connecticut courts struck down a statute protecting the employees who observe the sabbath, our Administration asked the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn the decision."

The Old Days Are Gone

On international matters, Bush stressed that "gone are the days when our delegation to the United Nations didn't know whether it should vote for or against resolutions condemning Israel."

He noted that "under this Administration, the United States will not let go unchallenged attempts to equate Zionism with racism. We know those charges for what they are -- just another mask for vicious anti-Semitism." Bush reaffirmed Reagan's pledge that the U.S. will leave the UN if Israel is ever expelled.

Bush stressed to the standing-room audience of several hundred people the statement made by Israeli Premier Shimon Peres after he met with Reagan in which Peres said that he "found in the White House a true friend of Israel." He also noted Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's statement to Time magazine when he was Premier that "relations with the U.S. are better than ever before."

But in a speech to the opening session of the ZOA convention Thursday night, Sen. Daniel Inouye (D. HI.), accused the Administration of destabilizing the Middle East by pursuing "ambiguous and uncertain policies" there. Inouye strongly criticized the Administration for the sale of AWACS and Sidewinder missiles to Saudi Arabia which he said gives the Saudis offensive strike capabilities against Israel. "Reagan said this was necessary for even-handedness," he said. "In my book, even-handedness means anti-Israel."

ZOA president Alleck Resnick stressed that the ZOA does not endorse any political candidate or party. "As concerned American citizens, we must be concerned especially that the convention pledges become post-election realities," he said.

ZOA Seeks To Expand Its Membership

The focus at the five-day convention which ends tonight was on expanding the 120,000 member organization and particularly attracting more young people to the ZOA. Resnick said Masada, ZOA's Israel summer program, last summer brought the second largest group of American Jewish youths of any American Jewish organization.

ZOA executive vice president Paul Flacks emphasized the importance of youth to the survival of Zionism in the U.S. "If we are Zionists who care about the future, we must care about our youth," he said.

Isaac Oberman, national membership chairman, said that youth includes not only teenagers but young adults. "Fortunately for us and for Israel, and for future generations, we are young and strong," he said.

REAGAN ATTACKS DEMOCRATS FOR FAILING TO ADOPT A RESOLUTION AT THEIR NATIONAL CONVENTION CONDEMNING ANTI-SEMITISM

By Kevin Freeman

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (JTA) — President Reagan brought his re-election campaign to a synagogue in North Woodmere, Long Island last Friday where he donned a yarmulka emblazoned with the White House Presidential seal and unleashed a stinging attack on the Democratic Party for failing to adopt a resolution at its national convention condemning anti-Semitism.

Noting that the Republican Party at its convention in Dallas last August adopted a resolution as part of its political platform which condemned anti-Semitism and all other forms of bigotry, Reagan told an enthusiastic audience in Temple Hillel that the Democratic Party "couldn't find the moral courage or leadership to pass a similar resolution." Two weeks after the convention, the Democratic Party adopted a resolution condemning anti-Semitism.

"Forgive me, but I think they owe you an explanation," Reagan asserted. "What has happened to them? Why, after the issue became so prominent during the primaries did the Democratic leadership walk away from their convention without a resolution condemning this insidious cancer?"

Reagan's campaign stop at Temple Hillel, whose spiritual leader, Rabbi Morris Friedman, is president of the New York Board of Rabbis, a coalition of the three major branches of Judaism, was part of a campaign swing through the tri-state area. He also appeared at rallies in Hackensack, New Jersey, and Fairfield, Conn.

The President's stop in North Woodmere, which is situated along the Queens-Nassau County border, was applauded and assailed at the same time by congregation members. Opponents criticized the use of a house of worship for a political rally, suggesting the injection of religion into the political campaign.

Others viewed the appearance less than two weeks before the election as an endorsement of Reagan's re-election. But Friedman dismissed the criticisms. "We're talking about the most powerful man in the free world. I consider this a non-political rally. It's a historic honor. I'd like my grandchildren to remember that we entertained the President," he declared.

In his speech in the synagogue which was interrupted by applause and cheers of "Four more years, four more years," Reagan assailed Democratic Presidential candidate Walter Mondale and attacked the Carter Administration for what he claimed was its failure to stand strongly behind Israel.

He praised Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick as a "tenacious watchdog" who has defended Israel at the United Nations and he contrasted her "force and determination" with an incident in March, 1980 when the U.S. Ambassador to the UN voted in favor of a resolution condemning Israel.

A Surprising Claim

Of considerable interest was Reagan's claim that he had sent American troops to Beirut in 1983 to prevent another Holocaust of Jews. "Anyone who remembers the lesson of the Holocaust must understand that we have a fundamental moral obligation to assure: Never again."

This was the first time that Reagan said he had ordered the marines into Beirut to prevent another Holocaust, political analysts noted. When the Administration reintroduced the marines into Beirut in 1983, the move was described as an effort to prevent the slaughter of Palestinians by Lebanese Christians and to help the government of President Amin Gemayel.

The President also criticized those "who would cripple America's defense rebuilding program" and who would "undermine the security of our closest friends like Israel." Reagan also affirmed his commitment to civil rights and the separation of church and state. "We establish no religion in this country, we command no worship, we mandate no belief," he declared.

Afterwards Reagan was the guest at Friedman's house for a 50-minute, early traditional sabbath meal, prepared by Friedman's wife, Addi. Attending the meal were Friedman's three children, their spouses, the spouses' parents, White House Chief of Staff James Baker and Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R. NY).

Mrs. Friedman, who said she "didn't do anything different than I usually do for Shabbos, but I fussed a bit more" for the President, served a meal consisting of a fruit cup, followed by stuffed chicken cutlets with apricot nuddle pudding and shredded salad. For desert, she served a chocolate date nut cake and an apple crumb cake.

A DILEMMA FOR THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (JTA) — A panel discussion on the "Jewish Community and Changing Political Realities" at the 84th national convention of the Zionist Organization of America here Friday was a microcosm of the Presidential campaign in the Jewish community.

Joseph Hiller of Houston, chairman of the discussion, said that he believes that never before have Jews faced such a "dilemma" over who they should vote for than in the current contest between President Reagan and former Vice President Walter Mondale.

An attempt to solve the dilemma was made by Jacob Stein, a former chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations and Reagan's first liaison to the Jewish community; Marshall Breger, special assistant to Reagan for liaison with the Jewish community; David Ifshin, general counsel for the Mondale/Ferraro campaign and its liaison to the Jewish community; and Stuart Eizenstat, who was President Carter's assistant for domestic affairs and policy.

Basic Argument for the Administration

Stein made the Reagan Administration's basic argument of its support for Israel. "This President believes that Israel is a strategic asset, a trusted partner and a loyal and dependable ally," he said.

This belief has been demonstrated by the Administration's policy of strategic cooperation, by making all aid to Israel in the form of a grant, thus putting a "cap on Israel's debt to the U.S.," and by the creation of the free trade zone between Israel and the U.S., Stein said.

The Administration Policies Attacked

Ifshin, however, said that for its first three years the Reagan Administration followed policies that were not in the interest of either the U.S. or Israel, starting with the sale of AWACS and F-15 enhancement equipment to Saudi Arabia. He noted this was done with the use of the slogan "Begin or Reagan" in which the loyalty of those who opposed the sale was challenged.

The Administration gave Israel the "yellow if not the green light" to go into Lebanon "and then turned around and worked against Israel," Ifshin charged. He said Reagan's September 1, 1982 peace initiative was made without consulting Israel while the Arabs were given advance notice and the plan called for imposing a solution on Israel.

Ifshin said the greatest burden on Israel's economy is its defense budget and the Administration's proposals to increase arms sales to Arab countries, including 3,000 Sidewinder missiles to Saudi Arabia, makes that burden heavier.

A Different Approach To Supporting Reagan

A different approach to supporting Reagan came from Breger, who declared that "a strong America is necessary, a predicate, for a strong Israel." He charged that even if Mondale and other Democrats want to support Israel's security, the Democrats are "not willing to take the necessary measures for a strong national defense."

Breger accused many Democrats of becoming neo-isolationists and said they do not understand the threat that insurgency in Central America poses to Israel as well as the U.S. He said if there is still insurgency movements in Central America 10 years from now it will mean that most Americans will turn to problems in the Western hemisphere exclusively ignoring the rest of the world, including Israel.

Many Democrats are "psychologically" unable to defend Western values, including that of Israel, Breger said. He contrasted how U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick has spoken out against the effort to delegitimize Israel with the lack of such efforts by Carter's UN envoy, Andrew Young.

Stein also noted Reagan's pledge that if Israel is expelled from the UN, "Israel and the United States will walk out of the hall together". Ifshin said that Mondale has made the same pledge.

Issue Of The Religious Right

Eizenstat charged that the "Republican Party has been taken over by the religious right who want to fundamentally change the pluralistic nature of our country, a pluralism which is our greatest protection as a religious minority."

He said the Administration proposed Constitutional amendments threatening the separation of church and state, including the one to have prayers in schools, "a humiliation to which I went through in the public schools of Atlanta and do not intend to have my children suffer."

Eizenstat said that the Administration also supported the side in every court case on church/state issues that weakened the separation of the two. "You and I as American Jews have enough pressures of assimilation without having to fight our own President and own government," he said. He said Mondale has pledged to maintain a "strong wall" of separation.

The Issue Of Anti-Semitism

The issue of anti-Semitism, which has become a major part of the campaign in the Jewish community, was also raised. Stein accused the Democrats of failing to repudiate anti-Semitic remarks by the Rev. Jesse Jackson and said the Democrats were following the pattern of the UN by attacking apartheid and racism but not anti-Semitism.

Ifshin said Mondale frequently called on Jackson to repudiate Black Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan. He said that anyone who knows Mondale's lifelong record knows it is "ludicrous" to charge him with not being opposed to anti-Semitism.

Stein also charged that the Democrats removed opposition to quotas from their platform at the Democratic national convention to appease Jackson. Ifshin said it was made clear at the convention that Mondale and his running mate, Rep. Geraldine Ferraro, are opposed to quotas.

Both Reagan and Mondale received endorsements during the ZOA program based on personal experiences with the two leaders. Stein said he urged ZOA members to vote for Reagan and Vice President Bush "based on my personal knowledge of both men, my experience with them in the White House and my continuing relationships with them."

Noting that "I worked every day for four years with Vice President Mondale," Eizenstat stressed that "he was always there when issues of particular concern to us" came up, whether it was Soviet Jewry, the low outflowing American firms from participating in the Arab boycott of Israel, and all issues relating to Israel.

TEL AVIV, Oct. 28 (JTA) -- An Israel Defense Force soldier was wounded in south Lebanon Sunday when the armored personnel carrier in which he was riding ran over a mine in the eastern sector of the front near Amik. The incident occurred not far from an IDF position.

CABINET UNANIMOUSLY APPROVES RABIN'S PLANS FOR NEGOTIATING A POLITICAL-MILITARY SOLUTION IN SOUTH LEBANON

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 28 (JTA) — The Cabinet today gave its unanimous approval to Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin's plans for negotiating a "political-military" solution leading to Israel's withdrawal from south Lebanon. The session was declared a meeting of the Ministerial Defense Committee, meaning that its deliberations could not be made public, and thus details were scarce.

Rabin himself was plainly pleased after the meeting, although he had already won the endorsement he needs at a meeting Thursday of the "inner Cabinet" which also approved his policy guidelines, with only Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon dissenting.

The Defense Minister outlined Israel's terms for a "political-military" solution in south Lebanon in an interview with Yediot Achronot this weekend. Rabin spoke of a Syrian commitment, to be given through the United States, to refrain from moving its army southwards in the wake of an Israel Defense Force withdrawal. The Syrians would also be committed to preventing PLO units from infiltrating from the area they hold southwards towards the Israeli border.

Outlines Role Of UNIFIL

Rabin envisaged a narrow zone abutting on the border to be held by the South Lebanon Army (SLA). But in this zone, too, as well as in the broader swathe of territory to the north of it, there would be a United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) presence, according to Rabin's plans.

This was the first time he had confirmed publicly that he was prepared to enable UNIFIL to deploy right up to Israel's borderline — although he referred to this deployment as a "symbolic presence" and stressed that he wanted the SLA to remain intact and to remain in effective control of the border area.

In the more northerly zone, Rabin said he wanted UNIFIL — to be duly reinforced from its present complement of less than 6,000 — to deploy northwards up to the Awali River line which is now held by the IDF, and eastwards up to the Syrian-Lebanese borderline in the Bekaa valley where IDF units are now eyeball to eyeball with the Syrian army.

Rabin also envisaged the indirect Syrian commitments being given in indirect talks to be conducted via the United States. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is scheduled to return to the Mideast this week for a second round of "exploratory" meetings in Jerusalem, Beirut and Damascus, following up on his talks two weeks ago, and Rabin predicted a more intensified and higher-profile American diplomatic effort once the Presidential election was over.

Sees 'UN Framework' For Military Talks

In addition, Rabin has sought direct talks, on the military level, between Israel and Lebanon. He said these talks could be held "under a UN framework." A senior UN political aide, Jean-Claude Aimee, has been in the area for the past two weeks seeking to arrange a meeting of the IDF and Lebanese army officers at UNIFIL headquarters in Naqura, just north of Rosh Hanikra.

Rabin's aides stress that Israel will on no account accept Lebanon's notion that such talks be considered sessions of the long-defunct Mixed Armistice Commission, set up under the 1949 Israel-Lebanon armistice agreement. Israel had held ever since the Six-Day War that the armistice agreement

and the regime it created are dead and buried. The present Israeli government adheres to that position. The Defense Minister made it clear both in the week-end interview and in the "inner Cabinet" session last Thursday that he is prepared for talks arranged by UNIFIL (although not chaired by a UNIFIL officer).

This aroused the ire of Sharon who opposes any such involvement — either in setting up talks or in expanding the projected UNIFIL role in policing security in south Lebanon. Sharon said last week that he ruled out any cooperation with UNIFIL because that agency "cooperated with terrorist organizations, openly and secretly, during the years it was in Lebanon."

Rabin expressed his belief that UNIFIL, once it is reinforced, "can be a political barrier to prevent the Syrians from advancing southwards after Israel withdraws and it can also be an effective military barrier against any large-scale infiltration southwards by terrorists. As for small-scale infiltration — even the IDF is unable to prevent that entirely."

Going Ahead With Contingency Plans

While Rabin is not prepared to discuss in public the possibility that the current diplomatic efforts to obtain a "political-military" solution might fail, within the Israeli defense establishment work is going ahead on contingency planning for a unilateral pullback from part of south Lebanon. This would presumably involve an evacuation of the heavily populated western sector and, at the same time, a digging-in on the eastern front.

Rabin, in his interview, said he was "cautiously hopeful" that Syria would eventually agree to a comprehensive withdrawal-and-security arrangement. His aides say he will not, however, allow the talks to drag on indefinitely. His time-frame, they say, is in the order of three or four months, after which he will examine the unilateral options.

LACK OF FUNDS KEEPS BEN GURION U. CLOSED; OTHER UNIVERSITIES ARE OPEN

TEL AVIV, Oct. 28 (JTA) — The Ben Gurion University of the Negev in Beersheba remained closed today, the only institute of higher learning in Israel not to have begun the new academic year.

The Technion in Haifa reopened after the summer recess last week, and all other universities apart from Ben Gurion started classes today, though all were complaining about the lack of budgets and wondering how long they would be able to continue teaching and functioning before they would have to close down because of lack of funds.

The Beersheba university's academic board said it did not have enough funds to maintain the institute, while that of Tel Aviv University said it was opening classes while expressing doubts about its capacity to continue for long without adequate funds.

The universities are demanding that the government continue to provide the minimum finances required, failing which Israel would find itself without the needed supply of university graduates required to provide trained manpower.

TEL AVIV (JTA) — The Israel Defense Force armored corps Sunday unveiled its new Merkava tank, Mark Two, an improvement on the original Israeli-designed and produced battle tank which proved successful in the Lebanon war. The corps also disclosed it had started using a new improved shell in its tank guns, which had been developed and put into production since the start of the Lebanon war.