

CANADA'S ANGLICAN CHURCH REJECTS ANTI-SEMITISM AND STATEMENTS THAT THE HOLOCAUST DID NOT EXIST

By Ben Kayfetz

TORONTO, Aug. 8 (JTA) -- A series of resolutions adopted by the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada calls on all church members to reject expressions of anti-Semitism and to acknowledge "the reality that the Nazi regime executed millions of Jewish people and members of other racial groups from 1937 to 1945 on account of race."

The General Synod also urged that "courses of study in World War II in all school systems include reference to the acts of genocide by the Nazi regime" and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Premiers and leaders of opposition parties in all 10 provinces of Canada as well as to the ministers of education in the provinces and territories.

This resolution was seen by some observers as an allusion to what has become known as the Keegstra affair in Eckville, Alberta. James Keegstra, a teacher in the town of Eckville, of which he is also Mayor, has been instructing his students that the mass extermination of Jews during the war was a highly exaggerated story -- part of an international Jewish conspiracy.

The Anglican's commitment to combat anti-Semitism was emphasized in a letter to Rabbi Robert Stemberg, director of the national religious department of the Canadian Jewish Congress, by the Rev. Brian Prideaux, ecumenical officer of the Anglican Church. Prideaux wrote:

"It is shameful that such statements (the resolutions) should still be necessary, but we want to assure the Jewish community in Canada of our wholehearted support against bigotry and racism in our society."

SECURITY PRECAUTIONS FOR CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE IN GENEVA MOVES INTO HIGH GEAR

By Tamar Levy

GENEVA, Aug. 8 (JTA) -- Security preparations for the conference on Palestine, scheduled here from August 29 to September 7, has moved into high gear. It was officially announced that 1,720 Swiss soldiers and 1,000 policemen will guard the United Nations complex where the conference will take place.

Officially, the army and police are not allowed into the complex itself because it is extra-territorial. However, the gardens around the complex are the property of the city and thus the army and police can be stationed there.

Meanwhile, the Swiss daily, Le Courier, reported that a Neturei Karta delegation from Jerusalem will participate as observers at the conference. The sect's spokesman, Rabbi Moshe Hirsch, said the delegation would represent "the Jews from Palestine." He was also quoted as saying that the delegation would condemn the "Zionist State." It is understood that the secretariat of the conference intends to invite other Israelis, such as lawyer Felicia Langer, who are publicly active on behalf of the Palestinians.

It was also announced that Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir Arafat will be attending the conference. According to a UN source, heads of states will not be participating, only Foreign Ministers.

SOVIET JEWISH BOY ASKED SAMANTHA SMITH TO DELIVER A LETTER TO ANDROPOV ASKING FOR HIS FAMILY'S RIGHT TO EMIGRATE

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8 (JTA) -- Avi Goldstein, the nine-year-old son of a well-known refusenik family, in Tbilisi, in Soviet Georgia, sent a letter to Samantha Smith prior to her Soviet-sponsored trip, asking that she deliver a message to Yuri Andropov "because he never answered my letters sent directly to him," according to the Bay Area Council on Soviet Jewry.

The Council, a member of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, said it received a copy of the boy's letter, dated May 10, which was addressed to "the lucky American girl who received a letter from Mr. Andropov himself."

"My parents applied for exit visas to Israel two years before I was born and got refused," wrote Avi. "... So I have experienced a lot; imprisonment of my uncle in 1978, searches of our apartment, etc. The goal of my letter is not to make you pity me, not at all. I just want you to forward my letter to Mr. Andropov." The boy's letter asked that he and his parents and his uncle and grandmother be allowed to live in Israel.

Avi's father, Isai, and his uncle, Grigory, were first refused permission to emigrate in 1971 because of "security reasons." Both are physicists and were immediately fired from their jobs upon applying.

Since then, the Goldsteins have suffered continuous persecution by the KGB (secret police). Their phone was disconnected, they were forbidden to travel outside their city, they have been threatened and attacked in the streets. In 1978, Grigory was charged with "parasitism" and served one year's strict regime in a labor camp.

After nine years of waiting, and in the desperate hope that without him, Avi and his mother might finally be given visas to go to Israel, Isai applied for and was granted a divorce from his wife, Elizaveta. Nothing came of this, however. Avi Goldstein has grown up in an atmosphere of constant tension, the Council reported. He suffers severe headaches, and because of this, his vision has been impaired.

Hoping that Samantha Smith might agree to take his letter to her Soviet host, Avi wrote of the possible results of her efforts: "The answer could be exit visas to my family. If so, you won a victory in the human rights fight. If not, you know more about human hypocrisy." Eleven-year-old Samantha Smith left the Soviet Union July 21, never having met directly with Andropov.

FOCUS ON ISSUES FINDING HOUSING FOR OLIM

By Cindy Kaye

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8 (JTA) -- It is said that "good always comes with bad." This is the case in Israel in recent months as olim have been arriving here in large numbers, predominantly from Western countries. The difficulty in housing some 7,000 new immigrants who came here over the last six months accompanies the surge in aliya.

According to Ilan Rubin, deputy director general of the Jewish Agency's aliya department, aliya is up over-

all by 23 percent so far this year compared to last year. "The absorption centers are practically 100 percent full, taking into account the reserved places slated to be filled during the very near future by expected olim," Rubin said.

The housing problem is a recent one. It is a combination of the dramatic turn around in aliya during the first half of this year -- aliya was up 50 percent from the West but the drop in the number of olim from the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries has tended to bring down the significance in the overall rise in the number of olim -- and the fact that approximately 20 absorption centers were closed for the last three years because there was no need for such facilities while relatively few immigrants arrived here.

"The closed centers along the periphery of the country, such as those in Dimona and Maalot, which might possibly be reopened, are unattractive to olim and therefore do not help us," said Rubin. "The absorption centers belong to the Ministry of Housing. When they were not being filled, the ministry demanded them back and now they are being used for other purposes, such as student housing centers, residential flats and other forms of public housing."

Rubin noted that in Kiryat Shemona, the absorption center was placed under the army's jurisdiction. As a result, these buildings are no longer available to be reverted back into absorption centers.

Rubin explained that since Jewish Agency funds are "too tight to be able to invest in building," that is not an option. Another situation which exacerbates the shortage of space in absorption centers is the shortage of low rental public housing.

"Olim are supposed to leave the absorption centers after six months -- which is the approximate amount of time it takes to absorb them," Rubin said. "By then many have found work and have completed the ulpan (Hebrew study). But the number of olim leaving after six months has decreased because public housing is not readily available."

The Issue Of Rents

Presently, the average stay in an absorption center is one year. A small percentage of olim have even stayed as long as two years. In addition to the shortage of housing, some olim remain because it is so inexpensive to live in any of the immigrant housing centers.

A family of four, in a three-room apartment in an absorption center pays close to nothing, "a mere token", as Rubin put it. After that, if no member of the family has found work during the next six months rent amounts to \$30 a month. If one family member has found work, rent increases to \$100 a month or 25 percent of the incoming salary, depending on which is lower.

Temporary hostels, which are absorption centers which do not include Hebrew courses for their occupants, are slightly more expensive. Rent starts at the beginning of the immigrant's stay -- comparable to a non-employed family's costs in an absorption center during the second six-month period of their stay. After three months in a hostel, employed occupants are obligated to pay 25 percent of their salaries toward rent.

Permanent residences for olim also exist. There are 3500 places available and they are filled to capacity, not to mention the extensive waiting list which accompanies this option.

Olim pay a modest rent and are entitled to remain in these apartments for an indefinite period of time. In addition, they are permitted to bring spouses into the apartments, only after they have children are they expected to move.

72 Centers Available To Olim

In all, there are 72 centers available to olim, 30 absorption centers, 11 hostels, and 31 permanent residences. The budget allotted to operating these facilities is \$20 million a year. This money covers staff salaries in the facilities, such as ulpan teachers (where applicable), maintenance, rental costs and utilities.

The aliya department has indicated the need for increased housing facilities to the Housing Ministry. This request came after the aliya department raised the rents of olim who remain in centers and are employed. The Housing Ministry, headed by Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, would rather olim purchased apartments with the aid of extensive loans, rather than living in public housing, Rubin explained.

The problem with this idea is that a gap still exists between the loans provided and the amount of capital the immigrant must supply, Rubin said. In addition, interest costs run approximately \$200 a month on a full-scale loan.

"There are around 1,000 unsold apartments in Jerusalem which will eventually be turned over to the government because they cannot be sold by private builders," Rubin said. "These could be reverted into public housing units. In addition, we suggested that olim pay a higher rate than the welfare recipients who are also entitled to this housing."

Kotlowitz Predicts 13,000 Olim By Year's End

Meanwhile, Rafael Kotlowitz, head of the WZO immigration and absorption department, predicted that some 13,000 immigrants from the West are expected to arrive in Israel by the end of the year, a record high since 1974. But he warned that without proper housing, immigration might once again decline.

In addition to the overcrowded conditions in the absorption centers and other transition institutions, Kotlowitz noted that because of pressure on aliya offices overseas, potential immigrants sometimes must wait up to two weeks before they can be seen by aliya officials.

According to Kotlowitz, the breakdown in immigration from the West this year will be: North America, 4,200; Latin America, 3,800; France, 2,300; United Kingdom, 1,500; and another 1,700 from other Western countries. Kotlowitz said he also expected some 5,000 immigrants from the East bloc and Third World countries, 1,900 from Rumania, 500 from the Soviet Union, and 1,500 from Africa.

ALIYA OFFICIAL EXPLAINS BASIS FOR 'MIVTZA ELEF' (PROJECT 1000)

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8 (JTA) -- Yossi Harel, spokesman for the aliya department of the Jewish Agency in Israel, said here in a statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that his department had established "Mivtza Elef" (Project 1000) "in order to give families the opportunity to see and know Israel before they decide on aliya."

Harel, who is also a member of the steering committee involved in Project 1000, pointed out: "There are eight million Jews in the West who could move wherever they want. We would like them to come to Israel, however they have to be prepared to come. We want them to see the value of working, housing and education in Israel. We call this process 'aliya in stages', or more colloquially, taste it before you eat it."

Harel was responding to an article by Cindy Kaye, a JTA correspondent in Jerusalem, who described the positive elements of the project, including some of the problems encountered by some of the participants in it in the August 4 issue of the Daily News Bulletin.

Project 1000, which was introduced this summer by the Israel Aliya Center of North America in cooperation with 30 other American Jewish organizations, is aimed at exposing American families to life in Israel. The program offers two month-long sessions to bring a total of 1,000 families to Israel in a variety of capacities, hoping that the participants would become interested in aliya.

Referring to some of the criticisms of the participants, Harel said: "Without checking out every individual complaint, I can't say how accurate they are or how objective. However, I will say that we have to work on the area of organization. This is the first year that so many families have come on this program -- 250 families comprising 14 groups in July and August. Next year we mean to strengthen our organizational level. Despite the problems we encountered this summer we are glad the families came and look forward to more people next year."

MAX TANNENBAUM DEAD AT 74

TORONTO, Aug. 8 (JTA) -- Max Tannenbaum, a steel magnate and a major owner of real estate, died here last week at the age of 74, three years after suffering a debilitating stroke. He was active in Jewish communal life, was a leading philanthropist and was chairman of the United Jewish Appeal in Toronto in the 1960's.

Born in Poland, he was brought to Canada by his family when he was four years old. His father, Abraham Tannenbaum, a founder of the Eitz Chaim Talmud Torahs in Toronto, owned a scrap metal yard. Max Tannenbaum, who left school at the age of 12, and his brother, Joseph, helped their father in his business and expanded it into major construction and steel corporations.

Max Tannenbaum operated in a very personal, old fashioned style, without a secretary, keeping account of most of his investment and speculations in his head. As a result, when he was struck by illness, which left him paralyzed, speechless and brain-damaged, much of his \$200 million fortune seems to have eluded accounting. His family set up a committee and the courts, at the request of other heirs, have asked his wife and sons for an accounting of how Tannenbaum's financial empire crumbled.

In 1978, Tannenbaum purchased a \$1.5 million American-owned collection of Asian sculpture for the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa in gratitude for the opportunity he found in this country. An editorial in the Toronto Globe and Mail described Tannenbaum as follows: "One of Canada's richest and most influential property and stock market speculators, he was a one-man show, relying on his acumen and his personal contacts."

NEW YORK (JTA) -- More than 500 Israel Bond leaders, representing one of the largest groups of Bond campaign participants to come to Israel, are taking part in a nine-day conference celebrating Israel's 35 years of economic achievement. The Conference begins Tuesday and will continue through Wednesday evening, August 17. Some 60 communities in the United States, Canada, Latin America and Europe are represented.

DULZIN SAYS 15 MORE PROJECT RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS WILL BE COMPLETED NEXT YEAR

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8 (JTA) -- The rehabilitation of 15 more Project Renewal neighborhoods will be completed next year, according to Leon Dulzin, chairman of the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization Executives. He also told the weekly meeting of the Agency Executive today that another 30 neighborhoods will be rehabilitated within two or three years. Dulzin stated that considerable progress could already be noticed in the Project Renewals undertaking to rehabilitate 84 deteriorated neighborhoods, housing 600,000 residents.

He said the main problem now was to determine who would be responsible for the Project after the Jewish Agency fulfills its role as a partner with the government in the Project. Under the Agency/government agreement, the government takes care of the physical elements of renewal and the Agency is responsible for the social welfare aspects.

In a recent sharp exchange between Dulzin and Finance Minister Yoram Aridor over the funding of Project Renewal, Aridor reportedly accused Dulzin and Jewish Agency treasurer Akiva Levinsky of failing to meet the commitments they undertook as equal partners in the Project.

Aridor claimed that a contribution of \$5 million, promised by the Agency five months ago for the rehabilitation of 13 slum neighborhoods, has not yet been transmitted to the government. Dulzin said that he did promise Deputy Premier David Levy, at the time, that the Agency would allocate to Project Renewal another \$5 million above the Agency's original commitment.

However, Dulzin added, this could not be done because the Treasury refused to allow the sale of \$22 million worth of Israel Bonds for the benefit of the Jewish Agency. He added that Aridor was the first Finance Minister to ban the sale of Israel Bonds for Agency purposes.

Dulzin described similar charges by Levy -- that the Jewish Agency did not abide by its commitments -- as a "tempest in a teapot." Levy retorted there was no connection between the dispute over the Israel Bonds sale and the Agency's \$5 million promise. Levy said the government wanted to invest this year some \$90 million in Project Renewal and that the Agency should allocate \$60 million toward that goal.

NEW YORK (JTA) -- Tourism from the U.S. to Israel is breaking all records, according to Moshe Shoshani, Israel's new Commissioner for Tourism to North America. "We welcomed 30 percent more American visitors this May and 46 percent more in June than in the same months of 1982. Overall, we expect to end 1983 with some 320,000 American tourists visiting the country, 15 percent more than last year... we have already surpassed the previous record set in 1980."

Discussing the tourism figures, Shoshani said that quite apart from the surge of travelers visiting Europe, there is a growing perception amongst Americans that Israel is an exciting, interesting and enjoyable country to visit -- over and above the country's "traditional" religious and historic attractions.

SPECIAL TO THE JTA A HISTORIC MILESTONE FOR BRANDEIS U. By Jerry Rosenwaike

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 8 (JTA) -- When Brandeis University inaugurates Evelyn Handker as its fifth president October 9 at Boston's historic Symphony Hall, it will also be celebrating another university milestone -- its 35th anniversary.

"You know, most people are amazed when you remind them that Brandeis is so very young," said Dr. Abram Sachar, Brandeis' founding president who was inaugurated at Symphony Hall October 7, 1948. "It is as if they cannot believe we have come so far, so fast."

The university is named for Louis Dembitz Brandeis, "the people's lawyer" and the first Jew to sit on the U.S. Supreme Court. The nation's only Jewish-founded, nonsectarian liberal arts institution of higher learning, Brandeis today is widely recognized by leading educators as one of the country's finest private liberal arts universities.

Although it has no medical school, Brandeis students consistently are accepted at medical schools at a rate that far exceeds the national average. Although it has no law school, Brandeis students have historically been sought after by the best law schools in the nation.

And although it is a small university -- enrolling about 2,750 undergraduates and 700 graduate students -- Brandeis combines the breadth and range of academic programs usually found at much larger universities with the intimate educational atmosphere of an undergraduate college. The student-faculty ratio is approximately 10:1.

Success Born of Failure

The Brandeis success story is one that, ironically, was born of failure -- the dissolution of a medical and veterinary college, Middlesex University in Waltham, Massachusetts, that previously occupied the Brandeis site. Fortuitously, at the same time insolvency loomed for Middlesex, a committee of public-spirited Jews in New York City was seeking a campus for their plan to establish a Jewish-founded university.

After hearing about the plight of Middlesex, and following a series of negotiations between the two parties, the campus and the charter passed to the committee with no purchase investment.

Although the group had to assume many of Middlesex's outstanding obligations, Jews in America could be "a host at last" to gifted young men and women scholars. But the committee -- there were eight founding trustees -- had no money, no constituency, and no educational objectives except the conviction that the school represented a gift from the Jewish people to American higher education.

"In the past 35 years, the precious gift has been sustained by Jews and non-Jews alike," said Sachar, who served for 20 years as president and for many years thereafter as chancellor.

A Quest For The Best

In order to represent a lasting bequest to America by the "people of the book," Brandeis felt it had to epitomize the best. It had to strike boldly for the top rank immediately, using as models the Harvards, the Princetons, the Stanfords and others of the traditional elite. "That was a conscious decision by the eight founders," explained Sachar. "They wanted the best students, the most distinguished faculty, and the most adequate facili-

ties. They were not about to accept anything less." Brandeis' first entering class in 1948 -- the same year Israel was founded -- consisted of 107 intrepid young men and women and 13 equally adventurous faculty. Today the nearly 3,500 undergraduate and graduate students -- scholarly legates of the 1948 pioneers -- freely choose an energetic intellectual atmosphere, a distinguished and internationally known faculty, and an institution that has, from its inception, maintained the highest academic standards.

Brandeis' commitment to excellence was swiftly recognized by Phi Beta Kappa, the national honor society, which granted recognition to Brandeis just 13 years after the University was founded -- the youngest institution so honored in over 100 years. Recently, Brandeis was one of only 12 universities in America ranked among the top 10 in the country in three or more of six undergraduate disciplines surveyed.

Similarly, several of Brandeis' graduate departments have been rated among the nation's best, and the most recent survey of professional school deans ranked its Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare fourth in the country among schools of social work.

The university's multi-million dollar Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, built in 1973, enhanced Brandeis' growing reputation in the physical sciences and attracted leading researchers to probe areas in the bio-medical field.

900 Courses In 32 Fields

The four schools in the undergraduate college at Brandeis -- Science, Social Science, Humanities and Creative Arts -- offer about 900 courses in 32 fields of concentration and several specialized programs. Brandeis undergraduates -- men and women of diverse ethnic, religious and racial backgrounds -- come from virtually every state in the union and over 40 foreign countries. They are able to participate in research normally offered only in graduate programs at other leading colleges and universities.

In addition, undergraduates receive part of their training from senior faculty members. From the beginning, Brandeis felt that its academic "stars" -- which have included such giants as historian Henry Steele Commager, composer Leonard Bernstein, psychologist Abraham Maslow, and Judaic scholar Nahum Glatzer -- should enrich the undergraduate experience.

At a time when many colleges and universities have abandoned or cut back their commitment to liberal arts in favor of technical training, Brandeis has actually strengthened its traditional commitment to the liberal arts. "As our society becomes more complicated and increasingly technologically oriented," said one Brandeis administrator, "the ability to learn how to learn and apply knowledge -- both hallmarks of a liberal arts training -- will become even more valuable in the future."

For the overwhelming majority of the nearly 17,000 men and women who are Brandeis alumni, such a philosophy has equipped them for leadership positions in business, medicine, the law, the arts, and nearly every other professional endeavor.

TORONTO (JTA) -- At least two public areas in eastern Canada have been named after Raoul Wallenberg. In metropolitan Toronto, a roadway leading into Earl Bales Park in the suburb of North York bears his name. On August 21, a park in the Ottawa suburb of Nepean will be named for the diplomat.