

**ISRAELI SOLDIER KILLED, SIX WOUNDED
IN CLASHES WITH TERRORISTS IN LEBANON**

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, March 31 (JTA) — An Israeli soldier was killed and six others were wounded in a series of clashes with terrorists in south Lebanon over the weekend. At least eight terrorists were killed.

Sgt. Yosef Moyal, 20, of Beersheba, lost his life in a skirmish with gunmen near Aduwer village, north of Nabatiya. Another soldier was wounded when his patrol was ambushed while searching for terrorists who had planted a roadside bomb near An-sar village. Two terrorists were killed in that action.

Four other Israeli soldiers were wounded, none seriously, when a 107 mm. Katyusha rocket hit their position near Lake Karoun Friday. The sixth soldier was wounded in a clash near Tyre.

Israel Defense Force units searched Jiba village north of Nabatiya yesterday morning. Five residents were killed when they resisted inspection of their car which was found to contain several grenades.

Heavy fighting was reported in Sidon today between units of the Lebanese army and Shiite militiamen. Local reports put the death toll at 30 and about 50 wounded. Many of the casualties occurred when Christian militia shelled a Palestinian refugee camp on the outskirts of Sidon.

Three Jewish residents of Beirut were reported to have been kidnapped over the weekend. They were identified as Haim Cohen, 39, Elie Spour, 68, and Elie Hallak whose age was not given.

Three terrorists were killed in a clash with an IDF patrol at the Litani River in south Lebanon last Thursday night. Kalachnikov assault rifles, rocket-propelled grenade launchers and hand grenades were recovered from the bodies.

**THOUSANDS OF PARISIANS ARE OUTRAGED BY
BOMBING OF A CINEMA WHERE A
JEWISH FILM FESTIVAL WAS TAKING PLACE**

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, March 31 (JTA) — Leaders of French political and cultural life and thousands of ordinary Parisians reacted to the latest incident of anti-Semitism violence here over the weekend with a mixture of outrage over the act and outpourings of sympathy and solidarity with the Jewish community.

Thousands of demonstrators marched through the center of the city today to protest Friday night's bombing of the small Rivoli Beaubourg cinema where the fourth International Jewish Film Festival was taking place.

A bomb concealed under a seat in the last row exploded at 9:45 p.m. Of the audience of about 50 in the movie house at the time, 18 were injured by falling plaster or suffered burns. Of three burn victims, two remained hospitalized today, one of them requiring skin grafts. They were not identified but none was on the danger list.

President Francois Mitterrand, who is attending a European summit conference in Brussels, expressed the prevailing sentiment in a cable of "solidarity with the victims and all of France's Jews." He called for a prompt and vigorous investigation.

Similar expressions came from government ministers and opposition leaders, deputies and representatives of the entire political spectrum. Even the

extreme rightwing National Front, which many French Jews suspect of anti-Semitism, condemned the bombing "without the slightest reservations" and called on police to make every effort to apprehend the perpetrators.

Interior Minister Pierre Joxe, who was one of the first to reach the cinema after the bombing, pledged that the national police will "do all it can" to find the terrorists. Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris made the same commitment on behalf of the Paris police force.

No Clues As To Nature Of The Terrorists

There were no immediate clues, however. Two neo-Nazi groups belatedly claimed responsibility for the bombing in anonymous telephone calls to the French news agency, Agence France Presse. Another caller, in Beirut, told an American news agency the bombing was the work of the "Islamic Jihad" "in retaliation for Israeli military activities in south Lebanon."

But police tended to discount these claims although known neo-Nazi groups, former Nazi collaborators and Palestinian groups are all possibilities under consideration, police sources said.

Emile Weiss, one of the film festival's organizers, said today that he had received several threatening calls last week, when the festival opened. He said the caller spoke unaccented French and threatened to "blow up everything including the manager himself."

There were police at the theater on the opening night of the festival, last Tuesday. But police protection was withdrawn on the following day despite the threats. Police refused to comment or to confirm that there had been threatening calls.

10,000 People Demonstrate

A spontaneous demonstration took place yesterday afternoon. Today, close to 10,000 people gathered outside the damaged movie house at the call of the Representative Council of Major French Jewish Organizations (CRIF). Its president, Theo Klein, led them on a march to the memorial monument to the Unknown Jewish Martyrs, only a few hundred yards from the bombing scene.

Among the marchers were people prominent in French film, including actress Simone Signoret and actor Yves Montand, writers and academicians and "just people who were revolted by what had taken place," one marcher said.

The bomb exploded during the screening of a West German film, "Eichmann," a movie about a Gestapo leader Adolf Eichmann, the Nazi most directly responsible for deporting millions of Jews to the death camps during World War II.

Third Such Incident Since 1980

It was the third such incident in Paris since 1980, although in terms of casualties, not as serious as the earlier ones. Four people were killed in 1980 when terrorists bombed the Rue Copernic Synagogue during Friday evening services. That incident also triggered a mass march of solidarity through the streets of Paris.

In 1982, six people were killed in a machinegun and grenade attack on Jo Goldenberg's Restaurant, a Jewish delicatessen on the Rue Des Rosiers, in the old Parisian ghetto district.

The International Jewish Film Festival is a modest event, its rather high-sounding name notwithstanding. It drew small audiences. But the act of violence against it, instead of frightening potential audiences, drew crowds.

Festival Resumed At Different Theater

Less than 24 hours after the bombing, the festival was resumed at a different theater, with "Eichmann" again the featured film. Lining up at the box office for the tickets were Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French President; Minister of Culture Jack Lang; Simone Veil, former President of the Parliament of Europe; Israeli Ambassador Ovadia Soffer; Israel's Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; Roni Milo, who happens to be in Paris on a private visit; and Jacques Mermaz, the 17-year-old son of Louis Mermaz, Speaker of the French National Assembly, who is presently on an official visit to Israel.

Young Mermaz was in the theater when the bomb went off. Today he returned to see "what I had missed before." Needless to say, the festival was resumed under heavy police protection.

There were many hundreds of well-wishers from all walks of life. A cable of sympathy was received by the Jewish community from Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, the Archbishop of Paris — who was born Jewish.

IDF'S WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON IS PLANNED TO BE COMPLETED BY END OF MAY

By David Landau and Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, March 31 (JTA) — A Cabinet minister was quoted by the Army Radio today as saying the Israel Defense Force's withdrawal from south Lebanon is now planned to be completed by the end of May.

If correct, this would be the first public confirmation on the ministerial level that such a timetable is in place. The source, Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein who heads the small, dove-ish Shinui faction, was quoted by other reporters after today's Cabinet session to the effect that he hoped the withdrawal would be completed by the end of May — within the 8-10 weeks mentioned earlier this month by Premier Shimon Peres.

Cabinet Debate Scheduled In Two Weeks

The Cabinet convened today as a Ministerial Defense Committee, the deliberations of which are classified. Rubinstein and three other ministers were pressing for a debate on a speedy withdrawal, the Army Radio said. Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin responded that a debate would be held in two weeks, probably at the first Cabinet meeting following the Passover recess.

Other Cabinet sources indicated that by then stage two of the three-stage pull-out would be all but completed. Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin seemed to confirm this when he told reporters after today's session that the debate two weeks hence would concern implementation of the third stage and the related issue of a security zone along the international border after the IDF departs Lebanon.

Rubinstein, who has been urging that stages two and three be combined to hasten the withdrawal, was quoted by the media today as saying he was "partially satisfied" with the outcome of today's discussion in the Cabinet. Chief of Staff Gen. Moshe Levy was present to report on the situation in Lebanon and the progress of the withdrawal.

The future situation in northern Galilee was discussed today by the Mapam Party's Central Committee, meeting in the border town of Kiryat Shm-ona. The party's Secretary General, Eliazer Granot, said Mapam would support any efforts made by the IDF to ensure the safety of Galilee after the IDF is out of Lebanon.

But he said expressions such as "scorched earth" should be avoided. He was referring to a recent statement by Rabin that the IDF would resort to a "scorched earth" policy in Lebanon if Israeli towns were attacked from Lebanese soil after the IDF pulls back across the international border.

Parents Appeal For Speedy Withdrawal

Representatives of "Parents Against Silence," an organization of the parents of IDF soldiers serving in Lebanon, met with Premier Peres Friday morning. They appealed to him for the speediest possible withdrawal from Lebanon. Peres reiterated his promise that all Israeli soldiers would be out of Lebanon in 8-10 weeks.

The parents told him that almost every night they saw on television the dismantling of large concrete blocks and other defenses in Lebanon which are loaded on trucks for transportation back to Israel. "But the bodies of our sons are also being brought back," they said. "We would rather the soldiers were alive and the concrete blocks left there."

The parents also told Peres that their sons had told them the "iron fist" policy in Lebanon is not halting attacks on the IDF. Peres replied that "iron fist" is not an accurate term for an operation which is aimed at safeguarding the lives of soldiers serving in Lebanon.

ALAN STROOCK DEAD AT 77

NEW YORK, March 31 (JTA) — Memorial services will be held for Alan Stroock, a long-time Jewish activist involved in philanthropic and literary work, who died last Friday at Lenox Hill Hospital here. He was 77 years old.

No date has been set for the memorial services, to be held at the Jewish Theological Seminary (JTS) of America which awarded Stroock an honorary LL.D. degree in 1961. He was a former chairman of the Board and president of the corporation of the JTS.

He was a life trustee of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Friends of the Alliance Israelite Universelle. Stroock was a founder of Commentary magazine, published by the American Jewish Committee, of which he was a former vice president and a former chairman of the administrative committee.

In 1957, as vice president of the administrative committee, Stroock made public a report based on what the committee called "consistent first-hand testimony by many people who have recently reached the free world" that the Soviet Union was waging a "full-scale" campaign of discrimination against Soviet Jews.

Born in New York City, Stroock received his law degree from Yale in 1934. He later joined the law firm of Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, of which his uncle helped found and which his father had earlier become a partner. Stroock became a partner in 1939 and remained a partner until becoming a counsel in 1984. He specialized in legal work involving wills, trusts, estates and estate planning.

D'AMATO, NEW CHAIRMAN OF HELSINKI COMMISSION, PLEDGES TO PRESS SOVIETS ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

WASHINGTON, March 31 (JTA) -- Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R. NY) vowed that he will "place the issue of Soviet human rights violations squarely before the international Experts Meeting on Human Rights when we meet in Ottawa in May," following his being named chairman of the Helsinki Commission, a Congressional group that monitors Soviet compliance to human rights accords.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R. Kan.) announced last week that D'Amato was replacing Rep. Dante Fascell (D. Fla.) as chairman of the Commission.

During his meeting with half a dozen representatives of human rights organizations in the United States, D'Amato said, "There are literally millions of people who are being brutalized by a Soviet regime that mocks its own Constitution."

He told the representatives of the organizations that his agenda as chairman included seeking to increase the level of Jewish emigration from the USSR. He noted that the problem of the refuseniks is a critical one, since in the past five years the level of Jewish emigration has fallen from 51,000 to 896. In addition, D'Amato noted, the Soviets are engaged in a deliberate revival of anti-Semitism aimed at snuffing out the religious soul of Soviet Jewry.

Cites An Unprecedented Opportunity

D'Amato stated that the upcoming Ottawa meeting offers an unprecedented opportunity to review Soviet actions. "This is the first conference the Soviet Union has ever agreed to where the sole and specific agenda is human rights," he said. "Morality dictates that we speak out on behalf of the millions who are forbidden to do so or we will make our attendance a mockery."

"And if the Soviets seek to ignore the facts in Ottawa then we will confront them in Helsinki in August. And if they look away again we will raise the issue in October during our meeting in Budapest. We will relentlessly pursue the issue of their gross violation of human rights until they begin to abide by the Helsinki accords they agreed to ten years ago."

D'Amato met with Habib Mayer, chairman of the Afghan Community of America; Roxalana Potter of the Captive Nations Committee; Zee Sy Schnur and Seymour Katz of the Coalition to Save Soviet Jews; Eric Chenoweth of the Committee in Support of Solidarity; Malcolm Hoenlein of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York; Frank Milewski of the Police American Congress; and Ihor Dlaboha of the National Ukrainian Congress Committee.

LEFTWING ACTIVISTS PROTEST REFUSAL OF USSR TO ALLOW WIFE OF FORMER REFUSENIK TO JOIN HIM IN BALTIMORE

WASHINGTON, March 31 (JTA) -- A group of leftwing activists in Baltimore, who are usually denouncing the United States for its policy in Central America, are now also protesting the refusal of the Soviet Union to allow the wife and son of a former Soviet Jewish dissident to join him in Baltimore.

Robert Kaufman, a Baltimore social activist who organized the protest among fellow opponents of U.S. policy, spent 20 minutes in the Soviet Embassy

here Thursday in an effort to get the USSR to permit the family of Alexander Kostamarov to leave the Soviet Union.

Kaufman said his group of 61 activists should have more "credibility" with the Soviets than others who have supported Kostamarov because, he said, they "don't really give a damn about Jews and only care about the rights of dissidents in non-capitalist countries."

Kostamarov, an electrical engineer, came to the U.S. in 1979 after he was forced to divorce his non-Jewish wife, Tania, and leave his son, Sergio, now 19. He recently conducted a three-and-a-half week fast during which he received support from Vice President George Bush.

When Kostamarov had to give up his fast on the orders of a doctor, several Baltimore residents decided to continue with it -- each fasting for one or more days. Kaufman said when he read about it, he contacted people he worked with in an ad-hoc committee opposing U.S. policy in Central America and 60 of them agreed to join him in the fast. The most prominent of them is Philip Berrigan, an anti-Vietnam war activist in the 1960's.

'I would Be A Soviet Dissident'

"The same universal concern for human life which motivated each of us to oppose U.S. foreign policy in Latin America has motivated us to empathize with the plight of the Kostamarov family and to protest the violations of freedoms of speech of dissidents in the Soviet Union and the restriction on the rights of Soviet Jews and dissidents," the group said in a statement given to the Soviet Embassy officials.

"If I was living in the Soviet Union I would be a Soviet dissident," Kaufman said in a press conference outside the Embassy. "I live in the U.S. and I am an American dissident."

Kaufman told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency later that he is concerned that Jews are no longer as active in "progressive" movements as they once were. "I would like to see Jews as concerned about Catholic peasants in Central America as they correctly are about Soviet Jews," he said.

The ad hoc group, while maintaining its members were not "uncritical apologists" for the Soviet Union, blamed the U.S. for the decline in Jewish immigration as well as the cold war. Kaufman said 51,000 Jews emigrated from the USSR in 1979 but, when Washington began "get tough" policy the Soviet Union "got tough" in return and emigration declined.

But he predicted increased emigration if the U.S. "would reinstitute detente, follow the Soviet lead in signing the no-first-strike pledge and agree to a nuclear freeze."

LATE NEWS BULLETIN

JERUSALEM, March 31 (JTA) -- A 52-year-old Israeli, identified as Zalman Nabulnik of Hadasha, was fatally wounded in the West Bank town of El Bireh today while waiting for a bus. A Damascus-based terrorist group, the Marxist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, claimed responsibility for the shooting. According to Israel Radio, Abulnik was shot in the head and died enroute to a hospital. The shooting occurred a short distance from where an Israeli soldier was killed by terrorists on February 4.

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No Bulletin will be published on April 7, the second day of Passover.

MARC CHAGALL DEAD AT 97

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, March 31 (JTA) -- Marc Chagall, the Jewish painter who was considered the last surviving master of this century, died Thursday night at his home in the south of France at the age of 97.

Chagall, who had designed the stained glass windows and the tapestries at the Paris Opera and the Knesset building in Jerusalem, will be best remembered, however, for his eerie, dream-like portrayals of life in his native city of Vitebsk at the turn of the century.

Chagall was the master of a world of fiddlers playing on the roofs of snow-covered huts, of lovers floating in the skies and old men and cows sitting cross-legged on pale blue clouds.

Art experts throughout the world, in the West and in the East, considered Chagall one of the half dozen greatest artists of the century. In the West, the greatest museums in Western Europe and America vied for his works; in the East, the Soviet Union invited him to "return home" when he last visited Moscow in 1972.

He was one of only three painters who had a full exhibit of their work at the Louvre while still alive. The other two were Picasso and Braque.

He 'Simply Slipped Away'

Chagall died during his sleep at his home in Saint Paul de Vence. His second wife, Valentina Brodsky, Vava, whom he married in 1952, was with him. The mayor of the village in which Chagall had lived and worked for the last 20 years, Marius Issert, said the painter "simply slipped away -- he died of old age."

Issert said he will be buried Monday in the small village cemetery and said he believed it will be an intimate ceremony at which only close friends will be invited.

Jean-Louis Prat, director of the Maeght Foundation in Saint Paul and a close friend of the Chagalls, said he had visited him a few days earlier and had found him to be tired but alert. Issert, who was in regular contact with his wife, said that "during the last two weeks, he only went out into his garden and took ever shorter walks."

His last known public appearance was last July when the French government marked his 97th birthday by inaugurating a museum to house his paintings near his home. Chagall attended the ceremony as well as the opening of an art center in nearby Nice to house some of his stained glass windows. He seemed in high spirits at the time.

Chagall's Years In Russia

Chagall was born July 7, 1887 in a relatively poor Jewish family; his father was a fishmonger, with Hasidic traditions in Vitebsk. At the age of 20 he left for St. Petersburg to study painting at the Imperial Academy and in 1910 left for France.

In Paris, he later said, he felt for the first time in his right element at "La Ruche" on the left bank of Paris, at the time the home of Modigliani, Soutine and Leger. A few years later he returned to Russia to marry his childhood sweetheart, Bella Resenfeld, whom he later portrayed hundreds of times as the fiance floating in the skies. Till her death in 1944, she was to remain his favorite model.

In Russia he headed the Vitebsk Art Academy to which he was appointed by the newly established Bolshevik government. But the Bolsheviks dismissed him because they did not find his art sufficiently "realistic" in what was to be the Communist style.

Chagall then left for Moscow where he painted the murals of the Jewish Theater. One of the murals depicted Lenin as an acrobat hanging in a circus with his head down. The Jewish Theater burned down in the 1920's but some of the paintings were salvaged.

Chagall was bitter till the end that the Communist regime kept most of his works hidden, out of sight. Most of these paintings as well as the curtain of the Jewish Theater were last put on public view during Chagall's last trip to Moscow in 1972.

The Influence Of Palestine

He returned to France, via Berlin, in 1923 and was to live in the south of France till the Nazi invasion. It was during this period that he developed some of his strongest influences and inspirations. The main thing which happened to him during these 20 years, he was to say later, was his trip to Palestine in 1931.

He went at the request of a French editor who wanted him to illustrate the Book of Prophets. The Bible was to remain, however, as his main influence till the end.

In 1973, 42 years after this trip, the French Minister for Cultural Affairs, Andre Malraux, inaugurated the Chagall Biblical Museum in Nice in which most of the paintings with a Biblical message are on view. In 1977, a special exhibition of tapestries, vases and stained glass windows with Biblical themes was held in the museum.

Chagall fled the Nazi occupation and arrived in New York in 1941 where he painted some of America's most famous theater decors, especially the settings for Igor Stravinsky's Firebird Suite in 1942.

A Period Of Intense Activity

After the war he returned to France, first to Paris then to the south. It was during this period that he drew the tapestries which decorate the Knesset building in Jerusalem, the stained glass windows at the Paris Opera, the murals at the New York Metropolitan Opera and, in 1974, the stained glasses at the Reims Cathedral. In 1977 he was the first living painter to have an exhibition of his works held at the Paris Louvre Museum.

Chagall was till the end of his life close to Jewish issues and to Israel. He often regretted that he did not have the opportunity to visit Israel more often. He loved Jewish stories, Jewish food and Jewish culture.

ISRAEL TO GRANT POSTHUMOUS CITIZENSHIP TO THE SIX MILLION HOLOCAUST VICTIMS AND TO RIGHTEOUS GENTILES

JERUSALEM, March 31 (JTA) -- The 6,000,000 Jews who perished in the Holocaust and those "righteous gentiles" who died while saving Jews during the Nazi reign of terror, will be granted posthumous Israeli citizenship, according to a recent declaration issued by the Knesset.

This unprecedented expression will be officially announced at the 40th anniversary observance of the defeat of Nazi Germany scheduled for May 5-9 in Jerusalem. The gatherings will include delegates from throughout the world to mark this watershed occasion.

Each participant in the assembly will receive a certificate designating him or her as a witness to this memorial rite. The world assembly is expected to serve as a time of rededication to the memory of those whose lives were extinguished by the Nazis and to those who survived to restore and revitalize the Jewish nation.