

**TWO SENIOR IDF OFFICERS
KILLED IN SOUTH LEBANON**

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Feb. 19 (JTA) — Two senior officers of the Israel Defense Force were killed in south Lebanon yesterday, bringing to three the number of fatalities sustained in the first 48 hours after the IDF completed the first stage of its withdrawal from south Lebanon Saturday. One Israeli soldier was wounded yesterday and another was wounded this morning.

Col. Avraham Hido, 41, of Kibbutz Shefayim, was gunned down when his convoy was ambushed in Salim village, north of Nabatiya. Maj. Shaul Zehavi, 27, of Petach Tikva, died when a roadside bomb detonated as his four-jeep patrol entered Al-Bazouriyeh village east of Tyre.

Hido was a liaison officer with the Israel-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA). He was travelling with another IDF officer and six aides from the liaison unit when their three-vehicle convoy came under small arms fire in Salim. The two officers returned the fire but came under a hail of bullets from three directions. Hido was mortally wounded and died a short while later. Two SLA soldiers were wounded.

Zehavi's death and the wounding of a soldier in his patrol was caused by a five-kilogram explosive charge triggered by remote control at almost the same spot where Sgt. Shlomo Oleg Avrumov, 23, was killed on Sunday. Avrumov was buried yesterday.

The Israeli soldier wounded today was also the victim of a roadside explosive just west of Lake Karoun in the eastern sector of the south Lebanon front. Two other attacks on IDF positions and patrols in south Lebanon today caused no casualties.

**LAST JEWISH FAMILY IN SIDON LEAVES
WITH IDF AND IS NOW IN ISRAEL**

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Feb. 19 (JTA) — The last Jewish family to reside in the south Lebanon port town of Sidon left with the withdrawing Israel Defense Force and arrived in Israel yesterday. The Levi family consists of a widowed mother, Yaffa, her four children aged 17 - 25, and an aunt. Her husband died eight years ago.

The Jews of Sidon began to leave as long ago as the Israeli War of Independence in 1948. Most of the remaining Jews left when the Lebanese civil war began in 1975.

The IDF liaison unit helped the Levis sell some of their property, including a citrus grove. It also helped sell the property of other Jewish families who left in recent months, including shops.

The Levi family told their neighbors they were going to Brazil but had to travel via Israel because of the dangers of travelling via Beirut. They were issued Israeli immigrant certificates when they arrived at the Nakura border post.

Left Just Before Shiite Rioting Began

They left Sidon just before the Shiite extremists began rioting in the town in the wake of the IDF's departure. Thousands of Shiite fundamentalists, followers of the Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran, poured through the streets of Sidon, ripping down posters of President Amin Gemayal 24 hours after the Maronite

Christian President was given a hero's welcome there. The rioters demanded his ouster and the establishment of a Moslem state in Lebanon to replace the traditional multi-confessional republic.

Lebanese army troops who took over the town after the Israelis left on Saturday were reported to be powerless to establish order. At one army post outnumbered Lebanese soldiers tried to stop demonstrators who surrounded them and tore down Lebanon's national flag. Soldiers retrieved the flag but the demonstrators again tore it down.

The Shiite extremists, reported to number 12,000, surged through the streets storming into shops and smashing bottles of liquor. Alcoholic beverages are forbidden by the Moslem faith. They chanted, "God is great. We want a Moslem city and an Islamic Republic. Where was the army when the Israelis were here?"

**SENATE UNIT TOLD THAT CONTINUING
PUBLICITY IS BEST MEANS TO SPUR U.S.,
WORLD ACTION TO APPREHEND MENGELE**

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (JTA) — A Senate subcommittee was repeatedly told today that continuing publicity is the best means of spurring U.S. and international action to apprehend Dr. Josef Mengele the notorious "angel of death" of Auschwitz.

Sen. Arlen Specter (R. Pa.), chairman of the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said there is evidence that the U.S. Army had Mengele in its custody after World War II and the subcommittee wanted to know why he was not tried and why he has not been arrested since. Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D. Ohio) was the only other subcommittee member who participated in today's hearing.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R. N.Y.) said publicity of the Mengele case has already helped bring confirmation that Mengele was held by the U.S. Army in 1945 in the Idar-Oberstein prison camp in U.S.-occupied Germany.

He said that as a result of the news of the legal action taken by Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, and himself to receive information from the U.S. Army on Mengele, two persons who were stationed as privates at the prison camp have come forward to say that Mengele was there at the time.

Saw Mengele In Prison Camp

One of them, Walter Kempthorne, said he came upon guards with a man and the guards said, "This here's Mengele, the bastard that sterilized 3,000 women at Auschwitz." D'Amato said the second person, Richard Schwarz, a Washington lawyer, told him this morning that when he was at the camp he was told that one of the inmates was the "sterilization doctor" who had "sterilized 6,000 women."

Specter said that if anyone else has information they should write to him in care of the subcommittee.

Meanwhile, Hier testified that the latest evidence on Mengele, who he believes is still alive, was in 1982 when the West Germans arrested two persons on drug smuggling charges. One of them, Ricardo Riefenstahl, who had been associated with the Asuncion University in Paraguay, claimed to have been a roommate of Mengele at the time. This information was given by a person who had formerly lived in Paraguay to a leader of the San Francisco Jewish community, according to Hier.

D'Amato said there is "no doubt this monster Mengele is alive." He said Mengele, who entered Paraguay in 1951 and was naturalized as a citizen in 1959, may have fled to Canada in 1962 for a short time, after Israeli intelligence had tracked him down. He said that at that time, a Joseph Menke was in Canada and it is believed this may have been Mengele. (See related story, P. 4.)

D'Amato said that Mengele was in the international drug trade in Paraguay under the name Enrique Wohlman from 1972-79. He said that in 1980, friends in Paraguay received Christmas cards from Mengele from Portugal.

Awaiting Release Of More Documents

D'Amato and Hier said that the army had provided six of the seven documents requested and would release the other when they received permission from a foreign government. This was confirmed by Lt. Gen. William Odum, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

D'Amato said he expected to receive other documents from another government agency which he did not name. The subcommittee received a letter from Sen. Carl Levin (D. Mich.) asking that it help him get the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to release information it had on Mengele.

Odum, meanwhile, came under fire from Specter and Metzenbaum for not having sought further information on the Mengele case on his own initiative. Specter refused to accept his excuse that he would cooperate, when asked, with the Justice Department's Office for Special Investigation (OSI) which is conducting an investigation into the Mengele case.

The OSI refused to send a witness to the hearing. While this was criticized by Specter, Allan Ryan, the former OSI director who conducted the Justice Department's probe into the U.S. involvement with Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie, said he agreed with the OSI because the OSI investigation should be kept confidential until completed.

Odum was especially criticized when he said he had no information about one of the released documents in which Ben Gorb, a special agent of the 970th Counterintelligence Corps (CIC), wrote in 1947 to the commanding officer of the 430th CIC detachment in Vienna stating that he had learned that Mengele had been arrested in Vienna and in the U.S. zone of Germany. Gorb asked that Mengele be interrogated about the fate of approximately 20 Jewish children removed by him at Auschwitz.

Odum said it has been difficult to locate either Gorb or the commanding officer of the CIC in Vienna at that time. But Hier later testified that he has interviewed Gorb in Israel and has the names in Los Angeles of the CIC commander and other top officers.

Ryan stressed that any investigation should not only include the U.S., but all countries, especially in Europe and South America.

Testimony From A Victim

The subcommittee also heard testimony from Mark Berkowitz, who along with his sister, was one of the Jewish twins Mengele experimented on, and Ernest Michel, executive vice president of the United Jewish Appeal-Federation of Greater New York, who testified that as a young inmate of Auschwitz, he helped carry eight women to Mengele for experiments.

Berkowitz, who saw his mother being taken to the gas chamber, said she urged him then not to

hate. He said he was speaking out not from hatred but for the thousands of soldiers who died fighting against the Nazis. "What did they die for, so that this man could live and be free?" he declared. "For the sake of future generations, for my grandson, and for the little babies I saw marched every day to the gas chambers, help bring Mengele to justice."

Metzenbaum said it is critical that Mengele, who is 73, be brought to justice before he dies.

NJCRC LEADERS URGE MORE EFFECTIVE STRATEGY ON JACKSON-VANIK AMENDMENT

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19 (JTA) — The Jewish community's "posture of resisting the use" of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment — which gives the President the authority to renew or suspend the Soviet Union's MFN status — may have "undermined what is in fact a very powerful weapon" in the struggle to increase Jewish emigration, Jacqueline Levine, chairperson of the National Community Relations Advisory Council, said here yesterday.

Levine made this point in an address to the NJCRAC's plenary session, which is holding a four-day meeting here, in the context of her call for "a more flexible stance on strategy and tactics" to respond to the current "critical juncture" for Soviet Jewry.

She advanced the argument put forward by some Soviet Jewry experts that the failure to utilize the renewal of MFN status in 1979 "as an inducement" to the Soviets to assure the continuation of high emigration "has precluded our ability" to utilize more recently the suspension of MFN status — which "would have been a powerful response" to the closing off of emigration.

The Soviet Union, she explained, "may be more open to responding to the Soviet Jewry issue now — in the context of the U.S.-Soviet talks than at any time since the 1970's," Levine continued. It is therefore vital that the Jewish community "confront" the use of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, and generally be prepared to "seize opportunities" should they arise in the near future because of these negotiations.

Possibilities To Explore

Among the possibilities she urged the community to explore with the Administration was holding out the granting of credits to the Soviets as part of any understanding on emigration. The Administration, she acknowledged, appears to be generally opposed to using credits for this purpose.

Levine devoted a great part of her speech to transmitting to the 450 plenum delegates the views expressed by over 65 of the leaders of the Soviet Jewish movement, with whom the NJCRAC mission she led last December to the Soviet Union met for more than 60 hours of discussion.

Levine discussed the refusniks' advocacy of the use of the concept of "repatriation to Israel" which, they told her, "flows naturally out of Soviet experience and ideology." She urged that this concept be explored with experts in international law.

The priorities these leaders cited were extraordinary efforts for the 19 Prisoners of Zion and working for former prisoners' and long-time refusniks' right to emigrate. She called for the initiation of a campaign for each prisoner, involving, among other tactics, their adoption by the 19 most influential members of Congress; increased visits to refusniks, especially by American Jewish leaders; a letter campaign; and public "manifestations" for Soviet Jews. The delegates opened the plenary session Sunday with a demonstration at the Soviet Consulate here on behalf of the Prisoners of Zion.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW JCCs MAP NEW CHALLENGES AND NEW OPPORTUNITIES

By Murray Zuckoff

(Part One Of A Two-Part Series)

MIAMI BEACH, Feb. 19 (JTA) — The Jewish Community Centers (JCCs) in the United States and Canada are embarking on an imperative venture; to maximize Jewish education to ensure the continuity of the Jewish people on this continent. It is an awesome task of trying to reintegrate what has become a split personality, a dichotomized consciousness of the Jew as an American and of the American as a Jew.

The task of resolving this dichotomy—by maximizing Jewish education in the form of a cohesive, integrated, sustained and pervasive programmatic structuring of the JCCs to provide a total Jewish life-style—was the focus of a special JWB convention here earlier this month of 260 JCC leaders from 90 communities across the U.S. and Canada.

This special convention, the first in the history of the JWB, the continental association of the JCCs, dealt with ways to implement a two-year study by a blue ribbon panel headed by Morton Mandel, former JWB president and now the chairman of the Jewish Education Committee of the Jewish Agency.

The delegates, many of them in their 20s, 30s, and early 40s, engaged in intense discussions in workshops and forums for three days in an effort to concretize ways to implement the study, the JWB Commission on Maximizing Jewish Educational Effectiveness of the Jewish Community Centers. These delegates were convinced that their task is a mission possible.

A Number Of Questions Remain

While the immediate objective of "asserting the role of the Centers in the purposeful survival of the Jewish people," as Esther Leah Ritz, JWB president, told the opening session of the convention, was explored, a number of questions remained at the end of the conclave.

Was the weekend effort, in the final analysis, an exercise in futility, in wishful thinking that the JCCs can be more than islands of Jewish content and continuity in a sea of assimilation in America's open society?

Is it really possible for the JCCs, which were started 130 years ago in Baltimore, Md., to devise the kind of programs and semblance of a total Jewish life style that will attract not only the committed Jews but, more so, the uncommitted, marginal Jews who have made it in the non-Jewish world and no longer feel they have to be Jewish?

What can JCCs do for those Jews, young and old, single-parent families and intact families, who are living on the fringe of poverty or subsisting below the poverty level and cannot afford the \$200 to \$300 annual fee to belong to a JCC?

Special and Crucial Nature Of JCCs

In an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here, both Ritz and Lester Pollack, chairman of the JWB Committee on Implementation of the blue ribbon panel's recommendations, underlined the crucial and special nature of the JCCs in attracting Jews of all ages; committed and uncommitted; observant and non-observant; Reform, Conservative, Reconstructionist and Orthodox; Zionist and diaspora-

oriented; poor and wealthy; liberal and conservative; community activists and non-affiliated. "The important thing about the Center for many people who do not have a Jewish tradition is that it can be an avenue to people who will not first go to the synagogue or to the rabbi," Ritz said. "That is our special role. The Center is probably the least threatening avenue to the Jewish community, the easiest way to find out what it means to be a Jew."

Pollack, who is also chairman of the Board of Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York and a vice president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, pointed out that the Center "is an open door to lots of different people who want the Jewish experiential activity, whether it's cultural, recreational, social, educational, therapeutic."

"In lots of instances, he noted, "people who made their first entry into Jewish experiential activity in the Jewish Community Center found their way ultimately into Jewish organizational life, be it in synagogues, temples, and formal educational activities."

'They Kicked The Tires'

Pollack observed that this is the way many marginal, uncommitted Jews "came in and touched the issue" of Jewishness. "In commercial terms, if you will, they kicked the tires and then decided that they enjoyed, they liked the experience and they continued their Jewish Center experience and then went into synagogue life."

The report by the blue ribbon panel also found that the JCCs, as well as the YM-YWHA's, while part of the Jewish educational network, "are distinctive because they have the ability to appeal to all segments of the Jewish community," are able to "stimulate people to broaden their understanding and commitment to the Jewish community" and "attract Jews who are otherwise unaffiliated," helping them "to participate in Jewish educational programs."

Both Ritz and Pollack emphasized that they do not see the JCCs as islands in a sea of assimilation. Ritz declared that she views the JCCs "as timbers of a raft with the synagogues, with the Federations, with the (Jewish) schools and all other institutions and the home which together will carry us through this sea of assimilation."

Both stressed that the task of maintaining and intensifying Jewish identity and consciousness has to be a collaborative effort between all the Jewish institutions—secular and religious, communal and private. The JCCs, Ritz observed, "can be an important feeder into some of these institutions."

Ritz, who is also president of the World Confederation of Jewish Community Centers and a vice president of the Council of Jewish Federations, noted that there is a theory that 50 years from now there will be a very small scholarly, very traditional Jewish community left and nothing else. "I don't believe people in the Center movement believe that that should happen or will happen," she said. "But to the extent that it might happen, we want to make sure that there is someone for them to speak to, someone for them to teach."

Problem Of Fragmentation

The basic problem, Ritz and Pollack said, is not assimilation — a characteristic of the Jewish people since the beginning of its history — but, as Ritz phrased it, "fragmentation in terms of assimilation vs. isolation vs. participation" in the societies in which Jews lived.

"We have always been a rather small part of this (American) nation; we have always been an infinitesimal

mal portion of the population of the whole world," Ritz observed. "We are a fly speck. But the one thing that is remarkable about the Jewish people is our influence over the millennia in spite of that fact."

"I am not quite sure qualitatively whether we are much worse off now in terms of assimilation than we were in any other era," she added. "Now we have an opportunity in our time to be separate but also part of the whole society."

In the past, efforts to raise the consciousness of being Jewish has been haphazard and unstructured. Jewish identity was strengthened and heightened by the birth of the State of Israel, the Six-Day War and Yom Kippur War.

But this was a consciousness that was linked to specific events -- a consciousness that was marked by pride, and alternately, by anxiety and apprehension that the Jews remain an endangered people, depending on the turn and outcome of the specific event. When a given event ran its course, the consciousness that was Jewish waned and levelled off, and once again many American Jews receded into the rubric of being merely Jewish Americans.

This was perhaps best personified by Henry Kissinger when he was Secretary of State. Meeting with then Israeli Premier Golda Meir, he told her that he considers himself first of all an American, then a Secretary of State, and finally a Jew. Meir, always swift with repartee, countered by telling him, "Remember, Henry, I read from right to left."

It is this type of split personality, this dichotomous consciousness, that the JCC movement is committed to reintegrate. In the past few decades the JCCs have begun viewing themselves as the instruments best capable of maximizing Jewish identity and continuity, as the transmission belts of Jewish values and culture from the older generation to the younger generation.

(Tomorrow: Part Two)

PERES AND THE POPE DISCUSS THE MIDEAST, CHRISTIAN-JEWISH RELATIONS

ROME, Feb. 19 (JTA) — Israel Premier Shimon Peres had a 40-minute meeting with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican today. A Vatican spokesman said afterwards that they discussed the Middle East, Jewish-Christian relations and Jerusalem among other topics but the main differences between Israel and the Vatican were not resolved.

Peres told reporters after the meeting that he did not ask the Pontiff for Vatican diplomatic relations with Israel, that he had made it clear that Jerusalem will always be the political capital of Israel with full respect for the religious rights of all faiths and that Israel remains hopeful but cautious with respect to recent Middle East peace moves.

Peres arrived here yesterday on a two-day official visit during which he will be meeting with Premier Bettino Craxi and President Sandro Pertini. His audience with the Pope was the first for an Israeli Prime Minister since Golda Meir met with Pope Paul VI here in 1973.

Before going to the Vatican, Peres visited the main synagogue where he placed a wreath in memory of Stefano Tasche, a two year-old boy killed in a terrorist attack on the synagogue in October, 1982. He told reporters, "Praying I do in the synagogue. Diplomacy is for the Vatican."

He said the Pope expressed great interest in prospects for peace in the Middle East and also a desire to visit the Holy Land. Peres said he told the Pontiff that he would be a welcome guest in Israel. With respect to Jerusalem, the Israeli Premier told reporters:

"I said clearly that our government will continue to respect the religious rights and needs and expectations of all peoples. Politically, Jerusalem will remain the united capital of Israel. I did not ask for diplomatic relations."

Peres added, "It was clear in our discussion that we have to distinguish between the spiritual and religious part of Jerusalem and the political part." Asked about the reported agreement between King Hussein of Jordan and Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir Arafat on a framework for joint negotiations for a Middle East peace settlement, Peres replied:

"We will try to advance the positive parts of developments. But we must understand very carefully that this is a very early stage and there is still a great deal of work to be done."

Peres will leave tomorrow for a one-day visit to Bucharest, Rumania. He said that Craxi accepted in principle an invitation to visit Israel but no date was set.

RECENTLY RELEASED DOCUMENTS SHOW THAT MENGELE DIDN'T APPLY TO COME TO CANADA By Ron Cillag

TORONTO, Feb. 19 (JTA) — Recently released documents by U.S. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R. NY) and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) indicate that Josef Mengele did not apply to come to Canada and was never in this country, contrary to allegations made last month by the Simon Wiesenthal Center's Canadian representative, Sol Littman.

Littman dropped a bombshell at a news conference here last month by stating that documents obtained by the Center through the U.S. Freedom of Information Act indicated that Mengele had applied for the papers at Canada's Embassy in Buenos Aires in 1962. Littman said Mengele used the alias Joseph Menke, and that security checks showed he was really Mengele.

However, Littman had only the U.S. side of the correspondence between Canada and the U.S. government on this matter. The Canadian side was not released until February 15 because Washington needed permission from Canada to do so.

Documents involving foreign countries cannot be released under the Freedom of Information Act without their permission. The complete correspondence makes it clear that Mengele never came to Canada.

Littman has acknowledged that the Canadian government received assurances in 1962, and again during a recent investigation, that the man who was living in southern Ontario and using the name Joseph Menke was not Mengele.

COURT HOLDS PRAYER SERVICE IN SYNAGOGUE

TORONTO, Feb. 19 (JTA) — The traditional prayer service opening the winter session of the Ontario Supreme Court was held in an appropriate but unusual setting last week — Temple Anshe Sholom in Hamilton, Ont. In the past it has been held in a Protestant church.

Rabbi Bernard Baskin, spiritual leader of the congregation, said that as far as he knew, this was the first time the service was held "in a synagogue anywhere, certainly in this area including Toronto." Baskin, a veteran member of The Law Committee which includes members of the clergy and several judges, had suggested the venue and his offer was taken up.

The service was attended by area judges, lawyers, officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, provincial and local police, religious leaders and members of the congregation. It was followed by a luncheon addressed by Alan Borovoy, a lawyer who is general counsel to the Canadian Civil Liberties Association.