

**IDF SOLDIER KILLED, FOUR WOUNDED;
ISRAELI AIR FORCE BOMBS TERRORIST BASE**
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (JTA) — One Israeli soldier was killed and four others were wounded, slightly, in south Lebanon today. The Israel Air Force, meanwhile, bombed terrorist targets near the Bekaa valley.

The army announced at the same time that another soldier, Sgt. Baruch Ezrah, 21, died yesterday of wounds inflicted five days earlier in a terrorist attack on Kleyla village in south Lebanon.

The Israel Defense Force said most of today's casualties were sustained when an IDF patrol came under small arms fire three kilometers southwest of Adasiye village. Another soldier was slightly wounded earlier today by a rocket-propelled grenade fired at his patrol near the Bourj Al-Shamali refugee camp on the outskirts of Tyre. He was treated on the spot and did not require hospitalization.

Recent Increase Of Attacks On The IDF

Military sources said there has been a recent increase of attacks on the IDF near the international frontier which is far from the area where the IDF is presently completing the first stage of its withdrawal from south Lebanon. Four attacks on IDF units were reported in the Tyre area on Friday. There were no military casualties but a local civilian was wounded.

A military spokesman said today's air attack target was a building that housed the local headquarters of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a pro-Soviet terrorist group headed by Nayef Hawatmeh which is believed to be close to Syria. The target was near Talabiye village, about two kilometers southeast of Shoura on the Beirut-Damascus highway. All aircraft returned safely to their bases.

**COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE
NAZI WAR CRIMINALS LIVING IN CANADA**
By Michael Solomon and Ben Kayfetz

MONTREAL, Feb. 10 (JTA) — An independent commission to investigate Nazi war criminals living in Canada has been appointed by Justice Minister John Crosbie, to be headed by former Chief Justice Jules Dechene of the Quebec Supreme Court.

In announcing the appointment in the House of Commons last week, Crosbie explained that the task of the commission will be to establish whether there are any former Nazis and war criminals presently living in Canada, when and how they entered the country and any other information about their past and present activities with a view to bringing to justice those guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity. The commission has until December 31, 1985 to render its report and findings. "A highly important matter like this requires a thorough investigation," Crosbie declared, adding, "These criminals must be brought to justice."

Canadian Laws Need Revision

But if that is to be done, Canadian laws need revision to enable the prosecution of war criminals in Canada, according to a report by the Canadian Law Enforcement Commission headed by Justice Allen Linden. Linden maintained that Canada's war crimes legislation is lax and outdated and is in need of review by government officials and the parties concerned.

Linden asked rhetorically in his report, why suspected war criminals living in Canada should escape prosecution because extradition has not been sought or because it is blocked by the legalities or is rendered impossible because of the nature of the requesting country's judicial system. Another major obstacle, he said, has been the aversion of the Canadian justice system to retroactive legislation.

Linden's commission is recommending the creation of a new criminal offense related to war crimes and the institution of civilian trials of persons accused of war crimes.

This turn of events has been hailed by the Canadian Jewish Congress and other groups. However, former Solicitor General Robert Kaplan, a member of the opposition, was sharply critical of what he considers the inordinate length of time to be allowed the Dechene commission to submit its report. Kaplan expressed concern that many suspects who may come under investigation might simply disappear.

**SPECIAL TO THE JTA
ISRAEL BEATS OUT ARGENTINA
FOR CHINESE TANK CONTRACT**
By Jaime Reibel

QUITO, Feb. 10 (JTA) — Military sources revealed recently that an Israeli armaments firm has been awarded a multi-million dollar contract to modernize the People's Republic of China's 9,000 aging Soviet-designed tanks.

The military experts, who insisted on anonymity, maintained that Israeli expertise in rebuilding and adapting various features of Soviet battle tanks, in particular, guidance systems, was the deciding factor in awarding the contract. (Israel, as a matter of routine, will not comment on such reports.)

This puts an end to Argentina's hopes for a break-through contract with China for its TAM tank, produced under a licensing agreement with the German arms manufacturer Thyssen-Henschel.

According to the Center of Investigation And Study For The Defense of Argentina, the Argentinian TAM is superior to both the Russian T-55 and the French AMX-30 in battle characteristics. However, disappointing sales and industry opinion have not borne out this claim to date. The only sales of the TAM so far, except for the 300 slated for the Argentinian Army, are 100 to Iran, 80 to Peru and 60 to Panama for re-export to an unnamed third party.

**8 DAYS TO GO FOR IDF'S FIRST STAGE
WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH LEBANON**
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (JTA) — In exactly eight more days — on February 18 — the Israel Defense Force will have completed the first stage of its withdrawal from south Lebanon. It will be deployed on a line along the Litani River, just north of Tyre and a kilometer or so from the Mediterranean coast, stretching northeast to Jezzine and then turning south toward the southernmost boundary of the Bekaa valley.

The timetable for the second and third stages of the withdrawal, aimed at eventually removing the IDF completely from Lebanese soil, is not so precise. The situation is "fluid," military sources say and they are "playing it by ear."

The third stage, for example, will bring the IDF to a strip about 10 kilometers north of the international

boundary. This, military sources say, will be in "three, four or five months' time." While in principle the IDF is to be pulled back to the old frontier, the 10-kilometer "security strip" will remain under IDF control, whether by the permanent presence of Israeli troops or by proxies such as the Israel-armed and financed South Lebanon Army (SLA) is uncertain at this time.

The IDF does not appear to put much trust in the SLA and will maintain the option of operating within the frontier strip in whatever manner it deems necessary — ground troops, air or sea forces — to protect the towns and settlements of Upper Galilee.

The strip itself will serve as a "cordon sanitaire" to prevent terrorist incursions into Israel. Israel's "symbolic presence" will be retained there "indefinitely", the sources say.

Some Questions Crop Up

Certain questions crop up. What will be the fate of the Christian population in south Lebanon, a large minority in a sea of Shiite Moslems? The SLA is a Christian militia. No SLA forces will be left outside the 10-kilometer security belt after the third stage of the IDF withdrawal is underway. Individual SLA soldiers will be permitted to live in their home villages north of the belt, but not in uniform.

SLA units are being pulled out of Sidon before the IDF abandons the town in order to protect them from reprisals for having cooperated with Israel. But the Israelis admittedly have no solution to the problem of how to protect the entire Christian population in the evacuated areas.

Another question concerns the undisclosed number of prisoners held by the Israelis in the Ansar camp which will remain under IDF control only until the second stage of the withdrawal is completed.

Presumably, they will be available for exchange for Israeli prisoners held by the various terrorist groups affiliated with the Palestine Liberation Organization, or by the Syrians. Israel may exchange prisoners for information as to the fate of IDF soldiers still on the missing list.

Areas To Be Evacuated

In the first stage of withdrawal, the IDF will evacuate some 500-square kilometers of territory, about five percent of the total area of what is known as south Lebanon. It will relinquish control over between 150,000-200,000 inhabitants out of the total of between 600,000-900,000 who comprise the population of the region south of the Awali River.

The second stage of the withdrawal will involve a more massive movement of men than the first stage, but not of equipment. Most of the IDF's equipment has already been moved, either to the new line on the Litani River or all the way back into Israel.

'DISTURBANCES' IN THE WEST BANK DECLINE, BUT 'ATTACKS' INCREASE

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (JTA) — Military sources insist there is no connection between the escalation of violence on the West Bank and the phased withdrawal of the Israel Defense Force from south Lebanon, now underway.

They concede that the situation in the West Bank has changed in recent weeks. There has been a steady decline, they say, in what are described as "incidents" such as stone-throwing by youngsters, cutting telephone lines and other petty sabotage. At the same time, there has been an increase in the

number of more serious attacks with firearms, Molotov cocktails and other gasoline bombs. In the last 10 days an Israeli civilian and a reserve soldier have been killed, the former by a Molotov cocktail in Kalkiya, the latter shot to death by a lone gunman at his guard-post in the Arab town of Ramallah. Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has warned that if terrorist attacks continue, the system of harsh punishment, temporarily abandoned, will be resumed.

Harsh Punishment Will Be Resumed

Rabin was quoted in a Maariv interview Friday as saying, "In response to further attacks in Judea and Samaria, I do not rule out any one of the possible punishments, including expulsions, administrative detention or the destruction of houses or sealing them off. Such punishments will not be taboo, and if necessary we shall make use of them."

Military sources suggest that the new wave of more deadly violence in the territory is traceable to "directives" from Amman, Jordan. They do not accuse the Jordanian government but rather the Palestine Liberation Organization which was allowed to open an office in Amman following the recent rapprochement between King Hussein and PLO chief Yasir Arafat.

Some military sources attribute the recent killings to the activation of PLO terrorists gangs that infiltrated the territory but lay dormant — "sleepers" — until now. The sources quoted statistics which showed that of a total of 46 attacks in the West Bank in November and December, 1984, three were with firearms and 14 with gasoline bombs.

In January, 1985, there was a total of 33 attacks which included four shootings and 23 with gasoline bombs. Stone-throwing incidents were not listed. At the same time, there was a general decline in the number of "disturbances" — down to 182 in January from 228 in December and 342 in November.

Differing Appraisals Of The Situation

The decline of "disturbances" and the rise of "attacks" has led to differing appraisals of the situation by the IDF and Jewish settlers. The former stresses the reduced frequency and seriousness of the "disturbances." The latter stress the more frequent serious "attacks."

Rabin, in his Maariv interview, predicted an increase of unrest and disorder in the West Bank in the near future. He spoke of "demonstrations, tire-burning, stone-throwing and terrorist acts employing Molotov cocktails, firearms and explosives."

He warned, however, that "We will not allow anyone to take the law into his own hands. The settlers have defense duties within their settlements, but not outside them."

While the military sources say they have firm evidence to back their claim that the new PLO office in Amman is sending "directives" to the West Bank, they stress that Amman has not replaced Beirut as a center of terrorist activity. The Jordanian government and army are still actively trying to prevent terrorist attacks and infiltration across the Jordan River, they say.

SHELOMO DOV GOITEIN DEAD AT 84

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (JTA) — Shelomo Dov Goitein, whose writing on Islamic culture and Jewish-Arab relations are regarded as standard works by scholars in both fields, died of a heart attack at his home in Princeton, N.J., last Wednesday. He was 84 years old. A prolific writer who published 600 books and articles in both Hebrew and in English, Goitein had been

associated with the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton since 1971. Among his works are four published volumes entitled "Mediterranean Society," which deals with the life of Jewish communities in the Arab world. He had recently completed a fifth volume in that series.

His other works include "Travels in Yemen" (1941), "Modern Ways of Bible Teaching" (1942), "Tales From The Land of Sheba" (1947), "Jews and Arabs" (1955), "Jewish Education in Moslem Countries" (1962), "Studies in Islamic History and Institutions" (1966-68), and numerous papers on the Cairo Geniza documents (1950-68).

Goitein was born in Burgkudstadt, Germany. He received a doctorate in Islamic Studies at the University of Frankfurt. In 1923, he immigrated to Palestine, where he taught and headed the Department of Education of the Palestine Mandate.

Before joining the Institute for Advanced Studies, he was the director of the School of Oriental Studies at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem from 1949 to 1956. He came to the United States in 1957 as professor of Arabic at the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1983, Goitein was awarded a lifetime annual stipend of \$60,000 by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The awards are given to "exceptionally talented individuals."

U.S. SOLON WARNS EGYPT

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (JTA) — Sen. Arlen Specter (R. Pa.) has put Egypt on notice that as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee's Foreign Operations Subcommittee he will urge his colleagues not to approve any "substantial aid" for Egypt until it sends its Ambassador back to Israel.

Specter made this warning directly to Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid when Meguid met with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last Thursday. He was the only Senator who was not a committee member present.

In an interview later with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Specter said he told Meguid directly: "As far as this Senator is concerned, I would not support substantial foreign aid for Egypt if you don't send the Ambassador back."

Egypt Must Return Its Envoy To Israel

The return of the Egyptian envoy, who left Israel after Israel's invasion of Lebanon, would be the most "symbolic and substantive" step Egypt could take to advance the Mideast peace process, Specter said.

He said he stressed to Meguid that "we need leadership in the Mideast" and he was "convinced" it would not come from either King Hussein of Jordan or Saudi Arabia. It was thus up to Egypt to provide it.

When Meguid replied that the United States was not doing Egypt a "favor" by providing aid, Specter said he told him he agreed and said the U.S. acted in its national interest as did Egypt.

Egypt is receiving \$2.1 billion in economic and military aid this year and the Reagan Administration is proposing that it get \$2.3 billion 1986. Like Israel, all of the aid to Egypt is in the form of a grant. When Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak comes to Washington in March he is expected to ask for an even larger increase.

Meguid told the Senators that Egypt has lost revenue because of decreases in oil prices, Suez Canal revenues, money sent home by Egyptians working

abroad, and tourism. Specter said he told Meguid the U.S. has economic problems, too. "I am a Senator from Pennsylvania with enormous unemployment," he said. "Wherever I go in Pennsylvania I get asked the question — 'Why do you vote for foreign aid when unemployment compensation has run out?'"

Specter stressed that the U.S. has to decide how to use its limited resources. "We are looking for leadership from Egypt," he told Meguid.

Has Blunt Message For Mubarak

The Pennsylvania Senator plans to give the same blunt message to Mubarak, who he has met several times in Washington and Cairo, when the Egyptian President comes to Washington.

Specter has been in the forefront in pressing Egypt on returning its Ambassador to Israel. When he met with Mubarak in Cairo in June, 1983, he was told the envoy would be back in two or three weeks. In return, he wrote M. Peter McPherson, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development, asking him to loosen restrictions on the aid given Egypt. He raised the issue again with Mubarak during a visit to the Mideast last August.

Mubarak then gave conditions which were repeated last Thursday by Meguid. He called for complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, "movement on the Palestinian issue," and the return of Taba. He said it is not enough that Israel returned 99.9 percent of the Sinai, "We must have 100 percent," Meguid declared.

SOVIETS RELEASE TWO FRENCH CITIZENS

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Feb. 10 (JTA) — French Jewish writer Alain Finkielkraut and French journalist Dominique Nora returned to Paris Friday night after Soviet authorities expelled them from the Soviet Union. The two were under house arrest at their Kiev hotel for two days after they met with several Jewish refuseniks.

Finkielkraut, 35, and Nora, who works for the French daily, Liberation, were accused by the Russians of having given one of the refuseniks unspecified "subversive" material and were accused of "belonging to an international Zionist organization."

Finkielkraut, who is the author of half a dozen books on Jewish subjects and the author of several philosophical essays, said after his arrival in Paris that the Soviet investigators threatened to have Nora raped and him beaten. One of the police investigators said, "If you don't cooperate with us, we shall not be able to guarantee your safety any longer. There are many hooligans in this country and Dominique Nora could end up raped and you yourself badly beaten."

Finkielkraut said the investigators wanted them to reveal the names of the people they had met and the contents of their conversation.

The two were taken to Kiev airport last Thursday night and kept in a separate room till the departure of a plane for East Berlin. From there they flew back to Paris.

TEL AVIV (JTA) — Spanish sculptor Eduardo Chillida has been named the winner of this year's \$100,000 Wolf Foundation prize in sculpture. Chillida, 60, is best known for his large sculptures and his most recent major exhibitions have been a retrospective show at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, and showings at the Guggenheim Museum in New York, the Palacio de Cristal del Retiro in Madrid, and at the Maeght Gallery in Barcelona.

BACKGROUND REPORT REAGAN EXPECTED TO TELL KING FAHD THE ARABS MUST PUT UP OR SHUT UP By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (JTA) — President Reagan is expected to make clear to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia tomorrow that if the Saudis and other moderate Arab states want increased U.S. involvement in the Mideast peace process, then they must support Jordan's efforts to become the negotiator for the Arabs in talks with Israel.

"We will be able to assure the Saudis that we will be active and play the kind of role they would like to see us play, but only in the context of a commitment from the Arab side to direct negotiations with Israel," a senior Administration official said here.

The official briefed reporters on Fahd's week-long visit, which includes meetings with Reagan at the White House and Secretary of State George Shultz at the State Department tomorrow. Fahd, who is scheduled to arrive here tonight, is slated to meet with other Administration officials, American businessmen and private citizens, as well as Arab diplomats here before leaving Friday.

This is the first official visit to Washington by a reigning Saudi monarch since King Faisal came here in 1971. Fahd had been to the U.S. several times and his last official visit was in 1977 when he was crowned Prince. He met Reagan briefly at Cancun, Mexico.

Fahd is known to want to become better acquainted with Reagan personally and "as King wants to sit down and deal directly across the table with his American counterpart," the Administration official said.

Rationale For Fahd's Views

He said the Administration is eager to hear Fahd's views because the King in the last few weeks sent emissaries to various Arab countries and it is believed here that he reflects the opinions widely held among moderate Arab leaders.

The official said Fahd believes that "this is the moment to urge the U.S. to reinvigorate the peace process" because of Reagan's overwhelming election victory and that this is the start of the second term in which the President does not have to worry about reelection. This is coupled with the belief that the new Israeli government of Premier Shimon Peres is showing "evidence of greater flexibility" than the previous Likud governments.

Whether or not the present time is an "historic moment" as the Saudis believe, "depends on their own sense of commitment" rather than any U.S. action, the official stressed. He emphasized that what has been missing from the peace process is an Arab country willing to negotiate with Israel.

Role For Hussein

King Hussein of Jordan is willing to take on that role, but "quite clearly he doesn't believe that he can be effective and legitimate in that role unless he has the mandate from the Arab side which includes the Palestinians," the official said.

The official rejected the urging by Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid here Thursday that the U.S. open a dialogue with the PLO, a position expected to be echoed by Fahd. Instead, the official said, what is needed is Saudi support for the talks between Hussein and PLO Chief Yasir Arafat. He said this might require from the Saudis backing Hussein while putting pressure on the PLO.

If Hussein does agree to negotiate with Israel, then it will confront Israel with "very significant choices," the official said. While refusing to predict Israel's reaction, the official added "it seems to me unlikely and I hope unthinkable that such an opportunity will be allowed to escape."

Reagan Committed To His 1982 Initiative

Meanwhile, Reagan will stress to Fahd that he remains committed to his September 1, 1982 Mideast peace initiative, the official said. He said the initiative is the U.S. position and Israel and the Arabs would be expected to present their own positions for negotiations. "We are not trying to negotiate with the two parties," the official said. "The two parties have to negotiate with each other."

The official said that possible arms sales to the Saudis will be discussed during Fahd's visit but no specific package will be proposed, until sometime in the "reasonably near future." He said this is because it will take four to six weeks for the Administration to complete its study of how U.S. regional security measures help the two goals of regional stability and the movement toward peace.

Until then, no new arms sale to the Mideast will be announced. Noting that any proposed sale to Saudi Arabia will be "controversial" in Congress, the official said the study will help obtain approval by showing how the proposed sale is "integrated" in U.S. strategic concerns.

ISRAEL'S JOBLESS RATE MAY DOUBLE

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (JTA) — Israel's present unemployment rate of 6.3 percent may double by the middle of the year, according to an internal report submitted last week by the Manpower Planning Authority of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs to Minister Moshe Katsav.

The Jerusalem Post has suggested that the unemployment figure may then be 170,000 jobless — higher than the 125,000 foreseen in the report if figures of job-seekers compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics quarterly labor force survey are taken into consideration.

In addition, another 35,000 youths and demobilized soldiers are expected to join the labor market in 1985, driving the unemployment figure even higher.

ALIYA FROM THE WEST DOWN BY SOME 30%

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (JTA) — Immigration from the West dropped by about 30 percent last year, but overall immigration into Israel rose by 17 percent to about 20,000 in 1984 over 1983, according to Absorption Minister Yaacov Tsur.

Addressing the Engineers Club luncheon meeting here last Friday, Tsur said that 24 percent fewer newcomers arrived from North America last year compared with the previous year; 33 percent less from South America; and 31 percent fewer from Western Europe.

Tsur said that some 300,000 Israelis were estimated to be living abroad, two-thirds of them in the United States. Some of them are working in high technology, an area in which Israel lacks some 15,000 engineers and technicians.

There will be no Daily News Bulletin dated February 18, Washington's Birthday, a postal holiday.