

**BARBIE EXPRESSIONLESS AS DETAILED
CHARGES AGAINST HIM ARE READ**

By Edwin Eytan

LYON, May 12 (JTA) -- More than three hours were required to read in detail the "crimes against humanity" with which Klaus Barbie is charged. But as the court clerk intoned the seemingly endless list of murders, tortures, deportations and personal brutality on the second day of his trial here, Barbie, the former Gestapo chief known as the "butcher of Lyon," sat expressionless in the prisoners dock, as if none of this concerned him.

Only occasionally a fleeting smile crossed his face, suggesting perhaps that the recital of the horrors triggered an amusing memory.

The charge sheet cites three major crimes: the mass arrests carried out at the Lyon Jewish community center on Feb. 9, 1943; the arrest and deportation of 44 Jewish children sheltered at a home in the village of Izieu, southeast of Lyon, in April 1944; and the organization of the last convoy of deportees to Auschwitz on Aug. 11, 1944, almost on the eve of the liberation of Lyon by Allied armies.

The Jewish community center was taken over by the Gestapo at 10:30 that cold February morning. Thirty people in the building were placed under arrest. German soldiers remained inside until late evening, arresting people as they entered. Altogether, 86 men, women and children were seized, including the president of the Jewish community, Simon Badinter.

All but two were taken to the Drancy camp on the outskirts of Paris, a transit camp to Auschwitz. On the following morning they were herded into box cars bound for Auschwitz, where all but one perished.

Barbie, as head of Section IV of the Lyon Einsatz Kommando that made the arrests, is responsible for the crime, the charge sheet said.

Hushed Silence In Courtroom

Perhaps the most heinous crime was the arrest and deportation of young children in Izieu. A hushed silence fell on the packed courtroom as the clerk read the details. The children separated from their parents or orphaned, were sheltered in what had been a summer camp. Those in charge usually posted a guard along a nearby road to warn if German soldiers approached.

But in April 1944, with the Wehrmacht retreating under allied attack, the war appeared to be close to ending in France and the usual precaution was not taken.

When two army trucks filled with soldiers suddenly appeared in front of the small farmhouse that was the main building of the camp, the inhabitants were taken by surprise, according to the charge sheet. One child, Leon Reifmann, jumped from a second-floor window and managed to hide in the underbrush. All of the others, 44 children and seven adults, were taken to Montluc prison in Lyon and then to Drancy. Only one of the deportees, Lea Fuldblum, survived. She now lives in Israel and will testify at the trial on May 27.

The final deportation convoy was organized by Barbie because the prisons in Lyon "were overfilled" with Jews and resistance fighters, the charge sheet said.

In all, 600 people were taken to the railway station in sealed trucks at 5 a.m. on Aug. 11, 1944. They were chained together two-by-two and shoved by SS guards aboard a train which brought them to Auschwitz-Birkenau. During the 12-days trip they were given no food and very little water. Many died in the box cars. Most of the others were put to death in Auschwitz.

Eye-Witness Account

According to surviving eye-witnesses, Barbie personally oversaw the last convoy. He was at Montluc prison and later at the railway station, shouting at the guards to work faster. One eye-witness, Ferdinand Hahn, said Barbie made a short farewell speech to the deportees:

"I am sending you somewhere from where no one ever returns. You shall never see the end of the war. You shall be dead first."

The charge sheet also relates individual cases, such as that of a French woman, Lise Lesevre, who was personally tortured by Barbie because he suspected that her husband and son belonged to the resistance.

Lesevre, now 82, said in written testimony, "He (Barbie) seemed to take a particular sadistic pleasure in torturing women." She said that whenever he passed a torture victim lying helpless on the ground "he invariably booted him in the face if it happened to be a Jew."

Barbie is charged with crimes against humanity because the charge of war crimes, for which he was twice sentenced to death in absentia by French courts some 30 years ago, are covered by the statute of limitations.

The former Gestapo chief served in Holland from the end of May 1940 until the end of June 1941, before he was sent to France.

**ISRAEL BELIEVED TO BE THE
FIRST COUNTRY U.S. OFFICIALS
ASKED TO HELP FUND THE CONTRAS**

By Judith Colp

WASHINGTON, May 12 (JTA) -- Israel is believed to be the first country United States officials approached to help fund the Contras in Nicaragua.

Former National Security Advisor Robert McFarlane, testifying for the first day in the Senate-House Select Committee's hearing on the Iran/Contra affair, said Monday that he approached a representative of "country one" in February or March 1984 to discuss funding and training of the Contras. Congress stopped military aid to the Contras in October 1984.

This country was interested in participating in development programs in the Caribbean that could be arranged for such assistance, McFarlane said. Senate General Counsel Arthur Liman read a memo in which McFarlane instructed an aide not to "press them ('country one') on the question of assistance, but to try to win their support. It was not said which Israeli official would have received

the request. McFarlane added a postscript to the note: "Destroy this memo."

"Country one" however turned down the request. Funds were provided by Saudi Arabia which contributed more than \$25 million to the Contras.

McFarlane revealed that President Reagan held meetings with Saudi officials prior to the payments. After one meeting in May 1984, the Saudis decided to sharply increase their donations. Shortly after, the Reagan Administration sold the Saudis 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

McFarlane also testified that President Reagan gave Israel authorization to sell U.S. Tow antitank missiles arms to Iran that would be replaced.

McFarlane said Reagan told him that Israel could sell the weapons "as long as they did not affect the balance of the (Iran/Iraq) War and that they not be sold to terrorists." The weapons were sent to Iran in September 1985.

GUSH EMUNIM SPLIT SEEMS IMMINENT

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, May 12 (JTA) -- A split may be imminent in the Gush Emunim, the predominantly Orthodox militants who have been the driving force for the establishment and expansion of Jewish settlements in the administered territories.

The rift is between hardliners who demand draconian measures against the Arab populace and resort to violent demonstrations in reprisal for terrorist acts, and the more moderate elements who fear the movement has been diverted from its original aim to enlarge the Jewish population in the territories and to prove they can co-exist peacefully with the Arabs.

These differences, simmering for more than a year, came into the open last week when key figures in the Jewish settlements publicly criticized the leadership of Gush Emunim secretary general Daniella Weiss and demanded her resignation.

Weiss was taken to task for leading several dozen settlers in a pre-dawn rampage through the Arab town of Kalkilya last Wednesday in retaliation for a gasoline bomb attack the previous day on an Israeli vehicle there. The bomb caused no injuries or damage.

The expanded forum of the Gush secretariat is expected to meet soon to discuss plans to replace Weiss. There were consultations Monday among the various factions to reach some sort of understanding before the meeting.

The opposition, headed by former Tehiya Party MK Hanan Porat and Rabbi Yoel Bin-Nun called for a meeting this Thursday. It was eventually set for next Monday.

Blue-Print For Political Action Planned

Gush extremists, led by Weiss and Rabbi Moshe Levinger of Hebron, plan to present a detailed blue-print for political action in the territories. Their opponents want to discuss structural and personnel changes in the leadership and democratization of its working procedures.

If no agreement is reached on the agenda, each faction might call a different meeting which in effect would mean a split in the movement.

The case of the moderates was strengthened Sunday when Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin lashed out against settler "pogroms" in the West Bank. He told a Labor Party forum in Tel Aviv

that Gush Emunim violence leads only to the escalation of Arab terrorism.

"Those who stage pogroms like the one in Kalkilya are playing into the terrorists' hands. We have to distinguish between those Arabs who commit terrorist attacks and those who do not," Rabin said.

Attempt To Disrupt Peace Now Rally

Meanwhile, some 200 Gush Emunim supporters attempted Sunday to disrupt a demonstration by the Peace Now movement in support of an international conference for Middle East peace. They carried placards accusing Peace Now of supporting the PLO. Soldiers and police prevented a confrontation.

The North American Friends of Peace Now published advertisements in the local press Monday backing an international conference. The ad was signed by 100 prominent Jews from the U.S. and Canada. "As American and Canadian Jews, we affirm our commitment to a strong and democratic Israel, and to the highest of Jewish values, peace," it said.

Among the Americans who signed were Leonard Fein, Philip Klutznik, Seymour Martin Lipset, and Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg.

INNER CABINET TO CONTINUE DEBATE WEDNESDAY ON MIDEAST PEACE CONCLAVE

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, May 12 (JTA) -- The Inner Cabinet will reconvene Wednesday to continue debate over Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' proposals for an international conference for Middle East peace which Premier Yitzhak Shamir has vowed to defeat.

The government's top policymaking body, comprising five Labor and five Likud Ministers, met for 4 1/2 hours Monday but reached no conclusions. One participant said they held a "polite but unproductive argument." Another said the closed-door session might as well have been public because "there was nothing new."

Peres is scheduled to fly to Washington Wednesday night for a brief visit, including a meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz. A letter from Shultz urging Israel to accept an international conference scenario was read by Peres at Monday's meeting. He and Shamir had received it the night before.

According to some sources, Shultz wrote that while he had initially been skeptical about the conference, he now believes it is the right plan to follow. The Inner Cabinet heard Peres restate his belief that a conference "opening" would be followed immediately by direct negotiations with Jordan and other parties to the Middle East conflict.

Likud Ministers were strongly critical of that approach. Aides to Peres said a vote could be expected at Wednesday's meeting. Most observers predict another stalemate. If the Inner Cabinet splits along party lines, Peres' proposals will have been defeated. Peres has pledged in that event to challenge Shamir to dissolve the Knesset and call early elections.

Shamir urged his Likud colleagues Tuesday to reject "utterly and without reservation" Peres' plan. He called it a "criminal and stupid attempt" that must be "removed from our agenda, every last trace and vestige of it."

Peres' office said later it was "dumbfounded" by Shamir's "brutal language." Political observers

said Shamir's truculence was a sign he believes he can defeat Peres' plan and forestall early elections.

The Premier spoke Tuesday of "a pleasant conversation" he had the night before with former Sephardic Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, the spiritual mentor of the religious Shas Party. Shas sources said Yosef is opposed to an international conference. Without the votes of its four-man Knesset faction, Labor probably will not be able to pass a motion to dissolve Parliament.

UN CHIEF SAYS MIDEAST PEACE CONCLAVE NOT REALISTIC AT THIS TIME By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, May 12 (JTA) -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Monday that at present there is no sufficient agreement between the parties to the Middle East conflict to permit the convening of an international conference for peace.

The Secretary General said that he drew this conclusion following consultations during March and April in New York with representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and also the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

In a report to the UN General Assembly and the Security Council, issued here Monday, Perez de Cuellar said, however, that all the parties involved in the consultations "showed interest in a settlement of the conflict in the Middle East, and some viewed it as a matter of great urgency." He added nonetheless that views differed both on the form of the conference and the way it should be prepared.

The Secretary General said that he was encouraged "by the indications of greater flexibility on this issue (international conference) amongst the parties." But he also added that "it is evident that very deep differences remain between the parties, and I do not underestimate the difficulties involved in resolving those differences and in creating agreement on procedures that will permit effective negotiations to the satisfactions of all concerned."

Perez de Cuellar said that he intends in months to come to continue his contacts with the parties "in order to try to find ways of bridging the gaps between them."

The Secretary General also reported on his consultations with members of the Security Council on the issue of international conference. He said that in contrast to recent years, this time "none of the Council members opposed in principle the idea of an international conference under United Nations auspices."

The Secretary General's report followed a request of a General Assembly resolution on December 2, 1986, that he should prepare a review of efforts toward convening an international peace conference on the Middle East.

ISRAELI URGES CONTINUED PRESSURE FOR SOVIET JEWISH EMIGRATION By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, May 12 (JTA) -- Israeli Absorption Minister Yaakov Tzur said Monday that despite the apparent change in Moscow's policy on the emigration of Jews, the pressure on the Soviet authorities should not stop.

"It is imperative to continue public and diplomatic pressure on the Soviet authorities until all Jews who want to emigrate are able to do

so," Tzur told Israeli reporters here upon his arrival for a two-week U.S. visit.

The Israeli Minister said that it is expected that more than 1,000 Jews will leave the Soviet Union this month, compared to 717 who left in April and 450 who left in March.

The issue of Soviet Jewish emigration will be the topic of discussion between Tzur and top Reagan Administration officials next week, when Tzur will be in Washington for two days of talks.

He is scheduled to meet here with leaders of Jewish organizations and groups who deal with the issue of Soviet Jewry. He said that the major problem to be discussed is that of "neshira," Soviet Jews who leave the Soviet Union with an Israeli visa but who choose to settle elsewhere, especially the United States, when they arrive in Vienna.

"We have a sharp disagreement with the American Jewish leadership on the issue of neshira," Tzur said. He explained that the Israeli government wants the United States to deny the status of refugee to Soviet Jewish emigrants, a move that is opposed by most American Jewish leaders, who contend that Soviet Jews should have freedom to choose to settle wherever they want.

Premier Yitzhak Shamir made an explicit request to the Reagan Administration during his visit to Washington last February to deny the refugee status to exiting Soviet Jews.

"The State of Israel refuses to be the travel agent of the Jewish people," Tzur said, stressing that any Jew who leaves the Soviet Union on an Israeli visa is not a refugee and is expected to come to Israel first.

According to Tzur, since they early 1970's some 270,000 Jews left the Soviet Union. About 165,000 are presently Israeli citizens, he noted.

POLL FINDS ISRAELIS NEARLY SPLIT ON TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS FOR PEACE

TEL AVIV, May 12 (JTA) -- Israelis, by a margin of 51.8 to 46.4 percent, would be prepared to make territorial concessions in exchange for peace with Jordan, according to a poll by the Modi'in Ezrachi Research Institute published in Maariv Tuesday.

The responses were to the question, "Are you in favor of a peace agreement with Jordan under which Israel undertakes to give up territories in Judea and Samaria?" (West Bank). Only 4.4 percent replied affirmatively with respect to the entire West Bank and East Jerusalem.

By a margin of 59.1 to 37.9 percent they would agree to curbs on Jewish settlements in the West Bank as part of a peace treaty with Jordan, the poll found.

But 15.4 percent were ready to give up the West Bank apart from East Jerusalem and 32 percent would relinquish only "certain parts" of the West Bank. Less than half of the respondents, 46.4 percent, would give up no territory. In a poll taken six months ago, the margin in favor of territorial concessions was 49.3 to 47.7 percent.

According to the latest poll, 9.2 percent of the respondents were willing to abandon all Jewish settlements in the West Bank; 26 percent would give up some settlements; and 23.9 percent would agree only to freeze settlements at their present level in return for peace.

A bloc of 37.9 percent of the respondents would make no concessions with respect to settlements, up from 36.6 percent six months ago.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES:**TWENTY YEARS AFTER THE REUNIFICATION OF JERUSALEM, INVISIBLE BARRIERS REMAIN**

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, May 12 (JTA) -- The 20th anniversary of the reunification of Jerusalem will be celebrated on May 27. On the equivalent Hebrew date in 1967, Israelis, euphoric over their stunning victories in the Six-Day War, saw their capital city whole for the first time.

So it has remained during the past two decades, united physically and politically. The barriers and barbed wire which once separated west Jerusalem from the Arab (Jordanian)-controlled east Jerusalem have long been removed. Urban planners have been busy integrating the two parts of the city, and architecturally they have achieved much success.

Yet invisible barriers remain, all the more troublesome to contemplate because they seem to be hardening, becoming more intractable. They separate Arab from Jew. And even more ominous, there is an increasing polarization among Jews with grave portents for the future of the city.

Jews and Arabs meet daily here but are as far apart as they were 20 years ago. A road runs from the Jerusalem City Hall in the west to Damascus Gate and the Rockefeller Museum in the east -- a few minutes' walk -- but between different worlds.

Incidents Of Terrorism And Fanaticism

The majority of the population -- Jews and Arabs -- may wish to coexist peacefully. But political, cultural and social differences work against them. Add to that the frequent incidents of terrorism and fanaticism:

- * A bomb explodes in a busy street or on a crowded bus.
- * An Arab stabs a Jew on the way home from prayers at the Western Wall.
- * Ultra-Orthodox Jews stone Sabbath motorists or threaten a Jewish restaurant open on Saturday.

The delicate structure of coexistence collapses.

Arabs and Jews live together within the perimeters of the city, but they don't communicate. Each morning, hundreds of young Arabs pour into western Jerusalem to work at construction sites, in the kitchens of restaurants, to mop floors and make beds at the hotels. But there is no social intercourse between them and the Jews they encounter on the job.

Political theorists have said the Israeli and West Bank economies are so intertwined as to obviate any future political changes. But it is not a true economic partnership because the Israeli economy relies heavily on low-wage Arab labor from the administered territories.

There is no economic integration here. Very few businesses are run jointly by Jews and Arabs. Economic ties here too are based on Arabs offering cheap labor and the Israeli economy "exporting" goods to the Arab sector.

At nightfall, the busy alleys of the Old City become deserted. The shops on Saladin Street, the main shopping center in East Jerusalem, are shut behind iron gates. Few Arabs dare venture into western Jerusalem for fear they may be stopped and questioned by tough border police, possibly arrested on some vague suspicion.

Secular and religious Jews in the city are not much closer. The fight over Sabbath observances is far from over. The steadily increasing

religious population insists that as long as traffic is permitted on the Sabbath, as long as one Jewish restaurant is allowed to operate, as long as swimming pools are not segregated by sex and more money is not allocated by the municipality for religious institutions, what they consider the unique nature of Jerusalem has changed.

The secular population feels squeezed. It watches its neighborhoods become surrounded by Arab communities or ultra-Orthodox enclaves. Secular Jews fear that soon their freedom of movement will be even more restricted by closure of some parts of the city on the Sabbath and religious holidays and the banning of public transportation.

Moreover, the lack of employment opportunities prompts young educated families to leave the city to try their luck elsewhere. In the best of cases they move to another part of Israel. But many join the growing community of "yordim"-- Israelis who settle permanently overseas.

Failed To Seize The Moment

On the day of unification 20 years ago, the defeated Arab population slowly, nervously crossed the lines that had once divided the city. They wanted to get acquainted with the Jews, to see the homes they fled during the War for Independence in 1948.

There was a spirit of optimism in the country then. Some believe it was a moment of opportunity which both Jews and Arabs failed to seize.

The total defeat of Arab armies, almost every Israeli believed, left the Arabs with no option but peace. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan declared that he was waiting for the "telephone call" from King Hussein of Jordan. Premier Levi Eshkol appointed a committee to prepare Israel's positions in peace talks with Jordan.

Twenty years have elapsed and the telephone has not rung. The issue of an Israeli-Jordanian dialogue has divided the government. Jerusalem has grown three-fold but the problem of true unification remains.

Perhaps it is because Jerusalem is central to so many different groups of people and faiths. Each is reluctant to recognize the attachment to Jerusalem of the others. Very few people seem to understand that Jerusalem is a pluralistic city and its problems will be resolved only if each group gives up something for the benefit of the entire community.

Yet it takes only a visit to the Temple Mount -- to watch Jews praying at the Western Wall, to hear the muezzin call the Moslem faithful to prayer at the mosques, and the sound of church bells -- for one to fall in love with Jerusalem all over again.

TEL AVIV, May 12 (JTA) -- Nearly half of the Israelis believe that Soviet Jews who receive exit visas to Israel should not be obliged to immigrate to Israel, according to a poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrachi Research Institute and published in Maariv Monday. The poll, taken among 1,236 Israelis, indicated that 48.3 percent feel Soviet Jews should be free to settle wherever they please; and 35.1 believe they should be made to come to Israel. Another 14.5 percent think the position of American Jews on the issue should be considered. American Jews overwhelmingly support freedom of choice for Jews leaving the Soviet Union.