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**SPECIAL INTERVIEW**  
**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT CASTIGATED FOR**  
**CENSORING REPORT ON NAZI WAR CRIMINALS**  
By Michael Solomon

OTTAWA, Aug. 10 (JTA) -- Alti Rodal, the Oxford historian who conducted the principal research for the Deschenes Commission report on Nazi war criminals in Canada, castigated the Canadian government for censoring her 560-page report "far beyond what meant the preservation of secrecy for the security of Canada."

The government released the heavily censored version of the Rodal report Thursday. She told the JTA Monday, "I did not expect such a heavy censoring of my report with whole pages and sections being expurgated." She accused the Ministry of Justice and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of excessive censorship.

The Rodal report revealed that Canadian officials admitted Nazi war criminals as late as 1983. It also charged that U.S. intelligence operatives withheld information about Nazi war criminals and misled Canadian officials in attempts to push refugees into Canada immediately following World War II.

Jewish groups in Canada have demanded the immediate release of the uncensored Rodal report and have criticized the Canadian government for obstructing the full publication of the report.

The Canadian government released the censored report only after the Toronto Star filed for the document under Canada's Access to Information Act.

**A Censored Segment Of The Report**

One censored section of the Rodal document reportedly uncovered the roles of two former Canadian Prime Ministers, Louis St. Laurent and Pierre Trudeau in opposing prosecutions for known war criminals living in Canada and in admitting known Nazi collaborators to Canada.

St. Laurent reportedly agreed to admit Slovakian stormtrooper Karol Sidor, a Nazi collaborator, to Canada in 1949 upon a direct request from Pope Pius XII. Sidor served as the Slovakian delegate to the Vatican.

Trudeau, according to the report, opposed prosecution of alleged war criminals in the early 1980's.

"I think that Mr. Trudeau in his quality as a statesman thought in his judgment that it was too fragile to sustain the kind of tension which would have emerged from seeking out Nazi war criminals in Canada when his attention was concentrated on problems of bilingualism back in 1967," Rodal said.

"I also believe Mr. Trudeau's personal perception against that of some of his own Cabinet, was that prospective immigrants should leave their quarrels at the Canadian border. Personally, Mr. Trudeau, as Minister of Justice in Lester Pearson's Cabinet, in 1967, categorically opposed Simon Wiesenthal's diligent appeals to open a file on Nazi war criminals in Canada," she said.

Rodal said Trudeau, as Prime Minister in 1981, appointed the inter-departmental committee on war crimes in the face of pressure from Jewish groups and public opinion. Martin Row, Trudeau's appointed chairman of committee, "car-

ried through Mr. Trudeau's position in his conclusion . . . that there are no legal means possible in Canada for acting against war criminals," according to Rodal.

"The only sweetening of the bitter pill was the committee's promise that 'we won't let them in the future.' The fact that in 1983, under the premiership of Mr. Trudeau, two alleged Nazi collaborators were admitted to Canada is proof of the inconsistency of the government's committee with its own conclusions," Rodal said.

**'A Damning Indictment'**

In other reactions to the report's publication, David Matas, senior legal counsel for the League of Human Rights of B'nai B'rith, called the report "a damning indictment of forty years of Canadian government and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police." He castigated Ottawa for "its bureaucratic obstruction," noting that a censored version of the Rodal report was released only after a four-month delay.

**U.S. ENVOY MEETING WITH SHAMIR TO**  
**CONVINCE HIM TO DROP OPPOSITION TO**  
**AN INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE**  
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Aug. 10 (JTA) -- A senior State Department official arrived here Monday to hold talks with Premier Yitzhak Shamir and senior Israeli policy makers in an effort to convince Shamir to end his opposition to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' proposal for an international conference on Middle East peace.

The American envoy, Charles Hill, executive assistant to Secretary of State George Shultz, will discuss "the position of Israel's government" to determine whether there is sufficient unity on the issue for some movement toward holding a conference.

According to Yosef Ben-Aharon, Director-General of Shamir's office, Hill will find that there is much more uniting the government than dividing it on this issue. Both Likud and Labor are seeking to move the peace process forward, Ben-Aharon said. He noted that the differences between Shamir and Peres were "over the tactical approach, not the strategic goal."

American sources were cited Monday as saying that Washington "will not be satisfied with a flat no from Shamir regarding the conference scenario."

**Memorandum Of Understanding Mullied**

Both U.S. and Israeli sources have mentioned the idea of a memorandum of understanding to be drawn up between Washington and Jerusalem, largely dealing with strategic and military relationships between the two countries -- which could serve as an inducement to Shamir to go along with the conference option.

Such a memorandum, the sources say, would be intended to enshrine for many years ahead the U.S. commitment to ensure Israel's military superiority over its potential foes. Shultz is said to wish to conclude a memorandum of this nature in order to project the present Administration's strong commitment to Israel's security forward

into the future. An example of such a memorandum is the 1975 accord signed between then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and then-Foreign Minister Yigal Allon in which the U.S. undertook not to negotiate with the PLO unless the organization accepted the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, recognized Israel, and desisted from terrorism.

In the Likud camp, however, there is no sign of softening of the party's solid opposition to an international conference. Likud spokespersons continue to demand a mini-conference that would exclude the Soviets and the Syrians, or else direct talks with Jordan without any international umbrella.

Peres for his part insists that such ideas are inherently non-starters since the Arab side, and specifically Jordan, refuse to enter into talks without such an umbrella. By the same token, Peres maintains, an international opening conference would immediately lead to direct, bilateral talks -- under an agreement which he, King Hussein of Jordan, and the U.S. Administration concluded in April.

That agreement is still unpublished, but it is widely reported to have been reached at a meeting between Peres and Hussein in London on April 11.

Peres said Sunday that despite the Likud's stance on the eve of the talks with Hill -- he accused Shamir of intransigence -- "the last word has not yet been said" regarding an international conference.

#### **KNESSET UNITS VOTE TO CONTINUE LAVI PROJECT** By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 10 (JTA) -- A joint meeting of the Knesset's Defense and Foreign Affairs and its Finance Committees voted Sunday by 22-6, with three abstentions and half of the committees' members absent, to continue the Lavi project.

The surprise decision has no binding value, and can only be regarded as a suggestion to the Cabinet for next Sunday's crucial government vote on the issue. The Israel Defense Force general headquarters and senior Defense and Finance Ministry officials expressed shock and surprise at the go-ahead vote.

Haaretz wrote Monday that the vote was received with astonishment in the defense establishment and the IDF, primarily because of the lopsidedness of the vote. Until two weeks ago it was estimated that most members of the committees opposed the plane.

Defense establishment sources claimed that Knesset members who were not present at previous meetings voted without any idea of the project's data and significance, which were elaborated on earlier.

#### Concerned About U.S. Reaction

The sources said that a decision to continue the Lavi could bring about a sharp American reaction, which would gravely affect mutual military purchases and thus would harm the Israel defense establishment.

Meanwhile, the Finance and Defense Ministers will submit a joint proposal at the Cabinet's next meeting for halting the project.

Earlier this year U.S. Defense Secretary Dov Zakheim spent five days in Israel trying to convince its political and military leaders that the

Lavi, financed by U.S. grants, is too costly to produce. Zakheim urged the Israelis to abandon the Lavi in favor of an already tried and tested aircraft.

He proposed as options the F-16, manufactured by General Dynamics, and the F-18, each of which would be produced under license in Israel and modified by the Israelis according to their needs.

Last month Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim concluded that the Lavi project must be abandoned for budgetary reasons. They said there was no way to increase the defense budget and without extra funds, the Lavi could not be produced. An Haaretz economic affairs correspondent quoted Rabin as saying Sunday that "in such a difficult period we must decide what are the army's proper priorities.

"The decision must be made in light of only one thing: what wins wars. Both the Lavi and the F-16 constitute no significant change in the IDF's deployment on the future battlefield. We require other, more important means."

#### **35 JNF WORKERS AND FAMILY MEMBERS INJURED IN A HIGHWAY ACCIDENT**

JERUSALEM, Aug. 10 (JTA) -- Thirty-five Jewish National Fund workers and family members were injured, five of them seriously, on Monday morning when their vacation bus crashed near the village of Nes Harim in the Jerusalem hills.

The vacationers, JNF workers from all over the country, were on a trip organized by the JNF at Nes Harim. The crash occurred when the bus brakes failed on one of the steep winding roads near the village. The driver attempted to slow his vehicle down by grazing it against the boulders on the roadside, but he lost control and the bus hit a tree. The driver was thrown through the windshield and seriously hurt.

Nes Harim, a moshav founded in 1950 by Kurdish immigrants, many of whom worked for the JNF in their earlier years in Israel, stands on a ridge overlooking Jerusalem. The area is thickly forested and dotted with popular picnic areas set up by the JNF.

#### **55 OLIM ARRIVE FROM THE USSR**

TEL AVIV, Aug. 10 -- Fifty-five new immigrants from the Soviet Union arrived in Israel Monday night, in what was said to have been the largest number in any single flight from Vienna for several years. Among them were pianist Hirsh Feikin and mathematician Pinhas Polansky.

Most of them spoke from good to excellent Hebrew, leading some Soviet Jewry activists to fear that the Soviet authorities were trying to get rid of as many Zionist activists as possible.

#### **EUGEN LOEBL DEAD AT 80**

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (JTA) -- Eugen Loebel, one of the Jewish officials in postwar Czechoslovakia who was arrested and tried in the infamous Slansky trial in 1952, died here last week after a heart attack. He was 80 years old. A former First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister, he was one of 14 people, 11 of them Jews, forced to confess to treason and espionage during the 1952 trial.

Loebel and two codefendants were sentenced to life imprisonment. The rest were hanged. After serving 11 years, he was released and named director of the Czechoslovak State Bank in Brat-

islava in 1963. He immigrated to the United States in 1968 and became a State Department consultant and a teacher. He taught economics and political science at Vassar College in upstate New York from 1969 until he retired in 1976.

#### UNITED SYNAGOGUE HEAD WANTS POPE TO ALSO MEET LAY LEADERS

By Andrew Muchin

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (JTA) -- A principal Conservative layman has urged that Jewish congregational lay leaders be invited to join the rabbis scheduled to meet with Pope John Paul II in Rome in advance of the Papal trip to the United States in September, including a now uncertain meeting with Jewish leaders in Miami.

Franklin Kreutzer of Miami, president of the United Synagogue of America, announced Friday that he is "dismayed that the five delegates of spiritual dimension suggested for the meeting in Rome are not fully representative of the American Jewish community, of which the overwhelming majority consists of laymen."

The rabbis he alluded to represent the member groups of the International Jewish Committee on Interreligious Consultations (IJCIC), which was invited last week to meet with the Pope and Vatican officials.

However, a spokesperson of the Synagogue Council of America, a member of IJCIC, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the five IJCIC delegates probably won't be chosen for two weeks, and would likely include two laypeople—Dr. Gerhart Riegner of Geneva, representing WJC; and Seymour Reich, president of B'nai B'rith. In addition to SCA, IJCIC consists of the American Jewish Committee, B'nai B'rith International, Israel Interfaith Association and the World Jewish Congress (WJC). Since 1972, it has represented the Jewish world to the Vatican. United Synagogue is the association of 850 Conservative congregations in North America, and is a member of SCA.

#### Rationale For Lay Leaders

Kreutzer said the issues to be discussed at the meeting -- reportedly the Pope's recent audience with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim and the Papal attitude in general toward the Holocaust -- transcend theological concerns.

The Jewish world has strongly criticized the Pope-Waldheim meeting, and the American Jewish Congress has pulled out of the September 11 Miami meeting scheduled between Jewish leaders and the Pope. SCA also has withdrawn, but has reserved the right to reconsider. Other organizations have said they are considering withdrawal, but the recently announced meeting may prevent that.

Kreutzer, however, is arguing a different principle. As he described it to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, rabbis can analyze and express ideas through a "spiritual dimension," but can't wholly express non-rabbis' visceral feelings about an issue. He said the Pope's meeting with Waldheim "literally is a sore festering in the minds, the hearts and the guts of North American Jewry."

Kreutzer contended that the laity accepts rabbinic participation, and he would like reciprocity. He may not get it. Rabbi Gilbert Klaperman,

SCA president, told the JTA that enlarging the delegation is unnecessary and unwise.

#### Invitation Called Specific

He explained that the invitation for the meeting from Johannes Cardinal Willebrands, president of the Vatican Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews, was for a group of about five. Klaperman said that number could develop "one-on-one relations and discussions with the people that we're meeting," which he considered the best way "to develop an ongoing process" of communication.

Even if most of the delegations would be rabbis, Klaperman added, they would represent non-rabbinic organizations. In addition, he said he would listen to Kreutzer's concerns about the Pope-Waldheim meeting if Kreutzer called.

The United Synagogue president said he has written of those concerns to Rabbi Mordecai Waxman, IJCIC chairman. Kreutzer claims that the Jewish delegation to the Rome meeting could be enlarged to include him as well as the top congregational lay leaders of U.S. Reform and Orthodox Jewry. He said he had not discussed the issue with any of them.

#### Protest Expected

If his request is denied, he said he suspected "that the (Jewish) laity across North America will be very rebellious and will then make a decision as to what to do to this problem, because the Vatican should not be allowed to dictate" who represents the Jews on this issue.

Yet, IJCIC has been Jewry's representative to the Vatican. "I don't think that they've ever discussed many of these non-theological issues," Kreutzer said, "and if they have, then I'm greatly concerned after all of these years that they still have this severe problem today."

He explained he was referring to the lack of Vatican recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital and of the State of Israel itself, as well as its stand on the Holocaust.

For his part, he said he would request the lay participation in "every place that's appropriate, including the Vatican."

#### Geographical Issue

Kreutzer added that the issue had a geographical dimension. "I would hope that the Jewish leadership that is centralized in the North-east corridor will be sensitive to all of America and will insist for us," he declared.

The lay leader explained that he was challenging the make-up of the delegation based on the appraisal of United Synagogue's representative at the latest IJCIC meeting, United Synagogue's senior vice president and chief executive officer, Rabbi Jerome Epstein.

A rabbi representing a congregational organization whose president speaks so forthrightly against rabbinic representation of laypeople?

"He is our senior professional," Kreutzer maintained. "We have other professionals on our staff who are not rabbis." The president added that if he could have, he would have represented United Synagogue.

The SCA spokesperson noted that United Synagogue has been represented at all IJCIC meetings either by Epstein or Rabbi Benjamin Kreitman, its executive vice president.

## HOSPITALS IN FOUR COMMUNITIES ARE ENDING THEIR JEWISH AFFILIATION

By Haviva Krasner

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (JTA) -- The Jewish-affiliated hospitals in Denver, Milwaukee and Minneapolis have announced they will merge with or sell to nearby non-Jewish hospitals primarily for economic reasons, despite concern by some local Jews that the reorganization will mean a loss of care sensitive to Jewish needs.

These moves apparently are the first of their kind for Jewish hospitals in the rapidly changing health care industry. However, most Jewish hospitals have consolidated services with other hospitals without merging. Warren Green, president of Mount Sinai Hospital of Minneapolis, told The Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle.

The 1986 "Jewish Directory and Almanac" lists 46 hospitals and medical centers in its "Yellow Pages."

### Denver's Beth Israel Sold

In Denver, the 70-year-old Beth Israel Hospital has been sold to St. Anthony Hospital for an undisclosed amount. The merger agreement is set to be completed in September. The two hospitals have worked together for many years, sharing medical staff.

According to a Beth Israel spokesperson, the merger will "enable us to better serve the needs of the community and combine our expertise." The new name of the hospital has not been decided.

Beth Israel, with 167 beds, also operates a nursing home, as well as three health care clinics for the elderly, mobile diagnostic programs and two adult day care centers.

The merger has left questions as to what will happen to Denver's Jewish elderly who receive care at Beth Israel Geriatric Center, but board members promise that the hospital's sale will facilitate the building of a new Beth Israel to serve the elderly. The construction could be finished in four years, Siegel said.

### Milwaukee Merger Announced

In Milwaukee, Mount Sinai Medical Center, with 410 beds, will merge with Good Samaritan Medical Center within the next two years, becoming the non-sectarian Sinai-Samaritan Medical Center.

Mount Sinai officials told The Chronicle that they were compelled to merge because the high cost of providing health care and the overcrowded Milwaukee health care market were threatening its closure. They cited studies that show the move will save the two centers \$7 million a year.

Stanley Kritzik, chairman of Mount Sinai's board, called the merger a gain for the Milwaukee Jewish community "because we're not going to go to the Jewish community for money to support waste and inefficiency." Sinai-Samaritan will probably continue to receive money from the Milwaukee Jewish Federation to provide health care for Soviet emigres and older adults.

Mount Sinai's chief of staff, Dr. Morris Sable, said the merger saddens him because it means "the end of an era" for Jewish doctors who for years were prohibited from practicing at non-Jewish hospitals, the reason for Mount Sinai's founding in 1903.

Another Jewish physician wrote in The Chronicle that he and many Jewish colleagues

were upset over the change and their lack of input. However, no doctors have pulled their practices from Mount Sinai.

### Another Merger in Twin Cities

The other Mount Sinai, in Minneapolis, has begun steps to merge with Metropolitan Medical Center there. The two hospitals will be joined under Health One, the area's largest multi-hospital organization.

Nancy Jensen, director of public relations at Mount Sinai, a 273-bed facility, told the American Jewish World that one reason for the merger "was the complimentary services of the two hospitals and two, was the proximity of six or seven blocks."

Dr. Irving Shapiro, medical director of Mount Sinai's Phillips Eye Institute, said that the merger is "mandatory. In this day and age, the third-party payers' writing insurance policies are not interested in small, independent hospitals. And a patient will not come here because the care is not paid for."

The "real savings," according to Shapiro, will come in the areas of common purchase and services which will enable the hospitals to operate their separate treatment specialties without doubling the cost.

"We will still maintain our identity," said Shapiro, "and will not change the special relationship we have with the Jewish community."

The Minneapolis Mount Sinai was formed by the Jewish community in 1951 to enable all doctors to practice as equals regardless of religious affiliation. Shapiro recalled that before Mount Sinai "a Jewish physician could not admit a patient under his own name. He had to find a non-Jewish doctor to admit the patient."

Although Jewish patients were attracted to the hospital because of its adherence to the Jewish dietary laws, many, if not most, of its patients were not Jews.

Mount Sinai in Milwaukee said it has established a foundation to channel specifically Jewish philanthropic funds. The Minneapolis Mount Sinai is considering the idea, its president told The Chronicle.

### Not City's Only Jewish Hospital

In related news, the Jewish Exponent of Philadelphia reports that the Albert Einstein Healthcare Foundation will sell its Mount Sinai-Daroff Division in the formerly Jewish South Philadelphia area to Graduate Hospital, pending approval of both boards.

The 210-bed Mount Sinai is a constituent of the Federation of Jewish Agencies of Greater Philadelphia, and is not the city's only Jewish-affiliated hospital. The foundation owns others.

The purchase price for the hospital, built around the turn of the century and renovated in 1983 for \$30 million, is reportedly \$10 million or \$11 million. Graduate Hospital board chairman Harold Cramer said the new facility's location in a residential area and selling price were attractive.

The Einstein foundation is selling at an acknowledged loss because Mount Sinai-Daroff "has become an expensive institution and a drain," explained Mark Levitan, president of the foundation.

He said he expected the hospital to operate as it did, with no need to change staff.