

S
3002

PREM 19/2406

Prime Minister's meetings with
 Mr. Edgar Bronfman, President of
 the World Jewish Congress.

PRIME MINISTER

February 1985

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
14.2.85.							
Dec '86							
23.12.86							
24.12.86							
12.1.87							
13.1.87.							
3.2.87							
15.2.87							
19.2.87							
4.3.88							
8.3.88							

PREM 19/2406

MR. POWELL
MR. GRAY

He comes on Jewish community
business. She has seen him in
the past, but I see no need
at this time. Please plead too
busy. *AG*.

Greville Janner's assistant, Philip Rubenstein, telephoned. Greville Janner wondered whether Edgar Bronfman could see the Prime Minister when he was over in London on 11 March. I believe the Prime Minister has seen him before.

I told Mr. Rubenstein that 11 March was a very busy day indeed, and that I thought it was very unlikely at such short notice, but that I would check. Does the Prime Minister need to see Mr. Bronfman?

AG

Tessa Gaisman
4 March 1988

222 6822

CF to keep?
(he has met
PM before).



JL 9/3

10 DOWNING STREET

~~Tessa~~
Tessa

~~Andy~~

T told him no chance
of a meeting.

Would you mind

Andy

Philip Rubenstein in
Grenville Tanners Office.
I think he's returning
Tessa's call this morning.

He's on 222 6822.

~~Paul~~

8/3/88.

MR. POWELL

MR. GRAY

Tessa

I doubt it.

Rees

4/3

Greville Janner's assistant, Philip Rubenstein, telephoned. Greville Janner wondered whether Edgar Bronfman could see the Prime Minister when he was over in London on 11 March. I believe the Prime Minister has seen him before.

I told Mr. Rubenstein that 11 March was a very busy day indeed, and that I thought it was very unlikely at such short notice, but that I would check. Does the Prime Minister need to see Mr. Bronfman?

Tessa Gaisman

4 March 1988



file

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

19 February 1987

Dear Mr. Bronfman

I am sorry to hear that you had broken your leg and would not be able to go to Moscow, or to come on to London. It must be most painful and unpleasant. I send you my best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Warm regards

Yours sincerely

Margaret Thatcher

Mr. Edgar Bronfman

DB

EC



10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

13 February 1987

Thank you for your letter of 11 February.
The Prime Minister would very much like to
see you at 1130 on Monday 2 March. I very
much hope that this will be convenient.

(Charles Powell)

Mr. Edgar Bronfman

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'E. Bronfman'.

EDGAR M. BRONFMAN
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
375 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10152

2nd March 11:30

CC: [initials]

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 11, 1987

Dear Mr. Powell:

Thank you for your letter of 3 February 1987.

Upon my return from the Soviet Union, I plan to be in London Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of March and will be available to see the Prime Minister whenever her schedule permits.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Edgar M. Bronfman

EMB/cp

Mr. C. D. Powell
10 Downing Street
London SW1A 2AA
England

phone: (212) 572-7191 ...in New York
or Mary Garrard in my London office
...phone (01) 222-4343

Tessa
Cd. you please
sp. me a time on
one of our days.
Re PM
wants to
see him
OP

PRIME MINISTER: Mr Brogman; Feb. 1985.





bc PC

BM

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

3 February 1987

The Prime Minister has asked me to thank you for your letter of 27 January.

She would indeed like to hear about your visit to the Soviet Union. I think it would be best if this could be at a separate meeting. If you could let me know when you will be in London, I will suggest a time.

(C.D. Powell)

Mr. Edgar M. Bronfman

SPW

PRIME MINISTER

SEMINAR ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Mr Bronfman has got to hear of this seminar and is trying to get himself invited, on the grounds that he will just have been in the Soviet Union. Otherwise, he offers to report to you separately.

I recommend against inviting him to the seminar. He is not an expert on the Soviet Union. Although the Jewish emigration issue is important, the seminar is intended to range more widely. And thirdly, he has shown himself to be remarkably indiscreet.

Agree that I should explain that the seminar is already fully subscribed, and offer a meeting with me (or with an FCO Minister) to debrief on his visit to Moscow? Or do you feel committed to see him again yourself? (I don't think you are.)

CDP

Yes me

CHARLES POWELL

2 February 1987

CCPC

EDGAR M. BRONFMAN
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
375 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10152

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 27, 1987

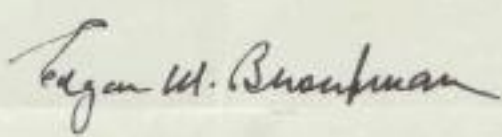
Dear Prime Minister:

at-11ay

First of all, let me thank you for the time and gracious hospitality you gave me and my colleagues the 12th of January. As always, it was stimulating to hear your views.

One of my close colleagues, Professor Seweryn Bialer is, I understand, to brief you along with other Sovietologists, on or about February 27th in anticipation of your forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union. I will have just returned from my trip where I will be visiting, among others, Anatoly Dobrynin. I would be pleased to join Professor Bialer and his group, or alternatively to meet you separately. That, of course, would be your decision.

With respect and admiration,



EMB/cp

The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, MP
The Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1
England

PRIME MINISTERS. Mtg with Edgar Hoover
1965

The Board of Deputies of British Jews

Prime Minister

②

CDP
2071

WOBURN HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, WC1H 0EP.

Telex: 262666 BOD G Telegrams: DEPUTIES, LONDON, WCI Telephone: 01-387 3952 or 388 7651

FROM THE PRESIDENT

13th January, 1987.

The Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher MP
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
LONDON SW1

R 2011

My Dear Prime Minister

Just a short note to thank you most warmly for receiving Mr. Edgar Bronfman and myself yesterday afternoon. We had a most useful exchange of views, and we took careful note of your most helpful remarks.

I shall be letting you have a memorandum on Soviet Jewry, prior to your visit to Moscow at the end of March.

Very sincerely,
Lionel Kopelowitz

mk

(Dr.) Lionel Kopelowitz JP

RESTRICTED

file ECL
cc PC

SUBJECT
CCMASTER



10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

12 January 1987

Dear Lyn,

PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH MR. EDGAR BRONFMAN,
PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

The Prime Minister saw Mr. Bronfman this afternoon at his own request. Dr. Kopelowitz, President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and Sir David Wolfson were also present.

Mr. Bronfman is inclined to believe that we are on the verge of important changes in the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union, either by granting greater cultural and religious freedom within the Soviet Union or by increasing the numbers allowed to emigrate. He did not cite any specific evidence for this hope, which appears to be based on his extensive contacts with senior Soviet officials. He himself expects to visit the Soviet Union in mid-February and will, at the Prime Minister's request, let us know the outcome of his talks. Mr. Bronfman puts the figure for the number of Jews who actively wish to leave the Soviet Union at not more than 200,000 (rather than the 400,000 frequently quoted). He urged that the West should examine the small print of any concessions made to Soviet Jews very carefully before welcoming them. He also said that it would be most helpful were the Prime Minister to mention his name and her meeting with him when she saw senior Soviet officials. This would increase his standing in his dealings with the Soviet hierarchy on behalf of Jews. Dr. Kopelowitz added that the Board of Deputies of British Jews would be letting the Prime Minister have a memorandum about the situation of Soviet Jews before her visit.

At the end of the conversation, Mr. Bronfman referred to his contacts (which I have previously reported) with President Alfonsin, who had said that he would "swim the Atlantic" to achieve a compromise over the Falklands. The Prime Minister said that Mr. Bronfman should urge President Alfonsin not to set out since he would only have to swim back again: she was not prepared to compromise in any way on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES POWELL

Lyn Parker, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

RESTRICTED

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PRIME MINISTER

MEETING WITH MR. BRONFMAN

You are to see Mr. Edgar Bronfman, President of the World Jewish Congress, on 12 January. David Wolfson will also attend.

The issues which Mr. Bronfman is likely to raise, and which are covered in the attached FCO brief, are:

- i) emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union;
- ii) the Soviet proposal for a conference on human rights in Moscow;
- iii) relations between Israel and the Soviet Union, on which he seems to have played some part in setting up meetings, and
- iv) President Waldheim.

You will recall that Mr. Bronfman recently conveyed through Marcus Sieff a proposal from President Alfonsin for discreet talks on the Falklands. You turned this down, since it was quite clear that the Argentiniens intended the talks to cover the sovereignty issue. I do not think that you should raise the matter, in case it gives the impression of some lingering interest. But if Mr. Bronfman himself mentions it, you will want to leave him in no doubt that you cannot accept any formula for talks which covers, or appear to leave scope to cover, sovereignty.

CDP

(C.D. Powell)
9 January 1987

ccjc



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

8 January 1987

Dear Charles,

Prime Minister's Meeting with the President of
the World Jewish Congress on 12 January

Andy Bearpark wrote on 24 December about the Prime Minister's meeting with Mr Bronfman, the President of the World Jewish Congress, on 12 January.

We assume that Mr Bronfman will want to discuss the position of Jews in the Soviet Union. I enclose a background note. The Prime Minister might seek Mr Bronfman's views on the prospects for Jewish emigration in 1987 in the light of the new Soviet emigration rules.

If Mr Bronfman refers to the Soviet proposal for a CSCE Conference in Moscow on Basket III issues, the Prime Minister may like to say that the governments of the Twelve have decided that, for the moment, it will be best neither to accept it nor to reject it: so long as its fate is undecided it affords us a certain leverage (which we would not wish to give up) on Soviet behaviour in the human rights field.

The background note also refers to contacts between the Soviet Union and Israel, where Mr Bronfman has been active behind the scenes. The Prime Minister might usefully explore Mr Bronfman's own role in these contacts and ask his opinion on their future.

A separate brief is provided on Waldheim for use if required. The World Jewish Congress has taken an active part in pursuing allegations of Waldheim's involvement in war crimes.

I enclose a personality note on Mr Bronfman.

Yours ever,

Golin Budd

(C R Budd)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
PS/10 Downing Street

BACKGROUND NOTE

Jewish Emigration1. No real improvement under Gorbachev. Recent figures:

1979:	51,320
1980:	21,471
1981:	9,447
1982:	2,688
1983:	1,307
1984:	896
1985:	1,140
1986:	914

The official Soviet position is that most of those who want to leave have already gone. However, Natan Sharansky has estimated that up to 380,000 Soviet Jews still want to emigrate. Press rumours that the Soviet authorities might be considering permitting 30 - 40,000 Jews to leave this year remain unconfirmed. Harassment of those applying for exit visas continues and "possession of state secrets" is increasingly used as a pretext for refusing an exit visa.

Prominent Refuseniks

2. The Prime Minister raised the case of Ida Nudel with Shevardnadze in July 1986. Her case and that of Iosif Begun have also been raised by the UK delegation to the CSCE Follow-Up Conference in Vienna.

Position of Jews in the Soviet Union

3. Official discrimination continues. Teachers of Hebrew suffered continuing harassment in 1986: some (Edelstein, Magarik) were arrested and sentenced on trumped-up charges. Jews are generally denied official access to Hebrew language teaching and culture. Official "anti-Zionist" propaganda is often thinly-disguised anti-Semitism.

New Soviet Emigration Rules

Came into effect on 1 January. First public Soviet statement of the ground rules for leaving the Soviet Union including conditions to be met by applicants, criteria for refusal and time limits for consideration of applications. Published rules broadly accord with our understanding of current Soviet practice and do not appear in any way to make emigration easier. The Refusenik community's reaction has been one of condemnation and dismay. However the legislation does have some limited use as a bench mark against which Soviet performance in

practice can be measured with regard to eg time limits and reasons for refusal.

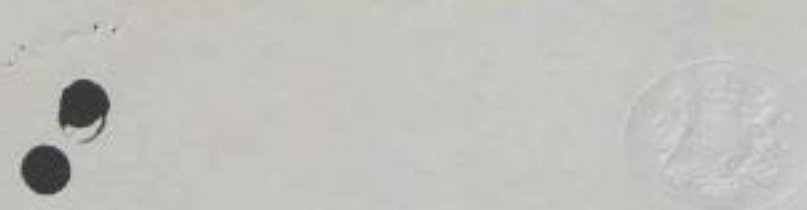
Proposed Moscow Conference on CSCE Basket III issues

Proposed by Shevardnadze in Vienna on 5 November 1986 and subsequently tabled by the Soviet delegation would cover humanitarian/information/culture issues and would loosely include human rights. However many important aspects (scope of discussion, publicity, access for dissidents) remain unclear.

Israel/Soviet Union

Mr Bronfman is believed to have visited Moscow in 1985 in connection with private contacts between Israel and the Soviet Union on diplomatic recognition and the condition of Soviet Jewry. The Ambassadors of the two countries in Paris also met one another in 1985. In August 1986 there were bilateral consular talks in Helsinki and Shevardnadze subsequently met with Mr Peres at the UNGA. We have heard reports of private contacts between the two sides in London in December 1986.

U46AAX



EDGAR M BRONFMAN

Born Montreal 1929. Married, 7 children, Canadian industrialist and millionaire. Member of one of Canada's leading Jewish business families. Chairman and Chief Executive Officer since 1975 of Seagram Company, a major international distilling company based in Canada. Mr Bronfman directs its international operations and lives in New York. Mr Bronfman has been President of the World Jewish Congress since 1980. He has been involved in attempts to improve conditions for Soviet Jewry and visited Moscow in 1985.

The Prime Minister had agreed to meet Mr Bronfman in March 1985 but he had to pull out of the meeting at short notice.

CALL ON PRIME MINISTER BY EDGAR BRONFMAN, PRESIDENT OF WORLD
JEWISH CONGRESS (WJC): 12 JANUARY

WALDHEIM

Points to Make (if raised)

1. Understand concern about Waldheim. HMG takes allegations seriously. But there is a distinction between allegations and proof. Charges made against Waldheim never tested in a court of law. His service in Army Group E as Intelligence Officer does not of itself constitute evidence of war crimes.
2. In these circumstances the government has taken the view that Waldheim is entitled to basic courtesies due to democratically elected Head of State of friendly country. But we remain ready to look carefully at any new information.
3. Some of the documents recently published by WJC (showing Waldheim arranged transfer of British prisoners in Greece), included in dossier sent to me by Robert Rhodes James MP in December. This is being examined carefully. Earlier allegations that Waldheim was involved in the disappearance of British servicemen in Greece during the war were carefully investigated last year. Extensive search of Ministry of Defence records then produced no evidence of criminal activity on Waldheim's part.
4. (If asked) No plans to invite Waldheim to UK.

CALL ON PRIME MINISTER BY EDGAR BRONFMAN, PRESIDENT OF WORLD
JEWISH CONGRESS (WJC): 12 JANUARY

WALDHEIM

Background

1. Allegations about Waldheim's involvement in war crimes surfaced during Austrian Presidential campaign last year. They relate to period (1942 to 1945) when Waldheim served as an Intelligence Officer with German Army Group E in the Balkans. The WJC has taken an active part in pursuing those allegations. In the UK Mr Greville Janner MP and more recently Mr Robert Rhodes James MP have been prominent in pursuing the matter in Parliament.
2. The principal allegations concern:
 - a) crimes against Yugoslav nationals - Yugoslav government listed Waldheim with United Nations War Crimes Commission in 1947 as suspected of shooting hostages. Yugoslavs never pursued case;
 - b) involvement in disappearance of British commandos in Greece. Servicemen apparently passed through hands of Army Group E. Some were designated for execution. Several, including two so designated, are known to have survived. No evidence as to fate of others, but it is likely they were executed. MOD search of records in 1986 produced no evidence of criminal activity by Waldheim;
 - c) deportation of Greek Jews on Crete and Rhodes. Document found in FRG Archives at Freiburg indicates Army Group E involvement in deportation. Appears to be no first-hand evidence against Waldheim. Allegations rest on his position as Intelligence Officer (Junior Lieutenant) with Group.
3. Waldheim has denied any involvement in war crimes (or even knowledge of them). But his credibility has been dented by his initial denial that he ever served in the Balkans. He has been forced to admit that the statement in his memoirs - that he left the German Army in 1941 - is untrue.

4. In December, the WJC publicised documents found in the US National Archives which allegedly show that Waldheim arranged for the transport of a group of British prisoners. (Press cuttings of 31 December are attached.) Some of these documents also formed part of the dossier on Waldheim's wartime activities sent to the Prime Minister by Mr Rhodes James earlier in December. Most of the information contained in the dossier is not new, but it is being examined by the FCO and MOD. Transport of prisoners is not, of course, a criminal act (and the records seem likely to show that all of the men concerned survived). Mr Rhodes James has observed that the documents in question apparently disprove Waldheim's earlier assertion that he had nothing to do with British prisoners.

—————>



PM: mtg with Edgar Bronfman: Feb 85

DR. KOPELOWITZ



8/1 JQ VC

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

24 December 1986

I enclose a copy of a letter from Dr. Kopelowitz of the Board of Deputies of British Jews. The Prime Minister has agreed to see Mr. Bronfman on 12 January. Could you please let us have a short brief by Thursday 8 January.

(ANDY BEARPARK)

C R Budd Esq
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

088



10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

24 December 1986

Thank you for your letter of 23 December to the Prime Minister. I will try to get a message to you by telephone, but this is to confirm that the Prime Minister would be pleased to see Mr. Bronfman at 1615 on Monday 12 January.

P.A. BEARPARK

Dr. Lionel Kopelowitz, J.P.

85

PRIME MINISTER

G.R. / CF ?

①

Can put with other papers
on mtg.

psj
23/12

Dr. Lionel Kopelowitz of the Board of Deputies
of British Jews has asked whether you would
be able to see Mr. Edward Bronfman on 12
or 13 January. I attach the diary for the
days in question. As Caroline points out
we could fit him in if you wanted to at
1615 on Monday 12 January.

Yes me

Agree to see Mr. Bronfman? (You will recall
the exchange we had with Lord Sieff about
Argentina. But this does not seem to be
the reason for his call.)

C.P.

Spoke to Kopelowitz's secretary
and confirmed time

(Charles Powell)

psj
24/12

23 December 1986

MR. POWELL

Mr. Edward Bronfman, President of the
World Jewish Congress.

If the Prime Minister agrees to see
Mr. Bronfman we can offer him 1615 on
Monday 12 January. When you put this
into her you should let her see the diary
for those two days which I attach.

CR.

(CAROLINE RYDER)

23 December 1986

1945 for 2015 Dinner: Admiral & Lady Fieldhouse + DT
Queen Anne Quarter Royal Naval College
Greenwich (black tie)

Thursday 8 January

0830 Hair
0900 Visit National Portrait Gallery to view
Exhibition "Elizabeth II" + RC
1000 Keep free for Mr. Sherbourne
1300 Lunch for colleagues?
1530 Meeting ends
1945 for 2000 Dinner with Women's Advertising Club of
London Short Speech No.107

Friday 9 January

Regional tour

Saturday 10 January

1030 Keep free
Keep free
1045-1215 Saturday Superstore TV programme? - BBC TV
Centre, Wood Lane.

Sunday, 11 January

1800 Keep free

Monday, 12 January

0830 Hair
1000 Diary meeting
1030 Meeting of colleagues
c1230 Depart No.10
?1300 Lunch at International Boat Show + DT
1445 Return to No. 10
1500-1600 Meeting of Ministers + NW

Tuesday, 13 January

0900 Questions Briefing Team
1300 Lunch & Questions Briefing
1515 Questions
1545 Cranley Onslow MP H/C
1900 "Othello" with Sir Claus & Lady Moser + DT
Covent Garden

Wednesday 14 January

1100-1130 Meet winners of Hansard Society Radio
Competition + MA
1130-1200 Spanish Foreign Minister
1245 for 1300 Bulmers Centenary lunch - Savoy
Short speech + DT + PS
1630-1730 Bishop of Liverpool and Archbishop Warlock
+ S/S Environment + DN
1730 Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary
1800 Chancellor

The Board of Deputies of British Jews

WOBURN HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, WC1H 0EP.

Telex: 262666 BOD G Telegrams: DEPUTIES, LONDON, WC1 Telephone: 01-387 3952 or 388 7651

FROM THE PRESIDENT

22nd December, 1986

Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher MP
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
LONDON SW1

Dear Prime Minister,

A meeting of the World Executive of World Jewish Congress will take place in London on January 12/13.

I would greatly appreciate your setting aside a little time in a busy week to meet the President, Mr. Edgar Bronfman of New York. I am sure you are aware that Mr. Bronfman is a world Jewish leader of the highest rank. He heads an organisation which speaks for Jewish communities in 100 countries on all five continents - East and West.

Please let me know whether, as I very much hope, you will allow me to bring him to No. 10 on Monday January 12 or Tuesday January 13, at a time convenient to you.

Yours sincerely



(Dr.) Lionel Kopelowitz JP

Encl: WJC "News & Views"

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS



News & Views

OCT. - NOV. 1986
VOLUME XI
NUMBER 2

Edgar M. Bronfman, President

Israel Singer, Secretary-General

Max Melamed, Editor

WJC CONFERS WITH NEW ISRAEL GOVERNMENT



WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman (center) and Secretary-General Israel Singer with Israel Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Following the installation of a new government in Israel, in accord with the "rotation agreement," WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman held three days of discussions with the country's top officials, including Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres.

The discussions ranged across the entire gamut of world Jewish concerns and resulted in laying the groundwork for continued coordination and consultations on those issues affecting the Jewish people as a whole. Topics discussed included the future of Soviet Jewry, global anti-Semitism, ramifications of the "Waldheim Affair," international terrorism, Jewish-Christian relations and endangered Jewish communities.

(Continued on page 2)

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER:

SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES MOVING TOWARD TIES WITH ISRAEL

Poland's Foreign Minister told Jewish leaders in New York on September 26 that in the aftermath of the decision to resume Polish-Israeli diplomatic links, he is "convinced that other Socialist coun-

tries are adopting the same attitude." Kalman Sultanik, WJC vice-president, said that Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski pledged to take up the growing problem of Catholic Church institutions being built at the

site of Nazi death camps in Poland — specifically the convent at Auschwitz and the chapel at Sobibor.

Foreign Minister Orzechowski and senior aides held three hours of dis-

(Continued on page 4)



WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, flanked by Secretary-General Israel Singer (left) and Executive Director Elan Steinberg (extreme right).

WJC CONFERS WITH NEW ISRAEL GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 1)

Prime Minister Shamir received Mr. Bronfman in his office where they held private discussions for an hour-and-a-half. Mr. Bronfman was accompanied by Secretary-General Israel Singer, Executive Director Elan Steinberg and Israel Branch Director Avi Beker. Prime Minister Shamir was accompanied by his top aides.

At a specially prepared *Succah*, Foreign Minister Peres and his advisor Avram Burg joined Mr. Bronfman and the group for a private luncheon and talks.

Mr. Bronfman took the occasion to host the heads of the divisions of Israel's Foreign Ministry at a *Succah* luncheon where extensive discussions and analyses of current foreign policy problems were addressed.

Among the numerous other personalities at various meetings were Cabinet Ministers Moshe Arens and Yitzhak Modai, Dr. Yosef Burg, the

outgoing Foreign Ministry Director David Kimche, MK Dan Meridor and WJC Vice-President Raya Jaglom.

Mr. Bronfman also had a telephone conversation with former Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He congratulated

Mr. Bronfman on the WJC campaign to expose the Nazi past of Austrian President Kurt Waldheim and encouraged the WJC to continue in this task "as a duty to the Jewish people."



At the luncheon discussions with the Israel Foreign Ministry.

JEWISH LEADERS URGE ALL-OUT WAR AGAINST TERRORISM

Responding to a call for action by the president of the World Jewish Congress, Mr. Edgar M. Bronfman, leaders of 20 member communities of the European Jewish Congress met in Paris on September 11 to urge coordinated action by European governments against terrorism and to implement measures for the security and protection of synagogues and Jewish institutions in Europe as the High Holy Days approached.

The gravity of the terrorist threat was highlighted by the brutal and sadistic killing of 21 Jews less than a week earlier during an attack by two terrorists, believed to be Arabs, on worshippers at a Sabbath morning

service at Istanbul's Neve Shalom Synagogue.

Terrorism should be fought in whatever way Western governments could, Mr. Bronfman said at the meeting. They should act against the improper use of lines of communication including embassies and diplomatic pouches. These, he said, were not meant to be used to carry guns, bombs and, maybe, someday, atomic bombs. Terrorism should be fought and eradicated, he added.

Dr. Lionel Kopelowitz, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and at the time of the meeting president of the European Jewish Congress, urged Jews not to "give in to terrorism. Show them that they cannot intimidate us." The meeting called on Jews worldwide to attend the upcoming holiday services in larger numbers than usual to demonstrate their defiance of the terrorist threat.

Other matters discussed at the meeting included the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union and anti-Semitic violence.

At a news conference in Paris Israel Singer, the WJC's secretary-general, warned that not only Jews were endangered. "Today they are killing Jews," he said, "tomorrow it may be you that they are going to kill." Until governments understood that the public would not tolerate more of the present laxity, he continued, the terrorists were "going to be allowed to act exactly as they have up to now."

Theo Klein, president of the Representative Council of French Jewish Institutions (CRIF) and since the meeting president of the European Jewish Congress, advocated a tough policy. "One cannot really fight terrorism by announcing measures in one's own country."

"Western intelligence services surely know the location of terrorist training camps," he said to the media representatives, "where they return after carrying out their murderous attacks, and the West should strike at these. They should not be able to feel secure anywhere."

WJC Profiles



THEODORE (THEO) KLEIN
PRESIDENT,
EUROPEAN
JEWISH
CONGRESS

Theo Klein, who became president of the European Jewish Congress on October 1, 1986, has a long and distinguished record of Jewish service. An attorney in Paris since 1945, he has one of the most important corporate practices in that city.

Born in Paris in June, 1920, he was during World War II one of the leaders of the Jewish Resistance, and actively took part in the rescue of hundreds of people, particularly children, in the South of France.

After the liberation of France he was active in the reconstruction of French Jewry and was the first president of the Veterans of Jewish Resistance.

In 1983 he was elected to the presidency of CRIF (the Representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France), a post left vacant by the death of Alain de Rothschild, and on April 6, 1986, he was elected president for a second three-year period. From 1960 to 1973 he had served as vice-president of CRIF.

The president of CRIF is generally regarded as the political head of the Jewish community and usually negotiates with the government on communal matters.

Mr. Klein is a long-time Zionist and under his leadership CRIF has provided important support for Israel and Soviet Jewry.

A past president of the French Union of Jewish Students, Mr. Klein has also served at various times on commissions of the Fonds Social Juif Unifié (FSJU, United Jewish Philanthropic Fund).



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Emily Rubin, Managing Editor



Pictured at the meeting of Poland's Foreign Minister and Jewish leaders in New York, seated facing the camera are WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman (on the left) and Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski (on the right). Behind them, L to R: WJC Executive Director Elan Steinberg; Boguslaw Miernik, director general of the Foreign Ministry; WJC Secretary-General Israel Singer; Polish Ambassador Zdzislaw Ludwiczak; Richard Krystosik, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry; Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; WJC Vice-President Kalman Sultanik; Malcolm Hoenlein, executive vice-president of the Presidents Conference (seated). (photo by Marty Cobin)

Polish Foreign Minister:

SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES MOVING TOWARD TIES WITH ISRAEL

(Continued from page 1)

cussions "on matters of mutual concern" with Jewish leaders at a private luncheon held at the offices of WJC President Edgar Bronfman who was joined by Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. The talks were "wide-ranging" and served as a follow-up to discussions held last December in Warsaw with General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

On the subject of diplomatic relations with Israel, Foreign Minister Orzechowski disclosed that Poland's diplomatic representative was scheduled to arrive in Israel on October 14. He noted that it would have been "impossible" for Poland to have taken this step two or three years ago given the international climate, but had done so now because it is "in the interests of Poland, the Jewish people and peaceful coexistence."

Although he expected other Communist states to soon act similarly, he said Poland had taken the lead because of its historical legacy linking

it to special ties to the Jewish people. "It is naive and wrong to try and separate the Jewish people from Israel," he said, explaining that normalization of relations with the Jewish people is linked to recognition of Israel.

Mr. Bronfman told the Foreign Minister that Jewish leadership had been seeking to explain this to Vatican officials who continue in a policy of non-recognition of Israel.

Mr. Orzechowski said Poland's Middle East policies were "no secret" but stressed support for Israel's right to "secure borders," noting that "the Soviet Union and other Socialist states were present at the birth of the State of Israel."

"The existence of the State of Israel is a fact and any effort to disregard this fact is doomed to failure," he added.

Turning to the question of Auschwitz and Sobibor, Mr. Sultanik said there were indications that Church institutions were being planned at other death camp sites and noted that

the chapel at Sobibor — where all the 200,000 victims were Jewish — "will be the central building at the site, and will distort the true nature of the place."

"Poland's role should be to preserve the authentic historic record and prevent these distortions of history," Mr. Sultanik told Orzechowski.

In response, Mr. Orzechowski pledged that "Poland will be the guardian of the historical record." The government, he said, had regretted what had happened, stressing that "contrary to the stereotype" there are "certain things that are independent of the government in a Communist state."

He said he would take up the matter of Sobibor on his return to Warsaw, as he had not previously been aware of it. "We do not wish to do anything that would irritate our relations with the Jewish community inside or outside of Poland," the Foreign Minister stated.

On another issue, Mr. Orzechowski pledged to continue full cooperation

with American authorities in the pursuit and prosecution of Nazi war criminals. He specifically said Poland would continue its whole-hearted assistance in the case of John Demjanjuk who is facing trial in Israel charged with being the notorious "Ivan the Terrible" at Treblinka.

The two sides also discussed the state of Polish-U.S. relations and questions related to scholarly and cultural exchanges, including Polish participation at the Israeli conference on 1,000 years of Polish Jewry next spring. Recalling the successful negotiations with the WJC which led to the Polish exhibition on Auschwitz now traveling the U.S., progress was also reported by Mr. Sultanik on arrangements for the display in the U.S. of Jewish religious artifacts from Poland.

Contacts to follow up on the discussions will be maintained through Polish Ambassador Zdzislaw Ludwiczak in Washington who also participated in the talks. The other Jewish partici-

pants at the meeting were Israel Singer and Elan Steinberg, WJC secretary-general and executive director respectively, and Malcolm Hoenlein, executive vice-president of the Presidents Conference. On the Polish

side, the Foreign Minister was accompanied by Ambassador Ludwiczak, Boguslaw Miernik and Richard Krystosik, director general and deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, respectively.



Tadczus Dusik, director of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Poland, met with leaders of the American Section on October 8 to discuss the state of Jewish religious life in Poland. Pictured above, L to R: WJC Vice-President Kalman Sultanik; Mrs. Frieda S. Lewis, chairman of the Section; Director Dusik; WJC Executive Director Elan Steinberg. (photo by Alexander Archer)



B'nai B'rith International held their Biennial Convention in August in Las Vegas, Nevada. Pictured, WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman addressing the convention on August 28. WJC Secretary-General Israel Singer addressed the meeting the previous day.

KIMCHE TO HEAD WJC PANEL

Former director-general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, has accepted an offer from Edgar M. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, to be the chairman of an Israeli Council on Foreign Relations.

The council will operate under the auspices of the WJC and will function along the lines of the American Council on Foreign Relations. It will serve as a platform for foreign statesmen and ambassadors to deliver statements on foreign policy. Its director will be Avi Beker, the executive director of the Israel Branch of the WJC.



AT THE ZOA AWARD CEREMONIES: L to R: Leon A. Dulzin, chairman of the World Zionist Organization; ZOA President Alleck A. Resnick; Mr. Bronfman; Senator Paul S. Sarbanes; Jacques Torczyner, former president of the ZOA; Bernard S. White, chairman of the convention. (photo by Alexander Archer)

WJC PRESIDENT RECIPIENT OF ZOA AWARD

The Zionist Organization of America honored WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman with its Justice Louis D. Brandeis Award at ceremonies held during the organization's 85th annual convention in Baltimore.

Mr. Bronfman was cited for leading the WJC in exposing the Nazi past of Kurt Waldheim, former secretary general of the United Nations. The award to Mr. Bronfman — a bust of the former Supreme Court Justice by the sculptor Robert Berks — was presented by Jacques Torczyner, former president of the ZOA.

In his remarks, Mr. Bronfman said the Waldheim affair shows that "the tragic lesson of the past has not been learned" and stressed the need "to make the world remember, so that what the Nazis did to our people will not be forgotten, or repeated."

Mr. Bronfman also assailed "those who have tried to equate Zionism with racism."

The WJC leader said he had discussed the meaning of Zionism with

Soviet officials in Moscow, with President Ceausescu of Rumania, King Hassan of Morocco, Prime Minister Gonzalez Marques of Spain and President Ortega of Nicaragua. "I explained to them that in this modern day, the Zionist is one who cares deeply about the security and prosperity of Israel as the focal point of Jewish life," Mr. Bronfman told the ZOA delegates.



HUNGARIAN JEWISH LEADERS MEET WITH AMERICAN SECTION: Hungary's Jewish leadership met in New York on September 16 with the WJC American Section for an update on latest developments. L to R: Hermann Fidler, chairman, Orthodox Jewish Community of Hungary; Dr. Andras Losonci, president, Central Board of Hungarian Jews; Erwin Farkas, executive vice-president, World Federation of Hungarian Jews; Mrs. Frieda S. Lewis, chairman of the Section. (photo by Hella Moritz)

WJC PROTESTS DISCRIMINATORY CHANGE IN RED CROSS TITLE

The World Jewish Congress vigorously protested a decision taken in Geneva on October 26 by the 25th International Conference of the Red Cross, the supreme deliberative body of the International Red Cross, to change the official title to the "International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement."

The move is seen as a further barrier to Israel's efforts over a period of nearly forty years to obtain recognition by the International Committee of the Red Cross of the Magen David Adom Society (the Red Shield of David) as a national voluntary aid society for Red Cross purposes even though it does not use the title and one of the distinctive emblems listed by name in the Geneva Conventions. In effect, the Magen David Adom would have to change its emblem to a red cross, even though the emblem is considered by the Jewish people to have unacceptable religious significance.

It should be noted that when the Ottoman Empire during the wars involving Turkey, Montenegro and Russia in 1876 informed the Swiss government that the use of the red cross in the Turkish armies hurt the susceptibilities of the Muslim soldiers and that accordingly the Turkish government was authorizing the use of the crescent in its armed forces.

In the absence of recognition by the ICRC, the Magen David Adom Society cannot become a member of the League of Red Cross Societies and thus acquire a voice in the supreme deliberative body of the International Red Cross. It presently has only non-voting observer status at the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

When the WJC representative, Mr.



Daniel Lack, was given the floor at the conference, he recalled that throughout World War II the WJC was in constant communication with the International Committee of the Red Cross in its "desperate concern" to save those who were to be consumed by the Holocaust and to persuade the ICRC to take initiatives appropriate to the unprecedented challenge to humanitarian principles.

He referred to the decision taken at the Manila Conference in 1981 not to continue the mandate of the Working Group that had at an earlier conference been appointed to try to find an equitable solution to the problem of emblems, a decision taken contrary to the recommendation of the ICRC, and said this "has for the present closed the avenue to an equitable constitutional outcome to this prolonged crisis."

He quoted a remark at the Manila Conference by ICRC President Alexandre Hay that the coexistence of the two emblems of Red Cross and Red Crescent "may give the false and unfortunate impression that the movement has two poles, a Christian one and an Islamic one, and that all the other religions or lay modes of thinking are ruled out" and stated that "enshrining that religious polarization in the new title had escalated the emblem crisis into one of 'religious,

ideological and philosophical difference striking at the very heart of the most cherished principles of the Red Cross movement."

He concluded with an appeal for the abandonment of the emblems which had created the crisis in favor of "an entirely new truly neutral emblem" which gave offense to none.

Support for the position of Israel and the WJC was expressed in a statement issued at the conference on October 29 by the American Red Cross. It called for the resumption of a working group to deal with the issue of the emblem and urged that in the meantime each national society develop a bilateral relationship with Magen David Adom. It anticipated, the ARC said, "that a solution to the emblem question may not be found so easily," but the ideal of human brotherhood that had moved the Red Cross movement since its foundation "requires us to persevere in this effort."

DR. JOSEPH TENENBAUM

December 1986 marks the 25th *Yahrzeit* of Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, an outstanding figure in American and world Jewish life in the decades leading up to the 1950's. A distinguished urologist, orator and author of several noteworthy books, he was actively involved in the fight for Jewish rights.

As president of the World Federation of Polish Jews and in the leadership of the World Jewish Congress, he was the dynamic mainspring in the movement to boycott German products prior to the Second World War.

He was a vice-president of the American Jewish Congress and one of the founders of the World Jewish Congress.

THE JEWS OF GERMANY

SECOND OF TWO PARTS

In the summer of 1914 imperial ambitions and rivalries, mutual distrust and entanglement in a system of alliances among the great powers of Europe led to World War I.

The Jews of Germany showed themselves as ardently patriotic as their non-Jewish fellow-Germans. Over 100,000 Jews served in the German army and 12,000 fell in battle.

In spite of the large number of Jewish battle casualties, the cry was unjustly raised that the Jews were shirking active service at the front.

World War I began well for the Germans. In April 1917, however, the United States declared war on Germany, and by mid-1918 American troops were in France in sufficient numbers to enable the Allied forces to turn the tide.

In September 1918 General Ludendorff pressed the German government to initiate armistice negotiations while the army could still hold out.

Mutiny among the sailors in Wilhelmshaven at the end of October, and spreading violence convinced the new chancellor, Prince Max von Baden, that the situation was beyond his control. On November 9 he announced the resignation of his government. He announced too that the emperor and the crown prince intended to resign and that a Constituent Assembly would be called to determine what form the new state should take. The announcement was followed almost immediately by the proclamation of a republic and the abdication and flight into Holland of the emperor.

On November 11, 1918 an armistice was signed between the Allies and Germany.

On January 9, 1919, there was a national election for deputies to a constitutional convention to be held at Weimar.

After an election for delegates, a constituent assembly which opened in February 1919 adopted a constitution drafted principally by Hugo Preuss, a prominent Jewish leader.

Between November 1918 and

April 1919 there were uprisings or revolutions in Berlin and Bavaria. Many, if not most, of the top leaders were Jews — some of them poets, dramatists, philosophers, idealists, but those who opposed them saw only Jews. The uprisings were ruthlessly suppressed and those Jews who were not killed were imprisoned.

On June 16, 1919, the National Assembly assented under protest (237 to 138 votes) to a peace treaty dictated by the Allies and on June 28 German representatives signed the treaty in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles.

By many extremists of the right, Weimar was viewed as a Jewish creation. The myth was widespread that the Reich had lost the war because of "a stab in the back" and that both this and the humiliating Treaty of Versailles were the work of Jews.

There were Jews in the government of the Weimar Republic, but the only one to rise to prominence was Walther Rathenau. Although he kept his Jewishness very unobtrusive, he was often singled out by anti-Semitic propagandists as evidence that Weimar was a *Judenrepublik*. In 1922 he was assassinated.

In November 1923, General Ludendorff and Adolf Hitler led the so-called Beer Hall Putsch in Munich, aimed at overthrowing the Bavarian government. The rising was easily put down.

By the time of the abortive putsch, Hitler had already acquired a following. The Nazi Party had become a force in Bavarian right-wing politics.

The dismal political history of the short-lived Weimar Republic contrasts strikingly with the vibrant creativity of the Weimar Age. For a brief period during the twenties, Germany became the world-center of ideas and art. Berlin had the world's most exciting theater, with strong political tones.

DESCENT INTO THE ABYSS

APRIL 1925 — Field Marshall Paul von Hindenburg, the nominee of right-wing parties is elected President of Germany at age 78. The Communists put up their own candidate and thus split the anti-right vote.

MAY 1928 — Participating for the first time in a Reichstag election, the Nazi Party secures twelve seats.

MARCH 1930 — Chancellor Hermann Mueller, Social Democrat, resigns and is replaced by a new coalition, headed by Heinrich Brüning (Center) in which the Socialists are replaced by parties of the right.

SEPTEMBER 1930 — Reichstag election held amidst soaring unemployment and general economic distress. Nazis poll 6,500,000 votes and get 107 seats. Social Democrats lose some seats but remain the strongest party in the Reichstag. No parliamentary coalition emerges. Brüning, helped by Hindenburg's exercise of emergency decrees, governs without a parliamentary majority, becoming virtually a semi-dictator. Between March 1931 and May 1932, the Reichstag is in session for only six days.

MARCH 1932 — Hindenburg defeats Adolf Hitler in presidential election, but only after a run-off.

MAY 1932 — Hindenburg dismisses Brüning, appoints Franz von Papen (right-wing of the Center Party) chancellor and asks him to form a government responsible only to him.

JULY 1932 — At Reichstag election, Nazis win 230 seats. Since neither Nazis or Communists will enter into a coalition, no majority emerges for a government. Hitler turns down a request by Hindenburg to serve as vice-chancellor under von Papen, so Hindenburg dissolves the Reichstag.

NOVEMBER 1932 — At election called to break Reichstag deadlock, Nazis lose two million votes and lose 34 seats. Socialists and Communists outnumber the Nazis in the Reichstag but cannot unite and thus miss the last bus. Von Papen resigns. Hitler is offered chancellorship by Hindenburg, but with certain conditions. He declines, demands full powers.

JANUARY 30, 1933 — After some maneuvering, Hindenburg appoints Adolf Hitler chancellor and von Papen vice-chancellor. Hindenburg is said to have shared von Papen's confidence that the latter could keep Hitler in check.

In the related fields of opera and film, too, it was the world capital. Berlin, notes historian Paul Johnson, was crowded with widely acclaimed directors, impresarios, conductors and producers.

The prominence of Jews in the cultural flowering of the Weimar years was grist to the mill of the anti-Semites, who hated the new state.

Between 1933, the year in which Hitler became Chancellor of Germany, and 1938 more than a quarter of a million Jews fled Germany for countries outside continental Europe.

Among them were hundreds of scientists, writers, artists, scholars — the most famous being Albert Einstein — who settled mainly in the United States, Palestine and Britain where they made a major cultural impact.

Between 160,000 and 180,000 German Jews are estimated to have been murdered by the Nazis, or to have died as a result of persecution.

After the war, Germany was divided into two separate states: the Federal Republic of Germany (W. Germany) and the German Demo-

cratic Republic (E. Germany). In 1952 the new Federal Republic of Germany agreed to pay a large sum in compensation for the resettlement in Israel of Jews from Nazi-occupied Europe, for the destroyed Jewish cultural property and for personal damage to individuals.

The West German Jewish community today numbers about 28,000. Most members are not descendants of the old German community. The largest centers are West Berlin, Frankfurt-am-Main and Munich. There is a high average age of 45 years, and more than 4,000 persons are over 70. In addition to the registered community, an estimated 25,000 unregistered or unenrolled Jews live in the Federal Republic.

The central body of West German Jewry is the *Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland* located in Düsseldorf. It is alert for any signs of revival of Nazism. Its chairman, Mr. Werner Nachmann, is co-treasurer of the World Jewish Congress.

There are extreme right-wing groups, but the Central Council believes that the authorities have contained the problem of anti-Semitism so that it is no more than a constant irritation which has to be carefully watched. It is affiliated with the World Jewish Congress. There is also the Zionist Organization of Germany.

All the larger communities have their own rabbis. Kosher meals are obtainable. There are only two elementary Talmud Torah schools which have a total of just over 300 pupils. There is a Jewish People's Institute in West Berlin and an Institute of Higher Learning for Jewish Studies attached to the University of Heidelberg.

The principal weekly paper is the *Allgemeine Juedische Wochenzeitung* published in Düsseldorf. The Central Council has its own organ, the

Juedischer Presse Dienst.

The Jewish Student Union with headquarters in Munich and branches in eight cities organizes seminars. Youth is organized also through the Zionist Youth Movement.

The number of registered Jews in East Germany was reported in 1985 to be just under 400, many of them aged or aging. There are believed to be very many more Jews not registered with the communities.

There is no rabbi and religious affairs are run by a few volunteers. A *shochet* comes twice a month from Hungary. Sabbath services are held in East Berlin (197 Jews), but in Dresden (60), Leipzig (47) and Erfurt (36) religious services are held only on high holidays. On such occasions, a famous choir composed of non-Jews performs in Leipzig.

Cultural activities for the Jews are undertaken mainly by Christian or Christian-Jewish working groups led by Christian clergymen. There is wide interest in lectures on Jewish topics. The University in East Berlin has a department of Jewish studies.

The central organization is the Union of Jewish Communities in the German Democratic Republic which the government permits to participate in World Jewish Congress meetings.

M.M.

(Sources: Bach, H.L., *The German Jew, A Synthesis of Judaism and Western Culture*; *Encyclopaedia Judaica*; Eyck, Erich, *History of the Weimar Republic* (2 vols.); Fest, Wilfried, *Dictionary of German History 1806-1945*; Gay, Peter, *Weimar Culture*; Goldman, Guido, *The German Political System*; Goldschmidt, Hermann, *Article on Germany in Jewish Art and Civilization*, ed. Wigoder; Institute of Jewish Affairs, *Jewish Communities of the World*; Kohn, Hans, *The Mind of Germany*; Laqueur, Walter, *Weimar*; Mosse, George L., *Article on Jewish Emancipation in The Jewish Response to German Culture*, eds. Reinharz and Schatzberg).

PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY PLEDGES ACTION AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

"There is not nor will there be anti-Semitism in Paraguay," Paraguay's president and stongman, General Alfredo Stroessner, assured WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman in a letter to him.

The General was replying to a cable that Mr. Bronfman sent him on September 10 in which he asked General Stroessner to intervene and put an end to the wave of anti-Semitism that had left the Jewish community of Paraguay "living in a state of alarm."

General Stroessner added that he was the "first to condemn" the appearance of anti-Jewish posters, to which Mr. Bronfman had referred in his cable, and continued: "Before receiving your message, I had already given instructions to the competent national authorities to intervene with

every energy in defense of the Jewish community, as a means of avoiding any misconduct on the part of people interested in harming the prestige of our country.

"In my Fatherland," he said in his letter, "all persons are respected, whatever their nationalities. This is why we will not allow irresponsible people to throw a shadow over the well-deserved prestige of my country.

"I request you to receive these assurances," the General's letter concludes.

In his cable, the WJC President asked General Stroessner to act to "ensure the Jewish community of Paraguay of that safety they so direly need" in view of the "general manifestation of terrorism" against Jews around the world and particularly "in

the aftermath of the anti-Jewish terrorist attack in Turkey."

The immediate reason for Mr. Bronfman's sense of urgency in regard to the situation of Paraguay's approximately 1,000 Jews was the appearance on September 10 throughout Asuncion, the capital city, of posters calling on the population not to patronize stores owned by Jews because "they rob the country and send the money to Tel Aviv and Moscow." The posters listed 20 stores with the names of their Jewish owners.

Another poster said, "Wanted: Jew, dead or alive, for killing Christ, for establishing the Communist Party, for causing two world wars, for bombing Libya and killing children, for planning three world wars."



WJC Vice-President Arthur Hertzberg accompanied His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh (center) with representatives of major religious bodies who assembled in honor of the 25th anniversary of the Wild Life Federation convened in Assisi, Italy, to consider the relationship of religion and nature. . . . Rabbi Hertzberg, pictured left, blowing the shofar and reciting prayers outside the Basilica in Assisi. (photos by Claude Berger)

WJC UPDATE:

WALDHEIM TIED TO NAZI LEAFLETS EXHORTING "KILL THE JEWS"

Virulently anti-Semitic tirades — culminating in a call to "kill the Jews" — appear in a newly-discovered package of Nazi propaganda leaflets, a package initialed by Kurt Waldheim when he served as a senior German intelligence officer during the Second World War.

The leaflets — located by World Jewish Congress researchers at the U.S. National Archives — bear such titles as "The Jews Prepared This War" and "Onward to Berlin, Jews Shriek." They have been turned over to the U.S. Justice Department.

Documents show the leaflets were prepared for distribution by a German army propaganda company and sent to Waldheim at the High Command headquarters of his intelligence section. At headquarters, Waldheim

received the leaflets along with a title index and a cover report dated November 28, 1944, both of which he initiated in the "03" box of the stamp of his intelligence section — the "Ic/AO."

(Waldheim has already acknowledged his "03" intelligence status in his memorandum to the United States Justice Department of April 6, 1986. The "03" was the Deputy of the Chief Intelligence Officer responsible for all operational intelligence and the control of the intelligence staff — from the declassified study "German Military Intelligence," by the Military Intelligence Division of the U.S. War Department, 1946.)

Sixty-five titles were listed on the master index of propaganda leaflets that Waldheim initialed and dated.

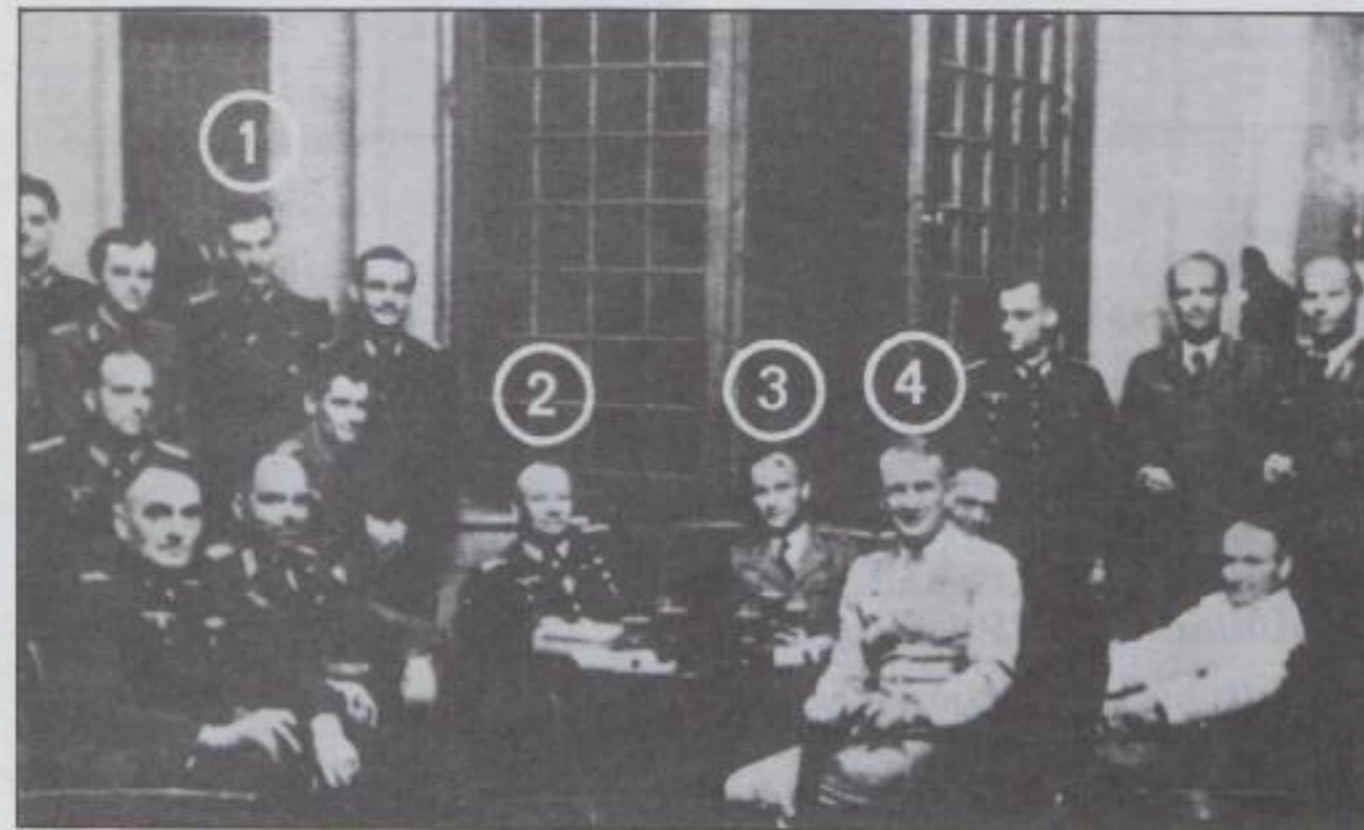
The cover report which he also initialed states that 80,000 copies of the leaflets had been printed and that "repeat printings are planned."

According to the cover report, thousands of copies of the leaflets were to be dropped behind enemy lines to Russian soldiers, in an attempt to get them to defect to the German side. The leaflets include such outpourings of anti-Semitic venom as the following:

"Cursed be the Jews who sit over the necks of our relatives in the rear and suck their blood."

"Only the German people did right when it freed itself from the accursed Jews."

"All of us must seriously consider going over to the German people, to



Oberleutnant Kurt Waldheim (1) relaxing in 1943 at the Hotel Grande Bretagne in occupied Athens with 15 other German officers.

fight with it against Jewish Bolshevism."
 "The Jews prepared this war. Jews got it onto our backs. Jews do not want it to end."

One of the leaflets concludes: "Who, wherever you move into the Balkans, showed the greatest enthusiasm? The Jews. Enough of the Jewish war, kill the Jews, come over."

Another captured Nazi War document — a secret organizational chart of the the German High Command in the Balkans — shows that Wald-

heim's intelligence section ("Ic/AO") had major propaganda responsibilities. The document shows that the propaganda company that printed the anti-Semitic leaflets reported directly to the "Ic/AO" — that is, the intelligence section in which Waldheim was the deputy of the chief of intelligence.

Tellingly, that same propaganda company was responsible for publishing a front-page photo of Waldheim with his commanding General, Alexander Loehr, which appeared in the German army newspaper in the

Balkans. Loehr was hanged as a war criminal in 1947.

In releasing the documents on September 23, the WJC again called on U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese "to enforce the law and place Waldheim on the 'watch list' of aliens excludable from the United States."

In April, the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations concluded that under American law, Waldheim should be barred from the United States as a "Nazi persecutor."



SOUTH AFRICAN JEWISH LEADER BRIEFES AMERICAN SECTION: Mr. Mervyn Smith, national vice-chairman of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, briefed American Section leadership on the current Jewish situation in the country at a meeting in New York on September 19. Also received as a guest at the meeting was Dr. Jose Knoblich, president of the Jewish Federation of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Above, American Section Chairman Mrs. Frieda S. Lewis, presiding; Dr. Knoblich; Mr. Smith, on the right. (photo by Hella Mortiz)



WJC President Edgar Bronfman was the Keynote Speaker at the WIZO Inaugural Ball in New York on November 6. Above, Mr. Bronfman with WJC Vice-President Raya Jaglom who is president of World WIZO. (Photo by Hella Mortiz)

INSIDE
ISRAEL & CHINA
CHRISTIAN RIGHT IN AMERICA
TERRORISM

World Jewish Congress
One Park Avenue,
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N.Y. 10014

DATELINE WORLD JEWRY

NOVEMBER 1986

FOCUS TROUBLED LAND, TROUBLED TIMES

Events in South Africa are reported almost daily in the media throughout the world. South Africa is a subject of

The Board has also been active in seeking dialogue with Black African leaders. They recently met with Bishop Desmond Tutu who has been a vocal leader of Israel and the South African Jewish community. Although African Jewish were present, the discussions indicate they were not a high priority.

DATELINE: WORLD JEWRY, a monthly survey of events and trends in the Jewish world, is currently being produced by the Institute of Jewish Affairs for individual contributors to the World Jewish Congress.

INSTITUTE OF JEWISH AFFAIRS

As it has done in the past at follow-up meetings on the Helsinki Accords (as the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, 1975, is generally referred to), the Institute of Jewish Affairs has distributed research reports to the delegates to the current Third Review Meeting in Vienna.

The reports prepared by the IJA for the delegates are thoroughly documented and cover issues which the delegates will be asked to address, including freedom of religion and culture, migration, reunion of families, the rule of law and anti-Jewish discrimination.

IJA Director Dr. Stephen J. Roth, when in Berlin for the Aspen conference on "Human Rights and the Helsinki Accords: the Road to Vienna," had discussions with governmental delegates to the Vienna Review.

The IJA 1986/87 lecture series at Chatham House, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, was opened by Professor Amos Shapira of Tel Aviv University who spoke on "Restraining Racism by Law in Israel — Promises and Pitfalls." Over 100 people attended.

Natan (Anatoly) Shcharansky addressed a meeting at the IJA of experts on East European affairs.

The IJA has published a research report by Professor Zvi Sussman of Tel Aviv University on "Israel's Economy: Performance, Problems and Policies."

IJA Assistant Director Michael May attended a European Jewish Congress meeting in Strasbourg for directors of central Jewish organizations and lectured on "The Use of Documentation Centers, Libraries and Visual Media as a Working Tool."

Mr. Harry Schwarz, a prominent member of the South African Parliament and a member of the Executive of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, on a visit to London briefed the IJA staff and advisors on the situation in his country.

COMMONWEALTH JEWISH COUNCIL

Mr. Greville Janner, QC, MP, (president of the Commonwealth Jewish Council), Mr. Edward Bronfman (trustee, CJ Council), Mrs. Dorothy Reit-

man (Canadian vice-president of the Council) and Mr. Benny Gilbert (Barbados vice-president) were among speakers at the closing ceremony of



AT THE COMMONWEALTH JEWISH COUNCIL: The Council held a dinner in honor of WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman in London on September 22. Pictured above, L to R: Lord Schon, Lord Goodman, Lord Bernstein, Mr. Jack Galaun, Mr. Bronfman and Greville Janner, QC, MP, president of the Council.

NEWS: Around the World



MEESE PLEDGES DECISION ON WALDHEIM: U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese said "Justice will be done" in the case of Kurt Waldheim in his address to Jewish leaders at a meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Jewish Organizations in New York on September 30. Pictured above, L to R: Attorney General Meese; Morris Abram, chairman of the Presidents Conference; WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman. (photo by Alexander Archer)

BUENOS AIRES

The Latin American Jewish Congress was represented at a Jewish-Catholic meeting in Bogota, Colombia, by its president, Dr. Mario Gorenstein, its Executive Director Manuel Tenenbaum and by Rabbi Pynchas Brenner. . . Dr. Gorenstein and Mr. Tenenbaum met with Mgr. Jorge Mejia, vice-president of the Pontifical Commission for Peace and Justice, and Mr. Tenenbaum lectured at the Pontifical University of Colombia on the Holocaust and on the creation of the State of Israel. . . At a plenary session of the LAJC in Montevideo a political statement was adopted for the struggle against terrorism. . . The plenary elected Edgardo Gorenberg secretary-general of the LAJC and Alberto Abadi treasurer, and they were formally installed in their respective offices at a meeting in Buenos Aires of the LAJC Presidium, chaired by Dr. Gorenstein. . . The LAJC held another in its series of meetings of Jewish intellectuals; the theme was "Conflicts and Polarization in Israeli Society and Within the Jewish People."

JERUSALEM

WJC Secretary-General Israel Singer held a briefing session with the WJC Israel Executive. . . Prior to the rotation of power from Labor to Likud, he and Dr. Avi Bekker, director of the Israel Executive, held meetings with Shimon Peres' advisors Burg and Savir, with Knesset Members Grossman and Meridor, then Finance Minister Nissim, with David Bar Tov. At the Foreign Ministry they met with then Director-General Kimche, his deputy Anug and at the East European Division with Yehuda Haram and Zvi Rav Ner. . . Also, they discussed common projects with the WZO's Uzi Narkis and with Ben-Porat and Ramati, respectively chairman and director of the World Organization of Jews from Arab Countries. . . Upon his return from Rumania, Yitzhak Korn, chairman of the Israel Executive, reported to Shimon Peres, then prime minister, on meetings he had with officials and on a private session with President Ceausescu. . . During a stay in London, Mr. Korn initiated the Young People's Institute for the Promotion of Yiddish in Jewish

Communities, under the auspices of the World Council for Yiddish Culture and Oxford University's Department for the Study of Yiddish. . . The Israel Executive and the Beth Hatefutzoth co-sponsored the Goldmann annual commemoration evening on the subject of "Israel and the Diaspora: Partnership or Self-Fulfillment."

ASIA-PACIFIC JEWISH ASSOCIATION

Mr. Isi Leibler, president of the Asia-Pacific Jewish Association met with President Chaim Herzog in Israel and with Israeli Foreign Ministry officials. In Paris he met with Professor Yoram Dinstein to finalize arrangements for an Asian-Jewish colloquium, to be held next March in Manila. Jewish and Asian intellectuals from over 20 countries are expected to participate. The theme will be: "Jews and Asia — Old Identities and New Images."

NEWS: Around the World

PARIS

WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman, who together with other WJC leaders attended a meeting in Paris of the International Conference on Soviet Jewry, chaired the session on East-West relations. Afterwards he and Dr. Lionel Kopelowitz, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and M. Theo Klein, president of the Representative Council of French Jewish Organizations (CRIF), held a press conference. . . The European Jewish Congress sponsored a seminar in Strasbourg for directors of central Jewish organizations. The delegates had a working dinner with the European Parliament Socialist group and met with European Parliament Vice-President Simone Veil. . . Dr. Lionel Kopelowitz, then president of the European Jewish Congress, accompanied by EJC Secretary-General Serge Cwajgenbaum, visited the Jewish communities of Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania. Dr. and Mrs. Kopelowitz also visited Turkey where they were warmly received by the Jewish community of Istanbul. . . In Hungary Dr. Kopelowitz and Mr. Cwajgenbaum met with the new president of the Hungarian Jewish community, Dr. Andras Losonci, and other Jewish leaders and had discussions with the Hungarian Minister of Cults and the Deputy Foreign Minister. In Rumania, joined by Chief Rabbi Moses Rosen, they met with the Deputy Foreign Minister and the Director of the Ministry of Cults. . . Mr. Cwajgenbaum, accompanied by Ms. Evelyn Toledano, press attache, met with the West German Ambassador to Unesco to discuss a colloquium to be held next January to mark the 45th anniversary of the Wannsee Conference at which details for the total extermination of European Jewry were worked out. They also met with the Italian Ambassador to Unesco to discuss that organization's project on Mediterranean cultures. . . Mr. Jean

Kahn, president of the European Jewish Congress EEC Commission, met in Strasbourg with Mr. Andreotti, pres-

ident of the Council of Ministers of the EC, to discuss the problem of terrorism in Europe.



WJC LEADERS WITH ARGENTINE OFFICIAL: Dr. Marcos Aguinis, Secretary of Culture, the most prominent Jew in the Argentine government, held discussions in Buenos Aires with WJC leaders on October 30. L to R: Dr. Aguinis, WJC Vice-President Kalman Sultanik, LAJC President Dr. Mario H. Gorenstein, LAJC Executive Director Professor Manuel Tenenbaum.

AUSTRALIA

The Australian Institute of Jewish Affairs has acquired distribution rights for Australia and New Zealand of the film on the Holocaust,

"Shoah." . . . The inaugural meeting under the chairmanship of Professor Louis Waller was held in Melbourne to establish a nation-wide advisory committee to the Institute.

AUSTRALIAN INVESTIGATION CHARGES WAR CRIMINALS SHELTERING THERE

Andrew C. Menzies, the former judicial official appointed by the Australian government last June to conduct the first-ever official investigation into allegations that Nazi war criminals have found refuge in Australia, made a week-long visit in September to North America for discussions.

In Canada, Mr. Menzies met with Justice Jules Deschenes, who is

directing a similar government inquiry, and in the United States with Neal Sher, the director of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations, the agency created to investigate and prosecute Nazi war criminals in the United States, and Eli Rosenbaum, a former OSI prosecutor and now World Jewish Congress General Counsel.

NEWS: Around the World

NEW YORK

WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman cabled the WJC's and his own congratulations to Elie Wiesel on winning the Nobel Peace Prize. . . WJC Vice-President Arthur Hertzberg hosted a lunch for Knesset Member Shulamit Aloni. . . WJC Secretary-General Israel Singer was a guest at the dinner in Washington given by the U.S. State Department for then Prime Minister Shimon Peres; he also attended a lunch for Minister Ariel Sharon hosted by the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. . . Mr. Singer and WJC Executive Director Elan Steinberg met in Montreal with Senator Leo Kolber, chairman of the North American Branch of the World Jewish Congress. . . Mr. Singer received Mr. Bert Schader of Spain for consultation in the planning of the commemoration in 1992 of the 500th anniversary of the expulsion of Jews from Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella. . . Mr. Joseph Lovinger, president of the Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece, was honored with a reception at the Greek Consulate in New York where praise was voiced for the WJC, particularly the contacts that the WJC's president and secretary-



Rumania's President Nicolae Ceausescu greets Yitzhak Korn, chairman of the WJC Israel Branch at their meeting in the Presidential Palace in Bucharest.

general maintain with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

GENEVA

Mr. Daniel Lack, WJC representative to international organizations in Geneva, had consultations with the Director General of the International Red Cross Committee regarding the

proposed change in its title from "International Red Cross" to "International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement". . . Dr. Gerhart M. Riegner, co-chairman of the WJC Governing Board, and Mr. Lack attended the 40th anniversary celebration of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches. They had brief consultations with WCC Secretary-General Emilio Castro and CCIA Moderator Theo van Boven. . . Attending the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, Mr. Lack had consultations with Secretary General Oreja, with the Secretary to the Committee of Ministers, the Director of Legal Affairs and the Director of Human Rights. . . At the San Remo Conference on Peace and Humanitarian Action, Mr. Lack made a statement on the resurgence of terrorism; in consultations with the president and director general of the ICRC and the president of the League of Red Cross Societies, touched inter alia on the matter of the Magen David Adom. (see story page 7)



BRIEFING ON LaROUCHE EXTREMISTS: Dennis King, the nation's leading expert on the extremist Lyndon LaRouche cult, briefed the American Section in New York on October 16. L to R: Rabbi Joseph Karasick, chairman, Executive Committee of the American Section; Mr. King; Mrs. Frieda S. Lewis, chairman of the Section. (photo by Hella Moritz)



JR
bpc

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

14 February 1985

6A
6B

The Prime Minister is to see
Mr. Edgar Bronfman, President of the World
Jewish Congress, on 12 March.

I should be grateful for a note of
any points which the Foreign Secretary would
wish the Prime Minister to raise.

*Cancelled
No new debts*

(C. D. POWELL)

P. F. Ricketts, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

l



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

14 February 1985

You wrote to Michael Alison on 4 February to ask whether you could bring Mr. Edgar Bronfman, President of the World Jewish Congress, to see the Prime Minister during his visit to the United Kingdom in March.

The Prime Minister would be happy to see Mr. Bronfman with you on Tuesday 12 March at 10.30 a.m.

(C.D. POWELL)

The Hon. Greville Janner, QC, MP.

JR

file

bc MA
PC

ds



10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister

Agree to see

Mr. Bronfman (President
of the World Jewish
Congress)? Greville
Janner has
asked.

CDP

13/2.

Yes
no



10 DOWNING STREET

~~Caroline~~

How does it look

Charles Powell

in diary

arms?

✓

CD

Do you think there is any chance of Greville Janner bringing Mr Bronfman to see the Prime Minister?

Perhaps it would be best for you to take this over now - although I would be quite happy to reply to Greville Janner on your instruction!

p.m. cd ds

10.30 - 11.00 am

THE 12 - but it is getting rather crowded.

MICHAEL ALISON

non. 10: no

13.2.85

good as
NATO Ex.
C.R.

12th February 1985

Thank you for your letter of 4th February, in which you ask whether you could bring Edgar Bronfman to see the Prime Minister when he is in London next month. I will have a word about this here and will get back to you as soon as possible.

MICHAEL ALISON

The Hon Greville Janner QC MP

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
CONGRÈS JUIF MONDIAL
EUROPE

TÉL. : (1) 229.94.63 - TÉLEX : CJM 650320 F
78, AVENUE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, 78
75008 PARIS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

PLEASE REPLY TO

Please reply to:
2 Abbey Orchard St.,
London, S.W.1.

4th February, 1985.

Michael Alison M.P.
c/o The Prime Minister's Office,
10 Downing St.,
S.W.1.

Dear Michael,

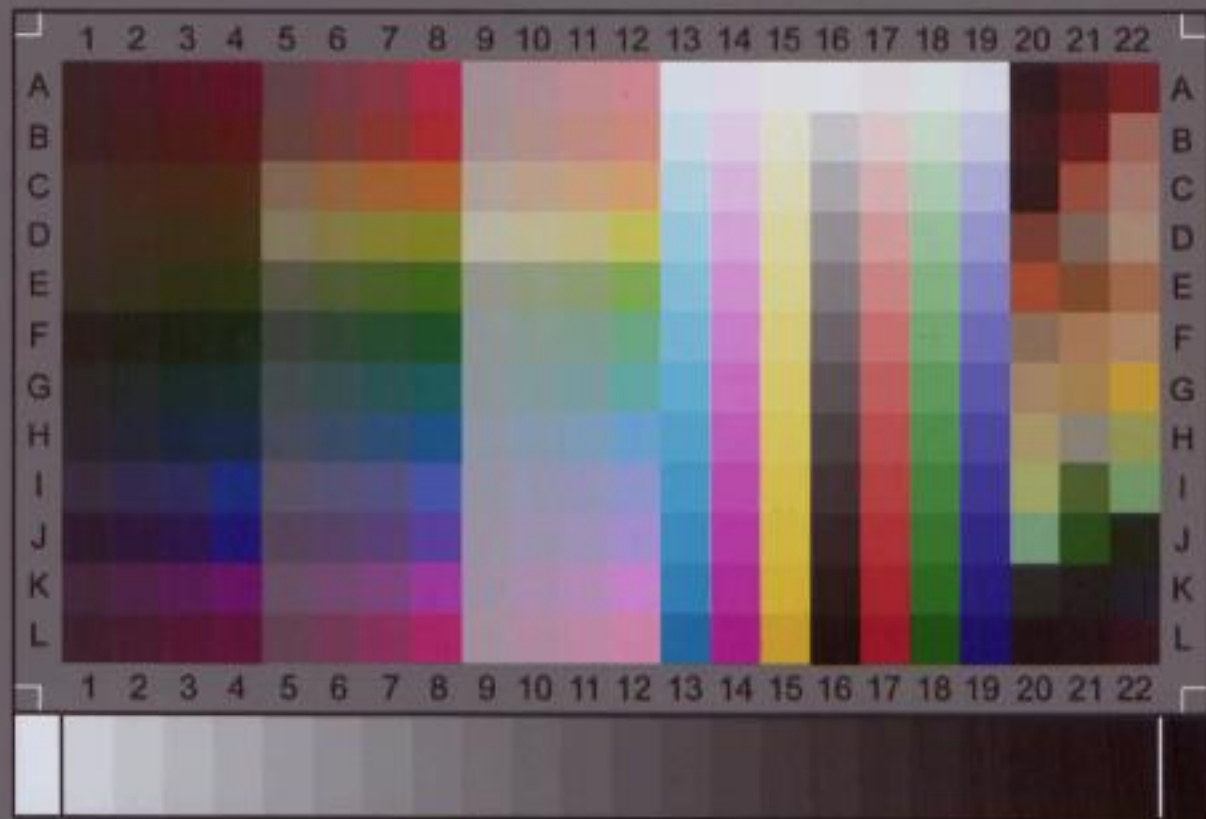
I am writing as you kindly suggested, formally to request a meeting with the Prime Minister, for Edgar Bronfman, President of World Jewish Congress - a meeting which was in fact postponed on a previous occasion because Edgar was detained on an official journey elsewhere. World Jewish Congress is, of course, the central and the representative body and voice of World Jewish communities and Edgar is its elected leader. He is also an extremely distinguished captain of industry - the head of Seygrams.

Edgar Bronfman will be visiting London as my official guest, during the course of the Festival of British Jewry. He will be in London on Monday 11th March and would be free at any time until 5.00 p.m. It is also likely that he could be available on the morning of Tuesday 12th if that is more convenient to the Prime Minister.

Edgar and I and all of us would be extremely grateful if the Prime Minister could spare time to allow me to bring Edgar Bronfman to see her - he is an engaging and powerful person - and, incidentally, is due to travel to Moscow the following week, at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

With warmest good wishes,

Yours ever -
Frank



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