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**IDF REPORTEDLY MULLS PATROLS
IN AREA OF ATTACK ON COUPLE**

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 9 (JTA) -- Top Israel Defense Force officials are reportedly discussing the establishment of permanent IDF patrols in an area of the West Bank between Alfe Menashe and the pre-1967 Israeli border.

Their discussions apparently were prompted by incidents such as the throwing of a Molotov cocktail Thursday by an unidentified man into the car of an Israeli Jewish couple, Menashe and Edna Regev of Alfe Menashe, wounding them. The incident occurred near the crossroads where four months ago Ofra Moses of Alfe Menashe was burned to death by a petroleum bomb thrown into the family car. Her son later died of his injuries.

Premier Yitzhak Shamir referred to the Thursday incident while addressing the National Defense College's concluding ceremony Thursday night. He said that "occasionally there is a need to impose collective punishment, and the population in the territories occasionally needs an iron fist." He added that the IDF must alter its methods from time to time in order to surprise terrorists.

He said that while threats to Israel's security should not be belittled, "they should not be viewed as threats to our existence. It should be remembered that our situation today allows us time and the possibility for negotiations, bargaining and the debate on the conditions for peace, which are no less important than peace itself."

**REPORT SHOWS CANADA'S ROLE IN
HARBORING NAZI WAR CRIMINALS**

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (JTA) -- A secret appendage to the Deschenes Commission report on war criminals living in Canada which was released -- heavily censored -- to the public Thursday concluded that Canada took in suspected Nazi war criminals following the war years and as late as 1983.

The Canadian Jewish Congress said the secret report prepared by Alti Rodal, an Ottawa historian, "shows Canada's insensitivity to the issue as recently as four years ago."

Rodal's 560-page report summarized his research of secret documents and interviews with officials and criticized the Canadian government's policy. Rodal recommended the prosecution of 20 suspected Nazi war criminals in Canada and investigation of 218 others suspected of Nazi collaboration.

Rodal noted that a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) allowed two alleged Nazi war criminals, whose names were not released, to enter Canada in 1983. The RCMP senior official who admitted the alleged war criminals said the issue was exaggerated by the "Jewish lobby." Rodal reported that the Mountie was transferred after the incident became publicly known and officials continue to investigate the case. Canadian Jewish Congress past president Milton Harris said the Rodal report offers further evidence that Nazi war criminals were admitted

into Canada and was not an exaggeration of the "Jewish lobby."

"We praise the current government and the Minister of Justice, who have demonstrated great resolve recently in dealing with this issue, and all Canadians should be gratified," Harris added.

The Canadian government released the Deschenes Commission report in March, based on research led by former Quebec Superior Court Justice Jules Deschenes. Legislation to permit the prosecution of war criminals is still pending in Canada. But despite the Deschenes Commission's recommendation that the Rodal report be published uncensored, the government allowed the publication only of a heavily censored version. The release of the report followed a petition for the report by The Toronto Star under Canada's Access to Information Act.

In the report, Rodal charged that in the early 1950's, U.S. intelligence operatives supplied misleading information to Canadian authorities and aided East Europeans with false identities to immigrate to Canada.

Similarly, a U.S. Justice Department report in 1983 concluded that U.S. intelligence officers helped known Nazi war criminals secure new identities and immigrate safely to South America and other countries.

Censored Section Of The Report

The New York Times reported Sunday that the censored section of the report included details about two former Canadian Prime Ministers' roles in protecting Nazi war criminals in Canada.

Former Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent reportedly agreed to admit a Czechoslovakian Nazi collaborator, Karol Sidor, to settle in Canada in 1949 upon a direct request from Pope Pius XII. Sidor, who commanded the Slovakian stormtrooper unit, the Hlinka Guard, served as the Nazi-occupied Slovakia representative to the Vatican. In the appeal, according to Rodal's study, an Apostolic delegate in Canada told Canadian officials that Sidor could not settle in Europe "without undergoing serious inconveniences and vexations."

Rodal also said St. Laurent personally contacted Nazi collaborators from Vichy France who settled in Quebec after French courts convicted them, in absence of war crimes.

Under St. Laurent, the Cabinet also gave refugee status to four collaborators which allowed them to remain in Canada, Rodal concluded.

Former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, according to Rodal, opposed prosecution of alleged war criminals in the early 1980's. The Times reported that three pages of the Rodal report which discussed Trudeau's attitude and his efforts to block action against war criminals by other government officials were also deleted.

Rodal said she uncovered no evidence of "direct and willing Canadian participation in programs to resettle Nazi," but added: "There were instances in which American intelligence officers withheld information from and misled Canadians as to the true background of prospective immigrants to Canada, persons . . . who would have been inadmissible on grounds of moral turpitude, the category for undesirable Nazi collaborators."

HOLOCAUST, ATOMIC BOMB SURVIVORS LINKED BY NECESSITY TO TELL THEIR STORIES, SAYS CCAR EXECUTIVE

By Robert Israel

(Editor's note: Robert Israel, editor of the Rhode Island Jewish Herald, is on special assignment in Japan reporting on survivors of the atomic bombings.)

HIROSHIMA, Aug. 9 (JTA) -- The survivors of the atomic bomb dropped here 42 years ago are both distinct from and connected to the survivors of the Nazi Holocaust, according to Rabbi Joseph Glaser, executive vice president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

"In the case of the Jews, it was a calculated, cold-blooded plan to murder an entire people," he explained in an interview here. "In the case of the Japanese, the bombings were a cruel act of war."

However, he added, "the survivors of both events are linked by the fact they have suffered and have a responsibility to tell their story to humanity to insure neither will ever happen again."

Glaser was in Japan to attend two major gatherings. On Thursday, he joined an estimated 55,000 people in the Peace Memorial Park here for a memorial service for the victims of the bomb that devastated the city. On Wednesday, Glaser laid a wreath at the Memorial Centopath in memory of the bomb's dead.

The rabbi also was participating in the World Conference on Religion and Peace, which has brought together 500 religious representatives from various branches of Judaism, Christianity, Buddhism, Shinto, Islam and Confucianism.

The conference began last week at Mt. Hiei in Kyoto, a site sacred to Buddhists. The participants, who also included Rabbi Michael Schudrich of the Jewish community of Tokyo, then came here for the ceremony and travelled to Nagasaki before returning to Kyoto.

Interfaith Work Must Continue

"There has been a great feeling of camaraderie among the participants," Glaser, the only American cleric participating, said in an interview here. "Now, when we return to our countries, we must see to it that we continue our interfaith work."

The religious leaders have offered proposals to solve international conflicts such as apartheid and the escalating nuclear arms race. At Mt. Hiei, they conducted a silent vigil for world peace and rang a peace bell at the Enryaku Temple.

Glaser said wherever he has traveled throughout Japan he has been asked about the Nazi Holocaust.

"The Japanese have told me, 'Our witnesses are dying off, and many of them are unwilling to share their stories with others.' I told them this is true with the Jewish survivors, too. Often I have heard survivors of the camps say that people look at them in disbelief and that people do not believe their stories. But they are our witnesses and we must listen."

In recent months, several reports have described anti-Semitic publications in Japan. Schudrich has been monitoring these publications.

"To date," Schudrich said, "there have been at least a dozen books that are inflammatory in nature. Two of those books, by Masami Uno, have sold close to 800,000 copies."

One of Uno's books, "If You Understand the Jews, You Can Understand the World," talks about "international Jewish capital" that has damaged the Japanese economy.

"There has historically been great curiosity about Jews in Japan," Schudrich said. "Jews are an enigma to the Japanese and they are curious about Jews. That's one of the reasons these books have sold so well. But it's important to note that what people are reading hasn't yet been converted into real anti-Semitic actions."

"We are a small community, around 170 families. My concern is that what Japanese are reading not lead to action against Jews."

Several of the books in question have blamed Jews for international catastrophes, both political and social, including the Tanaka scandal in Japan, the Watergate scandal in the U.S. and the current epidemic rise of AIDS.

"In one sense there is positive admiration for Jews here," Schudrich said. "Since Japanese think Jews are rich and clever, they would like to emulate that, but the negative information is more than negative because it is false." He added that the Japanese are not readily exposed to information to the contrary.

The rabbi hopes to spearhead a campaign to finance the opening of a Jewish cultural center in Tokyo where Japanese could comfortably become better acquainted with Jewish life, literature and customs.

POLISH CATHOLIC COUPLE PORTRAYS POLAND'S LAST JEWS IN BOOK

By Judith Colp

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (JTA) -- The once thriving Jewish community of Poland is a skeleton of its earlier days. Only 5,000 Jews remain from the population that in 1939 numbered 3.5 million and was the Jewish center of literature and politics.

These remaining Jews were virtually forgotten until a Polish Catholic couple decided it was time the story was told. Tomasz Tomaszewski, a photographer, and his wife Malgorzata Niezabitowska, a journalist, spent five years traveling around their country capturing the remnants of the Polish Jewish community.

Their book, "Remnants: The Last Jews of Poland," was published last year, and some of the photographs appeared last September in National Geographic Magazine.

"We wanted to know who and what remains of this big and splendid world of Polish Jewry because nothing was known about it," Niezabitowska said at a slide show/discussion at the National Press Club, where an exhibit of the photographs is on display through Aug. 14.

"The history of Polish Jews ended with the Holocaust. And the more we worked the more we understood how important it was," he continued. "We hope our work is a long step in the reconciliation between Poles and Jews."

Anti-Semitism is no longer a major problem for Polish Jews, but loneliness and alienation are. Many of the photographs show elderly people living alone in their apartments, their relatives having emigrated or perished in the concentration camps. Although they are free to leave Poland, they nevertheless don't want to go to a new country with a different culture and language, Niezabitowska said.

"They feel some moral obligation to stay. They think they should do something for the

culture," Niezabitowska added. Very little remains of this Jewish culture. A photograph simply shows a door with the indentation of a mezuzah, and there are several photographs of the some 500 Jewish cemeteries.

But several of the photographs show what little Jewish tradition still survives. No rabbis are left in Poland, but there are two synagogues and several prayer houses where religious services are performed by community leaders.

There are several photographs of the controversial 1985 Bar Mitzvah, the first there held in years. The female rabbi who accompanied them was barely allowed to participate in the service by an American Orthodox rabbi.

Thriving Jewish Theater

Paradoxically, Poland still has a thriving Yiddish theater which performs in state-sponsored Jewish clubs across the country.

"When people tell us it's nonsense to have a Jewish theater in Poland when there are so few Jews, we always protest. For the old people, performances are the only joyful moment they have. It's the only moment when they can hear Jewish words," Niezabitowska said.

Niezabitowska, a reporter for the newspaper of the Polish opposition group Solidarity, said she learned about Jewish culture from her grandmother. She was deeply affected by the emigration of two Jewish school friends in 1968, when 25,000 Polish Jews left the country in the wake of the Six-Day War.

In 1983, the Polish public became interested in the Jewish community, Niezabitowska explained. Memoirs of survivors were sold out in bookstores, and the documentary film "Shoah" was shown on television.

Nevertheless, the couple could not find a Polish publisher for their book, which was printed in English and has been translated into German, and soon will be available in French.

EMERGENCE OF ANTI-SEMITIC SOVIET GROUP PAMYAT CONCERNS WJC SCHOLAR

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, Aug. 9 (JTA) -- The emergence in the Soviet Union of a chauvinistic, anti-Semitic organization reminiscent of the Black Hundreds of Czarist times is a potentially disturbing new phenomenon on the Soviet scene, says a report by the Institute of Jewish Affairs, research arm of the World Jewish Congress.

The organization is Pamyat -- Russian for memory -- the most influential of a number of so-called historical and patriotic associations which have surfaced in the USSR during the period of "glasnost" (openness) ordained by Party Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Dr. Howard Spier, an IJA research officer, prefaces his study of Pamyat by saying its character and aims raise questions fundamental to the nature of Soviet society.

The organization achieved prominence after an apparently spontaneous demonstration in a central Moscow square on May 6. About 400 demonstrators marched toward the Moscow City Soviet, with banners condemning Gorbachev's restructuring program and demanding a meeting with Gorbachev and the Moscow Party Chief.

Since then, a succession of vituperative attacks on Pamyat has appeared in some leading Soviet newspapers, suggesting that it had struck a nerve in Soviet public opinion.

According to Soviet press reports, Pamyat was founded in 1980 by a number of employees of the Soviet Ministry of Aviation Industry with the aim of preserving Moscow's historical and cultural monuments in the face of official indifference.

However, Pamyat's objectives had apparently changed as it was increasingly penetrated by fanatical believers in Great Russian nationalism who also had xenophobic hang-ups about the supposed Zionist-Masonic conspiracy against the Russian people.

This echoes the rallying cry of the Black Hundreds organization, the union of the Russian people, the reactionary monarchist and anti-Semitic body which fought against reforms following the 1905 revolution.

Pamyat shares with these earlier anti-Semites the belief in the notorious anti-Semitic forgery "the Protocols of the Elders of Zion," and that freemasonry is pervasive. They even complain that the Soviet press is inundated with codes, menorahs and six-pointed stars.

Jews Get Blamed

Anyone with liberal or Jewish associations is anathema to them. They sent a veiled death threat to poet Andrei Voznesensky. They blame Lazar Kaganovich, the only Jew in Stalin's Politburo, for the drastic decline in the number of Moscow's churches, a charge which they also lay against Emelyan Yaroslavsky (originally Gubelman), chairman of the Militant Atheists.

Pamyat refrains from attacking Gorbachev directly, but has called him a puppet of Georgi Arbatov, his Jewish adviser on foreign policy and head of the Institute of the United States and Canada of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

According to Spier, there is no doubt that the views of Pamyat have won the backing of party officials at various levels, and a number of their meetings have been held in party premises.

It appears, too, that Pamyat meetings are well attended, including by youth, despite the lack of advance notice in the press. In Dmitry Vasilev, a journalist and photographer, Pamyat seems to have found a formidable, even charismatic leader, whose speeches are recorded on tape and distributed around the country.

Pamyat has branches or allied groups in Leningrad, Sverdlovsk and Novosibirsk, apart from its center in Moscow.

Spier concludes: "Pamyat is in many respects a grass roots movement of the disaffected. As yet, it does not appear to have attracted any persons of prominence to its ranks . . . but at a time of great flux in the USSR, its significance should not be underestimated."

AMSTERDAM (JTA) -- Ten Dutch organizations for the prevention of cruelty to animals have protested to the Dutch government over Jewish and Moslem methods of ritual slaughter. The petition demands the early introduction of stringent conditions for the ritual slaughters. In their review, the present techniques for stunning an animal before slaughter would not contravene Jewish and Moslem regulations. The groups also demanded that the government rescind allocations granted for exportings animals which have not yet been stunned before slaughter. The groups presented the petition to the Ministers of Welfare, Public Health, Agriculture and Fisheries.

SPECIAL TO THE JTA: THE SOUND OF FREEDOM

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (JTA) -- The story of Soviet refusenik pianist Vladimir Feltsman is one of particularly sweet music, as it involves the unflinching interest of a host of concerned lovers of music and human rights in upstate New York, and the assistance of radio broadcasts, both in the United States and the USSR.

Feltsman, 35, left the Soviet Union Thursday with his biologist wife Anna and their four-year-old son Daniel. After eight years as a refusenik, the acclaimed musician whose career was severely curtailed since he applied to emigrate in 1979 was en route to a promising teaching position at the State University of New York at New Paltz as a distinguished university professor in music, with responsibilities as well at other campuses of the SUNY network of universities. He expected to arrive in New York later this month.

A good deal of Feltsman's permission to emigrate appears to have to do with the diligence of the owner of an upstate New York radio station and its classical disc jockey, and particularly with the president of The College at New Paltz, Dr. Alice Chandler.

The Overture Begins

Chandler, of Russian Jewish background and a long-time advocate of human rights, was made aware of the details of Feltsman's case by friends and colleagues Sasha and Jerry Gellman. Sasha Gellman is vice president of The College at New Paltz Foundation, and her husband Jerry is the former owner of radio station WDST in Woodstock, NY. Both had been greatly involved in behind-the-scenes activities on Feltsman's behalf, along with veteran music critic and record collector Leslie Gerber, a classical music programmer and disc jockey at the station.

Last year, as Chandler was planning a trip with five other university presidents to Vienna to attend the follow-up talks of the Helsinki Accords, Gellman and Gerber, with the help of the State Department, arranged a special program that would include a telephone hookup to Feltsman in Moscow. Gerber interviewed the refusenik pianist on the air and played recordings that the pianist had made years earlier, records not available in the Soviet Union since Feltsman had applied to emigrate.

In January, Chandler and the other university presidents made their trip to the Vienna talks, with a three-day stop-off in Moscow, where they were dinner guests of dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov and his wife Yelena Bonner shortly after the couple's return from exile in Gorky.

Proposes A Novel Idea

In Moscow, Chandler visited Feltsman and proposed a novel idea -- a cultural exchange between Feltsman and Latvian-born New Paltz professor of music Gundaris Pone (Po-nay). According to Chandler's highly creative plan, Feltsman would perform Soviet music during the college's Music in the Mountains Summer Festival and Pone would play contemporary American music in either Moscow or Leningrad.

Feltsman "expressed immediate interest," according to Karen Summerlin, assistant vice president of the Office of Development and Public Affairs at New Paltz.

Following her return to New Paltz, Chandler continued to pursue the proposal, corresponding with and speaking to many Soviet and American officials. When Secretary of State George Shultz returned from a mid-April meeting in Moscow with Soviet officials -- after attending a Passover seder at the American Ambassador's residence at which Feltsman was present -- he brought back a list of 45 people being considered for emigration. Feltsman's name was on the list.

Shortly afterward, Chandler learned that Soviet officials had told Feltsman there were "problems with processing his papers." So, on May 16, on the eve of the centenary celebrations of The College at New Paltz, Chandler arranged a telephone interview with Feltsman from her office by Voice of America correspondent William Skundrich.

Midway into the interview, in which Feltsman spoke of his life as a refusenik, the line went dead. That conversation, including the click, was broadcast into the USSR the following week.

Approaching The Finale

On July 2, Feltsman was summoned to the OVIR emigration office in Moscow and informed that his visa was being processed. Subsequently, Chandler began a search within the SUNY system to locate a teaching position for Feltsman. Working with the acting chancellor of SUNY, Dr. Jerome Komisar, she was able to offer Feltsman a definite position at New Paltz.

Feltsman will remain in Europe for the time necessary to process him as a refugee and will then visit briefly in Paris with former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Arthur Hartman, who befriended the award-winning pianist in the past. In February 1986, Feltsman gave a concert at Hartman's residence that was for a few hours threatened when vandals damaged several strings of the Steinway grand piano on which Feltsman was to play in honor of Hartman's 37th wedding anniversary. Members of the Embassy staff re-tuned the piano, unable, however, to fix the low E string. However, Feltsman's performance of music by Franz Liszt went on as planned.

Feltsman -- the son of renowned Soviet composer-songwriter Oskar Feltsman -- had been regarded as a highly promising pianist since 1971, when, at the age of 19, he won the Marguerite Long International competition in Paris. He appeared with major Soviet orchestras and concertized in Europe and Japan, but his wife was not allowed to accompany him. Following his application to emigrate, he was only permitted to give concert appearances outside the major Soviet cities, his recordings were no longer broadcast and he was not even permitted to teach.

However, at the highly publicized seder at the American Ambassador's residence, Feltsman announced that he was again being permitted to give a concert in Moscow. Since then, Feltsman's story has resonated with all the right chords.

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- Mayor Shlomo Lahat has rejected an appeal by the Foreign Ministry not to place the "Denver boot" on diplomats' cars which are illegally parked in Tel Aviv. Denver boots, so-called from the U.S. city where they were invented, are clamped on a wheel of an illegally-parked car, making it impossible to move. They are only removed, a few hours later, after payment of a fine.