

**CEAUSESCU SAYS HE WILL PERSONALLY
SEE TO IT THAT ANTI-SEMITIC
ARTICLES WILL NO LONGER BE PUBLISHED**
By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, May 9 (JTA) -- President Nicolai Ceausescu of Rumania has promised Chief Rabbi Moshe Rosen that he will personally see to it that "such things do not happen again." Ceausescu, who met with Rosen for nearly one hour last Saturday, was referring to the publication of virulently anti-Semitic articles in a number of Communist Party papers and in a book of poetry.

Rosen, who arrived yesterday in Paris on his way to Casablanca where he will be guest of the Moroccan Jewish community and participate in the First National Conference of Moroccan Jewish Communities May 13 and 14, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that Ceausescu told him that as soon as he was informed of the anti-Semitic nature of some of the works in a book of poetry published a few months ago he personally ordered it seized and withdrawn from circulation.

Anti-Semite Poet Reprimanded

Rosen said the President also told him that the author, Corneliu Valerian Tudor was reprimanded "within the (Communist) Party framework as was the editor in charge of the book's publication." The Chief Rabbi said his meeting with Ceausescu had been "very friendly" and that the President had shown full understanding of the situation.

Rosen said Ceausescu had not tried to deny the anti-Semitic nature of the attacks, as some of the lower echelon officials had done, and assured Rosen that from now on he will personally see to it that such incidents do not reoccur.

The Chief Rabbi told the JTA he regretted that the President had failed to promise adequate reparation for the harm done to the Jewish community by the slanderous attacks and that Valerian Tudor has not been publicly prosecuted as specified by the Rumanian criminal code.

Rosen said that the chief army prosecutor, with whom he had filed criminal charges against Valerian Tudor, has not yet taken any measures against him. Under Rumanian law, it is the army judge advocate who deals with cases involving charges of fascist activities and racial crimes.

Rosen filed such charges against Valerian Tudor in March upon his return to Bucharest from a three-month trip to Israel. He told the JTA at the time that he found most of Rumania's 29,000 Jews scared, some actually panicky, about the anti-Semitic diatribes in the official press and the book of poetry.

Officials Say It Will Not Occur Again

The book of poetry, which appeared last December and was widely distributed, contained material reminiscent of the worst war-time anti-Semitic literature. The material in the book said that Jews were "cursed" for being "thieves and corrupters, people with no conscience and no sense of loyalty, who have no patriotic links whatsoever to their country and only think of how to exploit it."

Since the JTA made known the Rumanian anti-Semitic campaign in March, several prominent Rumanian

ian leaders, including First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dincea, Religious Affairs Minister Ion Roseanu, and the Secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, Petru Eral, met with Rosen to assure him that the publication of Valerian Tudor's book had been an "accident" which will not occur again.

Rosen, who at one time thought of resigning from the Rumanian National Assembly in which he has been a member for the last 27 years, had called during all his meetings with the Rumanian officials for the authorities to launch public legal proceedings against those charged with anti-Semitic insults and incitement to racial hatred.

**WIESENTHAL CENTER RELEASES DOCUMENTS
WHICH LINK RAUFF TO IMPORTANT FIGURES
IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ITALY**

By Kevin Freeman

NEW YORK, May 9 (JTA) -- The Simon Wiesenthal Center today released 43 pages of documents, many of them previously marked classified by United States intelligence agencies, which link Walter Rauff, the Nazi war criminal now living in Chile, to important figures in the Catholic church in Italy.

The release of the information follows four months of research by the Center conducted after the Vatican last year denied allegations that it aided Rauff's escape after the war from Europe to South America.

With the release of the documents at a news conference here, the Center reiterated an earlier call on the Vatican and Pope John Paul II to conduct an investigation into the church's post-World War II activities which the Center alleges through the documentation aided and abetted Rauff's escape.

The Center also called on the Vatican to use its influence with the Chilean government of President Augusto Pinochet to have Rauff extradited and brought to justice for his war crimes. Rauff, inventor of the mobile gas vans used in the early stages of the Holocaust, is responsible for the deaths of tens of thousands of Jews during the war.

Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Los Angeles-based Wiesenthal Center, noted that the Vatican maintains "considerable influence" with the Pinochet government. He said that just recently, the Vatican persuaded the Chilean authorities to deport four terrorists who gunned down the Mayor of Santiago. They were provided safe passage to Ecuador, Hier said, "all at the behest of the Vatican."

'Route Linked Directly To Vatican Officials'

Rauff was a high-ranking gestapo official in Italy in 1943 through the last days of the war in 1945. He was captured by the Allies and moved to an Allied detention center in Rimini, Italy, a place from which he later escaped. Six months prior to his escape, documents note, 20 Nazis escaped along a "route linked directly to Vatican officials."

Rauff is quoted as saying he escaped from Rimini at the end of 1946 and went to Naples. "There I was helped by a Catholic priest to go to Rome where I stayed more or less 18 months, always in convents of the Holy See," Rauff told the Chilean Supreme Court in 1962 when it reviewed an extradition request from West Germany for the Nazi war criminal. The request was later denied.

He also told the court, according to documents, that later, "with the help of the Catholic Church my family was able to come from the Russian zone in Germany to Rome." After being reunited with his family, Rauff went to Syria, then to Ecuador and finally to Chile. He does not have Chilean citizenship and travels on a German passport.

The Center's contention today is that while the name of the priest who helped Rauff in Italy during the 18 months is not known for certain, there was a relationship between Rauff and two leading church officials during the war and that it is unlikely that Rauff did not in some way contact them, or mentioned their names in order to obtain safe haven.

Documents provided by the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC), later to become the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), note the numerous meetings Rauff had with Monsignor Don Giuseppe Bicchierai, and Cardinal Ildelfonso Schuster, the Archbishop of Milan.

'No Ordinary Churchmen'

"These were no ordinary churchmen," Hier said. "Cardinal Schuster was one of the most respected and powerful leaders of the Church. He was mentioned as a possible successor to Pope Pius XI. Msgr. Bicchierai was both a priest and a lawyer, charged with conducting surrender negotiations on behalf of the Cardinal."

The negotiations both with Mussolini and the Nazis, were according to Sister Pascalina -- an aide and confidante of Pope Pius XII -- "carried out through the Archdiocese of Milan at the specific request of Pope Pius XII," Hier said.

Rauff was a key figure in those negotiations and "had a close relationship with Bicchierai," Hier said, adding that they exchanged personal gifts and Rauff circumvented an order from a gestapo chief to arrest Bicchierai. This and other information provides evidence that the Church knew who Rauff was since he regularly communicated with it for a period of two years, Hier said.

After escaping Rimini, Hier contends that when Rauff was in Italy "it is reasonable to conclude that Rauff would have told the priests who helped him all about his good standing with Bicchierai and Schuster." It is "even possible to believe" that the two church officials knew of Rauff's long stay in "convents of the Holy See" during those 18 months, Hier contended.

"It is also reasonable to presume that Pope Pius XII would have known about Walter Rauff as he monitored the ultimately fruitless negotiations for the surrender of Nazi-occupied Italy," Hier said. He is asking for an investigation into the facts pertaining to Rauff's post war stay in Rome.

Rauff's Relations With The Church During The War

Significant in all the information released today, according to Hier, is the relationship Rauff maintained with church officials during the war. He said that it has been previously assumed that Rauff went to Italy and was treated as any other refugee.

But Hier contended that because of his long-standing relationship with high-ranking church officials, Rauff went to Rome as a "well-connected man in church circles. Our implications are that he would have surely told this priest" who helped him of his contacts during the war with Schuster and Bicchierai.

Continuing, Hier said it is impossible to determine, because Vatican archives are closed, whether

"Schuster and Bicchierai knew anything about Rauff's stay in Rome. They may have. Indeed it is logical to assume that somebody may have checked with them since Rauff would have used their names."

Other Facts In The Documents

Among other facts contained in the documents released by the Center were the following:

* The U.S. State Department authorized an official complaint to the Vatican Secretariat of State asking for church intervention into charges detailed in the La Vista Report. The 1947 La Vista report, written by Vincent La Vista, a U.S. foreign service officer in Rome, called the Vatican the "largest single organization involved in the illegal movement of emigrants," including Nazis. The U.S. complaint was transmitted to the Vatican in the form of an "oral message" in August 1947.

* Rauff traveled to Switzerland during the war to meet with a Prof. Hussman of the Swiss Intelligence with the knowledge of Allen Dulles, then of the Office of Strategic Services, who later became director of the CIA.

* A U.S. intelligence report on Rauff asserted that he was a dangerous man who brought with him "... political gangsterism to streamlined perfection ..." and "... everlasting malice towards the allies..."

* A confidential CIC report, which linked the escape route of 20 Nazis from Rimini detention camp in 1948 directly to the Vatican, also labelled the International Red Cross as "a haven for the passage of agents." The report recommends "curtailment of passport services of the International Red Cross."

U.S. CONDITION FOR SUPPORTING UN RESOLUTION CALLING FOR ISRAELI TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, May 9 (JTA) -- The Reagan Administration indicated today that it would not support any United Nations Security Council resolution calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon that did not include measures for safeguarding Israel's northern borders.

"We understand Israel's need for appropriate protection of its northern borders," State Department spokesman John Hughes said.

Hughes said the United States would look at any UN resolution as it came up. "But clearly, the question of the security of Israel's northern borders would be a factor that we would have to take into account in a very significant way," he said.

"Our goal is the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon," Hughes stressed, but he added that in any withdrawal resolution "we would expect there to be appropriate measures undertaken for the security of Israel's northern borders."

No Credence To Report About Arafat

Meanwhile, Hughes gave little credence to a report that Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir Arafat called for direct negotiations with Israel last week.

"Mr. Arafat has said a number of things and has seemed to come up to the brink of formal statements on a number of occasions and then has backed away from them," Hughes said.

He said the United States had made it "very clear" what it believed Arafat should do, which is to "recognize the sovereignty and independence of Israel and support" UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. "When Mr. Arafat makes a clear, unequivocal accept-

ance or endorsement" of these U.S. conditions, "then I think we will have a changed situation," Hughes said. He noted that, up to now, Arafat's remarks "are open to various kinds of interpretations."

PROBE OF JEWISH TERRORIST UNDERGROUND IS WINDING UP By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, May 9 (JTA) — Security forces are winding up their investigation of a Jewish terrorist underground believed responsible for the attempted sabotage of Arab-owned buses last month and other acts of violence against Arab civilians over the last four years.

Cabinet secretary Dan Meridor confirmed yesterday that 25 suspects are now in custody. According to unconfirmed reports today, one key suspect is still at large and being sought by police. It was also reported today that the police believe seven of the suspects arrested for the bus sabotage attempt were directly involved in the car bombings in June 1980 that crippled two Arab mayors on the West Bank.

The police were said to believe that the attempted assassination of the mayors was carried out by three teams of two men each, under the command of a seventh man. Several of the suspects now in custody reportedly confessed to this crime. But there has been no official confirmation of this.

Cabinet Minister Creates A Furor

Science Minister Yuval Neeman, leader of the ultra-nationalist Tehiya Party, created a furor when he appeared to justify and condone the attack on the mayors although he decried the bus sabotage attempt.

Interviewed on Voice of Israel Radio today, Neeman said that while he did not justify taking the law into one's hands, "one should distinguish between attacking innocent people and the attack on the Arab mayors" whom he accused of inciting violence on the West Bank. According to Neeman, the attacks on the mayors had "a positive impact" in the long run.

The mayors, Bassam Shaka of Nablus and Karin Khallaf of Ramallah, were subsequently deposed by the Israeli authorities for pro-PLO sympathies. Shaka lost both legs and Khallaf lost his left foot.

Neeman's remarks triggered a demand by MK Mordechai Virshubsky of the opposition Shinui faction for his immediate dismissal from the Cabinet. Virshubsky declared that if Premier Yitzhak Shamir wants to root out Jewish terrorism he cannot keep in his government a minister who sees "positive results" from terrorist acts.

Controversy Over Police Leaks

Further controversy has developed over alleged police leaks to the media about the ongoing investigation. The chief of the Shin Bet, Israel's secret service, who briefed the Cabinet yesterday, charged that media reports of the investigation have caused grave damage.

On Monday, the Supreme Court accused the police of leaking information to the media. As a consequence, Interior Minister Yosef Burg ordered Police Commissioner Arye Ivztan yesterday to investigate the charges.

Meanwhile, the West Bank settlers and the Gush Emunim in particular seem to be agonizing over what position to adopt toward the investigation.

Most of the men in custody are said to be residents of the West Bank and some allegedly are closely linked to the Gush Emunim.

Gush leaders and spokesmen for the settlers, while condemning the bus sabotage attempt, have complained bitterly that media reports of the investigation smear the entire settlement movement. Their argument is that the men in custody are being judged even before formal charges are brought against them. Some Gush Emunim leaders claimed last night that the suspects were drugged to extract confessions from them.

The Gush leaders met for nine hours in Jerusalem yesterday but reached no consensus. Some called for an immediate condemnation of all acts of which the suspects are accused. Others insisted that no judgement should be passed until the suspects have consulted with legal counsel. They have been held incommunicado until now but will be allowed to see their lawyers, beginning tomorrow.

A committee was formed by the Gush Emunim to decide how to respond to the arrests. The West Bank settlers hesitate to brand the suspects as would-be murderers, claiming that at least some of them had planned to alert the police that time bombs had been placed in Arab-owned buses in East Jerusalem before they exploded. The police who discovered and dismantled the bombs reportedly acted on inside information.

The Gush Emunim and the settlers generally are in a dilemma over the impact the investigation will have on their image and on the settlement movement. They are stressing that if the suspects are found guilty they are only a small group of zealots outside the mainstream of the movement.

ORDER OF HERUT ELECTION LIST DECIDED

TEL AVIV, May 9 (JTA) — The order in which Herut candidates will appear on the party's list for the July 23 Knesset elections was decided by the Herut Central Committee in secret balloting here today. The list will be headed by Premier Yitzhak Shamir whose leadership of the party was affirmed by the Central Committee in voting last month.

The first three candidates, following Shamir, are Deputy Premier David Levy, Defense Minister Moshe Arens and former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon who is a Minister-Without-Portfolio in the present government.

Sharon, probably the most controversial figure in Herut, placed ninth on the preliminary list selected by the Central Committee earlier this week, after an unexpectedly strong challenge to Shamir's leadership last month. He seems assured now of a major role in the party's deliberations.

The remaining top seven Herut candidates, in order of their selection, are Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Ordog; former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor who is the party's Secretary General; Eliahu Ben-Elissar, chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee; and Moshe Katzav.

The Herut candidates will be dove-tailed with the candidates elected by the Liberal Party to form the Likud list that will be presented to the voters on July 23. This will be done according to a formula established in 1965 when Herut and the Liberals joined forces to form the Gahal bloc which later became Likud. The formula has been challenged by some Herut activists who claim it gives the Liberals representation out of proportion to their electoral strength.

BEHIND THE HEAD LINES THE JEWS OF MOROCCO

By Milton Jacoby

CASABLANCA, May 9 (JTA) — The Moroccan version of America's Fourth of July took place last March 3 throughout the length and breadth of this colorful and fascinating Moslem nation, and almost the entire Jewish population of close to 20,000 turned out en masse to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of their King's ascension to the throne.

In each of the major cities, including Casablanca, Tangiers, Fez, Marrakesh, and Rabat, the Jewish community renewed its pledge of loyalty and support for King Hassan II at huge parties and dinners.

During the elaborate reception in the King's palace in Casablanca, the monarch affectionately welcomed a Jewish contingent led by the Grand Rabbi and David Amar, the distinguished head of Moroccan Jewry. What appeared extraordinary to this writer, who viewed the Jewish observances in both Marrakesh and in Fez, was the fact that scores of government officials, including the governor of each province, were on hand to demonstrate their kinship with the Jewish community.

To quote one of the Moslem leaders, the president of the Municipal Council of Marrakesh: "There's never been any real difference in Morocco between the Mussulman and Jew. Let us inspire in our children and grandchildren the same spirit of amity that brings us here tonight." And the presidents of each Jewish community seemed to endorse this public avowal of friendship.

Interview With Foremost Jewish Leader

In an exclusive interview in Casablanca, just two hours prior to this reporter's return home on an Air Maroc flight, Amar, the country's foremost Jewish leader, insisted that the rights of all faiths must be vigorously maintained, not only in Morocco but in Israel as well.

Amar, a trim, vigorous and youthful 63, began his Jewish activities in 1945, became the head of Moroccan Jewry in 1956, and is a vice-president of the World Jewish Congress and works closely with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and other international Jewish organizations. He is a frequent visitor to the United States.

Having made his fortune as a major industrialist, Amar now devotes himself to Jewish affairs and "to do what I can do to contribute to peace." He maintains that since the Jewish people "are the people of the 'law', they have a special duty to support and enforce the religious, ethical and physical rights of all faiths as they do their own."

In Israel, he said, "the government has the duty to understand and to enforce the rights of the Palestinians within its borders. Such a policy is in accord with Biblical precepts. Just as Israel's boundaries and its right to exist must be respected, so must the Palestinians be afforded the opportunity to live in peace and dignity."

Says King Has High Regard For Jewish Citizens

Amar considers the Jews of Morocco to be "Moroccans, first and foremost." He feels that "the response of Jewry on March 3rd was to confirm our allegiance to our King." He revealed that he had telephoned, a few weeks earlier, some prominent American Jewish officials and told them that there had been "absolutely no change in the King's high regard for his Jewish subjects, despite any published reports implying the contrary."

Amar was referring to remarks by Hassan in a television speech in January in which he blamed the riots taking place on "a multifaceted conspiracy perpetrated by Marxist-Leninists, Zionist agents and Khomeinists," supporters of the Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran, who, the King said, were trying to sabotage the Islamic Conference being held in Casablanca at the time. Reports from Morocco at the time said the riots were triggered by the government's announcement of high food prices and higher school fees.

Amar claimed that "what is lacking is effective world Jewish leadership." And it was his staunch view that "the use of arms will settle nothing in the Arab-Jewish disputes. The only possible way to peace is sitting down together to negotiate."

RESOLUTION URGES U.S. GOVERNMENT TO SEEK WAYS TO HELP ETHIOPIAN JEWS EMIGRATE FREELY

WASHINGTON, May 9 (JTA) — A resolution of concern for Ethiopian Jews, urging the United States government to seek ways to help them emigrate, was approved unanimously yesterday by the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Human Rights. The non-binding resolution was introduced by Rep. Stephen Solarz (D. N.Y.). The resolution now goes to the full committee for action.

The resolution called on the government to "express to relevant foreign governments the United States concern for the welfare of Ethiopian Jews, in particular their right to emigrate." The resolution stated that the Ethiopian Jewish community is one of the oldest in existence, with a history of 3,000 years.

It said the community once numbered several hundred thousand persons but has been reduced to 25,000 because of "wars, pestilence, persecution and famine." The resolution said the U.S. government "should seek ways to assist Ethiopian Jews through every available means so they may be able to emigrate freely."

ISRAEL HELPS MARK 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF HARRY TRUMAN

NEW YORK, May 9 (JTA) — Yehuda Blum, Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, represented Israel yesterday at the ceremony marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of President Harry Truman. The ceremony, attended by foreign diplomats and U.S. officials, was held at Leawood, Kansas.

Blum read greetings from Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir who noted that Israel celebrated its 36th anniversary this week when the 100th birthday of Truman is celebrated.

"For us in Israel these two events are inevitably linked, for Harry Truman was the first world leader to grant recognition to the newly-born Jewish State on May 14, 1948," Shamir's message said.

Noting that Truman said that he recognized Israel first not only because it was the wish of the American people but also because he expressed by it "the high traditions of the United States of America," Shamir declared: "Today we all know that his (Truman's) trust in history and the Jewish people has borne fruit."

PARIS (JTA) — A group of prominent French poets has launched an appeal in behalf of a Soviet Jewish scientist, Yuri Tamopolsky, who was last year sentenced to three years detention in a labor camp in Siberia for having applied for an emigration visa to Israel. The poets include such prominent literary figures as Pierre Emmanuel and Robert Mallet.