

## ISRAEL'S CHIEF OF STAFF SAYS IDF WITHDRAWAL TO NEW LINES WILL TAKE PLACE 'WITHIN A MATTER OF DAYS'

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 16 (JTA) -- Chief of Staff Gen. Moshe Levy said today that the Israel Defense Force redeployment from the Shouf mountain area of Lebanon to its new line along the Awali River north of Sidon would be effected "within a matter of days."

Addressing a luncheon of the Foreign Press Association in Israel, he said the move southwards would start shortly and would be completed "in one phase, speedily." The reason for the quick redeployment was not budgetary, Levy stressed, but security. "The Shouf mountain is one geographical entity, and once you are moving out you might as well do it quickly," he said.

At present, Israel's aim was to keep the Shouf area, scene of frequent clashes between Druze and Christians, as quiet as possible. "But I would be naive if I said we could keep the peace in that area, where there has been internecine strife for centuries, whoever was in control -- Turks, Syrians, British, French or anyone else."

The IDF redeployment would not be to Syria's advantage, as the IDF still faced the Syrian army from strong positions in the Bekaa valley and was only some 30 kilometers from Damascus there, he pointed out.

Levy also said there would be no "defense force" along the Awali line, as Israel did not wish to cut Lebanon into two hemetically-sealed parts.

### Denies Scorched Earth Policy

Levy denied rumors from abroad that the IDF was following a "scorched earth policy," destroying thousands of trees and houses. "Isolated trees may be uprooted, but in numbers not even statistically significant," he said.

The Chief of Staff, who visited the Ansar camp and Aley this morning, said some 5,000 "detainees" were now held at the Ansar camp. Most of them were Palestinians, with 300 Syrian officers and soldiers, some foreigners from a number of countries, and some Lebanese.

The Syrians hold three Israeli prisoners, while eight are held by the PLO, including two held by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command headed by Ahmed Jabreel, and five Israelis are listed as "missing," Levy said.

Talks are in progress with the Red Cross and other bodies for their exchange, but there are not, and will not be, direct talks with the PLO, Levy said. "The problem is not with whom we talk. The problem is the results," he said.

### Arens: Redeployment Is Part Of Total Withdrawal

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Moshe Arens visited the Beirut area today and told a press conference of Beirut-based correspondents that the redeployment to the Awali, to be carried out and completed "within eight to 12 weeks," was part of Israeli plans for a complete withdrawal from Lebanon. But the final withdrawal depended on the withdrawal of all other foreign troops from that country, Arens said.

Arens was quoted by Israel Radio as saying that Israel could not be responsible for what would happen in the Shouf area after the IDF withdraws from there. "We think it important that agreement is reached between the Druze, the Christians and the Lebanese government before we leave, and we will do everything to help," Arens said, adding that after Israel leaves, responsibility for law and order would depend on the Lebanese government.

Arens denied that Israel was aiming only one party in the dispute, saying Israel was aiding the Lebanese army alone. "We have no plan or intention of dividing Lebanon," he stressed.

"We have guaranteed to the government of Lebanon to leave Lebanon within eight to 12 weeks after the entry into force of the May 17 agreement, and we stand by that agreement, provided the other parts of the agreement are implemented. We have no intention whatsoever of staying in Lebanon one day more than is absolutely necessary."

## Ryan Releases Report On Barbie; U.S. APOLOGIZES TO FRANCE FOR HAMPERING BARBIE'S EXTRADITION BY LYING ABOUT HIS WHEREABOUTS AND THEN HELPING HIM FLEE TO SOUTH AMERICA

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (JTA) -- The United States government has apologized to France because U.S. army intelligence officers prevented Klaus Barbie, the wartime gestapo leader in Lyon, from being extradited to France 33 years ago by lying about his whereabouts and then helping him to flee from Germany to South America.

Allan Ryan Jr., a special assistant in the criminal division in the Department of Justice, said today he urged the apology in submitting his report August 9 to Attorney General William French Smith on the U.S. government's involvement in the Barbie case. He said the State Department presented a note of "regret" to the French Embassy here last Friday.

The 216-page Ryan report and more than 600 pages of supporting documents were made public at a press conference at the Justice Department. The 38-year-old Ryan was director of the Office of Special Investigations, which investigates and prosecutes Nazi war criminals in the U.S., when he was asked to devote his fulltime to the Barbie case which he has done since March 15.

The study was made after allegations about U.S. complicity in Barbie's escape cropped up after Barbie was extradited in February from Bolivia to France to face charges of crimes against humanity in Lyon. Ryan stressed today that his study did not consider whether Barbie was guilty in the deportation and deaths of at least 11,000 Jews and French resistance leaders in wartime France, but whether the U.S. had prevented his extradition to France. "A principle of democracy and of the rule of law is that justice delayed is justice denied," he said. "We have delayed justice in Lyon."

But also stressing the U.S. government should apologize for having provided France with false information, Ryan said that those who actually did cover up Barbie's whereabouts should not themselves be personally liable to prosecution because they act-

ed "to protect what they believed to be the interests of the United States Army and the United States government." He also said he did not believe his studies show that any new legislation is warranted.

Ryan said that Barbie was employed by the U.S. Army Counter-Intelligence Corp (CIC) in Germany from 1947 to 1951, when he was helped to escape to South America. He said that since 1951 Barbie has had no relation with the U.S. government or any of its agencies. Ryan added during the 1960's the Army proposed using Barbie for intelligence work but the proposal was rejected by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Barbie, who lived under the name of Klaus Altmann until his extradition from Bolivia this year, visited the United States in 1969 and 1970, each time for a week, as representative for a Bolivian shipping firm, Ryan said. He said that neither the U.S. Embassy in Bolivia nor the Immigration and Naturalization Service knew that Altmann was Barbie. Ryan also said that there is no evidence of Barbie being involved with drug smuggling or gun-running, at least as far as the U.S. was concerned.

When the CIC first employed Barbie it knew he had been with the gestapo but did not know he was wanted for war crimes, Ryan said. He said the CIC believed he had concentrated on counter-intelligence combatting the French underground.

Ryan made the point that those who decided to use Barbie should not now be vilified. He said they made a "defensible decision, even if it was not the only defensible one" and were not themselves "entirely comfortable" in using former gestapo officers.

#### Elements In The Barbie Case

But he stressed that the other occupying powers -- France, Britain and the Soviet Union -- "made essentially the same decision at the time; to involve the available resources of the former German regime to protect and advance what each government perceived to be its national interests."

But when the U.S. High Commission on Germany (HICOG) sought information on Barbie, the CIC denied it knew where he was, Ryan said. They again denied to HICOG, which was the arm of the State Department in Germany, that they knew of Barbie's whereabouts when the French sought to extradite him. Ryan said that the CIC thus prevented any extradition proceeding from being carried out.

Instead, he said, they decided to help him escape from Germany using the "rat line," an underground method used by the U.S. Army in Austria for the escape of defectors or informants from the Soviet Union. Ryan said this was the only time the Army used the "rat line" to help a Nazi war criminal to escape.

However, the "rat line" relied on a Croatian priest, Father Kaunoslav Draganovic, who brought the escapees from Austria to Italy. Draganovic is believed to have helped Croatian Nazis escape from Yugoslavia but without the U.S. Army's knowledge, according to the Ryan report.

Ryan's report does not deal with possible use of Nazi war criminals by other U.S. intelligence agencies and their subsequent immigration to the United States. He said this is being studied by the General Accounting Office.

In the conclusion of his report, Ryan noted that in the post-war years the U.S. should have excluded the use of Nazi Party officials, SS officers, gestapo officers and suspected or convicted war criminals for intelligence work. He noted that in the more than 30 years that have passed, there have been "profound changes in the way intelligence agencies operate"

particularly as to their accountability. "It would be naive to think that this greater accountability will by itself, prevent another Barbie episode," Ryan declared. "But it is not naive to believe that we have seen the end of the attitude that everything is permissible, including the obstruction of justice, if it falls under the cloak of intelligence. In the files in the Barbie case, and in interviews conducted in the course of this investigation, there seems to have been no awareness on anyone's part that United States officers and employees were obstructing justice."

"The only evident concerns were operational ones. If the reforms of the past decade lead an intelligence officer faced with a similar choice in the future to realize that these cannot be the exclusive concerns, and that he is accountable under the law for the choice he must make, then we will have accomplished something worthwhile."

Ryan today denied reports that his study has been held up from being made public because of State Department objections to his recommendations that the U.S. government apologize to France.

#### ISRAEL PREPARING FOR STATE VISIT BY PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Aug. 16 (JTA) -- Tentative preparations are being made here for a state visit for President Samuel Doe of Liberia, according to Haaretz today, following Liberia's announcement earlier this week that it would resume diplomatic relations with Israel. The visit is likely as early as next week, the paper said, but arrangements have not been finalized.

Meanwhile, Israel Television reported last night that several other African states are expected to follow Liberia's move in the near future. The TV mentioned Togo, the Central African Republic, and the Ivory Coast. Liberia is the second African nation, after Zaïre, to resume diplomatic relations with Israel.

Israeli sources reported that Liberia's Defense Minister visited Jerusalem and met with Premier Menachem Begin shortly before the announcement last weekend from Monrovia that diplomatic links would be restored.

A Likud member of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, MK Ehud Olmert, denied this week that the main area of cooperation between Israel and many of the African states expected to renew relations was military supplies. Olmert said that agricultural and technological aid comprised the bulk of the contacts, but he did not deny that there were arms supply relationships as well.

#### SHAMIR HOLDS TALKS IN RUMANIA

JERUSALEM, Aug. 16 (JTA) -- Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, in talks with Rumanian officials on a visit to Bucharest, has rejected Rumanian advocacy of an international conference on the Mideast, in which both the Soviet Union and the United States would have key roles, according to reports from Bucharest received here today.

Shamir argued that the ability of the Soviet Union to make a contribution toward resolving Mideast problems was necessarily restricted by its lack of diplomatic ties with Israel. The Soviet Union and all the Eastern bloc states, except Rumania, broke off ties with Israel at the time of the Six-Day war.

Shamir's remarks were interpreted by some observers as intended to encourage Rumania to try to persuade the Soviet Union to revive its virtually non-existent contacts with Israel and perhaps eventually to resume relations with Israel.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 5743

By Kevin Freeman

(Part Two Of A Series)

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (JTA) -- In the latter half of the year 5743, some of the highlights within the Middle East situation included: the Israeli commission of inquiry released its final report on the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps massacre; Ariel Sharon was relieved of his post as Defense Minister, as was Philip Habib of his post as special U.S. Mideast envoy; King Hussein of Jordan backed away from President Reagan's September 1 peace initiative; Secretary of State George Shultz tried his hand at Mideast shuttle diplomacy and PLO factions fought each other in Lebanon.

THE MIDDLE EAST;  
JANUARY 1983 --

The U.S. acknowledges that long-range sophisticated Soviet made SAM-5 anti-aircraft missiles are being "deployed" in Syria, the first time the weaponry is provided by the Soviets to an ally outside the Warsaw Pact countries.

The UN Security Council, by a vote of 13-0 with the Soviet Union and Poland abstaining, extends the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for another six months.

The Financial Times of London reports that Israeli exports to Lebanon have "taken a quantum leap" since the invasion last June and quotes an Israeli army spokesman as estimating that Israel's trade with Lebanon is averaging \$20 million a month.

## FEBRUARY --

The commission of inquiry into the refugee camp massacre of Palestinians calls for the resignation of Sharon or his dismissal by Begin for willfully ignoring the obvious danger of "vengeance and bloodshed" against civilians when it allowed armed Christian Phalangists to enter the west Beirut camps last September.

The panel's recommendations are approved by the Cabinet and Sharon resigns from his Defense Ministry post only to be retained in the Cabinet as Minister-Without-Portfolio. Moshe Arens, Israel's Ambassador to the U.S., is appointed Defense Minister. While the Cabinet is meeting, a hand grenade is thrown into a group of Peace Now demonstrators opposite the Prime Minister's Office killing Emil Grunzweig and injuring nine others.

Former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford declare in a jointly written article in Readers Digest that Israel's settlement policy on the West Bank is the "major obstacle" to moderate Arab countries joining the Mideast peace process.

The Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers adopts a resolution supporting the Arab League's Fez proposal calling for a Palestinian state on the West Bank, but appears to fall short of providing Hussein with a mandate to negotiate for the Palestinians.

## MARCH --

Carter visits several Mideast nations, including Egypt where he meets with two PLO officials, and Israel where his visits to East Jerusalem and the West Bank are marred by incidents of violence.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem meet separately with Shultz in Washington in an effort to restore momentum to the three-month-old negotiations between Israel and Lebanon for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

The Israel Cabinet decides to convert eight military encampments on the West Bank to civilian settlements. One of the planned new settlements, called Bracha, is to be situated on the peak of Mt. Grizim, overlooking Nablus, the largest Arab city on the West Bank.

Arens discloses that Israel has decided to provide the U.S. with information about war materials obtained in the Lebanon war without demanding anything concrete in return. The nature of the information is not revealed.

The U.S. announces the sale to Israel of 200 Sidewinder missiles at a cost of about \$16 million "as part of the long standing U.S. policy of assisting Israel to ensure that it has the means of defending itself within secure borders."

## APRIL --

The Jordanian Cabinet issues a communique following talks with PLO chief Yasser Arafat saying that it has abandoned its efforts to seek agreement with the PLO to negotiate for the Palestinian people because the PLO's position is incompatible with its own.

PLO moderate Issam Sartawi, who has met frequently with Israeli leftwing representatives, is gunned down by a lone assassin in the lobby of a hotel in the Portuguese town of Albufeira where the congress of the Socialist International was meeting. The extremist Palestinian Abu Nidal gang claims responsibility.

At least 60 persons, including as many as 15 Americans, are killed and more than 100 injured when a powerful explosive device virtually destroys the American Embassy in Beirut.

Shultz departs to the Mideast on his first trip to the region since taking office in an all out effort to break the deadlock in the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon for a troop withdrawal agreement.

The Reagan Administration decides to lift restrictions on American companies supplying Israel with the technical assistance needed to develop Israel's second generation jet fighter plane, the Lavie.

## MAY --

Israel and Lebanon sign an agreement providing for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, security along Israel's northern border and bilateral matters. However, the accord becomes operational on condition of a simultaneous Syria and PLO troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Two 21-year-old Israeli soldiers captured last summer in Lebanon by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, a PLO breakaway faction headed by Ahmed Jibril, are visited for the first time by representatives of the International Red Cross.

The Reagan Administration officially notifies Congress of its intentions to proceed with the \$2.7 billion sale of 75 F-16 jet fighter aircraft including additional support equipment to Israel, with deliveries to begin in December, 1986. Washington has held up with the sale since Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

JUNE -- Motivated by steadily mounting casualties in Lebanon -- Israel army fatalities surpass the 500 mark -- and with the apparent realization that Syria and the PLO have no intention of pulling out of Lebanon one year after the war began, the Israel government indicates that it is ready for a redeployment of its troops in Lebanon.

Heavy fighting erupts in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa valley between pro-Arafat loyalists and anti-Arafat Syrian backed elements of Arafat's mainstream Al Fatah unit who accuse their leader of vacillation and demand a new war to the end against Israel.

Egypt's Ambassador-designate to Israel, Omar Sirry, says in Geneva that he will not be going on to his post in Tel Aviv as long as there is no timetable for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

## JULY --

Shultz makes an unexpected stopover in the Mideast on returning from a visit to the Far East and Pakistan,

and after a five hour meeting with Assad and meetings with Israeli officials, candidly admits that he could not "claim any substantive achievement by way of withdrawal" of Syrian troops from Lebanon.

The long delayed visit to Washington by Begin is cancelled when Begin telephones Reagan to say that for "personal reasons" he would not be making the trip. Their last meeting was in June, 1982.

The Israeli Cabinet unanimously approves a plan for the redeployment of the Israeli Defense Force in Lebanon without revealing details of the plan or saying when it would be implemented.

The Reagan Administration concludes three days of intensive talks with Arens and Shamir in Washington having accepted the Israeli decision to redeploy as "inevitable" and agreeing to Israel's contentions that this would be the first phase of its complete withdrawal from Lebanon.

The Security Council votes 13-0 with two abstentions by Poland and the Soviet Union to extend for three months the mandate of UNIFIL. Robert McFarlane, Deputy National Security Advisor, is named by Reagan to replace Philip Habib as his personal representative in the Middle East.

Israel's new Ambassador to the United States, Meir Rosenne, officially presents his credentials at the White House to Reagan.

AUGUST --

Shultz reiterates U.S. opposition to new Israeli settlements on the West Bank, but stresses that the Jews who live there now have the "right" to remain in Judaea and Samaria.

Egyptian Minister of State Butros Ghali tells Arab journalists in Paris that Syria's refusal to withdraw from the Bekaa valley is "natural and justified," adding that Damascus "is worried by Israel's intentions."

(Continued Tomorrow)

## SPECIAL INTERVIEW

### A NEW REFORM VILLAGE IN ISRAEL

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (JTA) -- A new Reform village on a mountain top in the Galilee is in the process of being famed, according to Haim Sharett, the chief shaliach (emissary) of the kibbutz movement to Reform Judaism in the United States.

He said that 50 families are already prepared to form the garin (nucleus) of the village that will be called Har Chalutz. Within the next year about 20 families are expected to move to Israel and stay in absorption centers in preparation for their settling in Har Chalutz. The first settlers are expected to arrive and live in temporary houses in the village in the center of Galilee at the beginning of 1985, Sharett said.

Har Chalutz village will be the third Reform settlement in Israel. The earlier two, Lotan and Yahel, were established in the last few years. Sharett, a member of Kibbutz Hamadia in the Beit Shean valley and son of the late Premier and Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett, said the new village is planned to accommodate up to 400 families and married couples.

### A Free Enterprise Community

"Har Chalutz will be a free enterprise community and not a kibbutz," Sharett stressed during an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. "As such, each family will be responsible for its own income. The livelihood of members of Har Chalutz will be based on outside work, in the nearby cities, towns and moshavim."

The site of the village is about an hour's drive from Haifa and only 15 minutes' drive from the growing city of Camiel, noted Sharett who initiated the project and personally located the mountain site for the village.

"In addition," he said, "the village will be located near the Tefen Industrial Park, a source for jobs for many of the professional would-be settlers, among them chemists, doctors, engineers, builders and students." The park is about 15 minutes' drive from Har Chalutz. The children of the village are expected to attend school in Camiel.

At the beginning, the residents of the village will live in temporary houses -- each about 500-square feet -- that will be provided by the Jewish Agency, Sharett said. For the construction of permanent housing the residents will receive a mortgage of \$27,800 from the Israel government at very convenient terms that would enable them to build an 850-square foot home for each family. Those interested in larger and more elaborate homes will be able to build them at their own expense, Sharett said.

### Recruiting Efforts In High Gear

He noted that Har Chalutz will have a Reform synagogue and the "atmosphere" of life in the village will be in line with the ideas of the Reform movement. He said that although he sees himself as a "secular" Jew, he has learned "to respect" the ideology of Reform Judaism.

"We are in the midst of organizing and preparing for this exciting project of Har Chalutz," Sharett said. He added that the recruiting efforts for the village are in high gear and that he will continue to be associated with the project upon his return to Israel next April after having served as shaliach for the last three years.

### RABBI'S HOME FIREBOMBED

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 16 (JTA) -- A powerful firebomb destroyed most of the home of Rabbi Solomon Krupka, the spiritual leader of Young Israel Synagogue here, early this morning. A member of the rabbi's family said that no one was injured in the blast.

The explosion at the rabbi's private residence followed two similar pre-dawn incidents against Jewish targets here in less than a week. Arson destroyed the sanctuary and study hall of Young Israel Synagogue last Wednesday. Many religious articles and prayer books, as well as the synagogue's main halls, were also destroyed. The Torah scrolls suffered only minor damage.

A suspicious fire also hit Emanuel Synagogue, a Conservative congregation, early yesterday. The main damage was to the small sanctuary, but some Torah scrolls were destroyed in the main sanctuary. Police investigating the three incidents have not been able to establish who was responsible for the attacks or if they indicated a pattern of anti-Semitic activity.

### JEWISH JUDGE NAMED CHIEF JUSTICE

MONTREAL, Aug. 16 (JTA) -- Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has named Judge Alan Gold, a well known labor mediator and arbitrator, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec. Gold was admitted to the bar in 1941, has lectured at McGill University's law school for 14 years and has been a university Governor since 1974.

He became chief judge of Quebec's provincial court in 1970 and for the last 17 years has been the chief arbitrator between the provincial government and civil service employes. Since being appointed to the provincial court, Gold has often been called upon to mediate labor disputes. Justice Minister Marc Andre Bedard has said of Gold that he is "an excellent jurist" and that the government "has always had an excellent relationship with him."