

**BOMB EXPLODES IN ATHENS BUILDING
HOUSING A JEWISH ORGANIZATION**

ATHENS, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- A bomb exploded in a building housing the Central Jewish Board of Greece here early Wednesday morning but police believe it was intended for the Athens Workers Union which has offices in the same building. The blast, at 3 a.m. local time, caused minor damage. No one was hurt.

The police theory is based on the fact that two other bombs exploded at about the same time at the offices of the General Federation of Greek Workers and another office of the Athens Workers Union. No group has claimed responsibility for the bombings.

PERES TO RESIGN AS P.M. OCT. 10

TEL AVIV, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- Premier Shimon Peres said Tuesday that he will submit his resignation to President Chaim Herzog on October 10 so that Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir can take office as Prime Minister on October 14, the date set by the Labor-Likud rotation of power agreement.

Peres explained to high school students in Hadera that October 10 is the latest he can resign because the 11th is a Sabbath, the 12th is Kol Nidre night and the 13th is Yom Kippur. Therefore he will call on Herzog a week from next Friday so that the President can ask Shamir to form a government immediately after the holidays.

According to Israeli practice, the entire Cabinet resigns with the Prime Minister. Peres said discussions will be held next week on the allocation of portfolios in the new national unity government. Few changes are expected apart from the exchange of jobs between Peres and Shamir.

Peres will make his last trip abroad as Prime Minister next week when he goes to Paris to meet with President Francois Mitterrand during ceremonies marking the opening of the Ben Gurion centennial year.

**SOVIET JEWISH CANCER VICTIM AND
HER HUSBAND RECEIVE EXIT VISAS**

By Michael Solomon

MONTREAL, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- Benjamin and Tanye Bogomolny, a Jewish couple from Moscow, have confirmed that they have received exit visas and expect to leave the Soviet Union within the next two weeks, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned Tuesday.

Tanye Bogomolny, 47, has breast cancer and sought permission to undergo treatment in the West, accompanied by her husband. His past military service had been cited as a reason why exit visas were denied. Dr. Gerald Batist, a Montreal cancer specialist who is president of the International Cancer Patients Solidarity Committee, spoke to the Bogomolnys by telephone Monday.

He told the JTA that "they were called to the OVIR (visa office) last Friday and were informed that previous restrictions were lifted. On

Monday they received documents and were told to pack and buy tickets to Vienna."

Batist is one of a group of Western physicians who have appealed to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to allow cancer patients who desire treatment in the West to leave the Soviet Union on compassionate grounds. It was reported at a meeting of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jewry in Washington Monday that exit visas have been granted or promised to the Bogomolnys, to Inna Meiman, another cancer victim, and to her husband, Naum, and to Benjamin Charney who also has cancer.

That report, based on information from Jewish sources in the USSR, has been confirmed so far only in the case of the Bogomolnys. Tanye Bogomolny has a sister in Montreal, Batsheva Lape. But is not clear whether she will come to Canada for treatment. Her husband reportedly wants to go to Israel.

Meanwhile, an official of the External Affairs Ministry said Tuesday that family reunification will be on the agenda of the talks in Ottawa this week between External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Clark has a list of 140 families in the Soviet Union, Jewish and non-Jewish, seeking to reunite with relatives in Canada.

**SPECIAL INTERVIEW
A DESPERATE PLEA BY MOTHERS
By Susan Birnbaum**

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1986 (JTA) -- A group of mothers in Israel whose children remain behind in the Soviet Union and whom they have not seen for at least eight years are sad, angry, lonely, and desperate. They are also frustrated because they are unable to present their case for family reunion to Soviet officials.

To get their message out both to the Soviet officialdom and to the world at large, four of these mothers were in New York and Washington with a poignant plea to the Soviets: Let our children go.

The group, which represents about 85 Soviet emigres in Israel, calls itself "Mothers For Freedom." This is only a small part of at least 200 Soviet mothers living in Israel who have not seen their children for up to 20 years but who hesitate to join the Mothers For Freedom for fear of reprisals against their families.

The four mothers, who were in the United States last week, all emphasized that the children who remain in the Soviet Union may never see their parents again. Many of the mothers in Israel are sick and bedridden, according to the group, and they say other mothers -- about 15 -- have already died. In fact, some of the refuseniks have already lost both parents.

New Imperative Message

For the children waiting in the Soviet Union to emigrate to Israel for family reunification, the chance may never come unless it happens soon; there may be no one to invite them to Israel.

The four mothers brought this imperative message to the U.S. hoping that American offi-

cials and representatives of Western nations who are now attending the UN General Assembly in New York might listen to their plea and intercede in their behalf.

These women related their individual stories in an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency at the offices of the Coalition to Free Soviet Jews, which sponsored their visit to this country.

Ktziya Ratner's Story

Ktziya Ratner is 81 years old, wizened and in failing health. Despite her intense worries, she displays an indomitable spirit, helping handicapped or ill persons more aged than herself in her Rehovot community, and writing poems in Yiddish. Ratner composed a poem at the interview table about her love for her "own land, Israel."

Ratner has not seen her daughter, Judith Bialy of Moscow, in 13 years.

Ratner and her husband, Yehuda, emigrated to Israel in 1973. They first applied for exit visas in 1971, at which time Bialy's husband, Leonid, an electronics engineer by profession, was fired from his job as a result of the Ratners' application to emigrate.

In 1973, when the Ratners made aliya, Bialy, a metallurgist, was fired from her job at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Although she was later reinstated at the metallurgical institute of the Academy, it was a technician at one-fourth of a scientist's salary, Ratner said. Bialy lost that job in 1977 when she and her husband and children applied to emigrate.

Bialy is practically immobilized since an automobile accident in 1979 which killed her aunt, who was en route to Israel. A disability pension she received after the accident was suddenly terminated two years ago.

Ratner and her husband had written many times to the Soviet authorities asking that the family be permitted to be reunited in Israel, but to no avail. Meanwhile, Yehuda Ratner died in 1978. Leonid Bialy has suffered four heart attacks in the last six years, the last one severe. His mother died last year.

"As you can see, I am a very old woman. My time is running out," Ratner said. She said she worries not so much for herself as for her daughter and daughter's family. "If I die," she said, "then my daughter will not be able to leave. I had a sister in Tel Aviv, but she died four months ago. Now I am alone. I truly don't know what to do."

Asya Ploshchanskaya's Story

Asya Ploshchanskaya, 65, of Jerusalem, recalled a life of adversities. Her father, a high-ranking army officer, was executed in 1938 for being "an enemy of the people," and her mother was confined to a labor camp for nine years for her relation to him. Mother and daughter were not allowed to see each other and had to meet covertly.

Ploshchanskaya, forced to live alone, could not find work because of her membership in this "enemy" family. She married a man who gave her work as a bookkeeper, and they had a daughter, Natalia. Shortly afterward, he left them.

Ploshchanskaya has not seen her daughter, Natalia, in nine years. Natalia Rosenshtein, 46, and her husband, Grigory, and family are dauntless aliya activists in Moscow, openly observant Jews, and constantly harassed by the KGB. Natalia, a landscape architect, and Grigory, a cyber-

neticist, left their jobs in 1971 and 1972, respectively, in preparation for applying for exit visas, which they did in 1973. They were refused in 1974 on grounds of "state secrecy."

Ploshchanskaya, working as a teacher, did not apply for a visa with them, but because their applications would eventually affect her, she quietly left her job and lived on her small pension. When she applied for a visa, she received it almost immediately. She has been in Israel since 1977. The Rosenshteins, who were granted Israeli citizenship in 1974, have been denied visas repeatedly.

Vanda Osnis' Story

Dr. Vanda Osnis, 59, of Kfar Saba, has not seen her son in 14 years. She, her husband Yitzhak, also a physician, and their only child Marat, who lived in Chernovitz, applied to emigrate in 1972, and the two doctors immediately lost their jobs. Marat's wife, Klaudia, was expelled from the university where she was studying economics. Marat had left his job as a computer engineer in 1971 to avoid being fired. Since that time, he has not worked in his profession.

Marat and his family have been refused a visa every six months on grounds of alleged access to secret information at his work place. Although he was once told he would be allowed to leave 10 years after he had left his work, he was refused again in 1981 and in 1985.

In March of this year, Marat's father, Yitzhak Osnis, underwent a serious operation in Israel. Marat submitted medical documents on his father's illness to the Soviet authorities, pleading to be allowed to see his father, but he was refused once more. Vanda Osnis's mother and brother died recently.

Frida Lemberg's Story

Frida Lemberg, 63, of Tel Aviv, formerly of Riga, lost her entire family, including her parents, during World War II when the Germans occupied Latvia. Returning to "normal" life, she studied music and voice and became a conductor of a philharmonic orchestra, a position she had to leave when the family applied for exit visas in 1972.

Their sons, Theodor and Solomon, received their visas separately after initial refusals, so that by 1978 all but their youngest son, Grigory, were living in Israel. Grigory's army service, between 1965-67, was the pretext given all along to the family for the repeated visa refusals. Grigory has been refused every six months. He married in 1981, and had a daughter, whom the Lembergs have never seen.

Lemberg acted as informal spokesperson for the group of mothers, describing the myriad hardships that befall families as one member or all apply for exit visas. The plea for the remaining parents is overwhelmingly important now, said Lemberg, because "time is flying."

Ktziya Ratner perhaps summed up the feeling of all the mothers by saying: "I have gone to everyone I could. What more can be done soon so that I can see my daughter and her family again, so that they can come here this year? Next year is not good enough. It must be this year."

REMINDER

There will be no Daily News Bulletin dated October 6, Rosh Hashanah.

MEESE SAYS JUSTICE DEPT. PROBING PLO OFFICE ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- Attorney General Edwin Meese told the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations Tuesday that the Justice Department was "looking very carefully" into the activities of the PLO office in Washington and hinted that the office might be closed down.

Responding to a question following an address to the Conference, Meese said the Department was "taking certain steps to see if there was any violation of law" in the PLO's activities in Washington. He added: "We will not allow that office to aid terrorists or to be a source of support for terrorists anywhere." The Attorney General said there were "sensitive aspects" to the situation that he said "may affect actions we may take." The PLO was permitted to open a so-called information office in Washington during the Carter Administration.

On other issues, the Attorney General said an early decision was expected on whether to bar President Kurt Waldheim of Austria from the United States as a former Nazi. The Presidents Conference and other groups have called on the Administration to refuse entry to Waldheim under the "watch list" provision of the immigration law.

Meese said that he deplored recent "leaks" emanating from his department that charged various Israeli officials with wrongdoing. "I share your remorse at these leaks, which are a matter of great distress to me personally and to this Administration," he said.

He declined to comment on the case of confessed spy Jonathan Pollard, noting only that sentencing would take place in November. "I hope that other problems" related to the case "will conclude rapidly," he added.

SHULTZ: RELEASE OF DANILOFF AND PENDING RELEASE OF ORLOV ARE SIGN OF HOPE FOR SOVIET JEWRY

By Marlene Goldman

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- Secretary of State George Shultz said the release Monday of American journalist Nicholas Daniloff in Moscow and the scheduled release of Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov are signs of hope for Soviet Jewry.

"An American journalist and a Soviet dissident -- these are living symbols of our commitment," Schultz said in reference to thousands of remaining dissidents in the Soviet Union.

Schultz, speaking Tuesday night at a tenth anniversary gala of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York (JCRC), called the release of Daniloff and Orlov a "testament to the universality of our concern with human rights." He failed any mention of the simultaneous release in New York of accused Soviet spy Gennadi Zakharov.

Both the Daniloff ordeal and the continued detention of dissidents have increased tensions between the East and the West, according to Schultz, and threaten global security. "Security and justice are indivisible," Schultz said. "You can't abrogate one without diminishing the other."

Continuing with his concern about security, Schultz called for a coordinated response against terrorism, and added that a strong Israel contributes to worldwide security.

Attorney General Edwin Meese, who also addressed the JCRC celebration, urged people to "remain vigilant to combat terrorists." Meese, who was recently in Israel, described witnessing at first hand a mock demonstration by the Israeli military on how to fight terrorism. He said he was extremely impressed by the methods the Israelis employed to respond to a terrorist attack.

Malcolm Hoenlein, the founding executive director of the JCRC, was presented with the Jack D. Weiler Prize for Jewish Communal Service. Hoenlein was named last June executive director of the Conference of Major American Jewish Organizations.

HOSPITAL IN ZAIRE TO BE BUILT BY JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN GROUPS

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- A unique partnership of Jews and Christians continents apart and the governments of three nations is building a modern 180-bed hospital in Kinshasa, Zaire, it was announced jointly Tuesday by the United States Agency for International Development (AID) and Hadassah.

AID administrator M. Peter McPherson and Hadassah president Ruth Popkin announced that the hospital will serve 150,000 residents. The facility is under construction on the site of a small hospital run by the Kimbanguist Church, a Christian sect. The original hospital was founded in 1973 and was the first to be built in Zaire since the nation achieved independence in 1960.

The new hospital is a joint project of AID, the Hadassah Medical Organization, the Kimbanguist Church and the governments of Israel and Zaire. A \$1.5 million AID grant signed Tuesday will complete construction and the equipping of the hospital. The International Cooperation Department of the Israel Foreign Ministry will pay expenses of volunteer Hadassah Medical Organization personnel from Israel who will work with the hospital's Zairian staff.

Hadassah Medical Programs In Africa

Popkin noted that Hadassah has conducted cooperative medical programs in Africa for almost three decades and said, "Our work in Zaire is part of the Hadassah tradition of concern for the quality of life of every human being on this planet."

The Hadassah Medical Center has conducted medical programs -- primarily in eye care -- in several African nations since 1959. The Center also trains public health doctors, nurses and paramedical personnel from a number of countries on the African continent.

Dr. Zvi Stern, deputy director general of the Hadassah Medical Organization in Israel, and Eli Mor, administrator of the Hadassah University Hospital, were instrumental in organizing the project and bringing together the private and government agencies involved. Mor will serve as the new hospital's first administrator.

The new facility in Kinshasa will occupy seven buildings - some already in operation. It will include departments for pediatrics, gynecology and obstetrics, surgery and internal medicine and will be equipped with operating theaters, recovery room, diagnostic laboratories and intensive care and X-ray units.

AMERICAN RABBI TO OFFICIATE AT HIGH HOLY DAYS SERVICES IN EAST GERMANY

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- An American rabbi is "hopeful" about revitalization efforts toward preserving East German Jewry as he prepares for his third annual visit there.

According to an announcement by David Gordis, American Jewish Committee executive vice president, Rabbi Ernst Lorge, retired spiritual leader of Temple Israel, Skokie, Illinois, will again officiate at High Holy Days services beginning October 3, Rosh Hashanah, and concluding at sundown October 13, on Yom Kippur, in an AJC-sponsored visit to East Berlin.

Since 1982, books, religious articles, and wine have been provided for the Jews of East Berlin by the AJC. In 1983, a delegation of AJC leaders met with Dr. Peter Kirchner, president of East Berlin's Jewish community, and learned that the group had no rabbi. The delegation, the first American communal group to meet with Jewish officials in East Berlin, consequently arranged for Lorge's visit.

Last year's visit had particular significance for the rabbi. He found among the youth a renewed interest in observing their tradition and acknowledging their heritage. He said: "Generally the younger element does not exist among East German Jews in number; however, the spirit of the youth transcends the age factor within the community."

He voiced pride over two memorable moments, noting: "It was a rewarding experience to officiate both at the conversions of two young men, and at the naming ceremonies of two female infants; this is a great sign of hope for future generations."

Large Attendance Expected

About 100 to 150 of the city's 400 Jews are expected to attend the services led in German by Lorge, a native of Mainz, Germany. The 70-year-old rabbi fled as a refugee to the United States in 1936 and was ordained to the rabbinate in 1942.

From 1944 to 1946 he served as a U.S. Army chaplain with the 69th Infantry Division in England, France, Belgium and Germany. That division was the first to cross over to Russian lines from the East, and Lorge became the first Jewish chaplain to aid survivors at Auschwitz. He was directly involved with supplying survivors with proper schooling, newspapers, food distribution, clothing, and legal aid.

In 1967 he was invited to West Germany to lecture to several university educators on the Holocaust. He said: "My philosophy is that we should not award Hitler a posthumous victory by allowing Germany to be devoid of Jewish life and influence."

Fewer than 600 Jews live in the German Democratic Republic, and are concentrated in eight cities, with the largest community in East Berlin. The majority are over age 60. The East German government provides funds to these communities for maintaining more than 100 Jewish cemeteries throughout the country. Since the end of World War II, various synagogues have been restored and new ones created.

HOUSE PASSES ANTI-VANDALISM BILL

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- A bill that would impose criminal penalties on anyone who damages religious property or injures persons in their free exercise of religious belief was adopted by the House by a voice vote last week. The bill, introduced by Rep. Dan Glickman (D. Kans.), sets penalties up to life imprisonment in cases where death results, and fines up to \$500,000.

Sen. Arlen Specter (R. Pa.) has introduced a similar bill in the Senate. But because of Reagan Administration opposition, there is little chance it will be adopted before Congress adjourns for the election campaigns, according to a spokesperson for the Senate.

The spokesperson said the Administration believes these crimes should be dealt with by state and local governments and not the federal government.

Glickman said the bill is aimed at deterring a small minority in this country "who see fit to vandalize and destroy religious property and in turn to jeopardize the freedoms of others to safely practice their religious beliefs."

He said while the majority of these acts have been motivated by anti-Semitism, "this problem is by no means limited to the Jewish faith. The entire range of faiths, including Baptists, Catholics and Episcopal have been the targets of such attacks." Glickman added that an effort must be made to "eliminate both the root of the problem and the symptoms."

PANEL PROBING WAR CRIMINALS IN CANADA GIVEN SIX-WEEK EXTENSION

TORONTO, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- The Deschenes commission investigating Nazi war criminals living in Canada has received a six-week extension. Commission co-counsel Yves Fortier said its "report is 95 percent finished."

The extension was granted to allow suspected war criminals named in the report time to examine the evidence against them. This is required by the Inquiries Act under which the one-man commission, headed by Quebec Superior Court Judge Jules Deschenes was created in February 1985.

The commission was mandated to determine whether Nazi war criminals are in Canada, how they got here, how many of them are there and what can be done to bring them to justice. The deadline for its report, originally December 31, 1985, has been periodically extended during the past year.

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JERUSALEM (JTA) -- The bodies of 22 Jewish immigrants who died when their Israel-bound ship, Egoz, foundered in Moroccan waters in 1961, will be transferred to Israel for reburial, it was announced here Tuesday. King Hassan of Morocco authorized the transfer in response to a request from Premier Shimon Peres. The matter was handled through the offices of United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.