



THE KLAU  
H.U.S. R. CINCINNATI  
APR 30 1987

# DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

Contents copyright: Reproduction only by previous arrangement.

PUBLISHED BY JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY • 165 WEST 46TH STREET • NEW YORK, NY 10036-2574 • (212) 575-9370

VOL. 65 - 70th YEAR

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1987

NO. 79

## JUSTICE DEPARTMENT DECIDES TO BAR WALDHEIM FROM ENTERING THE U.S.

By Margie Olster

NEW YORK, April 27 (JTA) -- The U.S. Justice Department announced Monday a long-awaited decision to bar Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, accused of involvement in Nazi atrocities, from entry to the United States as a private citizen.

Although Waldheim has not been barred from visiting the U.S. in his official capacity as the Austrian head of State, President Reagan pledged in a letter written last year, that he would never extend an invitation to Waldheim for an official visit.

A State Department spokesperson said "The Department of Justice has determined that a prima facie case of excludability exists with respect to Kurt Waldheim as an individual." (See related story.)

Austria recalled its Ambassador to the United States Monday in protest. Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock said in a statement, "This decision . . . causes Austria deep dismay and is categorically rejected."

The decision assures that Waldheim, the former United Nations Secretary General, will never legally enter this country again. Jewish organizations praised Attorney General Edwin Meese and the Justice Department for taking the appropriate action in the Waldheim case.

### A Clear Message Has Been Sent

The World Jewish Congress, which discovered and exposed the first documentation of Waldheim's wartime activities which he concealed for four decades, issued a statement saying: "The Attorney General of the United States of America, Edwin Meese, has acted in a courageous manner and has sent a clear message: Nazis are not welcome here. After 40 years, justice has been done in the case of Kurt Waldheim."

Waldheim's past came to public attention in spring 1986 after a World Jewish Congress researcher discovered that a file in the United Nations War Crimes Commission (UNWCC) archive charged Waldheim with "murder" and "putting hostages to death." The documents showed that Waldheim served as an intelligence officer in the German Army and committed atrocities in Yugoslavia and Greece by ordering the murder of Jews, Gypsies, Serbs and resistance fighters.

Waldheim has admitted that he concealed part of his wartime service by claiming repeatedly that he was discharged in 1941 and finished a law degree in Vienna for the remainder of the war. But he has denied that he perpetrated any Nazi persecutions.

"Today the U.S. government formally determined that Kurt Waldheim falls under the 'Holtzman Amendment' which holds that 'Nazi persecutors' are ineligible to enter the United States," the WJC statement said. Elizabeth Holtzman, Brooklyn District Attorney, authored legislation barring Nazi war criminals from entering the U.S. when she served in Congress.

Holtzman issued the following statement Monday: "Today Kurt Waldheim's past has finally

caught up with him. I am pleased that Attorney General Edwin Meese has agreed to bar Kurt Waldheim from the United States, enforcing the law that I wrote that bars Nazi persecutors from our shores. Waldheim participated in the German Army's reprisals against innocent civilians during World War II and has consistently tried to cover up his past. Under the Holtzman amendment, such a person cannot enter this country.

"The next step is to determine how a man with Waldheim's past was supported by our own government and many others while he was Secretary General of the UN. The opening of Waldheim's secret UN file exposed his past to the world. The United States government must reverse its position on releasing the 37,000 other files on accused Nazi war criminals."

The WJC statement praised the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) for acting "in a manner befitting its role as the moral conscience of this government." The OSI prepared a 200-page report supporting the case to bar Waldheim from the U.S.

"It is particularly fitting in this week set aside for commemoration of the victims of the Holocaust, that the final legal judgement has been rendered in the case of Kurt Waldheim," the WJC statement said.

In other reactions from the Jewish community, Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, said "The Attorney General's action demonstrates the determination of this government to see to it that the Holocaust is remembered as it must be for all time. It also shows that the watch-list policy is administered without regard to rank or station."

Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, said, "We believe that Mr. Waldheim should not be treated differently than any other accused war criminal. In addition to the serious allegations made against him in connection with atrocities in World War II, Waldheim, as Chief executive human rights officer for our planet for over a decade, deliberately violated the trust placed in him by consistently and deliberately lying about his past."

## JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FINDS THAT A 'PRIMA FACIE CASE' EXISTS TO BAR WALDHEIM FROM ENTERING THE U.S.

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, April 27 (JTA) -- The State Department expressed hope Monday that the Justice Department's decision to place Kurt Waldheim on a watch list barring him from entry into this country, would not harm the friendly relations between Austria and the U.S.

The State Department statement said the Justice Department has "determined a prima facie case of excludability exists" against Waldheim.

"This determination was based on United States law forbidding entry to any foreign national who assisted or otherwise participated in activities amounting to persecution during World War II," the statement said.

The Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations recommended in April 1986 that

Waldheim be placed on the watch list, but Attorney General Edwin Meese did not act until Monday. The decision came the day after Yom Hashoah, Holocaust Remembrance Day, and the day before the U.S. official ceremony for the Days of Remembrance is to be held in the Capitol Rotunda.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman took pains to stress that the action was not aimed officially at an Austrian President. He said the decision was based on Waldheim's "past activities" as "an individual."

"We value our relationship with Austria highly and we will work to strengthen our friendship," he said. He noted that "our normal day-to-day contacts" in Austria are with Chancellor Franz Vranitzky and his Ministers. "We hope this decision will not affect those contacts or the cooperative friendly relations we enjoy with the people of Austria," Redman added.

Vranitzky, who is due to visit Washington soon, is head of government, while Waldheim is head of state, a largely ceremonial post. When Secretary of State George Shultz was in Vienna last November he did not call on Waldheim.

The Justice Department decision means that its Immigration and Naturalization Service would bar Waldheim if he were to try to enter the U.S. Redman said that U.S. Consulates have also been instructed not to give Waldheim a visa should he ask for one.

Waldheim presumably would not be barred from attending a session of the UN where he was Secretary General from 1972 to 1982.

Redman said that Waldheim could still be allowed to enter the U.S. if he received the approval of the President and Secretary of State. However, realistically, he is not expected to try to come here.

## **MORE POLICE PROTECTION DEMANDED FOR CROWN HEIGHTS HASIDIC JEWS**

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, April 27 (JTA) -- More than 20 members of the Jewish Defense Group (JDG) demonstrated Sunday in front of police headquarters in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, demanding greater police protection for the Hasidic Jews, in the racially mixed neighborhood.

According to Rabbi Yakov Lloyd, chairman of the JDG, members of his organization held the demonstration to express "outrage" over a march by some 300 Black residents of the area, held on Saturday, April 11. The Black protestors, who were chanting "No Justice, No Peace," charged that two Hasidic Jews were involved in a fire-bombing February 26 of a Black woman's house in the neighborhood. Tension between Blacks and Jews in the Crown Heights has increased as a result, with each group hurling accusations at the other.

According to Lloyd, who spoke at a press conference at the Chabad Lubavitch Center in Crown Heights prior to the demonstration at police headquarters, the accusation by the Blacks that two Hasidic Jews firebombed a Black woman's house is "a distortion of reality and a big lie."

He said that the Hasidic community in Crown Heights does not receive adequate police protection against "anti-Semitic incidents" committed by Blacks in the neighborhood. He called for the appointment of a special State Prosecutor to

investigate the murder of two Hasidic Jews, in two separate incidents, last fall in Crown Heights. The two victims were Israel Rosen and Shlomo Fishman, both allegedly murdered by Blacks.

The JDG demonstrators Sunday were pelted with eggs thrown by Black youths, Lloyd told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. He added, however, that during the 45-minute rally, there was heavy police protection and no other incidents took place. Crown Heights is a racially, ethnically mixed neighborhood where it is estimated that only 10 percent of some 40,000 members of the community are Jewish. The Lubavitcher Hasidim have lived in the neighborhood since the early 1940's, when the Lubavitcher Rebbe, Menachem Schneerson, came there from Europe.

## **LABOR AND LIKUD ARE TAKING THEIR DISPUTE OVER A MIDEAST PEACE CONFERENCE TO WASHINGTON**

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, April 27 (JTA) -- Labor and Likud are taking their bitter dispute over an international conference for Middle East peace to Washington, a development which could embarrass the Reagan Administration and has already heightened the atmosphere of government crisis at home.

The latest move in the foreign policy war between the two coalition partners is the mission to Washington Minister-Without-Portfolio Moshe Arens conducted for Premier Yitzhak Shamir.

Arens, a Herut hardliner and former Israel Ambassador to the U.S., flew there last Thursday and met with Secretary of State George Shultz, other Administration officials and Congressional leaders.

He reportedly tried to persuade them not to support an international conference which is strongly advocated by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, the Labor Party leader. Arens is due back Monday. Peres himself is going to Washington in two weeks, apparently to press his views. Labor Party chairman Rafi Edri, is also in Washington for meetings with Shultz and other key officials.

Arens' trip was approved by the Cabinet last week as a lecture tour on behalf of Israel Bonds. Labor has accused Likud of misrepresenting it. Peres met briefly with Shamir Sunday to lodge a protest over Arens' mission and how it was arranged.

Likud sources said their leaders would launch an energetic "counter-attack" in Israel and abroad to explain why Shamir opposes an international forum and to rebut Labor charges that Likud is anti-peace. Both Labor and Likud Ministers concede privately that this situation cannot continue.

Minister of Transport Haim Corfu of Likud said Sunday night that Arens' trip to Washington was now "accepted conduct in this government." He agreed that the government could not display its disunity abroad for very long and continue to survive. Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer of the National Religious Party, criticized both Labor and Likud for sending emissaries to the U.S. to advocate conflicting policies.

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, a Laborite, said Sunday that he expected Peres to submit his diplomatic proposals to the full Cabinet within "a short time" and it was entirely possible this could precipitate the government's collapse.

**BEHIND THE HEADLINES**  
**U.S. JEWISH LEADERS ARE REDEFINING**  
**THE DIASPORA-ISRAELI RELATIONSHIP**  
 By Margie Olster  
 (Part One Of A Two-Part Series)

(Editor's note: Margie Olster was recently in Israel with the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organization's mission where she discussed the issue of Israeli-diaspora relations with both Israeli and American Jewish leaders.)

NEW YORK, April 27 (JTA) -- In the aftermath of shock that followed Jonathan Pollard's sentencing and other troubling events in Israel, American Jewish leaders sought to define and redefine the ambiguous parameters of the relationship between the world's two most influential Jewish communities, the American diaspora and Israel.

The era in which American Jewish leaders expressed criticism or disenchantment with Israeli policy and actions in private only, drew to a close with the Pollard affair. More frequently in the recent past, American Jews have expressed consternation about the Lebanon war, trade with oppressive regimes, the issue of refugee status for Soviet Jews in America, the Iran-Contra ordeal and the Pollard case.

For years, American Jewish leaders made a concerted effort to create a public image of unity of direction and purpose. Support for Israel and enumeration of the mutual benefits reaped from the American Jewish-Israeli relationship were standard in American Jewish organizations.

But events of the past few years have pushed tensions to a head and revealed some stormy seas beneath the placid surface of Jewish unity.

**'We Are Not One'**

"We are not one," Natan Sharansky told the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations on their recent mission to Israel. Perhaps, he continued, we are not even two but three separate communities: Israel, American Jewry and Soviet Jewry.

The implication in Sharansky's statement that these three communities frequently diverge on political, social, religious and cultural agendas challenges the image of Jewish unity that has prevailed in the past.

Sharansky concluded by saying, "We must agree that Israel is the spiritual center of the Jewish people." But even on this, there is no unanimity, he said.

**'The Quintessential Dilemma Of Zionism'**

One member of the Presidents Conference called the continued existence of the diaspora following the establishment of the Jewish State "the quintessential dilemma of Zionism." This situation will always pose difficult and painful questions: How can Israel encourage aliya and deter yerida to countries that offer Jews a socially and financially secure existence? What are the roles of diaspora Jews vis-a-vis Israel in offering financial, political and moral support to Israel? And what if any obligations does this impose on Israeli leadership to be responsive to diaspora leaders' ideas, to engage them in frank and open dialogue and inform them of the whole story.

"Inherent in the relationship is an asymmetry," said Al Chernin, National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (NJCRAC) executive

director, during a session in Israel. "There is a frustration, a problem that results from the asymmetrical relationship that 'we are heard but not heeded.' That's the nature of the relationship. That's the ball game."

Israel and the American Jewish community are not peers, Chernin said. Israel and the American government are peers.

Minister-without-portfolio Moshe Arens, a former Israeli Ambassador to the United States, insisted that an ongoing dialogue exists between American Jewish and Israeli leaders.

"We have a dialogue. We have sat together, we will sit together. When it comes to decision-making, there are statutory limitations. That doesn't hinder the dialogue. It doesn't prevent us from telling each other exactly what we think."

Arens spoke of a community of beliefs, of ideals and common values. "Asymmetry comes to the floor when, despite common ideals, we find we have differences of opinion. They cause tensions," he said.

**An Unwritten Rule**

To the Israelis' contentment, the American diaspora provides crucial political and financial support and in return is invited to participate in a dialogue with the Israeli leadership. As Arens indicated, the Israelis don't feel any obligation to involve the Americans in decision-making on internal policy issues.

One unwritten rule that has governed the relationship between American Jews and Israel is that in matters that affect Israel's security, Israel alone must decide.

"The attitude has been to give them enormous latitude in judging their decisions," said Morris Abram, chairman of the Presidents Conference. "I think that's entirely justified when the decision is one affecting their security. Because it is they who die, not we, if they are wrong."

But even this seemingly simple definition of the relationship is a Catch 22. As Henry Siegman, American Jewish Congress executive director, pointed out, "There are few subjects, barring the religious disputes, that do not involve security considerations."

A partnership also does not accurately describe the relationship of Israel to the American diaspora, Siegman said. A partnership implies a full and open exchange on all the issues except election, Siegman said.

"Israel expects U.S. Jewry to provide political and philanthropic support. Beyond that, it would like U.S. Jews . . . to serve as cheerleaders, supporting uncritically whatever policies the government does," Siegman said.

**Involving The Security Rationale**

Israeli leaders have averted all substantive discussions of serious policy questions with American Jews by invoking the security rationale, Siegman charged.

"The security argument has been used to mute criticism and serious public discussion of issues such as the Shin Bet scandal, the settlement policy in the West Bank, the disposition of the West Bank itself, Israeli military trade with repressive governments, differences in the standards of justice applied to Jewish and Arab citizens and arms to Iran," Siegman said.

The relationship that has resulted, Siegman said, is a "circumscribed notion of partnership . . . with no genuine dialogue aimed at influencing each others' values."

He continued, "We have a highly utilitarian relationship. Whatever helps Israel economically and politically is welcomed and indeed expected. That which serves no such purpose is deemed irrelevant."

Indeed, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir called on the Presidents Conference to act in concert with Israel with a unity of mind, a unity of action. "It must be our ambition to agree," he said.

#### Areas Of Disagreement

But a unity of mind and a unity of action between the American diaspora and Israel have been notably absent in regard to Israel's policy on South Africa, refugee status for Soviet Jews in America, Irangate, the Shin Bet scandal and surely in the Pollard affair.

Still, American Jewry seems to accept the lack of reciprocity in the relationship. They challenge Israel's openness, its morality and its motivations in these controversial policies. But they never threaten to withdraw or diminish their support for Israel.

In the final analysis, the analogy to a team and its fans finds a comfortable place in the American Jewish mind's struggle to define the relationship, as evidenced in the words of Presidents Conference chairman Abram.

"Israel has been like a winning basketball team and we are their fans," Abram said. "But they're bound to lose some and if they lose, we can not cease to be their fans if we truly love them. But I think we have a much more realistic perception of them than we had in the past."

(Tomorrow: Part Two)

#### **SPECIAL INTERVIEW ROSEN COUNSELS PATIENCE ON SOVIET JEWISH EMIGRATION ISSUE By Susan Birnbaum**

NEW YORK, April 27 (JTA) -- Chief Rabbi Moses Rosen of Rumania counsels patience regarding Soviet so-called promises to allow increased Jewish emigration and to route the emigrants through Rumania directly to Israel.

"Now is the time to wait, because we have hopes that there will be improvement," Rosen told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in an interview at the commemorative ceremonies of the 44th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising. Rosen, who addressed some 4,000 people in Yiddish at the ceremony at the Felt Forum Sunday, was accompanied from Rumania by the Rumanian Jewish Federation Choir, all of them children of Holocaust survivors.

The 46-member choir, ranging in ages from 16 to 24, sang several melodies in Yiddish. They are scheduled to sing in the Rotunda of the Capitol Tuesday. En route to Washington, they will appear in the Independence Hall district of Philadelphia and in concert at the University of Maryland.

The choir, said Rosen, is an example of the proliferation of Jewish culture in a socialist state, a state which permits both the preservation of Judaism in all its aspects and also emigration of Jews to Israel.

The most important thing for the Jews, Rosen said, is the continuance of Jewish culture in all its facets, a necessity so that "Jews should not disappear as Jews. It is necessary to give a

Jewish identity to their children, of course." The second important thing, Rosen said, "is aliya, not neshira (dropping out)."

"In my humble opinion, quiet discussion is the best tactic. The tactics of Rumania, a socialist state, provide an example" of what can happen for Jews in the Soviet Union. "Ninety-seven percent of Rumania's Jews have left," most of them for Israel, Rosen said. For the remaining three percent, he said, Rumania allows Jewish life in full bloom.

"That a socialist state can give the Jewish people the possibility to remain Jews and the choice to remain or to leave" provides hope for Soviet Jews, Rosen said. "Those who go to Israel remain both loyal to Rumania and remain Jewish," he said.

In addition to several Jewish choirs, said Rosen, "Rumanian Jews have classes in Hebrew, lectures on Jewish topics, and the government is cooperating with us in Jewish festivals."

Rumania "imparts wisdom for the socialist world. In Rumania, we see that the attitude toward Jews is working," he said. "Our success in Rumania is a combination of maintaining Judaism and allowing Jews to emigrate."

Today, he said, three percent of the Jews who lived in Rumania after the war -- 23,000--remain. "We have today 70 synagogues, 40 of them functioning daily, 11 kosher restaurants, where daily 4,000 people -- mostly elderly -- eat."

"Demographically, the remaining Jewish population is mostly elderly," Rosen said. "All those who could leave left." Rosen said, "I will be happy that the Jews go to Israel, not to stay in Rumania, but to live in Israel. The first plan is education, and then aliya."

#### **HOLOCAUST MONUMENT VANDALIZED**

LONDON, April 27 (JTA) -- A monument to Holocaust victims in Hyde Park was vandalized over the weekend. Members of the Jewish community gathering for the annual commemoration service discovered Sunday that white paint had been poured over the granite block set in a grove of trees.

The vandals left a placard with the word "Perdition." That was the title of a play alleging that Zionists collaborated with the Nazis during World War II. Its scheduled opening at the Royal Court Theater in London's West End last month was cancelled after historians branded it a travesty and the Jewish community protested.

Memorial services were conducted at the monument Sunday. They consisted of readings from the Psalms and from the works of Itzhak Katzenelson, a poet of the Warsaw Ghetto who perished at Auschwitz.

\*\*\*

LONDON (JTA) -- The Soviet authorities have instituted criminal proceedings against unknown persons who overturned and damaged gravestones at a Jewish cemetery in Leningrad on April 17, the official Soviet news agency TASS reported Monday, quoting the newspaper *Leninigradskaya Pravda*. The report said the people of Leningrad were indignant and demanded severe punishment for the culprits. The official charge is "an act of hooliganism" which refers to the vandalism of the cemetery during Easter week.