

JTA daily news bulletin

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Published by Jewish Telegraphic Agency / 165 West 46th Street / New York, New York 10036

Vol. XII - 66th Year

Tuesday, February 8, 1983

No. 27

BEIRUT REFUGEE CAMPS MASSACRE PANEL WILL PUBLISH FINDINGS TODAY By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Feb. 7 (JTA) — Tension ran high in Israel tonight following a report on radio and television that the commission of inquiry into the west Beirut refugee camps massacre will submit its findings to Premier Menachem Begin this evening and publish them tomorrow at 10 a.m. local time. The findings are expected to be published in full, except for portions deleted for security reasons.

The three-man commission was appointed last October to investigate whether Israel was in any way culpable in the mass killings of Palestinian men, women and children in the Shatila and Sabra refugee camps by armed elements of the Christian Phalangists. West Beirut was under Israeli occupation at the time.

The commission heard scores of witnesses and poured over thousands of pages of testimony. Last November, the Israeli leadership was shaken when the commission warned nine top political and military figures, Begin among them, that they may be harmed if the panel reached certain conclusions on the basis of their testimony. According to the reports broadcast tonight, Begin will immediately inform those concerned if they are adversely affected by the commission's findings. He has instructed all ministers to make no comment. The opposition Labor Party has also banned comment by individual members.

Israel Radio said a special Cabinet meeting is likely to be called tomorrow to consider the findings and that ministers planning to go abroad have been asked to remain in Israel for the next few days. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, one of the government leaders warned by the commission, is presently touring Europe. He may be called home immediately, the radio report said.

BACKGROUND REPORT ISRAEL'S RELATIONS WITH PHALANGISTS IN LEBANON ARE DETERIORATING By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 (JTA) — Israel's relations with the Christian Phalangists in Lebanon have deteriorated of late and Jerusalem seems to be concentrating now on increasing the power and influence of its ally, Maj. Saad Haddad, leader of the Christian militia, in south Lebanon.

Pundits here and abroad are uncertain whether this is a ploy to prod President Amin Gemayel, leader of Phalangist party, to accept Israel's terms for a withdrawal and security agreement or whether it means the Israelis have given up on the Gemayel government and are following a contingency plan.

The contingency, predicated on the failure of the Israel-Lebanon-U.S. negotiations, now in their sixth week with little progress to show, is for Israel to secure its northern border by unilaterally establishing a security zone in south Lebanon with the help of Haddad. This plan, observers say, has been in the making since the end of last year and recent events give it some credibility.

The growing sense of estrangement from the Phalangists, Israel's ally against the Palestinians and Moslem leftists, seems to stem from a feeling here that they could have exerted more pressure on Gemayel to conclude an accord with Israel.

The rift with the Phalangists surfaced about 10 days ago after Defense Minister Ariel Sharon returned from what he described as a tough meeting with the veteran Phalange leader, Pierre Gemayel, in Beirut. The elder Gemayel is the father of Amin and of the late Bashir Gemayel, Lebanese President-elect, who was assassinated last September.

Sharon told the Cabinet a week ago that he had warned Pierre Gemayel that Amin Gemayel could hardly be expected to govern Lebanon if he took his orders from Syria and Saudi Arabia. Israel has been charging publicly that the Syrians and Saudis were pressuring the Lebanese President to resist the kind of accord Israel demands with Lebanon.

Sharon's report to his Cabinet colleagues leaked to the press and was taken as an insult by the Phalangist leader. Later the same week, Pierre Gemayel delivered a stinging attack on Israel, accusing Jerusalem of collusion with Syria to partition Lebanon into spheres of influence.

Situation Is Aggravated

The situation is aggravated by the continuing bloody fighting between the Phalangists and Druze villagers in the Shouf mountains district of Lebanon an area under Israeli occupation. Sharon reportedly warned Pierre Gemayel that Israel would withdraw its forces unilaterally to the 45 kilometer security zone north of its border, leaving the Phalangists and other Christian factions to fight it out with the Druze and Moslem militias unaided by Israel.

Sharon added fuel to the fire by remarking at yesterday's Cabinet meeting that President Gemayel should apply "to his Syrian friends" to put an end to the shelling of Christian east Beirut by Druze artillery positioned behind Syrian lines. Responding to one minister's question, Sharon said the Israel Defense Force would certainly not intervene in what was "a matter between the government of Lebanon and the government of Syria."

Phalangists Held Israel Responsible

Yesterday, the Phalange-run "Radio Free Lebanon" accused Israel for the first time of openly aiding the Druze. "Israeli forces are preventing our forces from confronting attacks mounted against us by Druze Socialists in Aley," the radio said. Aley, once a popular mountain resort, lies astride the main Beirut-Damascus highway. The Phalange radio report indicated that the Druze have overrun the town.

At the Israel-Lebanon-U.S. meeting today at Khalde, Antoine Fatale, head of the Lebanese delegation, said his government held the IDF responsible for what was happening in Aley. The IDF holds the Aley area and is therefore responsible for the Druze success and the Christian retreat from the town, Fatale said.

The rift between Israel and the Phalangists and other Christian elements in Beirut and central Lebanon was widened further by Israel's energetic efforts to build up Haddad. The Israelis appear to be trying to coalesce all elements in south Lebanon, Christian and Moslem, under Haddad's leadership.

Most villagers in the south are Shi'ite Moslems who have a militia of their own, Al Amal. But the Israelis have been working behind the scenes to foster harmony between the Shi'ites and Haddad's Christians.

Call For A Peace Treaty with Israel

A public meeting was held yesterday in Kollitla, a village south of Tyre, where some 800 south Lebanese businessmen and other notables founded an "organization of residents of south Lebanon" which called for a peace treaty with Israel.

They demanded, however, that Israel allow all south Lebanese who fled the region in recent years to return home and that non-PLO inmates of the Al Ansar detention camp be released. They also declared their support for Haddad's militia and urged local people to enlist in it. According to media reports, the public meeting was guarded by Israeli troops.

A similar organization has been set up in Nabatiya, the largest town in the eastern region of south Lebanon. Its founder, a Dr. Abdallah Safiedin, was quoted as saying that the government in Beirut "does not consider the needs of the south" and that if the south Lebanese concluded their own accord with Israel Beirut would have to follow suit.

Report Israel Has Contingency Plan

According to Israeli newspapers, these developments fit into the reported contingency plan for Israel to follow its own policies in south Lebanon, in effect ignoring the central government in Beirut.

That concept also lends credence to a "secret analysis" by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) reported by The London Times this morning. According to that document, Israel is seeking to impose its will on the villages of south Lebanon by creating local militias to act as its surrogates.

A south Lebanon option exists for Israel — or at least Israeli policymakers seem to think it does. But observers here believe it is premature to say that Israel has given up hope to achieve an accord with the Beirut government and is therefore trying to establish its own tightly controlled zone of influence in the south.

It seems more likely to some circles that the Israelis are using their south Lebanon option as a tactical maneuver to exert pressure on Amin Gemayel's government and on the principal Christian parties in Beirut to reach an accord.

U.S. WELCOMES REPORTS THAT ISRAEL ARRANGED PEACE ACCORD BETWEEN CHRISTIANS AND DRUZE IN LEBANON By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (JTA) — The State Department today welcomed as a "positive development" reports that Israel has arranged a peace agreement between Christians and Druze who have been fighting in the Shouf mountain region of Lebanon and in and around Alek, a village on the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Department deputy spokesman Alan Romberg

said the State Department had only seen the report of the agreement and could not confirm it. "While we feel that only the complete withdrawal of all foreign forces and the restoration of the authority of the Lebanese government throughout Lebanon can lead to stability in the area, meanwhile we would welcome steps which ease tensions," he said.

Romberg added, "To the extent that this reported agreement speeds the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the extension of the Lebanese government's sovereignty throughout Lebanon, we would view it as a positive development."

The report from Khalde, Lebanon, today quoted the commander of Israeli forces in the Beirut area, Gen. Amnon Lipkin, as telling reporters that the rightwing Christian militias and the Druze Moslems have agreed to keep the peace and that Israel added its signature to the agreement. It followed heavy fighting yesterday during which Druze forces overran Alek village.

SHAMIR SEES IMPROVED RELATIONS BETWEEN WEST GERMANY AND ISRAEL

By David Kantor

BONN, Feb. 7 (JTA) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said here today that he hoped West Germany's assumption of the rotating presidency of the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers would contribute to improved relations between the EEC and Israel.

Shamir spoke to reporters after his first meeting with West Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The Israeli diplomat is on the first leg of a European tour which will take him to Luxembourg and Brussels.

He described his talks with Genscher as a "tour de horizon" that encompassed various world problems, including the Arab-Israeli conflict. Shamir said he was pleased by Bonn's declared policy of avoiding separate European initiatives in the Middle East.

Asked to comment on Genscher's recent statement that Bonn expects Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization to move toward mutual recognition of each others rights, Shamir replied that "responsible people in this country know very well our position."

He expounded on that position in an interview published in Die Welt a day before his arrival in Bonn. Israel will not talk to the PLO nor will it accept an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank, Shamir said. He repeated Israel's contention that a PLO state would become a Soviet base for attacks on Israel and general subversion in the region.

He also made it clear in the Die Welt interview that Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's recent invitation to Soviet leaders to discuss a renewal of diplomatic ties with Israel was not "coordinated" with the Foreign Ministry. Sharon's overture was flatly rejected by Moscow. Shamir said, however, that it was Israel's long-standing policy to eventually seek normal relations with the USSR.

Shamir is scheduled to meet with President Karl Carstens of the Federal Republic and Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

TEL AVIV (JTA) — A group of South African scientists is visiting Israel to study its rain-making systems, in anticipation of a water shortage in South Africa by the year 2020. The group will spend some time at the Hebrew University laboratory of Prof. Avraham Gagin who, together with Profs. Yehuda Neumann and Ruben Gavriel, have acquired a world-wide reputation for successfully seeding clouds to produce a considerable increase in local rainfalls.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES FRIENDS, YET STRANGERS

By Gil Sedan

ATLIT, Feb. 7 (JTA) — It was a meeting between Jews here in this town some 15 miles south of Haifa. But these Jews did not seem to have very much in common.

Here was Alfred Blum of Denver, Colorado, one of the 150 delegates from the United States on the 1983 United Jewish Appeal Winter President's Mission, facing Baruch Yassu, a Falasha from Ethiopia. Of necessity, they confined their communication to frequent shy smiles and the repeated use of the word "shalom," the only word in Hebrew both could use, confident that the other would understand.

There was a certain uneasiness on the occasion; the rich Jews from America flashing their cameras in the dark faces of the Falasha Jews, as if they were live objects at an exhibition. "It's like going into an archaeological dig, encountering a rare finding," said one of the delegates.

The Falashas did not know much about their guests. "We know they are from America, that's all," said Yassu, 29, in broken Hebrew. Somebody explained to them that they are the people with the money, who were largely responsible for the material absorption of Jews in the country. But the Falashas lacked the words to express gratitude.

The only element both groups — Americans and Falashas — had in common was the knowledge that they were Jews. "To me they are Africans who study the same religious philosophy," said one delegate, who preferred to remain anonymous. "You do ask yourself how can they be Black and yet Jewish."

But Blum, for one, did not see it this way. There are the Moroccan and Yemenite Jews who are also dark-skinned, he noted. Dennis Kessler of Rochester, N.Y. stated: "To me they are Jews. All Israelis are responsible for each other," he said in Hebrew.

A New Dimension

The UJA delegates were in Israel for a few days on one of the all too familiar hectic tours which include lunches and dinners with the political elite of the country, sight-seeing, plus an extra quick tour of southern Lebanon. The meeting with the Falashas was a new dimension in the UJA tours, people the guests from America had never seen before.

It took the several thousand Falashas who now live in Israel some 2,000 years to get there. Although the distance between Ethiopia and Israel is only a matter of a few hours by air, some of them needed as long as two years to arrive because of the political barriers between the two countries.

Israel and Ethiopia were on friendly terms during the reign of Emperor Haile Selassie. But after he was deposed by the Soviet-backed regime of Mengistu Haile Mariam, relations have been strained — and the condition of the Ethiopian Jews has worsened.

Those who came to Israel did it the hard way, leaving the country illegally, sometimes travelling for weeks on foot, often caught by the authorities and jailed.

Yassu is AWOL from the Ethiopian army. He left behind a wife and a young daughter.

He remarried in Israel and has a baby born here. "We could not be Jews in Ethiopia," he said. "We could not observe the Sabbath, we could not wear a yarmulka, we could not own land."

Several Barriers Crossed

When they finally made it to Israel, the Falashas not only crossed a geographical barrier but also a cultural one. They were suddenly thrown from a primitive African society into the modern society of Israel, with its advantages and its disadvantages. Although the Jewish Agency provided them with considerable help — basic commodities, rental housing, vocational courses — they still found it very difficult to adjust to the new society.

The main barrier is the language. They speak various dialects of the ones used in Ethiopia. Their Torah is written in these dialects, therefore hardly any of them speak Hebrew, much less any other languages.

Their main tool in overcoming their difficulties was a tremendous will power. As Tamar Karmeli, an Israeli who worked with them, told the UJA delegates, "They just want to keep on learning."

A Very Strict People

Nehama Srebrenik, a social worker added: "We had to teach them things from scratch, from using running water, to going to a doctor, bringing up children in a modern society."

"One of the problems was their understanding of religion. They stick to the letter of the Bible, with no additions, such as the halacha and the Talmud."

"They are very strict, for example, observing the purity of the woman. Back in Ethiopia a woman used to isolate herself completely from the society during her (menstrual) period. Likewise, she would do so 40 days after giving birth to a son, 80 days after giving birth to a daughter. It was very difficult for them to accept emotionally that this is not the way they can practice it in Israel."

"Their motivation for studies — I have never seen anything like it. They may sit with a book outside class, saying that breaks are a waste of time. The children in school did not want to study any handicraft, only Hebrew and mathematics."

"Some of them arrived here completely illiterate. Today they are studying auto mechanics and other vocations, and they are more successful than Israelis who were born here."

Difficulties In Integrating

With all their will power, they have difficulties integrating into the society. Some of the difficulties are characteristic of all who were not born here. Some are due to the fact that they are Black — and different.

"I am afraid they will be treated here as the Blacks are in America," said Kessler. They live in small communities throughout the country, mainly in development towns such as Afula, Nazareth and Karmiel. But some of them advanced economically, and purchased their own flats in the middle of the country, in cities such as Tel Aviv. Israelis are gradually learning to accept — and live with — those different looking Jews.

Undoubtedly, as time passes, they will integrate more into Israeli society and probably lose a lot of their heritage. Yitzhak Gunzan is one of their Cohanim — spiritual leaders, the equivalent of a rabbi although he was not called a rabbi in Ethiopia and is not recognized as such by the Chief Rabbinate here.

An elderly person, wearing a white robe and head ornament, he sat facing the American guests and blessed them in what sounded like a mixture of Hebrew and

Ethiopian dialect. The guests politely uttered amen after the blessing, although they did not understand a word. An interpreter decoded: "We thank you for having come to visit us, just as the angels came to visit Abraham."

In his hands Gunzan was holding a camel hide bag which contained a carefully wrapped Torah book, supposed to be 300 years old, now being studied by experts at Tel Aviv University. The book, which made the long journey from Ethiopia, is a silent testimony to the determination of those people to remain Jewish.

"They are a little more Jewish than we are," said Tamar Carmeli. One of the guests added: "Those people are more religious than many of those high bred Jews of America."

Elazar Tzifai, a 24-year-old Falasha, recited a long list of the difficulties he has been facing in Israel. "But if it got one thousand times worse, we would never want to go back to Ethiopia," he said. In Israel in 1983 this is a rare kind of Zionism.

KLARSFELD ACCUSES U.S. OF PROTECTING BARBIE WHILE EMPLOYING HIM AS AN AGENT AFTER WORLD WAR II

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Feb. 7 (JTA) — Serge Klarsfeld, the Nazi-hunter who was the first to locate Klaus Barbie in Bolivia in 1971, said today that the former Gestapo chief had been an American agent in the immediate post-war years.

In an interview with *Le Monde*, Klarsfeld charged the U.S. with having protected "the butcher of Lyon" and of having turned down repeated French requests that he be handed over to French justice.

Klarsfeld said Barbie apparently joined the American secret service in Dortmund where the American forces found him. He served in the anti-Soviet section and was also used, according to Klarsfeld, in an operation connected with Rumania.

The French, according to the *Le Monde* interview, even failed to obtain Barbie to come as a witness to France. The American officers who protected him, Klarsfeld charged, refused to let him go unless the French undertook to return him to the American zone in Germany immediately after the case.

The Americans also turned down an official French diplomatic demarche in 1950 in Washington. The State Department told the French Ambassador that the American occupation forces could "no longer locate" Barbie.

The former deputy head of the Lyon Gestapo was returned to France Saturday and is detained in the same prison where he held thousands of French resistance fighters and Jews. The French Ministry of Justice announced that he is held in a cell similar to that in which French resistance leader, Jean Moulin, whom Barbie is accused of having murdered, was held until his death.

Parents Of Deported Children File Suit

Meanwhile, seven Jewish families today filed civil suit against Barbie whom they accuse of having deported members of their families. Among the seven are the two mothers of five Jewish children who were deported on Barbie's orders to Auschwitz and to their deaths. The five were part of a group of 41 children aged 3-13 whom Barbie ordered arrested and deported. Helen Benguigi lost three of her children, and Myrian Hallaumbrenner two. Both are represented by Klarsfeld who is a member of the French bar.

Barbie asked investigating magistrate Christian Riss yesterday to appoint a defense counsel. As practically all French attorneys contacted have refused to undertake his defense, the President of the Lyon Bar Association, Etienne De La Servette, decided to do so himself. "It was necessary to ensure a normal defense procedure such as existed in all democratic countries," De La Servette said.

Barbie is charged with crimes against humanity, the only offense covered by the statute of limitations. The charge sheet will concentrate on his anti-Jewish activities. Legal experts say that his arrests, tortures and executions of resistance fighters fall under the heading of "war crimes" which are covered by a 20 year time limit.

By a strange paradox of history, the Governor of the military prison where Barbie is held is himself a Jew. Yesterday he said "I am responsible for him and I shall fill my duty without hatred or desire for revenge. He is just one of my prisoners, part of the job."

YITZHAK OLSHAN DEAD AT 88

JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 (JTA) — Funeral services were held here yesterday for Yitzhak Olshan, former president of the Supreme Court, who died Saturday at the age of 88. Premier Menachem Begin and virtually the entire Israeli judicial establishment attended the services. Olshan was considered one of the founders of the Israeli judiciary.

He was born in Lithuania and came to Palestine as a child. He graduated from the famed Herzliah High School in Tel Aviv. He served in the Jewish Legion from 1918 to 1921 and then in the Haganah. Later he completed his studies and received academic degrees in law and Mideastern history from London University.

Olshan was one of the original five-member Supreme Court bench, appointed immediately after the State was established, and became president of the court in 1954. He served in that post until his retirement in 1965.

But his public service did not end at that time. Olshan was named president of the Press Council, the prestigious body that determines media ethics. He held that post until 1978. His only son, Yoram, was killed in 1973 while serving in the army.

GENEVA (JTA) — Leila Seigel, the International Council of Jewish Women's representative here, has been elected vice chairperson of the Non-governmental Organization (NGO) subcommittee on the status of women. The Council has consultative status in the United Nations Economic and Social Committee. Ms. Seigel was previously the English secretary and convener of the working group on women and employment in the Economic and Social Committee.

JERUSALEM (JTA) — The late Arthur Rubinstein left half a million dollars in his will for the beautification of Jerusalem, the Jerusalem Post reported Monday. The paper cited municipal sources. The report said that Rubinstein, who died December 20 at the age of 95, left the bequest to the Jerusalem Foundation, the fundraising-for-Jerusalem organization which is closely associated with Mayor Teddy Kollek.

TEL AVIV (JTA) — Three leaders of the tiny left-wing Sheli party who met with Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat last month, reportedly in Tunis, have broken with the rest of the party leadership.