

ISRAEL RECEIVES UN FILES WITH NAMES OF UP TO 40,000 NAZI WAR CRIMINALS AND COLLABORATORS
By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, June 8 (JTA) -- Israel received Monday 489 files on Nazi war criminals from the confidential archives of the United Nations containing the names of 36,000-40,000 Nazi war criminals and their collaborators.

The files were handed to Binyamin Netanyahu, Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, who went with his aides to the UN archives in midtown Manhattan.

"This initial delivery is part of the files requested by the Israel government for the Yad Vashem Institute for Holocaust Research in Jerusalem," Netanyahu told a press conference here Monday afternoon.

The files are in addition to 349 files that Israel received and inspected in recent months. Netanyahu said the latest files contain the names of and information about senior Nazi officials, Gestapo agents, SS officers, death camp doctors, camp commanders and ghetto supervisors.

"The information contained in these files can shed important new light on the personnel, organization and crimes of the Nazi extermination machine," the Israeli envoy said.

He said that six countries that were members of the now defunct United Nations War Crimes Commission support Israel's demand that the UN archives be opened to the public. They are Australia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Greece and the United States. The Israel government will continue its efforts to convince the remaining member states to support opening the files, Netanyahu said. "It defies logical comprehension why these files should continue to be closed to public inspection," he explained.

Names Include Bormann

Netanyahu gave the press conference a sampling of the names contained in the files he received Monday. Among them are Martin Bormann, who was secretary of the Nazi Party, Hitler's personal secretary and signer of a protocol on October 2, 1940 which launched the Final Solution. He was sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment at Nuremberg on September 30, 1946. If he is alive, he would be 87.

Another name was Otto Abetz, the German Ambassador to Vichy who deported 40,000 French Jews to death camps on July 2, 1942. He was sentenced to life imprisonment by a Paris court in 1949 but was released five years later. He died in an automobile accident in 1958.

Also among the names was Dr. Werner Vest, who represented the Third Reich in Denmark during the war and ordered the deportation of thousands of Danish Jews. Most were spirited by the Danes to neutral Sweden. Vest was sentenced to death in Copenhagen in 1946 but was released in August 1951. He was tried again in 1969 but released in 1972 for health reasons. He is still alive.

Another name was Dr. Otto Dreschler, the Nazi Governor of Riga, Latvia, who ordered 15,000 Jews deported to death camps on November 29-30,

1941 to make room for a transport of 18,000 Jews from Vienna, Hamburg and Prague. His whereabouts are unknown.

KAHANE LOSES KNESSET SEAT FOR REFUSING TO TAKE LOYALTY OATH
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, June 8 (JTA) -- Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Kach Party, was ousted Monday from the Knesset for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to parliament and the State as required by law.

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel said Kahane would be barred from entering the Knesset building as a member and stripped of his right to speak or vote in Knesset deliberations.

The Knesset House Committee will decide later whether Kahane will lose other privileges such as free postage, travel, telephone and housing allowances. The Committee is waiting for the Supreme Court to rule on Kahane's appeal against his ouster.

If it stands, his privileges may be revoked retroactively to the date of his election to parliament in 1984. That means Kahane would have to reimburse the Knesset for allowances paid to him since then.

When Kahane entered the Knesset chamber Monday he was summoned to the podium by Hillel to take the oath. Holding a Bible open to the Book of Psalms, he said, "I do so undertake"-- the proper response -- but added "to admit the supremacy of the Almighty."

It was the second time Kahane refused to pledge allegiance to the State. When he was sworn in to the Knesset three years ago, he used the same formula. The oath at that time was administered by Yosef Burg of the National Religious Party, who said he heard the words "I do so undertake" and accepted them as satisfactory.

But Attorney General Yosef Harish ruled that if Kahane again refused to take the proper oath he should be removed from parliament. A month ago, MK Eliezer Granot of Mapam and several other MKs testified at an American court hearing that Kahane should lose his American citizenship because he has sworn allegiance to a foreign country. Kahane stated at the time that he had taken no such oath.

NAZI BARTESCH TO STAY OUT OF U.S., IN AUSTRIA - FOR NOW
By Reinhard Engel

VIENNA, June 8 (JTA) -- Austria's attempt to return Martin Bartesch to the United States was thwarted, at least temporarily, over the weekend because no airline would issue a ticket to the former SS man who was a guard at the Mauthausen concentration camp during World War II.

The Rumanian-born Bartesch, 61, has been the center of a dispute between Austria and the U.S. since he arrived here last month with a valid U.S. passport, only to be stripped of his American citizenship as soon as he landed. The Austrian authorities were not informed in advance that Bartesch was about to be denaturalized for lying

about his Nazi past when he entered the U.S. in 1955. They charged the U.S. Justice Department with high-handedness and subterfuge. Bartsch was taken into custody pending deportation.

Strains with the Americans worsened when it became apparent that U.S. officials had warned all air carriers that if they flew Bartsch to New York they would have to take him back to Vienna at their expense because he would not be admitted. It was a slap in the face for the Austrian Interior Ministry, which had ordered a ticket for Bartsch and brought him to the airport under police guard.

Austrian Official Complains

Interior Minister Karl Blecha complained of "wild West methods." Bartsch, who is seeking resident's status in Austria, was released from custody in Linz. According to the District Attorney there he can be picked up at any time either to be deported or tried for murder. The District Attorney said Bartsch has confessed to killing a camp inmate during an escape attempt.

He also is accused of killing a resistance fighter in Vienna who was identified by the Nazis as a Frenchman, probably Jewish.

He may not have to stand trial because of the statute of limitations and because he was a minor at the time.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Ronald Lauder apologized Monday to Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock for failing to inform Austria of the Justice Department's action against Bartsch. He insisted, however, that the return of Bartsch to the U.S. is "not possible."

Austria signed an agreement in 1954 which gave the U.S. the right to deport refugees to the country they came from if it was determined that they gained entry to the U.S. illegally. But the agreement also required the U.S. to inform the country of origin in advance.

Mock said after meeting with Lauder that the matter has been cleared up for the time being. But he said there was no guarantee that similar cases would not occur in the future since Austria does not require visas of persons holding U.S. passports.

GOVERNMENT POLICY, NOT WRITTEN LAW, MOST IMPORTANT FOR SOVIET JEWISH EMIGRATION; STATE DEPT.

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, June 8 (JTA) -- The State Department believes that Soviet Jewish emigration depends more on Soviet government policy than on the wording of the regulations adopted this year.

"It appears that political guidance from above will determine future long-term emigration trends and how existing procedures are interpreted and implemented, more than the specifics of the regulations," according to the Department.

This assessment was contained in the Reagan Administration's 22nd semi-annual report on the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, released Monday. The report, which covers the period, Oct. 1, 1986 - April 1, 1987, was submitted to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which monitors compliance with the Helsinki Accords. Soviet Jewry activists in the United States and elsewhere have criticized the new emigration law, because it limits emigration to Soviet citizens who have close relatives abroad.

The State Department report takes note of this restriction, but says the regulations have "escape clauses" that will allow a more elastic interpretation of the term "close relatives abroad."

'Too Early'

"It is too early to make a final assessment of the new law's impact on Soviet emigration," the report concludes. "It is clear that since the resolution's passage, Soviet officials have reconsidered, and continue to reconsider, individual emigration requests, in a tangible effort to resolve family reunification cases."

"However, it is also true that many objectionable and obstructionist practices continue at lower levels."

The report notes that during the last three months of 1986, Jewish emigration was low, with only 282 Soviet Jews arriving in Vienna. The figure "increased significantly" during the first three months of 1987, with 714 Jews leaving by the end of March.

However, "many more" Soviet Jews are waiting to emigrate, the report stressed.

"Soviet emigration policies remained restrictive, and in some instances were applied callously," the report points out. "Moscow Helsinki monitor Naum Meiman was not allowed to join his wife (Inna) in the U.S. where she had gone for medical treatment; when she died there he was not permitted to leave the USSR to attend her funeral."

The report also notes that in February and March, six Hebrew teachers were released from prison before their term was up. A seventh, Zakhar Zunshain, was allowed to emigrate with his wife after completing a three-year sentence for anti-Soviet slander. Three other Hebrew teachers, Aleksei Magarik, Iosif Zisels and Leonid Shrayev, were still in labor camps at the end of March.

The State Department report also says that "Rumania's small remaining Jewish community has encountered no major new difficulties in the past six months." The report notes Jewish concern about anti-Semitic articles in two Rumanian periodicals during this period.

Concern is also expressed about a fire which damaged a synagogue in Buhusi, in northeastern Rumania, last October. "However, the government quickly denounced the act and within several days arrested four suspects who were later convicted on charges of robbery and arson," according to the report.

The State Department report also notes that the Rumanian government has "honored" its "formal assurances that no further Jewish facilities in Bucharest would be demolished in urban renewal projects." Earlier in 1986, Bucharest's old Sephardic synagogue had been demolished despite efforts to save it.

ISRAEL REPORTS BETTER ECONOMY, LESS VIOLENCE IN TERRITORIES

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, June 8 (JTA) -- Economic and social conditions are improving in the administered territories and the incidence of disturbances and attacks decreased significantly between 1985-86, according to reports by Israeli officials this week. Brig. Gen. Ephraim Sneh, head of the civil administration in the West Bank, told reporters Sunday that the territory's exports rose by 23

percent in the last fiscal year and its agricultural revenue increased by 63 percent.

Sneh and Brig. Gen. Yeshayahu Erez, head of the civil administration in the Gaza district, reported that 98,000 of the approximately 1.5 million Arab residents of both territories work in Israel.

The security situation was dealt with in the annual report of the Association for Citizens Rights released Sunday. Disturbances in the territories declined by 30 percent in 1986 compared to 1985. There were 154 attacks in 1986 compared to 284 the previous year, a drop of 46 percent, the report said.

Only two Israelis were killed in shootings in 1986 compared to seven in 1985; 62 were wounded in 1986 compared to 99 the previous year. But fatalities among local Arab residents were up—22 in 1986 compared to eight in 1985 from shootings. Seven lost their lives from Israel Defense Force fire. Sixty-seven local residents were injured by knife attacks in 1986 compared to 51 in 1985.

Detention Decline Reported

Prof. Ruth Gabizon, chairman of the Association, reported a decline in the use of administrative detention in the territories and efforts to rehabilitate refugee camps. "So far, 10,000 families from refugee camps have been rehabilitated in the Gaza district," Gabizon said, and "Israel continues to be the only country in the world that is working for the rehabilitation of refugees." The remaining refugee camps near Jericho have been cleaned up and improved living conditions are planned.

Gen. Erez said improvements in the Gaza district will focus on refugee rehabilitation projects, but the main problem is the "widening gap between geography and demography."

He explained that the natural growth among Arabs in Gaza stands at 4.6 percent compared to 1.9 percent in Israel. There are about 650,000 Gaza residents living in an area about 1,500 square miles.

Erez said that according to recent surveys by the civil administration, about 75 percent of Gaza residents support the Palestine Liberation Organization, 25 percent favor a Moslem religious state and three percent identify themselves as leftwing extremists.

Erez estimated that the population of the Gaza district would reach between 900,000 and one million by the year 2000.

UCSJ, LAWMAKERS URGE LIMIT TO UNFETTERED LOANS TO SOVIET UNION

By Judith Colp

WASHINGTON, June 8 (JTA) -- The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews announced last week that it supports a Congressional letter urging the Reagan Administration to seek an international conference to restrict loans to the Soviet Union not linked to human rights or trade concessions. The "untied" loans exceeded \$4 billion last year.

Rep. Jack Kemp (R. NY) has written to President Reagan urging him to raise the issue of untied loans at the Venice Economic Summit.

"These untied cash loans free up scarce Soviet resources or make available funds that can be directly diverted to finance aggression abroad and oppression and the military buildup at home," the letter reads. The letter asks Reagan to seek an agreement to hold a ministerial level confer-

ence that would seek the voluntary adoption of more disciplined lending policies by Western banks to the Soviet Union and its allies.

The letter was signed by Sens. Dennis DeConcini (D. Az.), Gordon Humphrey (R. NH), Howard Metzenbaum (D. Ohio), Phil Gramm (R. Tx.), Malcolm Wallop (R. Wyo.), Robert Kasten (R. Wis.) and William Armstrong (R. Colo.) and six Representatives.

"I am very concerned that these loans could just be the tip of the iceberg," said Kemp in a press release. "There is every indication that the Soviet Union is preparing to enter the Eurobond market, which is also an untied loan market, thereby tapping American pension funds, insurance companies, and other corporations."

BUILD PROMISED SETTLEMENTS OR WE QUIT, TEHIYA WARNS LIKUD

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, June 8 (JTA) -- Tehiya, Israel's largest opposition party, warned Likud Sunday that it has one month to establish new settlements in the West Bank. Otherwise, Tehiya said it would support Labor Party efforts to dissolve the Knesset and call new elections.

Tehiya's ultimatum followed a meeting of the party's leadership, which is divided over the issue of early elections. Rafael Eitan wants the Labor-Likud unity government brought down immediately. His Knesset colleague, Geula Cohen, supports Premier Yitzhak Shamir's effort to preserve the coalition for the remaining 18 months of its term.

Likud sources pointed out in response to Tehiya that four of the six new settlements provided for in the coalition agreement have been built. They acknowledged there was little chance the unity government would establish more than those six.

The Labor Party and its allies have made clear they want to end the unity government because of the impasse with Likud over the peace process. So far they have been unable to muster the votes needed to dissolve the Knesset. Tehiya's five votes would give them the required majority.

'IVAN' JUDGES ARRIVE IN BERLIN TO QUESTION PROSECUTION WITNESSES

By David Kantor

BONN, June 8 (JTA) -- The three judges presiding at the Jerusalem trial of suspected war criminal John Demjanjuk arrived in West Berlin Monday to interview witnesses who may be able to identify the Ukrainian-born defendant as a guard at the Treblinka death camp.

Judges Dov Levin, Dalia Dornier and Tzvi Tal will question former SS man Otto Horn in a West Berlin courtroom, beginning Tuesday. Horn, who was a guard at Treblinka, is believed to have known Demjanjuk personally. He is presently retired and living in West Berlin.

The prosecution case hinges on establishing beyond doubt that Demjanjuk is the Treblinka guard who operated the gas chambers and earned the name of "Ivan the Terrible" for his brutality. The defense maintains that the former automobile worker from Cleveland, Ohio, who was stripped of his U.S. citizenship and became the first suspected war criminal to be extradited to Israel, is a victim of mistaken identity. In the three months since his trial opened in Jerusalem district court he has been identified by more than a score of Treblinka survivors as "Ivan." The defense has

sought to discredit their testimony on grounds that it is impossible to make positive identification more than 40 years after the events.

The prosecution is attempting to bolster its case with the testimony of former SS guards who supposedly are neutral with respect to Demjanjuk.

ISRAELI LEADERS EXPRESS OUTRAGE OVER JEWISH SETTLERS' ATTACK ON REFUGEE CAMP; THIRTEEN ARRAIGNED By Gil Sedan and David Landau

JERUSALEM, June 8 (JTA) -- Israeli political and military leaders have expressed outrage over the armed attack by Jewish settlers on the Daheisha refugee camp near Bethlehem Sunday night. Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin called the incident "a scandal of top magnitude" and condemned the "lawlessness" of settlers who used arms issued for their self-defense for such purposes.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said the attack on the camp was "irresponsible and unacceptable." Chief of Staff Gen. Dan Shomron who visited Daheisha Monday called it "despicable."

Thirteen settlers from Kiryat Arba, the Jewish township adjacent to Hebron, were arraigned before a Jerusalem magistrate Monday for allegedly participating in the attack. Judge Aharon Simha said they would be charged initially with "illegal gathering." Additional charges may be forthcoming when the investigation is completed.

According to Palestinian sources, 70 settlers were involved in the attack. Israel Defense Force officers spoke of six carloads. The IDF intervened after the settlers stormed the camp in the dead of night, firing rifle shots through windows and damaging property. There were no casualties.

Gen. Amram Mitzna, commander of the central sector, called the assault the most disgusting act ever perpetrated by Jews in the administered territories.

Raps Vigilantism

Rabin said on a Voice of Israel Radio interview Monday that the attack was a case in point not to allow armed civilians to take the law into their own hands. "We shall do our utmost to prevent similar incidents and to assure that public order is maintained by the entire population in the territories."

Rabin criticized "certain political elements" who have been critical of military commanders. "This is an unprecedented development and all political factions should put an end to it," the Defense Minister said.

He was apparently referring to the sharp attack Monday on Mitzna by Yuval Neeman, leader of the ultra-nationalist Tehiya Party, who objected to the general's strong condemnation of the settlers. Neeman said he accepted the settlers' version of events -- that they happened to be passing the camp and were stoned by Palestinians.

Mitzna said all evidence pointed to a carefully planned raid. He called the settlers' story "a disingenuous bad joke."

Support For Mitzna

Shomron, touring Daheisha with a small army of reporters and television camera crews, supported Mitzna. He said the general spoke on the basis of "facts." Camp residents complained of lack of security. Some declared, "No one will scare us."

Settlers on a Jerusalem-to-Hebron bus taunted the Chief of Staff as they passed the camp. "What are you doing here?" they called out while workers repaired bullet-smashed windows.

The Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee adopted a resolution Monday affirming that law and order in the territories was the sole responsibility of the IDF. The resolution was approved by Labor and Likud members, but while the former condemned the settlers, Likud MKs criticized Mitzna for his caustic remarks.

NEW TRIAL FOR REVISIONIST

TORONTO, June 8 (JTA) -- The Supreme Court of Canada rejected Thursday a request for appeal by the Ontario government aimed at restoring the conviction against pro-Nazi propagandist Ernst Zundel. Following the Supreme Court's decision, Ian Scott, Ontario Attorney General, promptly announced Zundel will get a new trial on the same offense.

Zundel was found guilty in 1985 of breaching a "spreading false news" section of the Canadian criminal code by publishing a booklet denying the truth of the Holocaust. He was sentenced then to 15 months in prison and ordered not to publish anything on that subject.

Last January, the Ontario Court of Appeals unanimously rejected the conviction on grounds of irregularities in jury selection and not permitting certain items of evidence.

LAVI BREAKS THE SOUND BARRIER, BUT STILL FACES POLITICAL ONE By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, June 8 (JTA) -- A prototype of the Lavi, Israel's second-generation jet fighter plane, broke the sound barrier for the first time Sunday during its 49th test flight. But the question remains whether the Lavi would be able to break the economic-political barrier that has put its future in jeopardy.

Menachem Shmul, chief test pilot for Israel Aviation Industries (IAI), went "supersonic" with one of the two extant prototypes. Until now he put the aircraft through its paces at subsonic speeds. He reported that in each test flight, the plane outperformed its ground simulator.

Shmul wrote in the current edition of the IDF Journal that 1,800 test flights will be performed with five prototypes before the Lavi is put into production.

It may never get that far. Senior Israel Defense Force officers have complained that the Lavi is diverting funds from other badly needed weapons systems. The Cabinet debated the project for the third time Sunday, but reached no decision.

Maariv quoted Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin Monday as saying that "Even if a Cabinet majority decides to continue the project under current conditions, I will not be able to carry out the decision." He added, "I will not allow the Lavi to destroy the IDF."

Israel has been under severe pressure from the U.S. for the past year to abandon the Lavi project because of excessive costs, and instead buy the American-made advanced F-16 jets which are less expensive and already incorporated into the Israel Air Force.