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CABINET AGAIN POSTPONES DECISION ON INQUIRY COMMISSION'S REPORT; WILL MEET FOR THIRD TIME THURSDAY

By Hugh Orgel and David Landau

JERUSALEM, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- The Cabinet met today for the second time since the inquiry commission on the Beirut refugee camps massacre released its report yesterday and again decided to postpone a decision on the recommendations of the report. The Cabinet will meet again tomorrow evening when, according to observers, a decision is expected.

The inquiry panel, in its report, called for the resignation of Defense Minister Ariel Sharon or his dismissal by Premier Menachem Begin for willfully ignoring the obvious dangers of "vengeance and bloodshed" against civilians when he allowed armed Christian Phalangists to enter the west Beirut camps last September 16 to root out Palestinian terrorists suspected of hiding there.

The commission, in its report and recommendations, accepted Begin's testimony that he knew nothing of the massacres until he heard of them from a foreign radio broadcast after the fact. But it faulted the Premier for his detachment from events, though it found mitigating circumstances.

The Cabinet yesterday met for less than two hours to consider the report and decided to meet again today. The key issue on its agenda yesterday was whether Sharon should resign. Israel Radio reported that Begin announced at the session that he had no intention of dismissing Sharon.

Today's session was described as one of the most tense ever held. Ministers were said to be deeply divided on the steps to be taken. The late afternoon meeting took place as demonstrations for and against Sharon and the government took place around the Prime Minister's office.

Sharon Remains Tight-Lipped

Sharon himself, the center of the storm, left the meeting after about two hours, to attend a previously-arranged reception for the Defense Minister of Zaire, Rear-Admiral Lamponda, who arrived on an official visit yesterday.

In his first public appearance since the publication of the inquiry panel's report, Sharon, addressing the Likud's Order of Jabotinsky in Tel Aviv, last night, expressed fulsome praise for each of the army officers criticized by the report. Referring to them one by one he described the brilliant military career of each.

But Sharon added that apart from these remarks, he would refrain from any reference to the commission's report. The government had decided that it would react to the report as a body, and he would abide by that decision, he said.

Sharon devoted his address to a review of the situation in Lebanon and on the West Bank. He was received with a standing ovation by the Herut audience and was frequently applauded during his address.

Shortly before the Cabinet convened today there was a surprise announcement by the Agudat Israel Party that it opposed implementing the inquiry commission's recommendations. Agudat leader Shlomo Lorincz said that his party had been against the establishment of the commission and was against its findings. He said the findings could only be bad for Israel and the Jewish people as it would cast a general slur because the report's conclusions were tantamount to an admission of guilt.

Begin's aides said he entered the Cabinet meeting "in a fighting mood," but there was no indication of how he would decide to lead the Cabinet in its decisions.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who returned from West Germany shortly before the Cabinet session, having cancelled his planned visits to Belgium and Luxembourg, declined to comment until after he had read and studied the report.

He and other ministers were in favor of a postponement of a decision for a few days. Herut supporters were demanding the postponement of a decision until at least next week, by which time the Herut Central Committee could have met and hammered out a post-inquiry panel report policy.

Possibility Of 'Tactical Resignation'

Meanwhile, a strong possibility arose of a "tactical resignation" of the entire government as a way out of the impasse created by Sharon's refusal to resign and Begin's reluctance to fire him.

According to coalition politicians, "tactical resignation" means that Begin would step down, automatically triggering the government's resignation. It would then be reconstituted intact, but without Sharon. A variation of that scenario is that Sharon would remain in the Cabinet but not as Defense Minister.

The loyalty of the four small parties which are Likud's coalition partners is the condition for implementation of this scheme. There were behind-the-scenes consultations before the Cabinet convened this evening to determine whether the minor parties are ready to pledge their loyalty.

There is fear within Likud that the National Religious Party and/or Tami will prove to be "weak links" in coalition solidarity and could be wooed by the Labor opposition away from the Likud alliance.

Behind-The-Scenes Efforts

Labor could be expected to do its utmost, if Begin resigns, to disrupt the "tactical resignation" scheme and establish an alternative government in alliance with one or more of Likud's present partners.

But according to media reports today, all coalition parties have given their words that they would cooperate with Begin and resist Labor blandishments. According to Voice of Israel Radio, Likud floor managers in the Knesset were trying to obtain these commitments in writing.

Begin and Sharon reportedly had not budged from their positions as the hour approached for the Cab-

net to convene. Sharon was described as adamantly refusing to "axe himself" and felt responsibility should be shared by all the ministers inasmuch as he acted on behalf of the Cabinet.

LEADING EGYPTIAN PAPERS SAY INQUIRY COMMISSION DIDN'T GO FAR ENOUGH

By Judith Kohn

CAIRO, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- A major Egyptian news daily, in an editorial published today, suggested that the report of Israel's commission of inquiry into the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut did not go far enough in its condemnation of top Israeli leaders for their role in the events which led to the killings last September. At the same time, it urged the Arab world to capitalize on the commission's findings, which were made public yesterday.

"Although the condemnation dealt with many big names," said the semi-official Al Ahram, "the question which now arises is are those leaders the only ones to be found guilty? The resignations of (Defense Minister Ariel) Sharon or (Director of Israeli Military Intelligence Gen. Yehoshua Saguy, whose dismissals were recommended by the report, sufficient to wash the hands of (the Israeli government) completely clean of those massacres?"

Charging that the commission's findings "adds another black page to the annals of Israel," the newspaper called the decision of Israeli leaders in question to remain in office or resign "an internal matter."

But it called upon the Arabs to "capitalize on the condemnation as much as possible," especially after the Arab world turned what the editorial called "a blind eye" to the massacres when they occurred.

Another major news daily, Al-Gomhuriyya, said the results of the commission's inquiry should be judged according to the changes they might or might not bring about in Israeli policy.

"If the investigation conducted by the Kah- an Commission and its results are the beginning of a change," it said in an editorial today, "then those who believe in peace in all parts of the world must welcome this. But if the condemnation ends with a mere dramatic reshuffling of the Israeli government, this would be something else."

No official response to the commission's findings has been offered yet by the Egyptian government.

RESPONSES BY JEWISH LEADERS

LONDON, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, Chief Rabbi of Britain and the Commonwealth, declared today that the findings of the judicial commission of inquiry into the Beirut refugee camps massacre "has demonstrated a commitment to justice and moral values unique amongst the contemporary nations or indeed, in human history."

The Chief Rabbi observed, "However the tribunal's findings will be implemented, to subject Israel's leaders to such public scrutiny and censure in wartime for involvement in crimes perpetrated by others, has vindicated the honor of the Jewish people. This historic act will, I hope, reinforce the respect of decent people everywhere for the supreme value of Israel's moral conscience," he said.

In the United States, meanwhile, leaders of Jewish organizations continued to comment on the commission's report and recommendations. Phil Baum, associate executive director of the American Jewish Congress, observed that the commission "did not flinch from placing indirect responsibility for negligence and error on individual members of the Israeli government and military command."

He expressed confidence that "the same commitment to the processes of democracy" that led to the establishment of the commission "will operate to insure that the commission's conclusions and recommendations will be reflected in the decisions and actions of Israel's government and people."

Frieda Lewis, president of Hadassah, said she was "impressed by the dispatch with which the commission was set up and carried on. This once more shows that Israel is a democratic country, responsive to the demands for truth in government and fearless in its execution."

Roselle Silberstein, president of the American Mizrahi Women, stressed the contrast between Israel's investigation into "the higher moral question of potential avoidance of the tragedy" and the Lebanese government's failure "to bring the massacre's actual perpetrators to justice." "It seems that Israel is the only country with a sense of responsibility and a democratic system strong enough to pursue this matter to its possibly painful conclusion," she said.

Phyllis Sutker, president of the Pioneer Women/Na'amat, said the inquiry "was absolutely essential. Now we trust that the necessary steps will be taken by the Israeli government to close this painful chapter."

Rabbi William Berkowitz, president of the American Jewish Heritage Committee, said that while the commission's report "points to omissions and oversights, it also affirms ... the success of Israel's judicial process and its moral courage in confronting the possibility of error. The stark findings and recommendations of the commission stands in sharp contrast to the silence and inadequate response of the Lebanese who were the perpetrators of this act."

Notes Report Doesn't Carry Force Of Law

Harold Jacobs, president of the National Council of Young Israel, observed that the commission's report "does not carry the force of law, and that those who have been accused in the report retain their rights to the presumption of innocence in any criminal sense."

He added that "nevertheless, we applaud the application of the highest possible standards of conduct to Israel's leaders as demanded by the ethical heritage of the Jewish people and its religious law" and expressed confidence that Israel "will arrive at a just and true final determination of those incidents and for those who stand accused in the report."

Dr. Ezra Spicandler, of the Labor Zionist Alliance, applauded the commission for "its forthright and in depth investigation" and expressed confidence that "the Israeli government through the Cabinet or the Knesset will take appropriate action against those individuals the commission has found were derelict in their responsibility."

UNITED NATIONS (JTA) -- The Security Council is scheduled to convene Friday afternoon to discuss the issue of Israeli settlements on the West Bank.

BARBIE SAID TO HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATHS OF 300 YOUNG JEWS IN HOLLAND

By Henriette Boas

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- The activities of Klaus Barbie in Holland, including the deportation of 300 Jewish youths to their deaths at the Mauthausen concentration camp, will be added to the charges against him when the former gestapo chief in Lyon goes on trial in that French city for "crimes against humanity."

Paul Brilman, a Dutch public prosecutor who specializes in the cases of Nazi war criminals, will assist the French prosecuting attorneys. He will provide details of Barbie's crimes during the eight months in 1941 when he worked for the gestapo in Nazi-occupied Holland. Barbie who headed the gestapo in Lyon from 1942-44, has been charged with the deportations of thousands of French Jews and the torture and murder of members of the French resistance, including their leader, Jean Moulin.

Barbie was expelled from Bolivia, a country where he found haven after World War II, and was turned over to French authorities last weekend. He is presently imprisoned in Lyon. The Netherlands State Institute for Documentation on World War II has evidence that Barbie was responsible for the deportation of Jews from Holland in June, 1941, before the deportations of Dutch Jews began en masse.

The youths involved included 200 German Jewish refugees who had been confined to the Jewish "working village" set up at Wieringermeer, north of Amsterdam. They were evacuated and billeted with Dutch Jewish families in a residential area of Amsterdam. According to the documents, Barbie obtained the addresses of those families from the local Jewish Council which was led to believe that the youths were to be returned to the "work village."

All of the homes were raided. The Nazis seized not only the refugees but the sons of the families they were staying with, about 300 youths in all, and shipped them to Mauthausen. None survived.

Brilman, meanwhile, is seeking another war criminal, Abraham Kipp, a former Dutch police officer who collaborated with the Nazis and escaped to South America after the war. Kipp was sentenced to death in absentia by a Dutch court in 1949 for his role in the deaths of 15 Jews and resistance members. He is believed to be living near Buenos Aires. Argentina rejected an earlier request for extradition but Brilman hopes that Bolivia's expulsion of Barbie will prompt the Argentine authorities to extradite Kipp.

REPORT THAT A TERRORIST 'HIT TEAM' WILL TRY TO KILL WEST BANK VILLAGE LEAGUES LEADER DURING HIS U.S. VISIT

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- Mustafa Dadein, head of the Village Leagues on the West Bank, may cut short his visit to the U.S. and return to Israel tomorrow because of a report that a Palestinian terrorist "hit team" will try to assassinate him in the U.S., the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned today.

Rep. James Scheuer (D. N.Y.), who arranged for Dadein to meet with members of Congress here

and with Jewish and non-Jewish groups in Washington this week and in New York next week, said the FBI has confirmed the report. Dadein is being protected by U.S. and Israeli security guards but Scheuer said he wants to return to the West Bank where he feels "totally secure."

Scheuer met Dadein on a visit to Israel last summer and was angered to find out that Dadein and other Village League leaders were not recognized by the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem. He invited him to come to Washington to express his "moderate" views to members of Congress and others. Scheuer has also been trying to get State Department officials to meet with Dadein.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE INTERVENES ON BEHALF OF ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- The British Foreign Office took a virtually unprecedented step in summoning the Soviet Ambassador to discuss the plight of imprisoned Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharansky. Foreign Secretary Francis Pym told Ambassador Viktor Popov that Shcharansky should be released immediately, and expressed concern about the effect of his hunger strike and forcible feeding.

The British appeal was timed to coincide with yesterday's reopening in Madrid of the two-year old European Conference on Cooperation and Security. Shcharansky is believed here to be in poor health and weak as a result of his ordeal.

Two weeks ago, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher granted an interview to Shcharansky's wife, Avital, and publicly supported her single-handed campaign for his release. Pym raised the Shcharansky case with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the United Nations last September.

AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TO SHARE IN WOLF FOUNDATION PRIZE FOR MATHEMATICS

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- The 1982 Wolf Foundation prize in mathematics is to be shared by an American and a Russian, the Israel-based Foundation announced here.

They are Prof. Hassler Whitney, of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, N.J., and Prof. Mark Grigorevich Krein, of the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Odessa. They will share the \$100,000 prize to be awarded by President Yitzhak Navon at a ceremony in the Knesset in May.

Krein is the third Russian mathematician to be awarded the Wolf Prize. While they have been allowed to accept the award, they have not been allowed to leave the Soviet Union to accept it in person. The Foundation is now trying to obtain permission for them to accept the award at a foreign embassy in Moscow representing Israeli interests.

Whitney is honored for his work in algebraic and differential topology and differential geometry. Krein is honored for his "fundamental contributions to functional analysis and its applications."

The Foundation prize in chemistry for 1982 is to be shared by Prof. George Pimental, of the University of California, for the discovery of photodissociation and chemical lasers, among other accomplishments, and Prof. John Polanyi, of the University of Toronto, for his studies of chemical reactions envisaging the principles underlying the chemical laser.

**Annual Report On Human Rights:
U.S. CHARGES ISRAEL'S HUMAN RIGHTS
PROBLEMS 'EXACERBATED' BY ITS
SETTLEMENT POLICIES ON THE WEST BANK**
By David Friedman

(First Of Two-Parts)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- The State Department, in its annual report on the human rights situation throughout the world, charges that Israel's human rights problems have been "exacerbated" by its settlement policies in Judea and Samaria.

"Relations with Arabs in the occupied territories -- the West Bank, Gaza, East Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights -- caused the most significant human rights problems for Israel in 1982," the Department's Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 1982 said. "These relations were strained and the human rights problems exacerbated as a consequence of the (Israeli) government's implementation of its declared policy of expanding and developing Jewish settlements."

However, Elliott Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, in explaining the 1,323-page report, covering 162 countries, said yesterday that the Israeli settlements were not a violation of human rights "per se." Instead, he said the Reagan Administration considers them an "obstacle" to the peace process.

No Changes Seen

The report, which was presented to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee January 31 and made public yesterday, predicts no change in the situation on the West Bank.

"Absent dramatic progress in the peace process, confrontation between the inhabitants of the territories and the occupation authorities is likely to remain at the same level as in recent years," the report concludes.

"Israel is likely to continue its efforts to contain and reshape the politics of the West Bank and Gaza through the acquisition of land for settlement, official subsidization of population growth in existing settlements and political support for the Village Leagues."

The report labels the Leagues as "rural-based quasi-political organizations" through which it charges Israel wants to "transfer patronage and authority from elected and established Palestinian nationalist leaders whom Israel objects to as being supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization."

The report devotes 21 pages to Israel, 12 of which cover the occupied territories. Abrams stressed that the length devoted to a country has no relation to the human rights problem there but reflects the availability of information.

Distinction Between Israel And Territories

Abrams pointed out that the report differentiates between the situation in Israel, which is a full democracy, and the West Bank and Gaza, which is under military occupation. He said the residents of the occupied territories do not have control of their government but added that there are "a number of military governments, included in the Middle East which are a good deal harsher" than Israel.

The report expresses concern for the same 5,400 Palestinian prisoners held in Israel as a result of its invasion of Lebanon. Abrams said the U.S. hopes that many of them can be released and that those the Israelis plan to bring to trial have their trials soon.

Situation In Lebanon

The human rights situation in Lebanon deteriorated during 1982 because of the thousands of persons killed as a result of Israel's invasion, Abrams said, but he added that no one knew the exact number of fatalities.

The report said that the Lebanese government estimates that 19,800 Lebanese and Palestinian civilians were killed since last June, the majority during Israel's siege of west Beirut. The report notes that dozens died as a result of terrorist bombings and assassinations, "the most serious" of which was the bombing assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel. "Dozens, perhaps hundreds, of civilians were killed in 1982 in clashes between militia forces elsewhere in Lebanon," the report adds.

At the same time, the report displays the same ambiguous attitude toward Israel's "Peace for Galilee" operation as has the Administration since last June. Israel's invasion "dramatically altered the situation" which "clashes among Lebanese militias, Syrian forces in Lebanon, and the PLO created widespread abuses of human rights," the report said.

"PLO and Syrian influence was eliminated in Beirut and south Lebanon, but Israeli action also led the abuses. In addition to violations by the Israelis in areas under their control, the Lebanese government itself was responsible for serious abuses as it reasserted its control over west Beirut."

The report added that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the restoration of the Lebanese government's authority over its territory should lead to "an improvement in the human rights situation."

(Tomorrow: Situation In Other Countries)

I. USHER KIRSHBLUM DEAD AT 71

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- Funeral services were held Sunday for Rabbi I. Usher Kirshblum, spiritual leader of the Jewish Center of Kew Gardens Hills in Queens. He died last Saturday of heart failure while vacationing in Hollywood, Fla. He was 71 years old.

Kirshblum, who had been associated with the Jewish Center since 1946, was membership chairman of the Zionist Organization of America and a member of the Rabbinical Assembly of America in which he was a leading opponent of ordaining women as rabbis. He was also active in numerous Jewish communal and Zionist organizations.

Born in Bialystok, Poland, he came to the United States as a child. He was a graduate of Brooklyn College, studied at the Jewish Institute of Religion and was ordained a rabbi in 1944. In 1971, Kirshblum received an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

LONDON (JTA) -- Israel last year chalked up a record 52 million Pounds surplus in her trade with Britain. Of the 498 million Sterling trade between the two countries, Israeli exports to Britain reached 275 million Sterling, compared with imports from Britain worth 223 million Sterling.