

**U.S. ENVOY WARNS ISRAEL
TO EXPECT CUTS IN FOREIGN AID**

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- United States Ambassador Thomas Pickering cautioned Israelis to anticipate possible cutbacks in American aid.

Speaking in Haifa Wednesday, the envoy said economic assistance to foreign countries may have to be reduced automatically if other methods fail to pare the huge federal budget deficit.

"I think the reality is that the United States is working hard, at the highest levels, to deal with this problem of its budget deficit," Pickering said. If the outcome is not satisfactory, however, it might force an automatic reduction in overseas economic aid, on an equal basis for all recipients.

Israel, which receives \$1.8 billion in U.S. economic and military grants each year, is the single largest recipient of American foreign aid.

Congress and the administration are presently meeting in efforts to reach agreement on a \$23 billion budget cut from the next fiscal year. So far both sides remain at odds and if this continues the Gramm-Rudman law will force automatic across-the-board cuts in every area of federal expenditures.

If the Gramm-Rudman provision were to go into effect, this would require an \$11.5 billion across-the-board cut in the U.S. defense budget and an equal cut in all other allocations, including foreign aid.

The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that this would mean a \$146 million reduction in military and economic aid to Israel, while the White House's Office of Management and Budget put the cut at \$140 million.

However, if the administration and Congress reach an agreement, there is a possibility that Israel might remain unscathed.

Pickering told his audience it is still too early to say what will happen.

**SHIN BET REPORT CRITICIZED
FOR IMPLIED SUPPORT OF TORTURE**

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- The Knesset has debated 10 motions this week on the report of a commission of inquiry that found that the internal security service, Shin Bet, used "physical pressure" to extract confessions from suspected terrorists and perjury to obtain convictions.

The report, submitted to Premier Yitzhak Shamir last Friday and made public in part, has drawn the fire of leftist Knesset members and others who believe oversight of the security service belongs to parliament.

The Cabinet will discuss the commission's report at its weekly meeting Sunday and is expected to defuse the issue by adopting the recommendations and most likely setting up a ministerial committee to watch over the Shin Bet.

The commission, headed by former Supreme Court President Moshe Landau, also was criticized for recommending that no action be taken against Shin Bet operatives who resorted to extra-legal behavior. While the report condemned perjury, it

allowed that "physical pressure," considered a euphemism for torture, was sometimes necessary, but should be applied under strict guidelines.

Knesset member Shulamit Aloni of the Citizens Rights Movement faulted the Landau commission for failing to examine the legal system within which Shin Bet operated. The Shin Bet legal advisers who condoned lying in the courts have not lost their jobs, and no mention was made of the political echelons, she said.

Chaika Grossman of Mapam demanded the creation of a parliamentary body to oversee the activities of Shin Bet's investigative department.

Amnon Rubinstein of the Shinui party proposed that confessions alone should no longer suffice to convict. He also demanded revocation of the rule that prohibits appeal against decisions by military courts in the administered territories.

"Pressures Allowed -- Lies Forbidden" was the headline of an article published in Haaretz this week by its leading columnist, Yoel Markus. He wrote that physical pressure to overcome the stubbornness of a suspect must be accompanied by specific criteria and not left to the discretion of the interrogators.

No Point In Resuming Investigation

Meanwhile, Police Minister Haim Barlev said Thursday there was no point in resuming the police investigation of the Shin Bet operatives criticized in the report.

"The object of a police investigation is to establish whether there is evidence to bring someone to trial. But if it has already been established that they should not be charged or tried, there is no point to the whole (police) investigation," Barlev said in an army radio interview.

Nevertheless, the question of a police investigation remains in the hands of the attorney general, the police minister noted. "I presume there will be a decision along the lines of the report -- that the police can halt their inquiries."

**REAGAN PLEDGES TO DENOUNCE
U.N. ANTI-ZIONISM RESOLUTION**
By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- President Reagan has vowed to "continue to denounce" the U.N. General Assembly resolution of 1975 equating Zionism with racism "until it is repealed."

The president made the pledge in an Oct. 28 letter to Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. It was in reply to a letter Abram sent to the president on Sept. 22 thanking him for denouncing the anti-Zionism resolution in the course of his speech to the U.N. General Assembly on September 21.

"You are right that this administration has repeatedly condemned the 'Zionism is racism' resolution," the president wrote in his letter. "Moreover, we will continue to denounce that resolution until it is repealed. It may not be soon enough for you or me, but I know that the day will come when the United Nations rights the wrong that it committed."

Reagan's letter concluded: "In the meantime, I know that I can count on your support, as you can count on mine, to fight against any and all attempts to delegitimize the State of Israel."

The "Zionism is racism" resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on Nov. 10, 1975. Major Jewish groups and organizations have announced, on the eve of the 12th anniversary of the resolution, that they are undertaking major campaigns to denounce it and mobilize world public opinion to prepare the grounds for its repeal.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS EXEMPTS NAZI KULLE FROM GERMAN TRIAL

LUDWIGSBURG, West Germany, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- A former SS guard deported from the United States last month to stand trial in West Germany is now a free man.

A trial has been ruled out for Reinhold Kulle, a former SS guard, because the statute of limitations has elapsed in his case, according to Alfred Streim, chief prosecutor of the Nazi War Crimes Prosecution Center here, the World Jewish Congress reported.

Kulle was deported on Oct. 26 for lying about his Nazi past when he was granted entry into the United States in 1957. His deportation capped a five-year legal effort by the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations (OSI).

The OSI investigation resulted in a deportation order by the United States Immigration Court in Chicago in 1984. The ruling was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in August. The Supreme Court refused to hear Kulle's final appeal.

The OSI investigation determined that Kulle volunteered for service in the Waffen-SS in 1940. From 1942-45 he served as a guard and leader of guards in the SS Totenkopf (Death's Head) battalion at the Grosse-Rosen concentration camp in Silesia. He participated in various forms of atrocities including the supervision of slave laborers.

Kulle, a German citizen, has relatives in Lahr, a city in southwest Germany. His present whereabouts are unknown.

ELBERTS EN ROUTE TO ISRAEL AS TARATUTAS RECEIVE LONG-AWAITED VISAS

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (JTA) -- Aba and Ida Taratuta, at 14 years Leningrad's reportedly longest-awaiting refuseniks, received permission to immigrate to Israel Thursday. And Lev Elbert, a former prisoner of conscience from Kiev who staged a 45-day hunger strike earlier this year, arrived in Vienna with his family Thursday.

Both developments were reported by Lynn Singer, executive director of the Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry. The news about the Taratutas was also announced by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry.

The Taratutas, both born in August 1930, first applied to emigrate in May 1973, and were refused that August for reasons of "secrecy." Both had to give up their jobs: Aba's in applied mathematics, Ida's as a translator of scientific material at the Leningrad Pedagogical Institute.

According to Singer, Aba became the "support system and one of the leading exponents of aliyah in Leningrad, known throughout the repatriation movement." In 1977, militiamen inter-

rupted his unofficial math seminar for Jews and demanded to see the participants' identification.

The couple's son, Mikhail (Misha), a talented artist, was denied entrance to a Leningrad university in 1979, despite an exemplary academic record at the secondary school level. But in August of this year, he was allowed to immigrate to Israel. Last month, he visited the United States to work on his parents' behalf.

The National Conference hailed news of the Taratutas' impending freedom. Noting that Aba was "vilified in the Soviet press as a 'Zionist conspirator' because he and his wife sought to immigrate to Israel," the organization said, "We hope that many others will soon be given permission to emigrate."

Lev Elbert and his family, who have waited 11 years to emigrate, are expected to arrive in Israel on Sunday, according to Singer.

Hunger Strike In Moscow

Elbert and his wife, Chana, staged a 45-day hunger strike in Moscow earlier this year to the great concern of Soviet Jewry activists, refuseniks and many members of Congress who visited them. Their son, Carmi, joined in the public fast for several days, but was dissuaded from continuing by friends both in the Soviet Union and the West.

They are joined in their exit by Lev's brother, Mikhail. Their father, Chaim, died of a heart attack exactly one year ago after hearing that his son had again been refused a visa because he purportedly had a "secret family."

The Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry said, "It's a terrible tragedy that the Soviets delayed and delayed so that Chaim had to die in Russia, instead of living in Israel."

Singer also reported that Viktor Fulmakht, a six-year refusenik, received permission to emigrate despite a "final refusal" in December 1982, on the grounds of "secrecy," along with his wife, Maya.

However, their decision to leave is colored by another recent refusal for their daughter, Miriam, who was turned down along with her husband, Misha Bialy, and their infant son.

There are now three generations of Bialys in refusal -- Misha, his son and his parents, Leonid and Judith. Judith Ratner Bialy's ailing 82-year-old mother, Ktziya Ratner, a Soviet emigre living in Rehovot, Israel, has traveled extensively as a representative of the Mothers for Freedom.

More Refusals

This week also saw more refusals for long-term refuseniks Benjamin Charny of Moscow, who suffers from cancer and heart disease, and whose daughter, Anna Blank, and brother, Leon, live in Needham, Mass.; Mark Terlitsky, also of Moscow, whose brother, Leonard, now living in New York, visited him and their ailing mother in September and chased down all reported authorities to ask for permission for his family.

These were cases supposedly being reviewed by the new Soviet re-examination committee.

On Nov. 2, 62 refuseniks sent a telegram to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and to Andrei Gromyko, Communist Presidium chairman and former foreign minister.

The group's members stressed that they had been waiting six months for answers to their latest emigration requests and that emigration authorities had reneged on one official's promise to respond to the requests by Oct. 30.

**STRONGER DIASPORA-ISRAEL TIES
PRIORITY OF NEW ADVISER TO PERES**

By Tamar Levy

GENEVA, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- The new special adviser on diaspora Jewish affairs to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres contends "there is an urgent need to strengthen the ties between Israel and the diaspora" because "the diaspora is distancing itself from Israel."

In an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Rabbi Mordechai Piron, the chief rabbi of Zurich appointed last month by Peres, said: "My first aim is to unite the Jewish people and accentuate the Jewish consensus. My second priority is to fight the alarmist growth of assimilation," which he sees as "becoming a national calamity."

He said he believed both problems could be solved "if the Jews of the world rally around Israel as their spiritual center."

Diaspora Jewry must be assured of always finding an attentive ear in Israel, and Israel must consider the opinions and ideas of the diaspora, he contended. Toward that end he has proposed the creation of a special forum of leading Jewish personalities from diaspora countries, including North and South America, to meet with and advise Peres and to exchange ideas.

He said Israeli Minister of Religious Affairs Zevulun Hammer has backed this initiative and that his ministry has assured its financing. Piron will go to Israel next month to set it in motion.

Furthermore, the rabbi stressed the need in Israel to avoid polarization among its religious factions and deplored the growth of extremism. "The spirit of Judaism is the unity of all Jews. We must make an effort to find a consensus which will draw each person to Judaism," he said.

The Vienna-born Piron served as a chaplain with the Israel Defense Force from 1948 to 1972, retiring as chief chaplain with the rank of general.

**BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY SKIPS
CELEBRATION OF BALFOUR DECLARATION**

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- A celebratory luncheon here Wednesday marking the 70th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration took place without representation from the British government.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe declined to attend, and the British Zionist Federation, which organized the function, had not invited anyone else from the Foreign Office.

The luncheon, held at the National Liberal Club, was attended by Lord Arthur Balfour, great-nephew and namesake of the famous Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour. On Nov. 2, 1917, he sent a 118-word letter to Lord Walter Rothschild promising a Jewish national home in Palestine.

Rothschild's great-nephew, Jacob Rothschild, was chairman of the commemorative gathering in the club's Lloyd George Room, named for David Lloyd George, who was Britain's prime minister when the Balfour Declaration was issued.

The event was largely ignored by the media, save for The Guardian. Its predecessor, The Manchester Guardian, played a major role in securing the declaration.

The Manchester Guardian's editor, C.P. Scott, introduced Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the leading British Zionist, to George. And two of its

journalists, Herbert Sidebotham and Harry Sacher, were among the founders of the Manchester-based British Palestine Committee, which beginning in 1916 campaigned for a British pledge to the Zionists and the incorporation of Palestine into the British Empire once it was captured from the Turks.

On Monday, the Guardian reprinted the leading article from its predecessor's Nov. 9, 1917 edition, welcoming Britain's decision in favor of a Jewish national home in Palestine. However, the Guardian seemed embarrassed by those activities.

The Guardian has often been critical of Israel and sympathetic to the Arab cause during the past 30 years, and it marked the anniversary with an article blaming the failure of Britain and the Jews to honor the rights of the Palestinian Arabs as pledged in the Balfour Declaration.

**U.N. OFFICER 'OUTRAGED' AT REPORT
SHE BACKS QUOTA ON HIRING JEWS**

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- The head of the U.N. Department of Public Information (DPI), Therese Paquet-Sevigny, said Thursday she is "outraged" by a New York Post report that she supports a quota for Jews hired by the United Nations.

In a statement issued here on her behalf by a U.N. spokesman, the DPI director said she rejects "any suggestion that she endorses religious or ethnic background as a basis for hiring in her department or in the United Nations secretariat as a whole."

The statement stressed that in all instances of hiring, Sevigny, who assumed her post less than a year ago, "has acted and will act in accordance with the U.N. charter and General Assembly resolutions, which stipulate that hiring shall be based on the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, with due regard being paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible."

The Post paraphrased her Thursday as suggesting "there should be a quota for Jews hired by the U.N. -- whether they come from Palestine or from other nations."

**ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC COMMENCES
CONCERT TOUR OF POLAND, HUNGARY**

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra (IPO) left Thursday on an 11-day tour of Poland and Hungary that its conductor, Zubin Mehta, said he hoped would lead toward the Soviet Union.

The IPO will perform in Warsaw, Krakow and Katowice, culminating in Budapest on November 15. At that concert, and at one the evening before in Warsaw, Itzhak Perlman will be the soloist.

"I see this as a small window which has opened between us and Eastern Europe and I hope it will be a step towards our going to Russia," Mehta said before leaving.

"I also hope a few consciences in Poland will be pricked when they see what Polish culture would have been like if the Jews were still there."

The orchestra also will visit Auschwitz, where it will play Israel's national anthem, "Hatikva."

HOLTZMAN RIPS CANADA'S WAR CRIMES LAW FOR NOT SEEKING NAZIS' DEPORTATION

By Michael Solomon

MONTREAL, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- A leader in the effort to deport Nazi war criminals from the United States was critical this week of Canada's new war crimes law for seeking to prosecute suspected war criminals rather than deport them and then for not establishing a national authority to prosecute them.

"In choosing not to deport, but instead to prosecute, Canada may simply compound the original wrong (to allow war criminals to find haven within its borders)," said Kings County (Brooklyn, N.Y.) District Attorney Elizabeth Holtzman.

She appraised Canada's new war crimes law during an international human rights conference, "Nuremberg 40 Years Later: The Struggle Against Injustice in Our Time," that opened Tuesday at the McGill University Law School here.

As a U.S. representative (D-N.Y.) in the 1970s, Holtzman sponsored legislation that established the Office of Special Investigation (OSI) of the U.S. Department of Justice, which has spurred the deportation of 19 Nazi war criminals from the United States.

The Canadian law came into effect when it received royal assent on Sept. 16. It allows the prosecution in Canadian courts of suspected Nazi war criminals living in Canada, even if their crimes were committed elsewhere.

"In cases where there is enough evidence for extradition or deportation," she said, "but not enough to warrant prosecution, the 'Canadian solution' policy would preclude deportation and the Nazi war criminals would remain in Canada."

She contended that the law is based on an incorrect assumption that "Canada's system of justice is better than that, say, in France, Holland, or West Germany."

The legislation stemmed from the recommendations of a commission headed by Quebec Superior Court Justice Jules Deschenes, after nearly two years of investigation into Nazi war criminals who found haven in Canada, many eventually becoming Canadian citizens.

Deschenes came up with a list of 20 definite war crimes suspects and 200 probable suspects, all of whom could face criminal prosecution. Canadian Justice Minister Ray Hnatyshyn, who played a major role in gaining parliamentary assent to Deschenes' recommendations, told the conference that all of the suspects are under continuing investigation.

Canadian Versus U.S. Approach

Holtzman contrasted the Canadian approach to that of OSI, which tracks down war criminals in the United States and then seeks through the courts to strip their citizenship and deport them.

She regretted that the Deschenes commission had opposed the creation of a similar body. "I urge your government to create a Canadian OSI," she said.

"The ability to undertake effective investigations and measures against Nazi war criminals requires the development of substantial historical and investigative expertise," she explained.

"Such expertise can be built up best by having a core of people who deal with these cases, learn the history and share the knowledge acquired by others."

The American prosecutor also took the Deschenes report to task for including "no specific recommendations on seeking evidence from countries in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union or Israel."

But Hnatyshyn announced Wednesday that Canada has in fact begun negotiations with the Soviet Union and the governments of Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, West Germany and Israel to allow Canadian legal teams to search for evidence in those countries on the suspects under investigation.

The justice minister dismissed charges that evidence from the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries would be automatically tainted.

Impatient With The 'Slow Pace'

Nevertheless, Deschenes, a participant in the conference, said "I am impatient with the slow pace of procedures since my report was filed last December."

Another participant, David Matas, legal counsel to the B'nai B'rith League of Human Rights during the Deschenes inquiry, said he didn't think the government had any ulterior motive for moving slowly. "I don't think it is badly intended as much as badly organized," he said.

The Ottawa Citizen newspaper carried an interview Wednesday in which Pierre Elliott Trudeau, prime minister of Canada from 1968-79 and 1980-84, admitted that the Liberal government he headed had not done enough about war criminals living in Canada.

He explained that there were "other priorities" and "even Israel has limits in its pursuit" of Nazi war criminals.

Other participants in the conference included Nobel peace laureate Elie Wiesel; French lawyer and Nazi-hunter Serge Klarsfeld; Stephan Lewis, Canadian ambassador to the United Nations; and Harvard law professor Alan Dershowitz.

Also Ram Jethmalani, a lawyer and former member of the Indian Parliament; Arthur Chaskelson, South African counsel for imprisoned civil rights leader Nelson Mandela; Gotsu Wolbe, a former minister in the Ethiopian government; and Chilean human rights activist Carmen Quintana.

Prof. Irwin Cotler of McGill University Law Faculty, who has worked for years on the issue of justice for Nazi war criminals, was the main organizer of the conference.

Wiesel gave the opening address on the occasion of the inauguration of the Raoul Wallenberg Lectureship in Human Rights at McGill, named for the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of thousands of Jews in Hungary during the closing months of World War II, only to be arrested by the Soviet army in 1945. He has not been heard from since.

Wiesel characterized the Nuremberg trial of top Nazi war criminals as "the triumph of memory. We must all remember what happened, otherwise we lose our minds," he said.

He added that "those who dare say today that the Holocaust did not exist should be put to shame and treated as outcasts."

Wiesel, himself a Buchenwald survivor, also said, "What we must realize from Nuremberg is that neutrality is wrong. There can be no such thing as neutrality against evil."

He said that had the Nazi victims known when they were liberated that Allied leaders had been aware of the victims' fate during the war, "we could have committed suicide out of despair."