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SPECIAL TO THE JTA MAN IDENTIFIED AS A FORMER NAZI MUSICOLOGIST INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN A MUSIC CONFERENCE IN N. CAROLINA By Rochelle Sidel-Wolk

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (JTA) — A man who has been identified as a former Nazi musicologist has been invited to participate in a Mendelssohn-Schumann Conference to be held in North Carolina this April.

Thirty-one members of the Columbia University Music Department in New York City have protested the inclusion of Wolfgang Boetticher, an expert on Schumann, who now teaches at the University of Gottingen, West Germany, in the conference. They have sent a petition to the conference organizers, Prof. R. Larry Todd of Duke University and Prof. Jon Finson of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Assisted Alfred Rosenberg

According to research by Prof. Piero Weiss of the Columbia Music Department, who has been instrumental in bringing the issue of Boetticher to public attention, and others in the field of musicology, Boetticher assisted Nazi war criminal Alfred Rosenberg, who was hanged in Nuremberg, in identifying Jews in the world of music.

In "Musik im Dritten Reich: Eine Dokumentation" ("Music in the Third Reich: A Documentation"), author Joseph Wulf quotes from the official Nazi "Lexikon der Juden in der Musik" ("Encyclopedia of the Jews in Music"):

"... the book in its present appearance could not have been written without the extensive assistance of the State Music Chamber and the State Administration for Ethnic Research. This is also the place to thank the Departments for Vital Statistics and administrative agencies that were good enough to furnish information and documents."

The official Nazi encyclopedia then singled out specific Nazi collaborators who ferreted out Jews in German music for special persecution. The Nazi book said: "Cooperation of great value was provided by officials of the (Nazi) National Department, headed by Reichsleiter (Alfred) Rosenberg—namely Dr. Lily Vietig-Michaelis, Dr. Wolfgang Boetticher, and Dr. Hermann Killer ..."

The 1938 encyclopedia was actually a witch-hunt compendium to implement the anti-Semitic Nuremberg laws of 1935, at which time the Nazis drove out every Jewish artist, composer, and performer of music, depriving them of livelihood.

Wulf's published findings also state that Boetticher wrote in the March, 1938 issue of "Die Musik" ("The Music"), a book review highly critical of the author's objective treatment of Jewish musicologists, replete with anti-Semitic tirades. Boetticher was also the author of an infamous 1941 monograph on Schumann, in which he identified all Jews with asterisks and distorted documentation to support the Nazi racist ideology, according to research by Weiss.

In response to letters from Weiss, Todd informed him that the invitation to Boetticher had been extended by Finson, who is organizing the

Schumann side of the conference. Finson wrote to Weiss:

"The directors of the conference and the faculties of both institutions cannot serve as Professor Boetticher's judges. The conference must deal with present reality, as must modern-day Schumann scholars who would be crippled without the sources under Professor Boetticher's control. Participation in the conference will not serve to endorse the moral stance of any particular individual."

In a telephone interview with Finson, he told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency: "Boetticher is a distinguished scholar on Schumann, which motivated our invitation. We had no idea of the (Lexikon der Juden in der Musik) book or his involvement in it when we invited him. I have yet to see a copy of that book or proof that he played an instrumental role in it. I've received innuendos and allegations but no proof. For 35 years, this man has been invited to other American universities, to Oxford and Cambridge and to other international conferences and there was never any complaint."

"I am puzzled about why the complaint was taken up now. The evidence is only on the fringes. Our feeling is we must stand by our American principles that a person is innocent unless proven guilty, to guard against the very thing that Boetticher himself is accused of."

Asked by JTA if he would rescind the invitation if he had satisfactory proof that Boetticher is a Nazi war criminal, Finson said, "If there is such proof of his involvement as a war criminal, we will rescind the invitation." Asked what he considered proof, he said: "Eye-witness testimony and very substantial documentation. We are caught in the middle. We can't commit an injustice either way."

Petition Condemns The Invitation

Upon receiving Finson's letter, Weiss sent the Columbia Music Department petition to the presidents of Duke and the University of North Carolina, and to Finson and Todd. The petition states, in part:

"Since there can be no doubt in our minds that you are acquainted with Boetticher's role in the persecution of the Jews under Hitler, we must conclude that you have decided to place his usefulness to you above any ethical consideration. We wish to be on record as condemning your decision as a blemish on the entire academic profession and wish to assure you that, unless the invitation to Boetticher is revoked, we shall work to inform the scholarly community of the facts in this case and to have your conference boycotted as widely as possible."

Other prestigious musicologists from such universities as Brown and the University of Illinois have already given Weiss' effort their support, and he is confident they will be joined by others. From Duke and the University of North Carolina, he has received only acknowledgements of receipt of the Columbia petition.

In a related development, author Charles Allen, Jr., who for some 20 years has been investigating war criminals living in the United States, told the JTA that under the 1978 Holtzman Law, a citizen of any country who has probably participated

In the persecution of Jews during the Holocaust can be denied an entrance visa into the United States. The law was authored by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D. N.Y.).

Allen indicated that thus far more than one individual who had a proven Nazi past involving persecution has been barred from entry. He said he would seek support to pressure the State Department to bar the entry of Boetticher under the provisions of the Holtzman Law. "The Boetticher controversy will undoubtedly become a national issue," he said.

KNESSET BEGINS DEBATE ON LATEST ANTI-ISRAEL UN RESOLUTION

By Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- The Knesset today began a debate on the United Nations General Assembly anti-Israel resolution which was adopted last Friday by a vote of 86-21 with 34 abstentions and 16 countries not voting. The debate is expected to last into the night with a vote to follow tomorrow. The hope is that the Likud coalition and the Labor Alignment opposition can work out a joint condemnation of the UN resolution.

That seemed unlikely this evening, however, as the Alignment is determined to criticize the government, especially the Golan Law, which the Alignment claims was a direct cause of the debate both in the Assembly and earlier in the Security Council.

The resolution adopted last Friday called for a total isolation of Israel in all spheres because of its annexation of the Golan Heights. The resolution also declared that Israel "is not a peace-loving state."

Government spokesmen, including Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, criticized the UN, especially its pro-Soviet and Arab members. But former Foreign Minister Abba Eban said there was a cause for the anti-Israel vote and that while the UN should be criticized, so should the "unwise" Golan Law. He defended his party's criticism of the government by saying that the world knew opinion was divided in Israel over government policies: "Why not make public relations capital out of the fact of freedom of expression in Israel?" he asked after the Knesset debate.

Similarity To 1975 Resolution Noted

Israel's Ambassador to the UN, Yehuda Blum, who returned home yesterday for consultations in the aftermath of the UN's latest anti-Israel action, said the resolution was dangerous because it contained certain value judgments which could have serious repercussions in the future. He noted that while the resolution had no political significance, its ideological significance should not be underestimated. Blum said the latest resolution is similar to the 1975 General Assembly resolution which equated Zionism with racism.

(Meanwhile, the General Assembly has approved without a vote the credentials of all member-states upon the recommendation of the Credentials Committee. There was no attempt to single out Israel or to challenge its credentials. There had been some concern that the resolution's reference to Israel as "not a peace-loving state" could pave the way for its expulsion from the UN. The United States had warned that it would withdraw from the UN if there was any attempt to suspend or expel Israel from the world body.)

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT CRITICAL OF ISRAEL'S PRACTICES ON WEST BANK, GAZA; BUT SAYS ISRAEL IS A DEMOCRACY

By Gazi Friedman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- The Reagan Administration, in its first annual report on human rights in 158 countries, continued the Carter Administration's assertions that the Arabs on the West Bank and Gaza Strip do not enjoy all the democratic rights that exist in Israel itself.

The Report on Israel says that Israel is a democracy which has maintained its democratic institutions despite the heavy "pressures" it has been under since the establishment of the Jewish State, including the pressure of war, Elliott Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, said today. He noted that under much less pressure, many countries have excused the elimination of democratic practices.

But Abrams, who was explaining the 1981 report which was made public yesterday, said the report was critical of Israel's practice on the West Bank. It notes that "the full democratic protections that are available in Israel are not available" in the occupied territories, he said. The State Department report lists East Jerusalem as part of the occupied territories.

Tries To 'Tell The Truth'

The report, which must be submitted annually to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee, is drafted by Abrams' office. Abrams said that he tried to "tell the truth" about both friends and antagonists of the United States. He said that the U.S. first tries to get countries to correct abuses through quiet diplomacy, and only if that fails to get results does it seek to use public pressure.

Abrams said the number of pages devoted to a country in the report has nothing to do with the extent of human rights violations in that country. He said it is more an indication of the complexity of the problem in the particular country and the interest in that country by Americans. Israel has 18 pages devoted to it while the Soviet Union has 13, and most Arab countries eight or less.

Outlines Attacks Against Israel

The report on Israel notes that the human rights situation there "was virtually unchanged in 1981 from previous years." The report states: "From its inception in 1948 the State of Israel found itself in a continuing state of war with most of its Arab neighbors, owing to the refusal of the latter to accept its existence and to agree to live in peace with it.

"Israel, has been subjected to an increasing number of terrorist attacks, including bombings and other forms of violence, including for a brief time this year rocket assaults of northern Israeli towns. The absence of peace treaties between Israel and its Arab neighbors (with the notable exception of Egypt) makes security a dominant concern and affects many factors of Israel's national rights. Israel is a parliamentary democracy which guarantees by law the civil and political rights of its citizens."

Situation On The West Bank

The report finds little to criticize about human rights in Israel although it notes the Arab minority feels "powerless and largely alienated." But on the West Bank, the report finds that "the complex human rights situation in the occupied territories particularly in the West Bank and Gaza, where almost all of the settled Arab population is located, is largely a result of the tensions which exist between the occupying authorities and the indigenous population."

FOCUS ON ISSUES KAMPELMAN: ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE USSR IS MORE VIRULENT THAN EVER

By Helen Silver

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union has increased since the signing of the Helsinki Accords, instead of decreasing as was promised by the signatories, according to Max Kampelman, chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Madrid Conference of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Ambassador Kampelman addressed this problem at a recent CSCE plenary session in Madrid.

"We have noted on several occasions during the past year that harassment and mistreatment and repression have intensified in the Soviet Union," he said. "There is persecution of individuals and persecution of groups. Many ethnic and religious minorities have been particular victims."

Kampelman said that officially-sanctioned patterns of ethnic and religious oppression include repressive legal restrictions on Crimean Tatars prohibiting them from returning to their historic homeland; forced Russification of the Baltic States; biased employment practices against Evangelical Christians; and prohibition against manifestations of Ukrainian culture.

'Fearsome' Soviet Anti-Semitic Campaign

The Soviet anti-Semitic campaign "has become more fearsome during our meeting here in Madrid," Kampelman said. "This latest surge, I assert without hesitation, is an officially-sanctioned campaign, stimulated by state-controlled publication and exhibition of overtly anti-Semitic books, articles, cartoons and exhibitions."

He provided details about a number of cases of blatant anti-Semitism selected from hundreds of recent examples -- books, cartoons, paintings, television programs, and the Soviet press.

Anti-Semitism In Official Soviet Press

Instances of anti-Semitism abound in the official Soviet press, including derogatory references to persons with obvious Jewish names. There are frequent references to Jewish ownership of "death concerns"; "growing financial might"; the "Zionist Mafia of death"; and Jewish control of media and banks, crime, multilateral corporations, government, and the theater.

Articles have appeared widely which even accuse Jews of collaborating with Hitler to destroy the European Jewish community, to destroy the Soviet Union, and to strengthen a Jewish state. The Soviet press has also accused Jews of stimulating anti-Semitism and setting fire to synagogues in order to settle in Israel.

In addition, anti-Jewish material has been distributed to recruits of the Red Army and published in official journals of the Soviet armed forces.

Exporting Anti-Semitism Abroad

The Soviets also export anti-Semitism to Arab, African and other Third World countries. Writings of outspoken Soviet anti-Semites have been widely distributed by the Palestine Liberation Organization, distributed in English throughout the English-speaking world.

"Jewish history is deleted from Soviet elementary and secondary schools," Kampelman

stated. "Indeed, the Russian pogroms of the late 19th century against the Jews are justified in a Soviet publication as part of the class struggle."

Kampelman stressed that "the Soviet Union -- with the third largest Jewish population in the world -- is the only country with a Jewish population in which there is not a single approved Jewish school and no means for teaching Jewish history and tradition." In recent weeks, over 80 teachers of Hebrew in Moscow alone were threatened with prosecution and banishment if they continued teaching, he said.

Examples Of Anti-Semitism In Literature

* "Invasion Without Arms," a book by Vladimir Begun published in 150,000 copies in 1977 and republished in 1979, characterizes the Torah as "an unsurpassed textbook (of) hypocrisy, treachery, perfidy and moral degeneracy -- all the basest human qualities." Begun writes, "Jewish and Christian hypocrites alike keep silent over this."

* Another book, "Judaism and Zionism," by Trofim Kichko, soon to be published, pretends to "unmask the criminal activities of various Zionist organizations and Zionist-oriented Judaism." A previous Kichko book written in 1964 was so virulently anti-Semitic it provoked international protests, including some from major Western Communist parties. The Soviets were forced to withdraw it for "erroneous statements."

* Kampelman also singled out the "White Book," issued by Soviet authorities in 1979, subtitled, "Espionage and Deception in the Name of Defense for Human Rights." This book is filled with preposterous accusations and anti-Semitic attacks on Soviet Jewish activities and Western correspondents of Jewish origin. "Even after this despicable work received worldwide condemnation," Kampelman said, "a second edition was released in December, 1979."

Kampelman reported that cartoons depicting Jews in ugly stereotypes still appear frequently, and cited paintings and illustrations which depict Jews as criminals and gangsters.

* In an article by A. Filipenko titled "Zionism and Crime," the illustration states that although "the myth has become established that gangster bands consist exclusively of Italians, the facts prove that an active role is played in the U.S. criminal syndicates by persons of Jewish origin."

* "Traders of the Souls," a prime-time television documentary viewed throughout the Soviet Union, portrayed the Jew as money-changer, "a trader of souls."

Kampelman concluded his detailed presentation by saying: "The world, and certainly my government, would welcome a Soviet decision to mobilize its resources and its people constructively to help meet its internal problems without the use of diversionary hate tactics. This is the only way we can ever hope to achieve the spirit of understanding mandated by the Helsinki Final Act that we all seek and elude us."

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- Knesset Speaker Menachem Savidor wants to impose a dress code on Knesset members. He claims the way MKs and visitors dress shows disrespect for Israel's parliament. Savidor plans to issue directives requiring male members to wear jackets in winter and regular shoes, not sandals in the summer. He will not insist on ties.

REMINDER: There will be no Bulletin dated February 15, Washington's Birthday, a postal holiday.