

SUPREME COURT VOTES AGAINST GRANTING STAY OF DEPORTATION FOR WAR CRIMINAL

WASHINGTON, April 20 (JTA) -- The U.S. Supreme Court Monday voted 6-3 against granting a stay of deportation for Karl Linnas, an alleged Nazi war criminal, removing the last obstacle blocking his ordered deportation to the Soviet Union. Justices William Brennan, Harry Blackmun and Sandra Day O'Connor voted in favor of granting the stay.

Last week, Linnas, 67, came within hours of receiving political asylum in Panama but Panama then retracted its invitation to Linnas in the face of vociferous Jewish opposition.

The vote canceled out the temporary stay of deportation granted two weeks ago to Linnas by Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

The high court's vote met with benign reactions from the Justice Department which said only that the ruling would make Linnas eligible to be deported to the Soviet Union, the only country that would accept him.

Panama was the 17th country to refuse Linnas asylum. Jewish groups have accused Attorney General Edwin Meese of impeding justice for Linnas by seeking asylum for him in other countries and stalling on the final approval which only he can grant for Linnas' deportation to the Soviet Union.

Linnas has been condemned to death in absentia in the Soviet Union for wartime atrocities he committed as commandant of a death camp in Tartu, Estonia, where 12,000 people died during the Holocaust. Linnas would be the second alleged Nazi deported to the Soviet Union along with Feodor Fedorenko, the accused Treblinka guard deported in 1984. Fedorenko also was sentenced to death.

The Justice Department, which brought the suit against Linnas, charged that he lied about his wartime activities when he entered the United States from Germany in 1951 and again when he was granted citizenship in 1960.

Linnas directed firing squads at the edge of mass grave pits and personally shot prisoners, the Justice Department charged.

Lawrence Shilling, a New York lawyer who represents Linnas, said after the ruling, "We think we can find a country that will accept him, but we need more time. We will be talking to the appropriate officials about getting more time."

USSR CANCELS CONSULAR LEVEL DELEGATION VISIT TO ISRAEL

PARIS, April 20 (JTA) -- The Soviet Union has canceled a visit to Israel by a consular level delegation, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky reportedly told a press conference in Kuwait Sunday. He also ruled out re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel, broken by Moscow in 1967.

Petrovsky said the consular mission was to have discussed Soviet property in Israel and related matters but "We have decided to cancel the visit" because Israel made propaganda use of it.

He said there would be no resumption of diplomatic ties "until Israel announces its withdrawal from all occupied Arab countries and announces its agreement to an international peace conference."

(Reports from Jerusalem Monday said Israel had no knowledge that the consular visit was canceled.)

BAVARIA'S CSU LEADER DEFENDS WEST GERMAN ARMS SALES TO SAUDIS

By David Kantor

BONN, April 20 (JTA) -- Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of Bavaria's conservative Christian Social Union (CSU), took a swipe at Israel last week over the sale of advanced German weaponry to Saudi Arabia. He claimed that arms sales were necessary to "stabilize" Saudi Arabia and were in Israel's interests, arguments rejected by Israel's President Chaim Herzog during his recent state visit to West Germany.

Strauss, who is a director of one of the leading Bavarian arms manufacturers, said he expected Israel to make "certain concessions." He was reacting apparently to Herzog's remark that the United States had "stabilized" Iran with more than \$20 billion worth of arms before the overthrow of the Shah.

According to Strauss, Iran today is more of a threat to Israel than the Saudis or any other moderate Arab country and a well-armed Saudi Arabia therefore would be an advantage for Israel.

The Bavarian leader, whose party is closely linked with Chancellor Helmut Kohl's ruling Christian Democratic Union (CDU), was invited to meet with Herzog during the latter's stay in Bonn. But he didn't find time to make the one-hour flight from Munich.

**BACKGROUND ANALYSIS
CRITICAL FUTURE FOR UNITY GOVERNMENT**
By David Landau and Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, April 20 (JTA) -- The national unity coalition government, held together by the political needs of its main components, may collapse in the weeks or months ahead.

Pundits have been predicting its downfall almost from the day it was formed in 1984. But it has weathered numerous crises brought on by the fierce ideological differences between Labor and Likud. It passed a crucial test last October when Shimon Peres handed over the office of Premier to Yitzhak Shamir. The rotation of power agreement between the two was meticulously observed and implemented with hardly a ripple.

But now some of the most knowledgeable political observers believe the end is near because Shamir wants it so.

They say the 71-year-old Likud leader is convinced it is now opportune to break the uneasy partnership with Labor and go to the electorate for a new mandate. Shamir is said to believe such a move will enhance his personal political fortunes and those of his party. He thinks he has the issue to win an early election and the power to retain the leadership of Likud.

He is aware, these observers say, that his present advantage could disappear if he waits too long for a showdown. The next statutory elections are scheduled for late in 1988 and much could happen by then to weaken his position.

Shamir's personal and political stock were significantly strengthened at the Herut Party convention on April 1. He was elected without opposition to head the movement. His most serious challenger, Deputy Premier and Housing Minister David Levy, was outmaneuvered and forced to drop any immediate efforts to replace Shamir.

That could change, and, from Shamir's standpoint, the time lapse between the convention and the next elections must be minimal.

Shamir and his Likud colleagues also believe that the issue of an international conference for Middle East peace is an ideal issue on which to fight an election. A conference poses the possibility of trading territory for peace treaties.

Likud prefers to go to the electorate with a territorial issue rather than submit to an examination of Likud's domestic economic record during the years when it headed the government.

Shamir And Peres Are At Odds

While Peres continues to press vigorously for an international conference -- with specific conditions for Soviet and Palestinian participation -- Likud sees a growing body of public opinion in favor of a hardline position on the administered territories and the Palestinians.

In an election campaign, Likud would pillory Peres for allegedly seeking to "sell out" to the Soviets and Palestinians by countenancing their participation in the peace process.

The Palestine Liberation Organization factions which met in Algiers last week played into Likud hands by pronouncing the 1985 accord between PLO chief Yasir Arafat and King Hussein of Jordan null and void; and by attempting to entice the extremist terrorist groups headed by George Habash and Naif Hawatmeh to re-align with the PLO with which they broke years ago.

In addition, Israel's economy is relatively stable at this time, which reduces the need for Likud to defend its past economic record. A Likud Minister, Moshe Nissim, heads the Finance Ministry and he has proven popular with the public. All of this could change drastically by 1988.

Accordingly, Shamir has taken steps to precipitate a new crisis with Labor which this time may well be carried to its logical conclusion -- the end of the unity government.

Shamir Excoriates Peres

In recent weeks, the Premier has launched a bitter and relentless personal attack on Peres who as Vice Premier and Foreign Minister has been actively seeking support abroad for an international peace conference.

When Peres visited Spain two weeks ago for that purpose, among others, Shamir publicly expressed the wish that he would "not succeed." While Peres was abroad, Shamir denounced the idea as "crazy," a position that would result in Israel's isolation and threaten its survival.

"Defeatism" and "lunacy" were the terms he used to describe Peres. While the two men have feuded publicly in the past, neither ever used such extreme language. Coming from the usually taciturn Shamir, they seemed to observers part of a contrived strategy rather than an uncharacteristic loss of temper.

"When Yitzhak Shamir, who is generally polite and reserved, calls Shimon Peres crazy, there are two possible explanations," Haaretz political correspondent Yoel Markus wrote last week. "Either it was a slip of the tongue or he is deliberately seeking to bring down the unity government and trigger early elections. I have good reason to believe it was the latter..."

The day that article appeared, Shamir and Peres met privately for the first time in more than a month, to discuss their public row over an international conference and the stalemate over the appointment of the next Israeli Ambassador to Washington.

No sooner had the meeting ended when aides of the two leaders proclaimed there was no breakthrough, no rapprochement. Each man remained entrenched in his position. Peres vowed to pursue the conference option and Shamir blasted it anew.

The Ambassadorial appointment remains in limbo while the incumbent envoy, Meir Rosenne, his tour of duty soon to expire, packs his bags.

Labor Ministers rallied around their leader, declaring they would "not permit" Peres' peace-seeking mission to be sabotaged by Shamir. Likud Cabinet ministers caucused and issued their own statement which echoed Shamir's ringing denunciation of an international forum.

Israel, at the moment therefore, is pursuing two foreign policies, mutually exclusive. The question remains how long this anomaly can continue before the government breaks down.

Shamir, responding to reporters' questions last week, would not deny that this was a clear possibility, though he called it the "worst possibility."

A telephone poll of Labor Ministers by Haaretz elicited the unanimous opinion that Shamir's remarks showed that the unity government has reached the end of the road because it is no longer possible for Peres and Shamir to work together.

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, a Laborite, said Shamir's attacks on Peres created a grave crisis. Nevertheless, associates of Peres insisted that the Foreign Minister does not want to precipitate a crisis. But, they added, he could no longer ignore Shamir's inflammatory language and would soon take "appropriate steps."

Political Futures Are On The Line

Unrelated to the personal battle between Peres and Shamir but likely to affect the political futures of both, is the scandal of the Jonathan Pollard spy case. The involvement of Israel's top political echelons with the American Jew caught spying on the U.S. for Israel and sentenced to life imprisonment is under investigation by two panels.

A government-appointed board of inquiry, consisting of jurist Yehoshua Rotenstreich and former Chief of Staff Yvi Tsur will report directly to the Cabinet when it reaches its conclusions. Simultaneous but completely separate is the probe being conducted by the special intelligence subcommittee of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, under the joint chairmanship of Laborite Abba Eban and Likud's Eliahu Ben-Elissar. Both panels are operating in camera. When they present their reports, possibly some time in May, both Peres and Shamir could be badly discredited. Both served as Premier during various stages of Pollard's activities.

Both deny any prior knowledge of the affair. Meanwhile, a flood of speculation and rumor swept over the political community last week at the prospect that Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin may be replaced by younger men as a result of the Pollard affair.

There is no shortage of new blood and political ambition in Labor Party ranks. For the moment, future contenders for party leadership remain loyal and diffident. But at the same time they indicate that their time could be approaching.

One candidate, Histadrut Secretary General Yisrael Kessar, summed up the situation when he told reporters recently, "I do not expect a succession struggle at this time. There is no reason for a leadership contest now, so for the present I am doing nothing in that direction."

Other hopefuls include Minister of Economic Coordination Gad Yaacobi, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, former Health Minister Mordechai Gur who now heads Solel Bonch, the Histadrut construction company, and Minister-Without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman who recently merged his Yahad Party with Labor.

Weizman told reporters that he considered himself suitable to lead the Labor Party, adding, however, only in the post-Peres era.

**KOCH SAYS HIS VISIT TO
WARSAW AND AUSCHWITZ WAS OUT
OF 'A COMPULSION, AN OBSESSION'**
By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, April 20 (JTA) -- Mayor Edward Koch, in a voice filled with sadness and a delivery bereft of any of his flair for the dramatic, spoke Sunday night of his visit to Auschwitz and Warsaw in February, of the weight of the Holocaust on the Jewish people, and of his own feelings of being Jewish.

He was addressing a memorial gathering for the 44th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, mounted jointly by the Metropolitan Synagogue here and the Workmen's Circle, an organization which Koch has frequently supported.

In slow and measured words, Koch related how he went to Poland in February out of "a compulsion, an obsession" to see the Warsaw Ghetto memorial and Auschwitz. He did not go, he said, to see "quite frankly, the place where my parents had been born, because I don't know of any Jews who were born in Poland who ever tell me it's their home, because they were not made very comfortable there."

He went to see Warsaw and Auschwitz, he said, because he had "an almost pain to do that." In Warsaw, he said, after breakfasting with Warsaw Ghetto hero Marek Edelman, he went to see the monument to the ghetto, a memorial that affected him in an unexpected way.

"The monument that you see," Koch recounted, "the face of the monument, did not move me... It was the reverse side that moved me. The reverse side is a frieze showing a line of men, women and children who are marching to the crematoria. That image that I have, there is no question but that Jews, under the most extraordinary of circumstances, showed special courage... But for me, it was to see Jews marching--children, women, men -- to their death with faith in God, exhorting us from that monument never to forget what happened." He saw this in his mind, he said, later when he went to Auschwitz,

where he spent several hours, touring the barracks, "And I had great sorrow -- it was unbearable. And yet, I was glad that I could come in winter, when I could see it at its worst."

"I walked through the barracks, with no heat, and here I was all bundled up, and I was terribly cold. I could see the rooms where people were three in a wooden cot, nine in the cot, with three rings, with no blankets, and no heat. . .

"Then they took you into a number of different barracks, and one would describe the Jewish experience. The others would describe the French, the East German, others. And I said to myself, it's a sin that they describe it as the French, the East German, the other countries, because people who came from those other countries were Jews.

"There were four million people who were murdered at Auschwitz and Birkenau, and three and a half million of them were Jews. And so only until a few years ago, we would not have known that they didn't have the barracks described as 'the Jews.' It was only world pressure that, I think, brought them to the point where they had to acknowledge it. You would not have known that the overwhelming number of people killed at Auschwitz and Birkenau were Jews."

The Word Jew Not Mentioned In Soviet Film

What was worse, said Koch, was a film showed to those entering Auschwitz, a film made by the Russians 42 years ago when they liberated the camp. "Not one acknowledgment in that film--22 minutes it is, and it's in different languages--they never mention the word Jew once in the film. You would never know that Auschwitz was the place where they murdered Jews."

Koch said that he took the matter up with the Deputy Premier of Poland when he came to New York following his visit. He told him, he said, two things: "In America, we are all hyphenated. We have Irish-Americans, French-Americans, Italian-Americans, Jewish-Americans. And we all revere the country of the birth of our parents and our grandparents. But," he told the visiting diplomat, "never in the world would I ever say to anybody that I am a Polish-American. I could never say that, because the memories that I have that go back to when my parents escaped from Poland are such that I could not possibly think of Poland as the country of my ancestors. I could not."

Koch emphasized that he did not blame Poles for the concentration camps, to which Poles were sent as well. "But," said Koch, "there were Poles who deliberately delivered Jews into the hands of the Nazis. We know it, and we can't forget it."

The Polish diplomat asked Koch "to understand that it was only in Poland where if a Polish Christian helped a Polish Jew, that the entire Polish Christian's family was subject to death according to the Nazi law, whereas in other countries occupied by the Nazis it would only be that individual."

And that is true, said Koch. And the Polish Deputy Premier reminded him that the largest number of Righteous Gentiles honored at Yad Vashem are Polish Christians. Koch agreed to this, too. But, he said he told the Polish Diplomat, "there is something you can do about that film. You have got to have a prologue, you have got to recite the fact that Auschwitz and Birkenau were concentration camps built especially to murder the Jews." The Polish official told him, Koch said, that he would.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES ANTI-SEMITISM IN HOLLAND

By Jeff Rosen

Canadian Jewish News Staff Writer

TORONTO, April 20 (JTA) -- While many people view Holland as a law-abiding country, its Jewish population is experiencing a growing wave of anti-Semitism, says a founder of that country's principal organization which fights anti-Semitism.

Nathan Wijnperle, secretary-treasurer of Stiba (Foundation for the Fight Against Anti-Semitism), said during a recent visit to Toronto that while anti-Semitism in Holland has always existed below the surface, it began to surface after the 1973 Yom Kippur War when people started to blame Jews for the Arab oil embargo. To fight this, Stiba came into existence.

"People should be aware of what is going on with discrimination and anti-Semitism," said Wijnperle, 61, past president of Hillel Lodge, B'nai B'rith, the largest lodge in Holland. Wijnperle is a survivor of Vught, one of three concentration camps set up by the Germans in Holland during World War II. For the past six years he has worked as a volunteer in the economic department of the Israel Embassy in The Hague.

Wijnperle explained that Stiba is a volunteer organization that "gathers and records anti-Semitic incidents, assists in bringing about and improving legislation against discrimination and deals with complaints about anti-Semitism through the political and judicial systems."

It operates with a board of six members, including Wijnperle, and is assisted by an advisory board of 15 members. Among its members are Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, Ychuda Bauer, a professor at Hebrew University, three rabbis and Dutch professors.

Multi-Faceted Activities By Stiba

Beginning with a successful campaign to have the Dutch government enact anti-boycott legislation during the Arab oil crisis in 1973, Stiba has since gone on and taken people to court and had anti-Semitic books confiscated. Wijnperle added that many of these books were published in Canada.

As well as fighting anti-Semitism in the Dutch media, Wijnperle said Stiba keeps an eye on educational publications. When an anti-Semitic one was found recently in the school system Stiba protested and it was withdrawn.

Wijnperle said that probably the most serious problem at the moment is religious anti-Semitism. He said there are certain sects of Catholics and Protestants preaching anti-Semitism and publishing anti-Semitic brochures.

Thousands Of Anti-Semitic Tracts Published

When Lucas and Jenny Goerce, a Dutch couple belonging to a Protestant sect, were found to be publishing thousands of anti-Semitic brochures, Stiba took them to court and they were convicted. As a result, all their possessions were confiscated and they were forbidden from continuing to publish the offending material.

However, Wijnperle said, the couple managed to obtain funding from an unknown source and began publishing and distributing 300,000 brochures in February. Stiba has again brought the matter to the attention of the public prosecutor.

Wijnperle said the brochures state that "the Jews can principally blame themselves for what happened to them during the Holocaust. They

killed Christ and proclaimed that his blood comes onto us and our children. And that is exactly what has happened to the Jews all through the centuries."

To make such prosecutions easier to obtain, Wijnperle said Stiba is working with the Dutch justice department to change the law dealing with anti-Semitism. While Dutch law currently prohibits discrimination and anti-Semitism, there must be proof that an offender committed the crime deliberately. This is often difficult to prove and Stiba would like such offenders prosecuted without having to prove intent.

'Living On The Edge Of The Impossible'

This working relationship with the justice department exists throughout the Dutch government, Wijnperle said. While the government recognizes and supports Stiba, he said budgetary restraints prevent it from offering financial support.

The Jewish community is sympathetic to Stiba's cause, but only a "handful" of local Jews actually contribute. There are about 20,000 Jews presently in Holland, compared to the 125,000 who lived there prior to the Holocaust.

"We're living on the edge of the impossible," Wijnperle said regarding Stiba's financial condition.

As well as maintaining good contacts with the Dutch government, Wijnperle said Stiba has close connections with Israeli government officials and a "very good relationship" with the World Jewish Congress and the Simon Wiesenthal Center.

For more information on Stiba write to POB 2009, 3000 CA Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

BONN (JTA) -- The Bonn municipality ruled last week that there is no legal way to strip Adolf Hitler of his title of honorary citizen of Bonn, accorded by the city fathers, when he came to power in 1933. The matter came up after journalists noted that President Chaim Herzog of Israel, who was the guest of the West German government on his visit here two weeks ago, was honored by the same town that honored Hitler. It is not known whether Herzog was aware of the fact. Bonn is a twin city of Tel Aviv and sends youth and other groups on exchange visits to Israel.

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- The cost of living index rose by 1.3 percent during March, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced last week. Finance Ministry circles were pleased with the increase, lower than they had feared. They expressed hopes that the annual inflationary rate this year would be lower than last year's relatively low rate of just over 20 percent.

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- This ancient city will take on a new glow of excitement this year with an international celebration of the 20th anniversary of the city's reunification. From April through June there will be solemn ceremony, song and dance, sports and festivals, to mark Jerusalem as a city of peace, with spectators, participants and performers drawn from all over the world.