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**Weekend Developments:**
**OFFICIALS, MKs INDICATE ISRAEL WILL HAVE TO REMAIN IN SOUTH LEBANON FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD**

By David Landau, Gil Sedan and Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, Feb. 20 (JTA) — Government officials and Knesset members indicated today and over the weekend that Israeli forces will have to remain in south Lebanon indefinitely in view of the probable collapse of the government of President Amin Gemayel and abrogation of the May 17, 1983 Israel-Lebanon withdrawal and security agreement which seems inevitable whether or not Gemayel remains in office. But there is also strong opposition to the Israeli presence in Lebanon.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg said last night that the probable outcome of events in Lebanon could be the de facto partition of that country. Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori suggested that Israeli troops may have to be deployed in Lebanon for a long time, possibly until 1990. Ehud Olmert, a Likud MK, told a Hebrew University symposium yesterday that an immediate withdrawal of the Israel Defense Force from south Lebanon was impossible.

Premier Yitzhak Shamir, who left yesterday on a three-day visit to Brussels to confer with officials of the European Economic Community (EEC), told reporters prior to his departure that Israel will never agree to the unilateral abrogation of the May 17 pact.

He accused Syria of precipitating the crisis in Lebanon in an attempt to gain total control over that country. For that reason, he said, Damascus rejected the eight-point Saudi Arabian plan which, while it would cancel Lebanon's accord with Israel, called for the withdrawal of Syrian as well as Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Scenario For De Facto Partition

Burg spoke in Jerusalem to the Israeli chapter of the Rabbinical Council of America, an association of Orthodox rabbis. He said Israeli forces should remain in Lebanon until the security of Israel's northern borders was assured. But he gave no deadline. Speaking of de facto partition, he said that in the long-run, the Christians would retain an enclave around Beirut while other areas of the country would be under Syrian or Israeli control.

Zipori, who spoke of Israeli forces remaining in Lebanon through the end of this decade, said last week that there was a national consensus in favor of pulling out. The differences, he said were over how long the pull-out should take. Zipori was a participant in a day-long symposium on Lebanon at Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies.

Criticism Of War In Lebanon

Most speakers were critical of the war in Lebanon, how it began and how it was pursued by the Israeli government. Former Premier Yitzhak Rabin, a leader of the opposition Labor Alignment, castigated the government for "leading to the present mess by the Gordian knot it tied for itself with Beirut following an incorrectly planned war for the wrong ends."

Former Chief of Staff Mordecai Gur, a Labor MK, said Israel should negotiate with all parties — the Maronites, Druze and Shiites and indirectly with the Syrians — on a pullback within six weeks and complete withdrawal after another six weeks.

Although most of the participants said the May 17 agreement is a "dead letter," Elisha Ben-Elissar, chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, said every effort should be made to preserve it. He noted that the Americans were co-signers of the agreement and warned that if Washington acquiesced in its cancellation, that might set a precedent for other agreements in which the U.S. had a major role, such as Camp David and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

Kiryat Shmona Residents Oppose Withdrawal

The Cabinet met yesterday under the chairmanship of acting Premier David Levy to hear a detailed briefing by Defense Minister Moshe Arens on the situation in Lebanon. No details were released. However, residents of Kiryat Shmona, once a regular target of terrorist rocket attacks from across the Lebanese border, demonstrated outside the Prime Ministers Office yesterday demanding no withdrawal from Lebanon until the northern borders are secure.

The demonstrators were led by the mayor of the town who told reporters, "For the first time in many years we have tasted a normal life in a quiet region." They were joined by Science Minister Yuval Neeman, leader of the ultra-nationalist Tehiya Party, who urged that Israeli forces remain in Lebanon indefinitely. "There is no faction to which we can hand over the territory," he said referring to south Lebanon. "If we leave it is clear that the terrorists will take over."

A short distance away, several hundred kibbutz members protested Israel's continued presence in Lebanon, chanting "Bring the boys home." There was no confrontation between the two groups.

Meanwhile, some 1,500 refugees from the latest fighting in Lebanon streamed across the Awali River into Israel-held territory Friday. More than 16,000 are estimated to have crossed the river last week. Israeli soldiers dubbed them "Mercedes refugees" since many were driving expensive cars. The IDF civilian aid unit provided them with food and blankets. Those without family or friends in the region were allowed to stay in shelters provided in schools and public buildings.

**SHAMIR MEETS WITH EEC LEADERS ABOUT FUTURE OF ISRAEL'S AGRICULTURE EXPORTS TO EUROPE AND DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON**  
By Edwin Eytan

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20 (JTA) — Premier Yitzhak Shamir expressed Israel's concerns over the future of its agricultural exports to Europe and explained his country's position with respect to developments in Lebanon in talks with officials of the European Economic Community (EEC) here today.

Shamir arrived yesterday for a three-day visit which will be devoted largely to economic and trade matters. He conferred separately and in groups with the EEC foreign ministers and had a one-hour meeting this morning with Foreign Minister Claude Chysson of France, the current President of the EEC Council of Ministers.

This evening, Shamir will serve as co-chairman of a meeting of the EEC-Israel mixed commission, a body that normally meets every two years but which was "frozen" by the EEC when Israel invaded Lebanon in June, 1982.

Tonight's meeting indicates that the freeze has ended and Israel's cooperation with the EEC is once more normal. Shamir told the various ministers he met with today that Israel has no territorial ambitions in Lebanon and is concerned solely with the protection of its northern borders.

#### Conditions For Withdrawing From Lebanon

He told Cheysson that Israel will withdraw from southern Lebanon "only when there will be someone there able to guarantee our security." Prior to his departure from Israel yesterday, Shamir told reporters that Israel would never agree to the unilateral abrogation of its May 17, 1983 withdrawal and security agreement with Lebanon. He also accused Syria of seeking to take total control of Lebanon.

He reiterated to Cheysson today that Syria was responsible for the present crisis in Lebanon and that it was deliberately created by Damascus. He refused to comment on the pullout of the multinational force from Beirut and its possible replacement by a United Nations force, a development France has been pressing for at the UN.

What happens in Beirut is outside of Israel's immediate interests and concerns, Shamir told Cheysson. He added that a UN force in Beirut would not be able to safeguard Israel's northern borders and "this is our essential concern."

#### Seeks Special Arrangements With EEC

In the area of trade, the Israeli Premier made it clear that Israel is worried about its agricultural exports after Spain and Portugal join the EEC within the next few years. He stressed repeatedly to the EEC ministers that over 50 percent of Israel's agricultural exports go to the Common Market countries.

He made the same point later at a meeting with Belgian editors. Israel's economy and its exports will be jeopardized by the special status that will accrue to Spain and Portugal once they become full-fledged members of the EEC, he said, unless special arrangements are made to protect Israel's agricultural exports.

"It is not only Israel's economy which will be hurt but the entire country's social system which inevitably will be affected," Shamir said. He said that if Israeli agriculture underwent a severe crisis and was unable to sell an important fraction of its products to Europe, some of Israel's social structures, such as the kibbutz movement and its pioneering system will suffer.

Israeli economic experts began a series of meetings with members of the EEC commission this afternoon, seeking concrete measures that might help preserve Israeli exports after Spain and Portugal join the Common Market. Several countries, notably France, Italy and Greece are also concerned with possible competition when there is a free flow of Spanish wine, citrus and edible oils. France is doubly concerned because of its special commitments to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, all former French territories.

**ARENS SPELLS OUT CONDITION FOR ISRAEL'S WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON**  
By David Friedman

Minister Moshe Arens made it clear yesterday that the Israeli army would not leave southern Lebanon until there was a government in Beirut that could ensure the security of Israel's northern border.

"As long as there is not a Lebanese government that can provide a credible commitment that it will prevent terrorist action against Israel from southern Lebanon, Israel has no choice but to keep its army deployed in southern Lebanon," Arens said in an interview on ABC-TV's "This Week with David Brinkley."

"We have to protect the lives and the safety of the citizens in the northern part of Israel," the Defense Minister stressed.

Arens noted that Palestine Liberation Organization terrorists have been infiltrating back into Lebanon, some of them fighting alongside the Druze in the Shouf mountains. He said there have been some rockets fired at Israel but they have been "few and far between" and have not caused any injuries.

Arens said the presence of the Israeli army in south Lebanon has prevented the type of shelling that existed before Israel went into Lebanon in June 1982. He added that Israel has warned the Druze to prevent the PLO from moving south.

Arens said that the withdrawal of the U.S. marines will not help the government of President Amin Gemayel, adding that the past few weeks has shown that maybe nothing could help Gemayel "so maybe it doesn't really make a difference."

#### Warns About Syria And The Soviet Union

But he warned that Syria and the Soviet Union believe the West—Britain, France and Italy, as well as the United States—do not have the "staying power" and are not willing to make the commitment to see the Lebanese situation through. He said if this is true, it will be "only a question of time until (Syrian President) Hafez Assad and the Russians behind him will win."

Arens said that if Syria does gain control in Lebanon and places a Syrian "stooge" in Beirut it will then turn south either against Israel or Jordan.

"I hope they know, I hope they realize that Israel has the staying power. We are in the area to stay.... We have the perseverance, we have the stamina, we have strength to beat anyone who tries to attack us," Arens warned.

#### Explains Why Syria Was Not Part Of May 17 Accord

The Defense Minister said it would be a "sorry spectacle" if Lebanon abrogated its May 17 agreement with Israel, noting that at least in the West it was a practice to keep agreements once they were signed. He rejected the suggestion that it was a mistake to not have included Syria in the agreement.

First of all, Syria did not want to be part of the negotiations at that time, he said. More importantly, Arens stressed that it was a bilateral agreement and to require Syria's approval was like having the U.S. and Mexico reach an agreement which would then need the approval of Cuba.

Asked about President Reagan's peace initiative, unveiled in September, 1982, Arens did not rule it out flatly. But he said the current situation in Lebanon demonstrated that it is not a good time now to advise Israel "to make concessions and give up territory." He did stress that Israel will never go back to its 1967 borders, saying this was something "no Israeli can agree to."

# WIESENTHAL ANNOUNCES GLOBAL CAMPAIGN TO PRESSURE CHILE TO EXPEL A NAZI WAR CRIMINAL

By Helen Silver

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (JTA) — Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal announced here that an international campaign has been launched by the Simon Wiesenthal Center at Yeshiva University in Los Angeles to exert pressure on the government of Chile to expel a former Nazi official, Walter Rauff, who has been living in Santiago since 1958.

Wiesenthal said the campaign is taking the form of distributing some 1.5 million cards showing a wanted poster of Rauff and a photo of a camouflaged mobile gas van bearing the symbol of the Red Cross. The card is captioned, "Chile Protects Nazi Mass Murderer." The vans, invented by Rauff, were mobile gas trucks which the gestapo used to asphyxiate 250,000 Jews in Eastern Europe during World War II. The trucks were disguised as Red Cross trucks. They were eventually replaced by gas chambers.

Wiesenthal announced the global campaign at a press conference before meeting with President Reagan at the White House late Thursday afternoon. One of the main points the Nazi-hunter discussed with the President was the case of Rauff.

## Wrote To Reagan About Rauff

Wiesenthal has been attempting to persuade President Augusto Pinochet of Chile to extradite Rauff to West Germany, without success so far. He wrote to Reagan about Rauff last April but Reagan did not respond directly, Wiesenthal told the press conference at the National Press Club. He said the matter was turned over to the State Department, which in turn referred the matter to the American Embassy in Santiago.

"Rauff is 78. He must be brought to justice soon," Wiesenthal said. Rauff's subordinates "have been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to terms of 20 years to life," he pointed out. "West Germany sought Rauff's extradition from Chile in 1962. In 1963, by a 2-3 vote, the Supreme Court of Chile turned the extradition request down."

In a prepared statement, Wiesenthal said the only way Rauff can be extradited "is if leaders of the Western world let Pinochet know that Rauff's presence in Chile stains its reputation."

## Alleges Link Between Priests And Rauff

Wiesenthal also told the press conference that he has evidence linking "members of the Catholic clergy" with the flight of Rauff from Europe, including the role played by Bishop Alois Hudal. He said it was well documented that Hudal, who was working in the Vatican at the end of the war, provided Red Cross papers identifying fleeing Nazi war criminals as displaced persons.

Wiesenthal said Hudal helped Rauff escape from Milan to Ecuador and later to Chile in what has been termed "the Vatican connection." He added, however, that "no evidence exists that links Pope Pius XII with providing help to escaping Nazi war criminals." As evidence of Hudal's role, Wiesenthal cited paragraphs from Hudal's published diary and statements by Treblinka death camp commander Franz Stangl.

The Vatican has said it helped many stateless persons and refugees flee Europe at the end of the war, but Vatican historians say it never knowingly aided Nazi war criminals. But Wiesenthal said he expects the Vatican "to give a full report about the truth of the situation."

(Charles Allen, Jr., in his three-part special series on the role of the Vatican, the Red Cross and American intelligence agencies in aiding Nazi war criminals escape from Europe, wrote in the February 16, 1983 issue of the Daily News Bulletin: "One of the termination points before exiting Italy to the sunnier climes of Latin America was the notorious pro-fascist cleric, Msgr. Alois Hudal, Bishop of Elia, resident of Collegio Teutonico de Santa Maria dell'Anima in Vatican City.")

"(Hudal had personally welcomed many SS escapees. Hudal defied public criticism of a high cleric's intercession in behalf of wanted Nazi mass murderers: 'I am neither police nor carabinieri,' he said in 1947. 'My Christian duty is to save whoever can be saved.' Hudal's background, address and telephone numbers—along with the fact of his 'directing' the escapees from the Munich/Augsberg/Austrian region — are carefully recorded in the documented pages of the 'Top Secret' (State Department) La Vista Report" that was written in 1947 by Vincent La Vista, then a military attache to the U.S. Embassy in Rome and a State Department officer.)

## Deplores Amnesty Based On Medical Loophole

Wiesenthal, at the press conference, deplored what he described as the "medical miracle," which, he said, in West Germany takes the "form of amnesty for war criminals with the help of a stethoscope. Criminals who are declared to be medically unfit usually are seriously ill and have but a few months to live. In the case of Nazi war criminals, the courts in Germany have allowed lawyers to use the so-called medical argument even on war criminals who have lived 20 years after they were declared medically unfit by the court."

He cited the case of Dr. Horst Shumann, a colleague of Josef Mengele, the doctor who conducted inhumane experiments on Auschwitz inmates, who escaped to Khartoum, Sudan, and then to Accra, Ghana, where he became President Kwame Nkrumah's personal physician after the revolution in 1960. Shumann was later extradited to Germany where he was declared unfit for trial.

Wiesenthal also cited the case of Erich Erlinger, who was the head of the SS in Minsk and Kiev. He was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in West Germany but in 1963 a doctor declared that he was unfit to be imprisoned. In 1969 Erlinger's case was dropped. "He still lives free today, in 1984," Wiesenthal declared. "He is 73 years old and works often in his garden."

Dr. Aquilian Ulrich, accused of helping to murder 1,800 people by euthanasia, was also declared unfit to stand trial but continues to practice medicine, Wiesenthal said. He stressed that "there must be a protest against the misuse of this medical loophole in the protection of Nazi war criminals who gave no respite to their victims, and who should pay the price for their crimes against humanity."

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JERUSALEM (JTA) — Former Premier Menachem Begin Sunday rejected a proposal that he add his signature to Israel's Declaration of Independence. The proposal was raised by Deputy Housing Minister Moshe Katzav in a letter to Premier Yitzhak Shamir. Katzav said that Begin was denied the privilege of signing the Declaration in 1948 because the Labor establishment was opposed to the Irgun, which Begin had led during the pre-State days. Reacting to the proposal, Begin told Maariv: "One cannot add a signature retrospectively. Those who signed, signed. Those who didn't sign, didn't sign." Begin said the proposal surprised him. He said that had Katzav consulted him in advance, he would have asked him not to raise it. Shamir told Katzav he would "consider" the proposal.

## 2 JEWISH AGENCIES SEEKING SUPREME COURT REVIEW IN SABBATH LAW CASE

By Ben Gallab

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (JTA) — Two Jewish agencies seeking a Supreme Court review of Connecticut state court rulings which rejected the claim of a Presbyterian store manager that his religious rights had been violated by his being compelled to work on Sunday have been encouraged by two recent legal developments in the case, a spokesman for one of the agencies said today.

Dennis Rapps, executive director of the National Jewish Commission on Law and Public Affairs (COLPA), said one development was the action of the State of Connecticut in filing a motion on February 10 in support of COLPA's petition for certiorari in the Supreme Court. Certiorari is a petition for review.

The petition by COLPA, with which the American Jewish Congress is associated, was filed with the high court by Nathan Lewin, a Washington attorney and COLPA vice president, on behalf of Donald Thornton, who was a manager for one of the Caldor chain stores in Connecticut.

The other development is a petition for a similar writ of certiorari for Thornton filed with the Supreme Court by the federal Department of Justice, signed by Rex Lee, U.S. Solicitor General.

Rapps told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that, given the intervention for the plaintiff by both the attorney general of Connecticut and the federal solicitor general, the possibility that the Supreme Court would decline to consider the appeal for Thornton was highly unlikely.

On the COLPA brief with Lewin are listed Rapps and Daniel Chazin, COLPA general counsel; and Lois Waldman and Marc Stern, acting director and assistant director, respectively, of the AJCongress legal staff.

### Concern To The Jewish Community

In announcing filing of the COLPA petition, Howard Zuckerman, COLPA president, and Waldman said that the Connecticut Supreme Court ruling against Thornton, which was a ruling against the state's Sabbath observance protection law, was of "obvious importance and concern" to the Jewish community, though the plaintiff is not a Jew and the Sabbath involved is not the Jewish Sabbath.

According to the petitions, when Thornton asked to be excused from working on Sundays, the Caldor management offered to transfer him to a store in Massachusetts or to demote him. Thornton rejected the out-of-state transfer proposal. He sued Caldor under a 1976 revision of the state's Sunday laws, specifying no employee could be required to work on his or her Sabbath.

A lower state court ruled in Thornton's favor, rejecting Caldor's contention the law was unconstitutional. But the State Supreme Court reversed that decision.

The state's high court based its decision on a revision by the Connecticut General Assembly which authorized some kinds of business to be open on Sundays but specified that the law on no work on an individual's Sabbath remained in effect.

After the revision of the law, Caldor opened its Connecticut stores on Sunday and demanded its employees be available for work on that day. Thornton, then manager of a department in a Caldor store in Waterbury, initially submitted and worked a total of 24 Sundays in 1977 and 1978.

In 1979, he continued to work on Sundays until November when he submitted a written request to be exempt from work on his Sabbath. The proposal to demote him, if he refused an out-of-state transfer, was to a non-supervisory position, at substantially lower pay but with excusal from work on Sundays. Thornton stopped coming to work and started legal proceedings against Caldor.

### Basin For COLPA's Intervention

Rapps said the Thornton case was not the first time that COLPA had come to the defense of the constitutional rights of a non-Jew but he added that such cases were few and always based on issues of substantive importance to the legal rights of Jews.

He told the JTA that Thornton had not come to the Jewish agencies but that they had approached him after learning about his case from the September 6, 1983, issue of "United States Law Week," a privately-published journal reporting on major cases throughout the United States.

Rapps said that the Supreme Court normally acts on all cases it accepts during the term it accepts them. In the Thornton case, this means the court will act by June, with the options of upholding the lower court ruling, rejecting it or ordering the case back to the lower court for review. He said the Supreme Court also could refuse to hear the case, which would mean that the lower court ruling, in this case that of the Connecticut Supreme Court rejection of Thornton's appeal, would stand.

### DAVID HACHOEN DEAD AT 85

TEL AVIV, Feb. 20 (JTA) — David Hachoen, a founder and leader of Israel's Labor movement, including the Labor Party and the Histadrut, died at his home in Haifa yesterday. He was 85. In his long and active life, Hachoen had been a leading figure in the pre-State Haganah organization and had headed the Histadrut's Solel Boneh giant construction company.

He served several times in the Knesset and had been chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. He was Ambassador to Burma and had been instrumental in creating and building up Israel's relations with Far Eastern countries, before they broke off relations with Israel.

While in Burma, Hachoen paid a visit to the People's Republic of China, where he held talks with Chou En Lai, who had invited him to head a goodwill mission to Peking.

Born in Homel, in the Ukraine, Hachoen had been brought by his parents to Palestine as a young boy. His father had been among the small group of Jews who moved out of Jaffa to found Tel Aviv, and he had been among the first 60 students at the Herzlia Gymnasium.

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BONN (JTA) — The authorities of the city-state of Hamburg have decided to declare the former Neuengamme concentration camp an historical monument, ending a prolonged controversy over whether to continue to lease the site for commercial activities. Considerable pressure had been brought to bear by various groups to create a memorial to the 55,000 inmates who died at Neuengamme, out of a total of 106,000 incarcerated there between 1939-1945. According to the authorities the victims were "worked to death." The former factory that used slave labor will be rebuilt as a memorial and exhibition hall. But one of the buildings presently serving as a prison for youthful offenders will be retained for that purpose.