

**TERRORIST FIREBOMB KILLS ISREALI
WOMAN AND BURNS HER HUSBAND, THEIR
THREE CHILDREN AND A FAMILY FRIEND**
By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, April 12 (JTA) -- A terrorist firebomb which killed an Israeli woman and severely burned her husband, their three children and a family friend in their car on a road in the West Bank Saturday night raised tensions to a fever pitch between Jewish settlers and the local Arab population. It triggered a new confrontation between settlers and security forces, with possible political repercussions for the shaky Labor-Likud unity coalition government.

The victims were Ofra Moses, 35, who was trapped in the car and burned to death; her husband Avraham, 37, their children Tal, 5, Adi, 8, and Nir, 14 and their friend, Yosef Lallo, 14, all of whom were hospitalized with first-degree burns.

The bomb struck the car on the way from the Moses' home settlement of Alphe-Menashe to Petach Tikva. Shortly afterwards, furious Jewish settlers descended on the largest nearby Arab town, Kalkilya, smashing windows and vehicles, stoning the mayor's home and setting fire to fields and orchards. The settlers justified their attack on grounds that the security forces failed to protect Jews.

A curfew was imposed on Kalkilya, Hable and another small village in the area Saturday night and remained in effect until late Sunday afternoon when Ofra Moses was buried in Petach Tikva.

Three rows of citrus trees were uprooted by military bulldozers Sunday on the road where the attack took place. The official reason given was to clear away a possible ambush site. The citrus grove was apparently owned by Arabs.

History Of Peaceful Relations

Kalkilya, normally a bustling market town of 23,000, has had a long history of peaceful relations with nearby Jewish towns and settlements in Israel and the West Bank. It attracts thousands of Jewish shoppers daily and especially on Saturdays when Jewish businesses are closed. Thousands of Arab workers there find jobs in adjacent Jewish population centers.

According to Israeli authorities, the Arabs of Kalkilya have a vested interest in law and order and if there are anti-Israel sentiments, they are low key.

The town is governed by Mayor Abdul Rahman Abu-Sneineh, who was appointed by the Israeli civil authorities and is apparently popular with the townspeople. There were no indications that the terrorists who attacked the Moses' car came from Kalkilya or had any connection with the town.

But the Jewish settlers struck at it nevertheless. According to Mayor Shlomo Katan of Alphe-Menashe, "the local residents would not have had to take the law into their hands if the security forces had done their job."

The attack was the latest and the worst of many incidents of unrest in the administered territories during the past week. Recent rioting

and stone throwing by Arabs in East Jerusalem and the West Bank was linked to a hunger strike by some 3,000 Arab security prisoners demanding better conditions.

Mayor Abu-Sneineh of Kalkilya told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency Sunday that the Jewish rioting in his town would not improve the situation between Arabs and Jews.

**BANK LEUMI SUING ITS FORMER CHIEF
EXECUTIVE OFFICER TO RETURN THE
\$4 MILLION HE GOT IN SEVERANCE PAY**
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, April 12 (JTA) -- The Bank Leumi is suing its former chairman and chief executive officer, Ernst Japhet, to return the \$4 million severance pay he received when he was forced to resign almost a year ago.

Two prominent lawyers representing the bank, Haim Zadok and Michael Heshin, filed suit in Tel Aviv district court Thursday arguing that the sum paid Japhet was the result of a private deal he made with one or two of the bank directors without the knowledge of senior board members, and therefore illegal.

Japhet, who is living in New York, has not replied to the suit. But he has let it be known he intends to fight it and will insist that the bank pay his legal expenses.

The suit also demands that Japhet repay the \$30,000 monthly pension money he received up to the time payment was stopped by a new directorate that took office at Bank Leumi late last year. The court was asked to fix a reasonable sum for severance and pension for the former bank executive.

Japhet was forced to step down after a state commission of inquiry found him and the heads of four of the other largest banks culpable in the bank shares scandal which precipitated a financial panic in 1983. The heads of the banks were held responsible for inflating the price of shares to mislead investors, resulting in severe financial losses for thousands of shareholders when bank stocks collapsed.

The disclosure of the amount of severance and pension money awarded Japhet led to the resignation of the Bank Leumi board last year.

**SOLON SAYS CONGRESS AND U.S. JEWS
MUST SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION IF IT
DECIDES ON JACKSON-VANIK WAIVER**
By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, April 12 (JTA) -- Congress and the Jewish community must assure the Reagan Administration of support if the Administration decides on a one-year waiver of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment because it feels that the Soviet Union will allow "substantial emigration," Sen. Carl Levin (D. Mich.) urged last week.

"If they reach the conclusion that substantial emigration will be sustained," Administration officials must be assured they "will find support, not opposition," Levin told a Capitol Hill luncheon concluding an all-day briefing for the new National Advisory Council of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ).

of 150,000. These settlements are dispersed throughout the entire region, and vary considerably in their physical layout, their demographic characteristics, their economic base and their organizational structure."

One of the planning objectives, she said, "is to establish a framework within which the various elements of the region will function as an integrated unit." The responsibility for the project's planning was assumed by the Jewish Agency's settlement department.

Importance To Israel's Security

Gilat and others stressed the importance of the Galilee to Israel's security. Demographic changes in the region are one of the most serious problems facing Israel.

While the ratio of Jews and Arabs in Israel is 5 to 1, in central Galilee it is 1 to 6 in reverse. In some regions, such as the mountains around Sfad, Arabs outnumber Jews 2 to 1.

There is, therefore, concern that a national minority gaining a clear numerical majority in one region could form the basis for a separatist movement.

A great deal of Arab expansion in the Galilee is illegal, according to Thalma Duchan, chief of the Jewish Agency's planning team for the Galilee. Jews and Arabs alike must have building permits and build according to a master plan under Israeli law. "Nevertheless, there are today about 10,000 illegal Arab dwelling units in the Galilee. Demolition of illegal structures is not being carried out, as it would be in other areas and municipalities, because in the Galilee it becomes a national problem with strong political implications."

Region 2000 is a plan whose time has come. Vision now has to be converted into reality.

Harnessing The Resources Of The Negev

Meanwhile, the natural resources of the Negev are being harnessed. Scientists, researchers and agronomists have responded to the challenge of developing the region which comprises two-thirds of the State of Israel. They have developed techniques and agricultural practices that have been adopted in the world's most advanced countries as well as in developing nations. These technique and practices have helped California farmers to optimize their high vegetable crops through drip irrigation and have aided Kenyans to adapt newly modified methods of run-off farming.

The Negev, with its natural assets of abundant solar radiation, warm temperatures, large tracts of land suitable for grazing, and the availability of brackish and saline water, potash, chloride, bromine and phosphates, has become a miniature laboratory in the conquest of the desert.

Major enterprises and scientists at the Ben Gurion University of the Negev, the Desert Meteorology Unit of the Jacob Blaustein Institute for Desert Research, and the Sde Boker Midrasha (college) are directing research efforts to finding ways by which the arid and semi-arid Negev, and all arid zones throughout the world, may be populated.

There is experimentation in agricultural chemicals, in commercial uses of potash, bromine and bromine compounds -- raw materials required for the production of chemical fertilizers needed by advanced agriculture -- and in solar paneling to generate electrical energy. The Dead Sea, for

example, has an estimated billion tons of recoverable chloride and bromine, enough for 3,000 years at the world's current rate of consumption.

Scientists are also experimenting with salt-tolerant crops that help desert farmers to irrigate with saline water sources below the surface of the Negev. Other research is exploring the development of a water carrier that would channel the Negev's underground water supply, thus utilizing about 300 million cubic meters of water annually. Off-season vegetables are a big industry in the Negev and there are experiments with tomatoes that will have a longer shelf life and with square tomatoes that can be boxed easier.

A joint project between the Department of Atmospheric Sciences of the Hebrew University and the Blaustein Institute has begun to experiment in cloud seeding. Another area of investigation is that of the microclimate of the desert, necessary for determining conditions for desert agriculture, human comfort and the siting of desert buildings. In order to promote the settlement of the Negev, the Jewish Agency's rural settlement department has prepared a five year plan to help develop agro-industry and the economic climate of the region.

The developments in science and technology, in politics and social relations in the country tend to pale, however, in comparison to an undertaking that has already radically altered cities and people.

(Tomorrow: Part Four)

HASIDIC LEADERS MEET WITH REAGAN

NEW YORK, April 8 (JTA) -- Leaders of a Hasidic community in Brooklyn who met with President Reagan at the White House, said the President pledged that the United States will continue to welcome Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union and extend refugee status to them.

According to Rabbi Zvi Kestenbaum who participated in the meeting last week, Reagan was responding to Rabbi Hertz Frankel who, in a message on behalf of the Grand Rabbi of Satmar, said the Jewish community was grateful to the President for "reaffirming the basic human rights of Jewish immigrants to be given a free choice to settle in the country of their desire when leaving the Soviet Union."

Expressions Of Appreciation

Frankel said, "We hope that the American government will continue to extend refugee status to all Jewish immigrants leaving the Soviet Union." Kestenbaum, who is executive director of the Opportunity Development Association (ODA) in Brooklyn, also thanked the President for supporting the recognition of Hasidim as a disadvantaged minority. He said this helps them to participate actively in the American economic mainstream.

Kestenbaum expressed appreciation for the establishment by the President of a Commission to Preserve America's Heritage Abroad of which he is an appointed member. He said the group is helping to protect and preserve the remnants of pre-war Jewish life in Eastern European countries.

Rabbi Zalman Leib Teitelbaum, son of the Grand Rabbi of Satmar, delivered the invocation which opened the meeting and recited special prayers for the President and the welfare of the nation.

ISRAEL LOOKS AHEAD THE REALITY PRINCIPLE

By Murray Zuckoff

(Part Five Of A Five-Part Series)

JERUSALEM, April 12 (JTA) -- Israelis pride themselves on being realists, on understanding the reality principle. But recently the country has suffered from several unexpected developments that have traumatized many Israelis.

The developments -- the Jonathan Pollard spy case, Premier Yitzhak Shamir's urgings that the U.S. end the refugee status of Soviet Jews who are allowed to leave, and the case of John Demjanjuk -- are unrelated. But each one, unfolding at the same time, has combined to induce a level of anxiety in the national psyche by revealing the extent to which Israel remains vulnerable to the forces of history.

Israelis were dismayed at the inept and doltish way in which their government tried to extricate itself from what it insisted was a "rogue operation" by Pollard, without any authorization from the government. Israelis across the political board agreed that Pollard was a "mizkain" (poor soul) who got caught in an illegal operation but deserved some punishment, along with those in Israel who had elicited his help.

But what really upset Israelis was the life sentence Pollard got. Many felt that the punishment didn't fit the crime. After all, they contended, Pollard did not spy for an enemy country and did not pass on any intelligence secrets that could compromise or endanger American national security.

Pollard ostensibly passed on data to Israel dealing with nerve gas in the hands of the Iraqis and Syrians, armed strength of Arab countries, Soviet fleet movements, status of nuclear weapons being built by Pakistan with Saudi, Libyan and other Arab funds, and PLO-planned activities against Israel. This information was allegedly withheld from Israel by U.S. intelligence sources despite the U.S.-Israel Exchange of Intelligence Agreement of 1983.

A Message Rather Than a Deserved Punishment

Israelis felt that Pollard's life sentence was more of a message to Israel than a deserved punishment. Privately, and eventually publicly, Israelis said the message was that Israel should not strive for a level of arms self-sufficiency that would make it relatively independent of American arms supplies and not to undertake any precipitous military actions based on Pollard's intelligence data which might embarrass the U.S. or compromise its interests in the Mideast.

Self-sufficiency in arms production would mean the loss of millions of dollars in sales by U.S. arms-producing industries, Israelis pointed out. They noted, for example, that Israel's success in manufacturing its own Lavi fighter plane prompted the U.S. to pressure Israel to forego further production in favor of buying American fighter planes.

Some Israelis felt that Pollard was caught in a "sting" operation to provide some elements in the Reagan Administration and Congress with a rationale for selling highly sophisticated weapons to Arab countries, a gesture that would not go unappreciated.

Samuel Winston, an international trustee of the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University, wrote a paper in which he stated: "Consider the facts. State-of - the-art

weapons and ammunition worth \$600 million are currently being offered for sale to Saudi Arabia, including 13 Blackhawk troop transport helicopters, 15 Bell 406 choppers armed for ground attack with machineguns, rockets and anti-tank missiles, and electronic countermeasures (ECM's) to enhance the 170 Saudi F-5s and F-15s. Also, the Administration plans sales of high-penetration, super-hard anti-tank shells from depleted uranium to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan."

Winston noted that Sen. Arlen Specter (R. Pa.) has warned that this ammunition has not been sold previously to any foreign country and could jeopardize the deterrent abilities of Israel.

Dismay Over Shamir's Soviet Jewry Stand

Shamir's request of the Reagan Administration that it end the refugee status of Soviet Jews dismayed Israelis across the political spectrum. It also intensified their ambivalence toward Soviet Jews for immigrating to countries other than Israel once they leave the Soviet Union ("nosh-rim.")

At issue was not simply whether Soviet Jews had a right to determine where they wanted to live after leaving the USSR, but that an Israeli leader should appeal to a "goishy" government to impede the free movement of Jews who had suffered for their wish to leave.

It appeared to Israelis that Shamir was acting in the manner of the "shtadlanim" (court Jews) in Europe before World War II. They viewed it as offensive for a Prime Minister of Israel to ask the American government to direct and enforce the movement of Jews who did not find Israel an attractive place to go to.

Eliahu Salpeter, writing in Haaretz, stated that the problem of Soviet dropouts is "first and foremost an Israeli, and not an American one. The problem is not that many Russian Jews want to emigrate to America The problem is that today only a tiny fraction want to come to Israel. That is our failure"

Salpeter continued by asserting, "It is simply inconceivable that aliya to Israel should be posed as a matter of compulsion or punishment. Israel is not a prison, and it would be better if we stop abasing ourselves with exercises that only go to show that Jews are not coming to Israel of their own free will, but must be forced to do so."

Louis Rapoport, writing in The Jerusalem Post, noted that Shamir's position and those who agree with him is that primary importance is being given to the destination of Soviet Jews and not to getting them out. But many Israelis also observed that because the dropout rate is so high, Israel should not become a "travel agency" for Soviet Jews who only want to go to another diaspora in the U.S.

Strange Alliance In The Knesset

A strange alliance coalesced in the Knesset over the issue. Both Mapam's Elazar Granot and Shas' Shimon Ben-Shlomo claimed that Shamir's position endangered the emigration of Soviet Jews. The Israel government was not the government of the entire Jewish people and had no right to determine the fate of those Jews who were not Israeli citizens, both argued. "Don't we have an obligation to help all Jews in trouble?" Ben-Shlomo asked.

But Avner Sciaki of the National Religious Party expressed a view widely held in the Knesset, that help was due first and foremost -- and perhaps exclusively -- to Zionist Jews who wanted

to settle in Israel. Other considerations emerged in the national debate on this issue. How many Soviet Jews can Israel realistically be expected to absorb, given the precarious economic situation of the country? Where will they be settled? Can the national budget be restructured to meet a massive influx without debilitating other national needs and goals? These same issues have also confronted the recent Ethiopian Jewish immigrants, many of whom are still awaiting answers and who in the meantime have become resentful and frustrated with the government's stonewalling.

Impact Of Demjanjuk Trial

The Demjanjuk trial opened many old wounds among Israelis who suffered through the Holocaust and opened the eyes of many other Israelis--post-war sabras and Jews from North Africa and Asia -- who had only heard about or read about the Holocaust.

During the first few days of the trial in Jerusalem, few people came to the small courtroom in Jerusalem. The initial reaction was one of general indifference. And there were questions in the minds of many Israelis: how can we be certain that Demjanjuk is really the sadistic "Ivan the Terrible?" What if he isn't and we've put the wrong man on trial? What effect would it have in ferreting out Nazis who are still alive?

But a week after the trial began, ever more Israelis -- young and old, Holocaust survivors, sabras and Sephardim -- began to attend the proceedings. To accommodate the increasing numbers, swelled by reports in the press, radio and TV, the venue had to be moved to larger quarters.

The appearance of young sabras and North African and Asian Jews at the trial added a new dimension to the proceedings. Sabras had in the past tended to feel that European Jews had not fought the Nazis with the same kind of zeal and determination they themselves displayed against the enemies of Israel. And North African and Asian Jews were only in the recent past engaged in daubing anti-Ashkenazi and Nazi-like slogans on public buildings in Jerusalem.

The evidence presented at the trial by people who said they were victimized by Demjanjuk, their stark testimony of the wanton, savage and pathological cruelty not only of one man but of an entire system of destruction seared the hearts and minds of Israelis.

The reality of barbarism was no longer just in textbooks, in history lessons, on the arms of former concentration camp inmates, in words and phrases of parents or grandparents. The enormity of the crime and the tragedy that had in the past defied words was now nakedly present.

It united -- and frightened -- Israelis by driving home the meaning of total vulnerability and helplessness, of total aloneness in the face of a relentless behemoth. And it reminded Israelis that the world did little to help the victims at a time when help was desperately needed. And Israelis wondered: could this happen again, and to them?

Anxiety Over Yerida

Meanwhile, another source of anxiety over the vulnerability of Israel was that of "yerida" (emigration from Israel). Although this has been going on for many years, this phenomenon became aggravated by the large number of Soviet Jews who were dropping out. Each evoked the same question in the minds of many Israelis: what's

wrong with our country that so many are leaving and many others are avoiding it?

Many Israelis concede that yerida is a painful phenomenon but say they don't know how to stem the tide. Various reasons are offered for the continuing emigration: not enough housing for young couples, not enough opportunities, the attraction of the U.S. as a land of opportunity, anxiety about Israel's besieged condition, military service that disrupts lives and businesses, inflation, terrorism, loss of objectives, and the loss of Zionist consciousness.

Most Israelis who discuss this problem tend to focus on the fact that the idealistic dreams and pioneering spirit that motivated the early "chalutzim" (pioneers) to come to Palestine are gone. The "dor hamidbar" (desert generation) is no more. Many blame the established political parties for having failed to imbue a Zionist consciousness in the minds of the new generation.

For many Israelis, Zionism was an organizing principle to mobilize Jews to come to Palestine to build a State, but no longer necessary to maintain it. Pragmatism has replaced Zionism as the ideology of Israel. The contributions of the early pioneers and ideologists have been neglected or relegated to the dustbin of history, or have become nothing more than slogans, shibboleths trotted out for appropriate commemorations and debates.

Talk of Zionist ideology is usually greeted by younger Israelis with the derisive expression of "tzionut" (signifying sermonizing). When Andy Warhol, the American pop artist and iconoclast, died in February, a group of Israelis sat in a cafe in Jerusalem and bemoaned his passing. Told that the veteran Socialist Zionist pioneer and one of the founders of the State of Israel, Meir Yaari, had also just died, there was silence and blank stares.

In the country that was founded on the principles of Zionism, the language of Zionism is now seldom understood or spoken.

2 ISRAELI SOLDIERS KILLED, 2 WOUNDED IN AN AMBUSH IN SOUTH LEBANON

TEL AVIV, April 12 (JTA) -- Two Israeli soldiers were killed and two were wounded slightly in an ambush in the south Lebanon security zone Friday. The dead, Cpl. Ilan Haziza of Raanana and Sgt. Ronen Ayalon of Kiryat Motzkin, both 20, were buried Sunday at cemeteries near their homes.

According to a military spokesman, the ambush occurred near Kantara village about eight kilometers from the Israel border and was carried out by a squad of Hezbollah, the extremist Shiite group. They opened fire on an Israel Defense Force patrol with machineguns and rocket-propelled grenades.

The Israeli unit returned the fire and is believed to have caused casualties though no bodies were found in the vicinity. Reports from Lebanon said the attack was followed by extensive Israeli air bombardment, artillery and tank fire which killed several villagers. IDF attack helicopters strafed villages in the area all day Saturday, the Lebanese reports said.

CORRECTION

The Daily News Bulletin dated Friday, April 10 should have been No. 69, not 66.