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ADL BULLETIN

Published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

74th Annual Meeting Pg. 3

Glasnost and Soviet Jews

This article is excerpted from a panel discussion during ADL's National Commission meeting which examined the impact of the new Soviet policy of *glasnost*, openness, as it relates to Soviet Jews. The panelists were Richard Schifter, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs; and two former Moscow correspondents, Robert C. Toth, currently a member of the Los Angeles Times Washington Bureau, and Peter Osnos, now a senior editor at Random House.

Richard Schifter:

Persons dealing with Soviet officials can easily be thrown off by the new style (of *glasnost*). The challenge is to determine the extent and nature of change and to identify the areas in which the status quo has been retained.

During the first two Gorbachev years, emigration levels of Soviet Jews continued at the same numbers since 1983—less than 100 per month. Then the Soviets announced a new decree to take effect January 1, 1987. While making it clear that the government reserved the right to turn down *any* applicant, it specified that eligible applicants must be sponsored by relatives abroad who were spouses, parents, children or siblings. The new provisions applied to all, without regard to origin, race, nationality, language or religious attitudes. There would be no special rules for Jews.

By limiting emigration to persons with first-degree relatives abroad, it seemed that only a small fraction of those who wanted to leave would receive exit visas. However, Soviet administrative agencies are ultimately guided by unpublished directives that can be fathomed only from actual practice. Shortly after the decree took effect, Soviet officials announced that persons who previously had been refused

permission to emigrate might be able to qualify *without* reference to the decree. Visas *were* being issued to persons who had been turned down heretofore. In March, this was reflected in 470 Jewish emigrants arriving in Vienna. In April, the number increased to 717 and in May to 871.

The old refusenik cases continue to be reprocessed but a number are being turned down, most based on the allegation that the applicants possess security-sensitive information.

The evidence suggests that the Soviet Union has adopted a policy to let most of the refuseniks go but in a way which does not encourage a large number of new applications.

Persons sponsored by siblings living abroad have been told that they will not be allowed to emigrate without the consent of *all* siblings remaining in the Soviet Union, including the spouse's siblings. Persons sponsored by more distant relatives have been refused.

It is conceivable that emigration figures will start dropping again and the Soviets will be able to say, correctly, that there is no backlog of unprocessed applications. This will not mean an absence of desire on the part of Soviet Jews to leave.

There is no evidence that *glasnost* has significantly changed the status of Jews. On the contrary, unwritten policies against promotion to positions of influence and against the admission of Jewish students to prestige institutions remain. This new leadership may be less crude but the result is likely to be unchanged.

What is the view of Soviet leadership? A reasonable guess is that if free emigration were allowed, as provided in the Helsinki Accords, and a large number of citizens wanted to leave, it would be politically embar-

Continued on page 13

Nathan Perlmutter. . .

Nathan Perlmutter, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith since 1979, died July 12 at Memorial Sloan-Kettering in Manhattan. He was 64.

No words are adequate to express the deep sorrow of ADL's officers and staff upon the loss of our beloved friend and leader. His genius and indomitable search for perfection touched each of us, and we shall be eternally grateful.

In a bittersweet article, "Diary of a Cancer Patient," which appeared in the *New York Times Magazine* November 24, 1985, Mr. Perlmutter discussed his emotions during the first two months after having been diagnosed in June 1985, as having an inoperable lung cancer.

"You're supposed to see your life go by at times like this," he wrote. "What did I do with mine? My mind is smiling at what I feel I've accomplished. I married the prettiest girl in the neighborhood. I made it to Marine infantry officer, wrote a few books and became director of ADL. . . ."

And in another part of the article: "... Funny how your uniqueness fades when you realize your reactions are all a graph that can be predicted. . . . I seem resigned to it—with the feeling that I sure as hell don't want to hang on, medicated to senselessness, just to stay 'alive.' So it's not a feeling of 'Why me?' or 'I'm too young to die.' But I am sad. I'd have to be a dummy to be glad."



Although he underwent chemotherapy and other treatment at Sloan-Kettering hospital from 1985 to the present, he carried a full schedule in his ADL office, traveled widely in both this country and overseas, and appeared on numerous television news programs and talk shows. Most people not close to him were not even aware of his illness.

Mr. Perlmutter was a recipient last June of the 1987 Presidential Medal of Freedom, America's highest civilian award, for his public service in making it "his life work to champion human dignity. He is a hero indeed," President Reagan said in making the presentation, "a hero of the human spirit."

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"To stop defamation of the Jewish people . . .
To secure justice and fair treatment to all citizens alike."

—ADL CHARTER 1913

74th Annual Meeting

Prospects for peace in the Middle East, international terrorism, the outlook for Soviet Jews under *glasnost*, the impact of the religious right on the public schools, the status of Jewish communities in Argentina and Chile and the relationship between Hispanics and Jews were among the topics at the Anti-Defamation League's 74th National Commission meeting June 10–13 at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in New York.

Some 400 ADL leaders heard addresses by Senators Bill Bradley (D-NJ) (see page 10); Pete Wilson (R-CA) (see page 12); Robert S. Gelbard, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for South America; Dan Meridor, member of Israel's Knesset; Marek Halter, who reported on the Barbie trial, and George Rodriguez, special assistant to the President of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

A panel discussion explored the impact of the new Soviet policy of "openness"—on Soviet Jewry (see page 1). The speakers were Richard Schifter, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, and Peter Osnos and Richard Toth, former newspaper correspondents in the Soviet Union.

Another panel on "The Religious Right and the Public Schools: Pressures on Education, Textbook Selection and Publications" featured as speakers Dr. Billy R. Regan, vice

president, Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich; Dr. Alton Crews, superintendent, Gwinnett County schools in Georgia, and Elliott Levitas, former U.S. Representative from Georgia. (The account of this panel discussion has been held over for next month's *ADL BULLETIN* in order to make room for the article on Nathan Perlmutter, who died as this issue went to press.)

Three ADL reports were made public. "The Hate Movement in America: A Chronicle of Violence and Disarray," revealed that the ranks of the Ku Klux Klan and the neo-Nazis have declined significantly in the aftermath of a federal crackdown on criminal activities of far right extremists.

The second report, "The Changing Oil Situation," warned that growing dependence on Arab oil could cause supply cutoffs or cutbacks.

The third, "Still a Scapegoat: Israel and Zionism in the Mind of the Radical Left," documented radical left propaganda against Israel and Zionism.

Several awards were given during the course of the meeting—the first Leon and Marilyn Klinghoffer Award for exemplary action against terrorism (see page 5), the Hubert H. Humphrey First Amendment Freedoms Prize (see page 8), and the 1987 Dore Schary Awards for Human Relations Film and Video Productions.

In addition, ADL's Courage to Care

Burton S. Levinson, c., national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, with, l. to r., former national chairmen Maxwell E. Greenberg, Seymour Graubard, Kenneth J. Bialkin and Burton M. Joseph.



All photos by Whitestone

Award, given to gentiles who helped to save Jews during World War II, was accepted by John Paul Abranches on behalf of his late father, Aristides de Sousa Mendes. Dr. Mendes, as Portuguese Consul General in Bordeaux, France, during the 1940 German invasion, saved some 30,000 people from the Nazis, nearly half of them Jews, by issuing transit visas to Portugal in defiance of his government's orders.

Seymour Leslie, former president and chief executive officer of the Metro Goldwyn Mayer/United Artists Home Entertainment Group and chairman of the Performing Arts Division of the ADL Appeal, received the Lee Schooler Memorial Award in recognition of "special communications abilities and talents" used in behalf of ADL. Mr. Schooler, a nationally recognized public relations executive from Chicago, was the first national chairman of the League's Society of Fellows.

This issue of the *ADL Bulletin* contains highlights of the meeting.

Report From The National Chairman

Burton S. Levinson reviewed the League's activities during the past year. Noting the number of national and international leaders who had participated in ADL programs and meetings, he said, "it told us that we were doing something right."

He cited Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Attorney General Edwin Meese, then-FBI director William Webster, Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, governors, U.S. Senators and Congressmen,

top leadership in Israel and the ambassadors of various foreign countries.

Mr. Levinson said that the respect in which ADL is held "relates to our credibility." He pointed out that the League is "a grass roots" organization, adding that one of the agency's problems is "how to more quickly absorb local leadership energy on the national scene."

Discussing ADL's relationship with the media, he said reporters "turn to us because our information is reliable, the people who present the information are qualified and the ideas and the programs that we are dealing with are newsworthy." He said people think of ADL as they think of the American Red Cross—if there's a catastrophe, they say the Red Cross will be there. "We have achieved such a reputation in American life."

"One of the things that makes this organization special," Mr. Levinson concluded, "is that we are people who can cry when we hear the strains of 'God Bless America' or 'Hatikva' without the tears clouding our vision. Those tears magnify the opportunity to seek—for ourselves, our children and our grandchildren—a more just and good society."

Report From The National Director

The public is "not sufficiently alarmed by the advances made by judicially-sanctioned racism and sexism," Nathan Perlmutter, national director, said in his report.

Mr. Perlmutter described as raising

"sober and far-reaching questions" the recent six-to-three U.S. Supreme Court decision (in *Johnson v. Transportation Agency, Santa Clara, CA*) holding that the disproportionate representation of men and women as dispatchers justified the promotion of Diane Joyce, who had no history of having suffered discrimination, over Paul E. Johnson, who had been deemed best qualified.

"Absent sex and racial proportionality, will sex and race discrimination continue to be sanctioned by the Supreme Court?" Mr. Perlmutter asked. "In cases involving mathematics departments at universities? Airline pilots? Is it permissible to use race and sex as standards for arbitrary hiring only where the victim is a blue collar male?"

If sex and race "disproportion" justify social engineering by the Court, he added "what of the 'disproportion' of Jews in medical schools? Law schools? In Ivy League facilities?" The precedent, he observed, is a "ticking time bomb."

The national director's report noted that subsequent to the drafting of ADL model legislation, 18 states have passed anti-paramilitary training statutes, with additional legislatures considering such laws.

He included as examples of the League's diversity of concerns: counteracting anti-Semitism "no matter its source"; conveying to Israeli leadership "the potential fallout of their seeming insensitivity to American opinion" in the Pollard affair, and the agency's developing interfaith relations "with the stirring giant that fundamentalism is."

He also cited two U.S. Supreme Court cases in which the League had filed *amicus*

briefs on the winning side—*Board of Directors of Rotary International v. Rotary Club of Duarte, CA*, in which the Court ruled that Rotary Clubs in California were required to admit women, and *Shaare Tefila Congregation v. Cobb*, in which the Court ruled that civil rights laws against racial discrimination protect Jews and Arabs who are victimized by racially-motivated crimes.

Klinghoffer Award

The Leon and Marilyn Klinghoffer Memorial Foundation of the Anti-Defamation League presented its first annual award in recognition of "exemplary action against terrorism" to the Government of Great Britain.

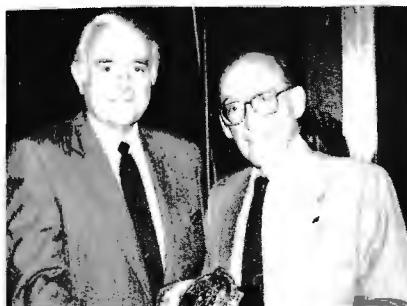
The award, in recognition of Great Britain's having broken its diplomatic relations with Syria because of that country's involvement in the terrorist plot to blow up an Israeli El Al airliner, was accepted by James Mellon, the British Consul General in New York, at a luncheon session.

Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations Benjamin Netanyahu, the guest speaker, called the action "exactly the kind of international cooperation needed to fight terrorism."

"Britain," he pointed out, "has been the only Western alliance nation willing to help the United States in taking a firm stand against terrorists."

The Klinghoffer Foundation, organized in the aftermath of the Achille Lauro tragedy in which Leon Klinghoffer was killed, joined forces with ADL this year to focus world attention on responses to the

From left, Rabbi Ronald B. Sobel, chairman of the National Executive Committee, with film critic Judith Crist at Dore Schary Awards luncheon; Seymour Leslie, winner of the Lee Schooler Award, with Leo Greenland, who made the presentation.



At the Klinghoffer Award luncheon, from left, speaker Benjamin Netanyahu, Lisa Klinghoffer, Abraham H. Foxman, James Mellon and Ilsa Klinghoffer.



threat of international terrorism.

Mr. Netanyahu pinpointed three responses that must be taken to fight terrorism: political, economic and military, when necessary.

Robert S. Gelbard: Latin American Jews

The United States is trying to persuade Bolivia to rescind its recent decision granting diplomatic status to the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to Robert S. Gelbard, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for South America. He told ADL that the Bolivian action was taken by Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez without consultation with President Victor Paz Estenssoro. The Foreign Minister, he said, has also sought to improve relations with Cuba and the Soviet Union.

(ADL expressed its concern at the granting of diplomatic status to the P.L.O. in cable to Brazil's President and in two meetings with Bolivian Embassy officials in Washington.)

Mr. Gelbard said the future of the Jewish communities in Argentina and Chile "is bound up in the fate of the societies in which they live. They must work within the framework of their own societies," he said, "in Argentina, to consolidate democratic rule, in Chile, to help give impetus to a full democratic transition."

He went on to say that anti-Semitism exists in Argentina in "both subtle and blatant forms," despite efforts to discourage it.

Nevertheless, he pointed out, the situation for Argentina's 300,000-member Jewish community under the democrat-

ically-elected Alfonsin regime "is generally better than at any time in recent memory."

In Chile, Mr. Gelbard said, the 20,000-member Jewish community "has suffered no more or less from human rights violations and lack of fundamental freedoms than other Chileans."

Dan Meridor: Prospects for Peace

Soviet participation in an international Middle East peace conference would threaten the gains Israel has made in the 20 years since the Six-Day War, Israeli Knesset member Dan Meridor (Likud), said at a luncheon session. Mr. Meridor warned that the new Soviet regime "has changed its methods but not its goals." He pointed out that actions taken by the Soviet Union in the Middle East are geared toward setting the groundwork for Moscow to be an equal partner to the U.S. at the proposed international meeting.

Mr. Meridor noted that while the Soviets have hinted at resuming relations with Israel and allowed an increase in Soviet Jewish emigration, Moscow has also resumed ties with some Arab Persian Gulf states, sought reunification of the Palestine Liberation Organization and rescheduled debt payments for Syria and Egypt.

The latter, he said, are attempts to reunite the Arab world under Soviet influence in order to limit the maneuverability of Arab parties at the proposed conference. If the Russians had been involved after the '67 war, "there probably wouldn't have been a treaty with Egypt."

Mr. Meridor, a member of the Knesset's

Judiciary and Foreign Affairs and Security Committees, said that an international peace conference would make it "easier to negotiate, but impossible to reach an agreement with which Israel could live."

Asserting that "while it is harder to negotiate one at a time, it is better in the long run," he said that whether Israel talks formally or informally with Jordan's King Hussein, "Hussein will find that Israel is ready to compromise... and he must come ready to compromise."

Mr. Meridor said the most formative change since the 1967 war has been the development of a strong Israel and its "very good relationship" with the United States. "Israel is here to stay," he said. "No one is going to wipe it off the map."

In pressing for direct negotiations, he urged "continuing what we have begun, a process. It takes time, patience with ourselves and with others, but it can be done and I doubt very much if there is anything better that will not jeopardize our survival."

Marek Halter: The Barbie Trial

The trial of Klaus Barbie in Lyons, France was "the first and last chance for Jews to tell French young people"—50 percent of whom were born after World War II—"what their country did during the war," said Marek Halter, spokesman for the French Jewish community.

The author and human rights activist said there were mixed feelings prior to the trial among the people of Lyons, who feared a "civil war" between children of collaborators and those who were members of the resistance.

"I supported the trial for two reasons," he said, "justice and memory. Forty years after the fact, memory becomes history and witnesses begin to disappear."

He described Barbie's defense attorney, Jacques Verges, as a Third World militant who wants to destroy Israel. He called Verges "very dangerous" and said he is a follower of a new school of thought which, unlike the revisionists who deny the Holocaust, admits to its horrors readily. But, they say, America was equally guilty of atrocities during the Vietnam War and

the U.S.S.R. in its gulags.

Mr. Halter described the Holocaust memorial which recently opened in Lyons. More than 180,000 people have already visited the site and long lines wait for admittance daily. Most of them, he pointed out, are young people. The memorial was built with financial assistance from ADL.

George Rodriguez: Hispanics and Jews

George Rodriguez, special assistant to the President of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), urged ADL to work toward establishing better Hispanic-Jewish cooperation and understanding.

Emphasizing that the two communities have common interests and cultural experiences, he said both seek to retain cultural and ethnic identities in the face of their youth's increasing assimilation in mainstream America.

Mr. Rodriguez called for educational programs to keep the two groups informed of each other's concerns and positions on social and political issues.

He rejected as a "myth" that the Hispanic community benefitted from the civil rights movement of the 1960s. He went on to say that both Jews and Hispanics known "subtle institutional discrimination that always reminds us that one is never really integrated."

Dore Schary Awards

Excerpts from the 1987 winning works of the Dore Schary Awards for Human Relations Film and Video Productions were

John Paul Abranches, L, who accepted ADL's Courage to Care Award, with Nat Kamerny, chairman of the International Center for Holocaust Studies Committee.



Robert S. Gelbard

Dan Meridor

Marek Halter

George Rodriguez



William Safire on Ethics

ADL's Hubert H. Humphrey First Amendment Freedoms Prize was presented to Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist, reporter and novelist William Safire. The award, established in 1977 to honor Mr. Humphrey, was created through a grant from the Andreas Foundation and was presented by Dwayne O. Andreas I., president of the Foundation and of the Archer Daniels Midland Company.

The following is excerpted from Mr. Safire's acceptance remarks:

"... Everybody is into ethics now. It pops up in all fields, in politics, in medicine.

"We face a big question today. Does all the wrongdoing that we have been covering up show that our ethical standards are going to pot? Or does all the attention being paid to transgressions show that our society is more concerned about the need for right behavior? Most of the brouhaha about ethical lapses is a very good sign—in political ethics, especially.

"We Americans live in an advanced society. We cannot abide the abuse of power. We strike out at men entrusted with the majesty of the law who subvert or break the law.

"Not all democratic governments have reached that stage. In Israel for example, in the Pollard affair, most citizens realize how stupid it was to hire an American and a Jew to spy on his country. Fewer citizens are angry at how wrong it was to betray an ally.

"... It would be unfair to suggest that



Israelis are blind to the consequences or even the appearance of corruption. In the '70s, a prime minister was brought down because his wife broke some currency regulations. But in the Pollard affair, touching as it does on national security, Israeli public outrage, absolutely necessary for purification, is missing.

"... I like to think that could not happen here. We have a long tradition of corruption but a longer tradition of holding the feet of responsible officials to the fire of accountability.

"To protect ourselves from ourselves requires a degree of political sophistication and a sense of national security that is rare in the world. That is why the furor we see today about ethics makes me feel good, in the moral sense.

"We Americans have the burning Constitutional urge to protect ourselves from our own government just as each of us has an itchy conscience to help protect our own individual behavior from our own wrongheaded desires. That to me is the singular meaning of ethics." □

were Marion Lipschutz, Terry Purinton, Peggy Weiss and Daniel Kazimierski.

The second place video prize was to a Temple University, PA, student, Dirk Eitzen, for "Special Feelings," about the romantic relationships of people with severe physical disabilities.

First place in film productions was "A Bend in the River" by Christopher Gee, a student at the Art Center College of Design in Pasadena, CA. The film depicts how war can separate people from their friends

Milton Senn Awards



The winners of ADL's 14th annual Milton A. Senn Award for Professional Excellence, Steven Altmann, L., associate director of the Development Division's New York Appeal, and Barry Morrison, director of the League's Eastern Pennsylvania/Delaware regional office. The award, in the form of plaques and monetary stipends, was established by ADL honorary national chairman Maxwell E. Greenberg of Los Angeles as a memorial to the late Mr. Senn, who was for many years the League's Western Area director.

while a common humanity can unite them with their foe.

Second place in film went to University of California students Andrew Millstein and Laura Scheerer for "Addressless," about people living in vehicles in a public parking lot in Venice, CA.

According to television producer Alvin Perlmuter, chairman of the Dore Schary Awards Committee, 151 entries were submitted by college and university students. The winners received certificates and \$1,000 for first place; \$500 for second place.

Members of the committee are: Merv Adelson, Les Brown, Maxwell Dane, Michael H. Dann, Bonnie Franklin, Jean Firstenberg, Sidney Ganis, William Greaves, Leo Greenland, Tony Harvey, Arthur G. Hiller, Sherry Lansing, Mickey Leland, Larry Lyttle, Manning Rubin, Bayard Rustin, David H. Strassler, Jack Valenti, Joel Wayne, Claudia Weil, Irwin Winkler, Jacqueline Grennan Wexler and Jeremy Zimmer.

Resolutions

In resolutions passed during the meeting, the National Commission:

—Called on the American Bar Association—which last year signed a "Declaration of Cooperation" with the Association of Soviet Lawyers—to commit itself at the

ABA meeting this summer to "vigorously" promote human rights in the Soviet Union, including free emigration by Soviet Jews. The League said it would reexamine the issue at ADL's National Executive Committee meeting in October.

—Offered congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the reunification of Jerusalem as Israel's capital and urged the United States government to recognize that city as such.

—Called on the government of Bolivia to withdraw diplomatic status from the Palestine Liberation Organization office in La Paz.

—Supported initiatives in the U.S. Congress which would prohibit denial of visas under the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952 on the basis of an individual's ideology or beliefs.

Elections

The following were elected as new members of the National Commission: Arnold Alpert and Lawrence Adler, Denver, CO; Norman Berris, Los Angeles, CA; Alan J. Davis, Philadelphia, PA; Barry March, Fort Lee, NJ; Jerry Wisotsky, Phoenix, AZ; Steven Shulman, New York, NY; Carmen Warschaw, Los Angeles, CA, and Howard Wolf, Des Plaines, IL.

New members elected to the National Executive Committee are: Sherwin Newar, Houston, TX; Joel Sprayregen, Chicago, IL, and William Veprin, Los Angeles, CA.

The following were elected as honorary life members of the National Commission: Eli Boyer, Los Angeles, CA; Richard Essen, Miami, FL; Hiram Frank, North Branch, NY; Nathan Krumbein, Richmond, VA; Sidney Shapiro, Middletown, NY; Elias Stoller, New York, NY, and Martin Weiner, Toledo, OH.

New honorary life members of the National Executive Committee are: Jane Eskind, Nashville, TN, and Elias Strum, New York, NY.

New appointments as associate national commissioners are: Alex Fahn, Sacramento, CA; Hal Garnick, Boston, MA; Stephen Lieberman, Minneapolis, MN; Murray Janus, Richmond, VA; Stuart Raskas, St. Louis, MO; Andrew Roffe, New York, NY; Susan Rosen, San Diego, CA, and Linda Soberman, Detroit, MI. □

Third World Democracy

A Long-Term Investment



Senator Bill Bradley

by Bill Bradley

Eighteen months ago, America's heart went out to Corazon Aquino and the Filipino people as they struggled to liberate their land from a despised dictator. Today, the people of South Korea are striving to bring real democracy to their nation.

We wonder anew at governments bent on denying democracy to their citizens and at the courage of those willing to die for freedom. Americans must champion their struggle or be mere spectators on the wrong side of history.

Yet, the face of our history is scarred by deep ambivalence about America's place in the world. Our attitudes have been shaped by a question as old as our nation: are we merely one country among many, no better, no worse or are we set apart by providence to redeem a fallen world?

John Quincy Adams said that if America was to redeem the world we would have to do so by perfecting our own institutions—redeem by example and not by intervention. Yet, as we entered World War I, Woodrow Wilson proclaimed that America had "come to redeem the world by giving it liberty and justice." John Kennedy urged us to take our stand as "the watchmen on the walls of world freedom." President Reagan has led the revival of the dream of America as redeemer nation.

I believe that we can and should support democratic movements grounded in

respect for human rights. Too often, we misguidedly arm repressive regimes in the name of containing Communism or aid corrupt dictators on the theory that the enemy of my enemy is my friend. Then our national interests and our principles diverge, domestic consensus breaks down and we take refuge in Fortress America, leaving the field to democracy's foes.

A leading Central American politician recently told me America cannot be half-hearted about supporting democracy even when it leads to friction, or about opposing dictators even when they pose as friends.

That is why Americans were right to back the Filipino people and why we have to provide the economic assistance on which their future depends. It is also why we must echo the demands of South Korean people and why we must condemn apartheid in South Africa.

We have to strike a balance between grand visions of unlimited means and the mundane reality of scarce resources. We have to find a middle ground. The world is too dangerous for the politics of posturing.

It will be a lot tougher for America to shape democracy in Asia and in Latin America than it was in Europe at the end of World War II. Asia and South America have values and traditions different from our own. We will need patience and sensitivity.

This has not been the American way. We like to make a big splash and get the job done quickly.

Too many lives hang in the balance for us not to make long-term investments in democracy. There is too much repression,

too much suffering, too much despair and, at the same time, too large a strategic opportunity. We have to make those investments even when they are not paying quarterly dividends. In seeking quick fixes, we risk sacrificing civilian goals to military necessities of the moment and the temptation to abuse our own system becomes inevitable.

I think that that is the lesson, if there is one, of the Iran-contra affair. We cannot sacrifice democracy at home to secure liberty abroad.

By confronting the issue of Third World debt, we will tackle a problem which darkens all hope of political regeneration and economic growth especially in Latin America and in the Philippines.

As citizens of the most prosperous and progressive democracy on earth, what do we owe to fledgling democratic governments struggling against powerful forces from the right and the left who want them to fail? We owe them a chance to grow. If democracy succeeds, our own economy will benefit and our security enhanced. This is especially true in Latin America for if democratic forces fail there, the United States is likely to get bogged down in conflicts that could divert us from protecting our interests in Europe, Asia and the Middle East.

But the Soviet Union could impose costly, perhaps intolerable, burdens on the Western alliance. We have a large economic stake in addition to a genuine humanitarian concern in helping new Latin American democracies combat their major problem—poverty.

Either we figure out a way to let cash-starved developing countries grow or we risk upsetting the international financial order and plunging the world into severe recession and political upheaval.

The U.S. government must avoid proffering aid in ways that reinforce the power of the state. In most non-democratic countries, the state is so overgrown and so militarized that it has become an oppressive and intrusive policeman, not a benign watchman nor a wise helmsman.

The genius of the American democracy is that both economic and political power are dispersed. The complex governmental machinery of our founding fathers was

From the White House

...This year, as we celebrate the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, it is most fitting to recall that America was founded by those who believed tolerance essential to the success of our new government.

"Your organization has dedicated itself to promoting tolerance and to combating bigotry and anti-Semitism in America and wherever they exist throughout the world. In this regard, I want particularly to commend you for your bold denunciation of the denial of the human rights of our brothers and sisters living under Communist totalitarianism—regimes intolerant by definition. Your national director, Nathan Perlmutter, has been an inspiration to all who believe that freedom is a condition all human beings need and deserve. That is why I was proud to select him—a fine representative of the Anti-Defamation League—as a recipient of our nation's highest civilian honor, the Medal of Freedom."

—Ronald Reagan

designed to preserve and promote individual liberty. The weakness of countries struggling to become democracies is that wealth is concentrated and power centralized. Changing this means seeking ways to reduce military authority and state control. We need to strengthen community-based institutions, voluntary associations and local civic groups, spreading economic power and narrowing the gap between rich and poor.

Good laws guarantee fundamental freedoms and hold government accountable to the people's will. When providing debt relief and economic aid, if we can help channel the productive energy of oppressed people away from the tyranny of bad laws, if we can help them develop a system where the state protects individuals instead of cheating and harassing them, then we will be unleashing powerful and creative energies. Economic growth will boom and for tens of millions of men and women, the promise of democracy will become a reality.

Israel—20 Years Later

by Pete Wilson

In this year of 1987, we are celebrating some interesting anniversaries—the Bicentennial of the American Constitution and the 20th anniversary of Israel's Six Day War.

In six days, the book of Genesis tells us, the Almighty created the world. In six days in 1967, the Israel Defense Forces were able to reshape the map, giving hope that Israel could live safely and securely within boundaries that offered far greater protection than the 1947 partition.

Israel is a tiny country that fought four wars in less than four decades. The Israelis have given lessons to the rest of the world in when to care about world opinion and when to ignore it—particularly the kind of cynical and distorted world opinion that has found its way into what we hoped would be the permanently idealistic halls of the United Nations. The U.N. has demonstrated many times since that it simply is not what we had hoped for.

We are reaching a time when the "great survivor," King Hussein, may succeed in working with the coalition government in Israel and with the Egyptians in bringing about a real advance in the peace process in the Middle East. There has been a tentative proposal for the participation of powers from outside the region, specifically by the United States and the Soviet

Union. For the Soviet Union to participate would be a great mistake unless and until the Soviet Union is prepared to do several things as evidence of respect for the rights of Israel. They should resume diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, which they broke off in 1967. They should explicitly avow the right of Israel to exist as a free and independent nation, safe and secure within boundaries recognized under already adopted U.N. resolutions. They should permanently liberalize and maintain exit quotas from the Soviet Union so that those who wish to go to Israel may do so. We are obliged, at every opportunity, to press the Soviets for the most basic of human rights—the right to emigrate.

The fourth condition that I would attach is that the Soviet Union must stop rearming the Arabs as they have after every war with Israel. It is no secret that today SS 21 missiles dot the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon. About five years ago, I read a Kuwaiti news agency dispatch reported the stockpiling of some \$50 million worth of Soviet Frog missiles by the P.L.O. in southern Lebanon. These missiles had the northern third of Israel within their range, a clear and present danger to every man, woman and child living there.

Three or four months later, I read another news item saying that the \$50 million had grown to \$100 million worth of Frog missiles. Shortly thereafter, Israel, quite within its rights, moved into Lebanon to take out those missiles. Israel, on another occasion, had moved to take out an Iraqi nuclear reactor.

No one wants war but peace through strength must be more than an empty phrase. If it is practiced, it will avoid the tragic mistakes that democracies have too often made. Too many young men have been killed needlessly in battle because

This article is excerpted from a speech made by Senator Wilson (R-CA) at a session of the National Commission meeting.

Senator Pete Wilson



democracies grow weak and invite attack and because they invite miscalculation of their resolve to defend themselves. No one can accuse Israel of that.

The Administration's decision to withdraw the proposed sale of Mavericks to the Saudis was a very wise move. The Saudis have not behaved in a way that warranted our making arms sales to them for the simple reason that they have not made good on a bargain they struck with us in connection with the AWACs sale. Even if there had been no expressed condition, we are entitled to expect as a decent minimum that they will acknowledge the right of other civilized people to exist and to live in freedom. And certainly not undertake, as they have, the continued mischief—and it's a good deal more than mischief—of funding the Palestine Liberation Organization. I don't think there should be arms sales to any so-called moderate Arab states engaged in similar behavior.

I am happy that this Administration has moved to a point where we have an explicit alliance recognizing Israel as a strategic non-NATO ally. But until we see an honest and meaningful peace process we are going to have to be concerned when Soviet missiles such as the SS 21s threaten Israel.

They are—unhappily—of much greater capability than the Frog missiles of five years ago, much more accurate, with a non-nuclear charge. They can be so devastating that they have changed the classic scenario of a Warsaw Pact attack on NATO—we no longer expect massive armor under a barrage of artillery. Instead, we think that there would be an attack in the first few hours by such missiles on railheads, supply sites, ports and airports, trying to interdict and prohibit reinforcement and resupply. If these missiles constitute that threat to NATO, what kind of threat do they pose to Israel? The answer is enormous, one we cannot tolerate. That is why I and my fellow members of the Armed Services Committee are working for an anti-tactical ballistic missile defense, a kind of mini "Star Wars," necessary to guarantee security to Israel. We have set aside \$100 million for a joint venture with Israel to achieve that kind of capability as early as possible. □

Glasnost

Continued from page 1

rassing and might also risk a severe brain drain.

In the '70s, emigration exceptions were made and more than a quarter-million Jews left the country. This was apparently deemed in the Soviet Union's interest in relations with the United States.

Probably for the same reason, a similar decision has been made now. Soviet leaders may have decided that by allowing the refuseniks group to leave, they can put the issue to rest.

Robert Toth:

I do not believe that Soviet leaders, including Gorbachev, make policy on the basis of humanitarian concerns. Gorbachev sees Soviet interest best served by his new course on emigration, *glasnost*, and *perestroika* (restructuring).

The rise in emigration is mainly the result of foreign affairs considerations while *glasnost* is rooted in internal factors. Emigration went up before Gorbachev took office and it will probably go down under Gorbachev unless there is some specific bilateral deal.

Glasnost and *perestroika* are remarkably similar to Khrushchev's liberalization period. Both seek to revive a stagnant economy, catch up with the world economy and mobilize the country's brains, muscles and cultural assets.

The Brezhnev period of 1974 to 1979 was remarkable for the high rate of emigration and the permissive attitude towards dissent. This was intended to win

Panelists in glasnost discussion, from l., Richard Toth, Richard Schifter and Peter Osnos.



Nathan Perlmutter *Cont. from pg. 2*

In May, New York City Mayor Edward I. Koch presented him with The Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award "for extraordinary courage, enduring humanity, unshakeable faith in a world without prejudice," at a luncheon ceremony at Gracie Mansion.

In March, he was awarded an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion, New York. The citation described him as follows: "Devoted Jewish leader, distinguished attorney and outstanding citizen whose name has been synonymous with vigorously combatting bigotry and discrimination, whose long and exceptional service to the Jewish people is a reflection of his religious commitment, whose dedication to the ideals of Judaism has made him an emissary of social justice and brotherhood, whose manifold talents, fused with pragmatic idealism, have elevated him to national leadership."

Last January, President Reagan paid special tribute to him on the occasion of Mr. Perlmutter's receiving the B'nai B'rith International Presidential Gold Medallion for Humanitarianism at a gala luncheon at New York's Marriott Marquis hotel. President Reagan said in a letter read at the event: "I want to pay tribute to you for your decades of courageous, brilliant, and quietly charismatic leadership in the Jewish community. . . . You have done much to

strengthen the American tradition of individual rights. You have fought tirelessly for the freedom and security of Jews everywhere. . . . reminding us always that the fate of Jews is inextricably linked to the fate of democracy. . . . To read your articles and books is to experience the workings of a free mind reexamining old ideas in order to better understand the present and to work for a better future. . . ."

An author, lecturer, lawyer, former Marine infantry officer and 38-year veteran in the human relations field, he first joined ADL in 1949 and through 1964 served as director of three of the agency's 31 regional offices—in Detroit, Michigan; Miami, Florida and New York City. From 1965 to 1969, he was associate national director of the American Jewish Committee; from 1969 to 1973, when he returned to ADL as assistant national director, he was a vice president of Brandeis University.

Known for his independence of viewpoint and unique literary style, his essays on social and political issues have appeared in a broad variety of national publications. A widely respected authority on Jewish as well as general democratic concerns, he was regularly consulted by government officials and journalists. He was the author of *A Bias of Reflections* and coauthor, with his wife, Ruthann Perlmutter, of *The Real Anti-Semitism In America*.

He also wrote on, bred and raced thoroughbred horses. He and his wife owned Ruthie's Native, winner of the 1977 Florida Derby. He had a great appreciation

of nature and spent his summers in Maine and Florida.

He was a phrasemaker whose succinct responses to world events were widely quoted by the media. In 1979, he called Administration statements on the Palestinian issue "the greening of the P.L.O." After public criticism by some Jewish leaders of John Cardinal O'Connor's controversial trip to the Middle East in 1987, newspaper editorials and syndicated columnists singled out his words as the wisest:

"We feel on some of the questions the Cardinal is a mistaken friend, but not an adversary. It is better to talk to a friend than at him."

In the aftermath of objections to the appointment of John O. Koehler as White House communications director because Mr. Koehler had been a member of a Nazi youth group as a child in Germany, Mr. Perlmutter's brief comment was picked up by the media as the final word:

"To judge a 56-year-old person by his association as a 10-year-old is ludicrous logic and mean politics."

His remarks were again singled out when he became one of the first Jewish leaders to voice concern about Israel and the Pollard affair. "What began in stupidity," Mr. Perlmutter said, "quickly sank into irresponsibility. If this was a rogue operation, it's a fair question to ask why Israel has proceeded to promote the rogues."

Passionately devoted to maintaining ADL's credibility, he led the agency into commissioning studies to probe sometimes

widely accepted, but often erroneous, perceptions. Thus, an ADL study found that extremists in the Middle West had not succeeded in using the farm crisis to spread anti-Semitism. Another ADL study, of evangelical and fundamentalist Christian attitudes toward Jews, challenged commonly held assumptions of hostility.

Mr. Perlmutter grew up in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, the child of immigrants from Poland. His father, a tailor by trade, worked a shovel for the WPA; his mother sold ices in the streets from a pushcart. "We were poor," he has written, "but not underprivileged."

He held any parttime job he could get during his high school years. At the age of 19, he took a civil service test which gained him a job as a clerk/typist in the Pentagon in Washington, DC. Earning \$33 a week, he enrolled at the Georgetown University School of Diplomatic and Consular Practice. He also studied at Villanova College and earned an LL.B from New York University School of Law.

He is survived by his wife, Ruthann, his son, Dean, his daughter, Nina Mohit, all of whom were with him when he died, his brother, Philip, and sister-in-law, Roseann.

He was a unique human being. His insight, intelligence and profound convictions, tempered by quick wit and delightful humor, earned him the respect and admiration of friends, colleagues, and world leaders alike. He will never be forgotten.

—L.I.

economic and political concessions from the West. The emergence of the dissident movement occurred during this period. The platform of democrats like Sakharov certainly foreshadowed *glasnost*.

Some interesting facts lie within this year's emigration numbers. About 80 percent are old time refuseniks, part of the more than 11,000 previously known to the West. The other 20 percent either applied last year before the new law took effect or chose not to be known as refuseniks or were never counted. The emergence of this previously unknown group suggests that there may be tens of thousands who

are not known to the West.

There is less harassment under Gorbachev, virtually no new arrests of dissidents and a kind of benign tolerance of some public demonstrations.

Attitudes in the press have also changed remarkably. The issue of emigration and refuseniks is now fair game for extensive press coverage. The obvious purpose is to make emigration unattractive by portraying life outside of the Soviet Union as hard and dangerous.

It seems that Gorbachev decided that Jewish emigration is primarily a foreign relations problem. (It is) an irritant in Soviet

relations with the United States and the West, from whom the Kremlin seeks a respite in military and political hostilities while it pursues economic reform. More so, the Soviets probably seek economic assistance, perhaps in the form of trade.

Gorbachev's policy is pragmatic, rather than a conversion to Western beliefs of the fundamental human right of emigration.

There is a considerable increase in Jewish names among authors in the Soviet media. Similarly, there are signs of greater freedom for Jewish culture. A *Literaturnaya Gazeta* piece said Soviet citizens should not be isolated by internal passports

that specify ethnic origin. Soviet officials vigorously deny prejudice or stigma attached to having "Jewish" on your passport. To open this question for debate seems positive.

What are the negative manifestations of *glasnost* for Jews? Most obviously, the rise of Russian nationalism. Even in the underground press there are open expressions of anti-Semitism. Other nationalities, the Byelorussians, the Ukrainians, the Cossacks want their languages taught and some want their own schools. Where will the Jew fit in?

Gorbachev has passed the point of no

return but his policy is tied to him personally and probably would not survive his departure. If Gorbachev abandons his reform platform, his opponents will undoubtedly seize upon it to bring him down. And opponents he has. The *Politburo* is divided into at least three factions. In the Central Committee, where he has replaced at least one-quarter of the members, there are at least five identifiable opposition groups. After the recent slap at the military and the humiliation of the Defense Minister and the Air Defense Marshal following the West German's flight into Red Square, the military cannot be happy with Gorbachev.

The consensus of Kremlinologists is that a successor regime would probably be much more repressive internally and possibly even more aggressive externally.

If he survives and continues to pursue his reforms, he is going to expect some rewards. It is not too early to begin thinking about responses. It is in our self-interest that Gorbachev succeed with *glasnost* and his emigration policies.

Peter Osnos:

One of the books I am working on is Natan Sharansky's prison memoirs. It shows the degree to which the Soviet Union is a Kafkaesque and Orwellian society in which bureaucracy runs rampant.

More evidence was collected in Sharansky's case, in terms of the number of pages and stacks of volumes, than was amassed in the Nuremberg trials...to prove that

Natan Sharansky was a spy and a traitor.

Jews have always been a problem in the issue of Soviet emigration. The record in the last 20 years shows that only when the Soviets believe it is in their interests, do the numbers go up. The highest point of Soviet Jewish emigration was in 1979, on the verge of the signing of the SALT II Treaty. When SALT was not ratified after the invasion of Afghanistan, the rate of Jewish emigration dropped precipitously.

Now that the Soviets want to improve their relationship with the United States, the figures are beginning to go up again. But the price is always going to be Soviet interests.

I think that Gorbachev genuinely believes a more open Soviet society will be more productive, more efficient and ultimately more powerful.

But there is an element of cynicism and a deep-seated element of anti-Semitism. Jews are always going to be tied directly to what the Soviets think they can get out of the West.

I asked Natan Sharansky what he thinks of *glasnost* and emigration. "Sure it is good," he said. "It is very important that Gorbachev believes in *glasnost*. It is very important that people are getting out. The fact that there is only one prisoner of conscience left is really remarkable."

But, he cautioned, that does not mean that the issue of Soviet Jewry is resolved.

Do not be misled. *Glasnost* is a wonderful thing. Should we be pleased? Yes. Should we be satisfied? No. ☐

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ADL's New National Director Abraham H. Foxman

The new national director of the Anti-Defamation League, an observant Jew, wore a crucifix as a young child in Poland. He is Abraham H. Foxman, who, as the German armies moved eastward in 1941, was baptized a Catholic so the Nazis wouldn't kill him for being a Jew.

Mr. Foxman served as associate national director of the League and head of its International Affairs Division since 1978. He succeeds Nathan Perlmutter, who died July 12.

The new ADL leader, who joined the League in 1965 as assistant director of the Law Department, brings with him a commitment to the concerns of the Jewish community that sprang from the ashes of the Holocaust.

Born in Baronowicze, Poland, in 1940, the only child of Helen and Joseph Foxman, he was left by his parents with a Polish Catholic nursemaid when they were imprisoned by the Nazis. The maid claimed him as her own and raised him as a Catholic during the early years of his life. He was reunited with his parents in 1946 when his father planned to take the family to what was then Palestine. However, the maid refused to give him up and it took the first custody battle in Eastern Europe following the war for the Foxmans to get their son back. Eventually, the family made their way to a displaced persons camp in Austria and came to the United States in 1950.

What does the new director see as the future for ADL? "A continuance," he said, "of Nate Perlmutter's battle against prejudice and anti-Semitism and for the basic human rights of all people. We must go on building bridges between religious, racial and ethnic groups.



Abraham H. Foxman presenting an Elijah's Cup to Secretary of State George P. Schultz in May.

"The safety and security of the Jewish community is still an open question," he pointed out. "Jews are still yearning for freedom in the Soviet Union, Syria, Ethiopia and other places on the globe. I will pick up where Nate left off.

"Whether it is Forsyth County, GA, whether it is Howard Beach, NY, whether it is swastikas painted on a synagogue, I think there is a latency of bigotry in this country," he declared, going on to say, "however, I am still an optimist. Hopefully, we will eradicate this disease."

After his early childhood, learning about Judaism was an "evolution rather than one ritual act or event," Mr. Foxman recalls. He says Judaism became a way of life when he and his parents were in the displaced persons camp where nearly everyone was Jewish.

Looking back, he feels that his experiences as a boy have given him a first-hand understanding of anti-Semitism as well as a personal

Continued on page 6

COMMENT

From the National Chairman

In the last weeks, we of the Anti-Defamation League have experienced an emotional trauma—the loss of Nathan Perlmutter, a man President Reagan called a “hero of the human spirit.” As he made the presentation of the nation’s highest honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the President noted that Nate had made it his life’s work to champion human dignity. With his loss, we all are diminished. We will never forget his lessons of courage, dedication and tenacity.

Now, we salute his successor, Abraham Foxman, who, while serving as associate national director, made a remarkably harmonious team with Nate during the last decade. Thanks to their unusually close relationship, we are assured of the continuity of leadership that will be so successful in meeting the challenges facing ADL in the months and years ahead.

As we enter our 75th year in the battle to secure justice and fair treatment for all people, I am confident that Abe Foxman will continue our proud tradition of outstanding professional leadership exemplified by his immediate predecessors, Nate Perlmutter and Benjamin Epstein.

We are fortunate in the fact that for Abe, ADL is more than a career, it is a cause, his life’s work. I know that he will harness the spirit and the energy so evident in the League, both on the professional staff and at the lay level.

—Burton S. Levinson

From the National Director

It is with a mixture of pride, humility and sadness that I assume the position of national director, fulfilling a dream I have long cherished. I am challenged at the thought of following in the succession of national directors that have served this agency.

My beginnings with ADL were at the grass roots level—a law internship in 1965. Since then, I have worked in many areas of the League’s diversified agenda. I am keenly aware of the problems in the increasingly complex world in which we live.

It is my conviction that by continuing on the trail already blazed by those who came before, we will—working together—make that world a better place for all.

—Abraham H. Foxman



*“To stop defamation of the Jewish people . . .
To secure justice and fair treatment to all citizens alike.”*

—ADL CHARTER 1913

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Does Religion Belong In the Public Schools?



“The Religious Right and the Public Schools: Pressures on Education, Textbook Selection and Publications” was the topic of a panel discussion during the National Commission meeting. The panelists were Dr. Billy R. Regan, vice president of Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, the textbook publishing firm; Dr. Alton Crews, superintendent, Gwinnett County Schools, Lawrenceville, GA; and Elliott Levitas, former U.S. Representative from Georgia.

Following are excerpts from their presentations:

Dr. Regan:

Our country has devoted a great deal of time and effort over the last 10 or 15 years to the environment. A debate is going on in Texas now on building a massive reservoir across a major river. Doing so, it is claimed, will do tremendous damage to an estuary that provides a nurturing ground for the marvelous fish in the Gulf area.

The public school system today is a threatened species and its environment is a lot like that estuary. We are losing financial support. Bond issues are failing, tax levies are failing, more so than ever in the history of the country. Recruiting creative and dedicated teachers is becoming more difficult.

Can this fragile environment in which we operate the public schools survive the growing attacks of extremist religious right pressure groups?

Historically, until the 1920s, textbooks were regionally developed documents from small publishing companies. After World War II, the publishing industry—like everything else—exploded. Today, like many of America’s entities, it is driven substantially by economics.

Publishing companies are very sensitive to the current religious controversies and pressures. They are reluctant and cautious—and in the future, may become too cautious in dealing with pressure groups.

One such group is headed by Mel and Norma Gabler of Longview, TX, who have created a nationwide task force that monitors textbooks. As a result, numerous groups are now pressuring school authorities offering their own agendas, philosophies and points of views that they would like to see represented in textbooks.

My great concern is that publishers will lose the freedom to cover important elements and issues to the detriment of our youth.

Another problem is the stifling of the creativity and initiative of the teachers who serve as our prime delivery system of knowledge. I have seen a pulling back by many master teachers, who do not want to get into confrontations on the issue of religion and textbooks.

Dr. Crews:

Gwinnett County, GA, is a suburban school district in the area Dun and Bradstreet has called the fastest growing in the

U.S. We have 55,000 youngsters, 4,200 more than we had a year ago... a cosmopolitan community with people from all over the world.

In this setting, a highly organized, extremely persistent group has mounted a major effort to force its opinions on the majority of the community by attempting to censor or ban instructional material in the schools.

This organization, calling itself Citizens for Excellence in Education, wants to purge from our library shelves books that it finds objectionable. As the citizens branch of the National Association of Christian Educators, it works closely with Mel and Norma Gabler, the Texas couple who analyze textbooks for a fee and tell you what is wrong with them—from their point of view.

This group wants government-imposed prayer and Bible reading in the public schools. It wants a thinly veiled version of the Genesis concept of creation taught in a program called scientific creationism.

It supports taxes for public, private, parochial and church schools. Its main activity is to censor or ban materials that it finds objectionable. It is working to have the First Amendment removed from the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. If that fails, it wants a Constitutional Convention in order to abolish, remove or alter the First Amendment.

Most of this group has its children in private schools. The group's numbers are small but extremely vocal, highly motivated and persistent.

They want to ban nine books in our school libraries, including all the works of one of the best known children's authors, Judy Blume. They challenged another book because it showed a picture of Dr. Martin Luther King in color and a picture of Abraham Lincoln in black and white. They call that discrimination.

In two years, they have not won a single round. Our school district has removed no books, banned none nor placed any on restricted shelves.

Thanks to freedom of the press and freedom of speech, an equally strong group opposed to such extremist views has spun out in our community. Our school board has been wise and patient. We have had

good procedures and we stuck to our game plan. As a result, eventually I think this group will look somewhere else to ply its wares but these people will not go away.

There are some noble causes behind some of these actions. A lot of Americans believe that the public schools have backed away from teaching morality, ethics, character, or what is right from wrong.

This is an issue that I believe will dominate the public school agenda for the rest of this century—perhaps the single most important issue.

These groups believe with a passion that the public schools are dominated, staffed, managed, and governed by people who believe in "secular humanism." They believe that our government has recognized "secular humanism" as a form of religion.

One reason that we find ourselves in this situation is that educators and administrators have taken court decisions so seriously and so literally that the content of our curricula has been stripped bare of one of the great driving forces of humanity—the role of religion in the development of the human race.

It is evident in the textbooks and in curricula content despite the fact that none of the court decisions of the early 1960s banned teaching *about* religion and the impact of religion on man's climb from savagery to civilization. We must come to grips with this problem.

A Secretary of Education a few years ago said that textbooks were being "dumbed down." True or not, controversial issues have been soft pedaled. I am more concerned about the elimination of some of the tough issues of civilization than about "dumbing down." If you compare books today with those of the late 1950s and 1960s, you will find that such controversial issues as slavery, abortion and the history of that most tragic moment in human history, the Holocaust, are not treated straightforwardly.

A recent court decision in Alabama could be a turning point in litigation over book banning and book censorship. For the first time, a judge treated "secular humanism" as a religion and said that schools were teaching it. That is a different approach to the censorship battles.

The dialogue and the control of this issue has migrated to two polarized extreme groups, the fundamental evangelicals and the strict separationists. They are calling the shots, they are developing the scenarios and the great majority of American people have simply let it happen.

In most of the rural South, there is an intertwining of government and religion that is almost impossible to separate. In other parts of the country there are distinct separations. The schools are buffeted back and forth in this fragile atmosphere as we try to interpret what the courts mean and as we respond to the extremists.

In order to bring order out of chaos, we must restore to the public schools curricula objective teaching about religion and the impact of religion upon the human race. That is an absolute essential. We must go back to dealing realistically in our textbooks with the tragic events of bias, bigotry, slavery and hatred.

We should not automatically condemn the evangelicals. They are purely motivated in that they want their children to have holistic education but in order to do that, they would force their viewpoint on everyone else.

Mr. Levitas:

The subject of quality education is so important, particularly in the competitive international world in which we are living, that it is tragic that America and its educators are so distracted by religion v. state controversies. The energy, effort, emotion and resources devoted to these issues could add to our national well-being, our improved competitive position and, indeed, our national security.

From the beginning, schools were the place in which morality and patriotism were taught along with reading, writing and arithmetic, and later science, history, geography and other subjects.

As we moved to a public system of education supported by taxpayers, we saw a difference when the state and public played a role.

Today's controversy is part of a major struggle going on in our nation about the role of religion in politics. We are not nor should we be talking about the total exclusion of religion from our educational pro-

cess. It would be absurd and counter to everything this country stands for.

But we must draw a line as firm and as strong as the wall of separation which James Madison and Thomas Jefferson discussed. We must define the difference between the benefits of religion that motivates people, which is an appropriate subject in all aspects of our life, and the arrogance of religion that tries to impose itself on other people.

In the more than 20 years that I have served in public office I have had letters with such repetitive clichés as "we have to put God back in school," "we have to resist the corruptive influence of teachings being disseminated in our public schools," "we have to fight Satan," "we have to shore up the moral fibre of our young people."

These clichés manifest themselves in mandated school prayer, Bible reading, religious teachings, setting aside times for outsiders to conduct courses during school about particular sectarian beliefs, curriculum influence in the teaching of history and so-called creation science. Perhaps the most insidious of all is the problem of censorship.

The problem of "dumbing down" or eliminating controversial issues that need to be discussed could pose the longest-term threat in *uneducating* American youth.

The suggestion that God has to be put back in school assumes that God was there in the first place. If He was, I do not suspect there is a school superintendent in America who would have sufficient power to evict Him. This shibboleth is absurd—to say that someone or some government has taken God out of the schools.

Once God "left" the schools, the same people say, all sorts of terrible things hap-

Panelists during National Commission meeting, from left, Dr. Billy Regan, Dr. Alton Crews and Elliott Levitas.



pened: the use of drugs increased, teenage pregnancies went up tremendously and all manner of misbehavior and social aberrations occurred.

Perceived social problems are not going to be solved by moments of silence or the depriving of children in public schools of a modern education. We cannot and should not leave religious values at the school door. Religions have their proper place but are religious groups so weak that they need the blessing of the state and of the public schools to make them viable?

We all must be involved in organized vigilance. Gwinnett County, GA, is part of one of the most progressive international cities in the world and yet the issue of religion and the schools came home there. We must not be caught unaware by creeping creationism. We must speak out. Silence encourages zealots in their efforts to make the world in their own image.

Weak-kneed school administrators or publishers who seek to avoid controversy tend to eliminate material before it ever gets to the public marketplace. We must make such individuals realize that they will be called to account for failure to provide quality comprehensive modern education. They must learn that the volume of noise by the zealots is disproportionate to support from the general community.

We must not waste time in dialogue with zealots, who do not hear and will not be persuaded by what others say. We must focus on a middle ground.

Not every reference to religion is a threat and religious values are not the adversary. Teaching *about* religion is part of a complete education. Anyone who does not understand the role of religion in history and the importance of religious values in the civilization process of humankind is not an educated person.

The Madisonian and Jeffersonian concept of the wall of separation between church and state is a positive and majestic principle that is a crowning glory of America. It must be asserted in a positive way, letting religion and religious values flourish, prosper and inspire.

Thomas Jefferson said that the severest contest in which he ever engaged was the struggle for religious liberty. I suggest that it is ours as well. □

Abraham Foxman *Cont. from page 1*

comprehension of the real meaning of righteous Gentiles.

"I knew of both by the time I was six," he says. "My Dad used to say I had lived one lifetime before I was ten years old."

Today, his fluency in Polish, Russian, Hebrew and Yiddish has enabled him to communicate with top government leaders and people from all walks of life. As director of the League's International Affairs Division, his travels have taken him to Israel, the Soviet Union, Rumania, Poland, Ethiopia, Australia, Africa, Western Europe and the Vatican, where he has met with Pope John Paul II. He also confers frequently with American elected and appointed officials.

The producer of ADL's "Dateline Israel" radio and television series, he has written on the Holocaust for the Encyclopedia Judaica and authored chapters in four books as well as political analyses in numerous periodicals and journals.

"Being a 'survivor child' made me different," Mr. Foxman revealed. Six members of his father's family and eight from his mother's died at the hands of the Nazis. "When I was bar mitzvah, there were no relatives, only friends," he remembers.

His parents talked freely of their experiences and he learned to ask the question that all survivors ask: "Why did I survive while others didn't?" His father was the author of two books on the Holocaust and until his death in 1977 was research associate of the YIVO Institute of Jewish Research.

In his 22 years with ADL, Mr. Foxman has served as head of the Middle Eastern Affairs Department and director of the Leadership Division.

A graduate of the Yeshiva of Flatbush, Brooklyn, NY, he received a bachelor's degree in political science from the City College of City University of New York. Graduating with honors, he received the University's history medal for his thesis, "Vilna—Story of a Ghetto, 1941-1945." He has done graduate work in advanced Judaic studies at the Jewish Theological Seminary and in international economics at the New School for Social Research. He received his Juris Doctor degree from New

Associate National Director Justin J. Finger



Justin J. Finger has been appointed associate national director of the Anti-Defamation League.

Mr. Finger has been director of the national Civil Rights Division since 1978. He joined ADL in 1959 and was the League's Southern Counsel, headquartered in Atlanta, GA, during the turbulent period of the civil rights struggle.

As associate national director, he will continue to head ADL's Civil Rights Division, responsible for the Legal Affairs, Fact Finding and Research Departments as well as its Nazi War Criminals Task Force.

An authority on extremist movements in the United States, Mr. Finger has testified before Congressional and state legislative committees investigating such groups as the Ku Klux Klan and neo-Nazis. He has also testified on subjects including the Arab boycott against Israel.

Mr. Finger has directed the preparation of numerous amicus curiae (friend of the court) briefs before the U.S. Supreme Court and other federal courts on behalf of the agency. He has also supervised the preparation of ADL model statutes banning paramilitary training activities and ethnic vandalism and intimidation that have served as the basis for legislation by

numerous states across the country.

He has coordinated the preparation of the League's annual audits of anti-Semitic vandalism as well as major studies and publications including "Racism and Violence: the Organized Hate Movement in America," "The LaRouche Political Cult: Packaging Extremism," and a security handbook for the protection of community institutions.

Prior to joining ADL, he was Staff Counsel to the New York State Crime Commission, the New York Waterfront Commission and the New York State Commission of Investigation. A graduate of New York University and Fordham University School of Law, he is a member of the New York and Georgia Bars.

Active in local community affairs, Mr. Finger was president of his local school board in Manhattan, chairman of the board of trustees of Tiferith Israel Synagogue, Manhattan, and was a recipient of his community's Israel Bonds award.

Mr. Finger's wife, Dr. Sophia Finger, is an assistant principal in the New York City public school system. The Fingers have two married daughters, Janet and Laurel, who reside in Houston, TX, and two grandsons. □

York University and is a member of the New York State Bar.

Mr. Foxman was appointed this year by President Reagan to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. He is also a member of the Advisory Council to the New York City Holocaust Memorial Commission and the New Jersey Advisory Council on Holocaust Education. A resident of Bergenfield, NJ, he has served as chairman of the Bureau of Jewish Affairs

of the Jewish Federation of Bergen County and was a recipient of its Young Leadership Award. He is a member of the board of education of the Moriah School of Englewood, NJ, and is vice president of the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors.

Mr. Foxman's wife, Golda, teaches in the New York City public schools. The Foxmans have a daughter, Michelle, 18, and a son, Ariel, 13. □

A Fresh Approach to Fighting Prejudice

by Linda W. Ferguson
and Maria G. Salazar

When an educational film succeeds in engaging the attention of young people, it is worth examining the production process that went into it. A case in point is *Behind the Mask*, an animated film produced by the Anti-Defamation League. As two members of the production team on that film, we can scan the process retrospectively.

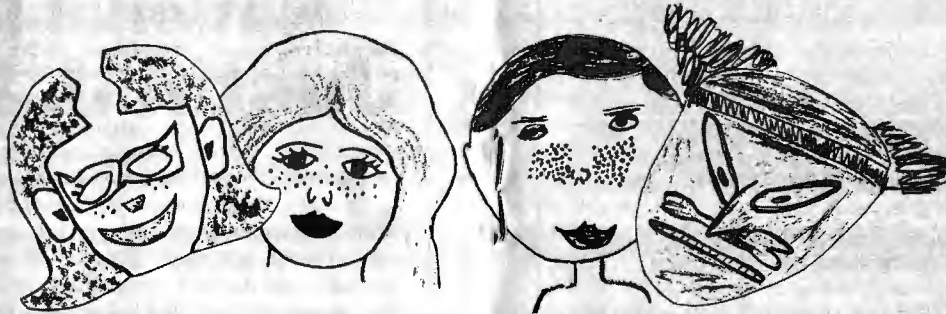
Behind the Mask is experimental conceptually, artistically and educationally and an element of risk was involved in almost every aspect of production.

Even the organization and financing was unconventional, involving an unusual coalition of national and community interests. ADL oversaw the project artistically and provided the core funding. The Denver public schools provided the principal human resources—more than 200 elementary students—who worked for a year on the project.

To execute the work, ADL engaged a relatively unknown young filmmaker from the Southwest, Daniel Salazar, whose work was largely experimental. He was based in Denver and ADL's head of production, Steve Brody, director of the Agency's Television, Radio and Film Department, worked in New York. Long-distance production supervision in itself involves risk. Mr. Salazar, however, offered a strong vision and fresh approach which Mr. Brody—himself an award-winning producer—appreciated. The subject was prejudice and the intended viewers were children. Because of frustrations involved in reaching this audience, ADL wanted a fresh approach.

Several crucial studies have shown that pre-

Linda W. Ferguson, an award-winning children's author and independent scriptwriter, was the writer of the Anti-Defamation League's new children's film, Behind the Mask. Maria G. Salazar, a bilingual teacher specializing in English as a second language in the Denver public schools, served as educational consultant for the project.



judicial attitudes form during the seminal years of elementary school. This may be one of the primary reasons that prejudice is so difficult to eradicate, for few materials have been aimed at this young age group. With all the goodwill and high intentions in the world, with sweeping mandates from school boards and the force of federal law behind them, teachers have had few tools with which to treat the problem.

Research for *Behind the Mask* uncovered little material that was addressed specifically to children. Most relied on simplistic "adult" abstractions and judgments—to the effect that "prejudice was bad."

ADL's aim was to produce a film on prejudice that was fast-moving, fun and meaningful. Finding virtually no models for such a film, the production team went to children themselves for direction.

More than 200 children from three public schools and a neighborhood recreation center participated in creating *Behind the Mask*, in workshops that operated throughout the 1985-86 school year and at the recreation center into the summer. Some concentrated on art, much of which was used in the film. Some experimented with cutout and flip animation techniques. Some playacted the script and recorded audio and some were responsible for the conceptual development.

The difficulties in communicating the concept of prejudice surfaced during the first week. Younger children from kindergarten throughout grade 3 tended to confuse prejudice with "dislike." . . . for example, "So-and-

so stole my pencil, so I'm prejudiced against her."

Among older children, the problem was not confusion but avoidance. In sixth grade classrooms, prejudicial attitudes already were beginning to set. However, none of the young people wanted to risk alienating their peers by admitting to being either the originator or the object of prejudice. It was evident that we had indeed targeted the right age group—elementary school children.

Initial attempts to discuss prejudice with the children failed and thus the production team still lacked any sense of a concept which might "speak" to young people. The team decided to work at a more basic level starting with a purely "fun" theme—masks—which allowed them to approach the children from several different angles. Self-concept was engaged through a fantasy project: "Make a mask of anything you want to be."

Some simple but clever art constructions added an extra dimension. One was Flip Mask, which changed the mask's expression (Glad/Sad, Happy/Angry, etc.) by rapid flipping. Another was Triple Mask, an overlay of three faces (Good Me Mask, Nasty Me Mask, and on the bottom, Self Portrait of Me and I Really Am).

The concept of *other* was evoked by "animal" activities. The students were asked to make masks of animals they would like to be and then to tell why they picked these particular animals. A more serious activity was Snake Study, which promoted understanding of an identification with a much-maligned

species. In addition to introducing the children to the larger environment, it developed beginning understanding of prejudice, for snakes are the objects of unreasonable fear and discrimination on the part of many human beings.

This led to experimenting with and extrapolating from exercises in the *Individual Differences Workbook* developed by the Milwaukee public schools and distributed by ADL. This massive workbook's literally hundreds of exercises under a broad spectrum of "human relations" was valuable in developing activities for the film. From this work with the children emerged the film's concept and message: "Accepting one's own differences; accepting differences in others."

Communicating this message was accomplished primarily through playacting the *Behind the Mask* script. With its fast-paced rap beat and appealing fantasies, the script engaged the young people's attention immediately: "I make a mask! I make believe that I'm as bad as I can be! I make a mask and play guitar, and everyone thinks I'm a big rock star!"

The young people rehearsed regularly for nearly a week, then staged a final production at which the actual audio for the film was recorded. By the end of this activity, virtually all of the children had absorbed the film's message of "difference" and could express it in their own words.

The techniques and approaches used to develop *Behind the Mask* are not original. Behind them lie decades of research and development by theorists ranging from Vygotsky and Whitehead in the early part of the century to, more recently, Chomsky and Donaldson. Under such banners as "affective," "experiential," "whole language" and "kinetic," alternatives to traditional teaching/learning modes have been tried successfully in numerous private school and special education settings.

The production team of *Behind the Mask* had the time and space to take risks, to actually experiment with and implement some of

these ideas. The resulting film has little resemblance to teaching modes that might rely on defining and judging "prejudice." Indeed, the word "prejudice" is never used in the film. Rather, the message is acted out and learned experientially through a whole language approach. The learning is physically active, creatively expressive, affective as well as effective, and . . . fun.

The project resulted not only in the film itself but also in a unique tool which allows teachers to bring some of that rich experience into their classrooms—a *Behind the Mask* Cur-

riculum, a week-long format of colorful interdisciplinary activities, which accompanies the film in its national distribution.

What has emerged is an intense, lively, honest film far more effective than the producers could have hoped. Young viewers laugh at the animated gimmicks, strut over the film's artwork (which they themselves have duplicated), and horse around with some of the more fantastical lines ("I'm a big rock star!"). After seeing the film, most students can express its central message—each, in her/his own way. □

Behind the Mask Script

*I make a mask!
I make believe.
That I'm as bad
As I can be!*

*I make a mask
And play guitar,
And everyone thinks
I'm a big rock star!*

*I make a mask
Just like a clown,
So everyone'll laugh
When I fall down!*

*I can be anything
I could ask,
If I just sit down
And make a mask!*

*Who's that I see?
It's someone new.*

*I look again,
And now there's two!
I don't know them,
Or what they're like,
But we're as different
As day and night!*

*... Or black and white!
... Or purple and green!
... Or red and blue!*

*Who they are
I forgot to ask.
I made them each
A great big mask.*

*I made these masks
From what I knew,
And all I knew
Was that they were blue!*

*You don't know me
Or what I'm like,
Or what great mask
I dreamed last night!*

*You don't know
Anything but blue.
Now you can't
Tell between us two!
And we're as different
As day and night!
... Or black and white!
... Or purple and green!
... Or red and blue!
... Or blue and blue!*

*If all you see
Is that we're blue,
Then we've got just
The mask for you!*

*These masks don't work
It's plain to see.
Now tell me what
You want to be!*

*Sometimes I use
A mask to hide
I wear a smile
When I want to cry.*

*Sometimes my mask
Makes me look strong,
When what I want
Is to get along.*

*But I make a mask
That is my own.
It is my mask,
And mine alone!*

*And behind that mask,
As you might see,
Is just one person,
Just one Me!*

*I make a mask
To make believe
That I am bad,
And I am mean!*

*Behind that mask,
I make a face,
And pretend I'm good
—Just in case!*

*But behind these masks,
Is an individ-u-al,
Sometimes foolish,
Sometimes cool!*

*I've lots of masks,
As you can see.
But there's just one
... only one... ME!*

Summing Up the Barbie Trial

A Triumph of Truth

by Robert Goldmann

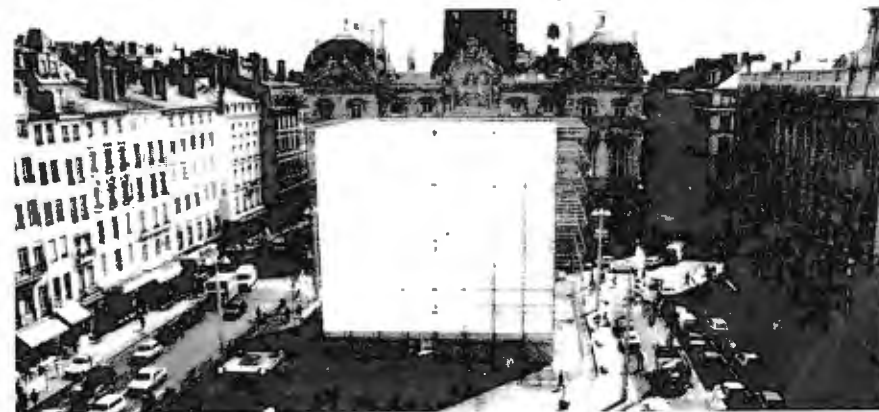
"The young people had come to crowd the public gallery and to hear what their schoolbooks had never taught them, and probably could never teach them. . . .

"The witnesses who had endured tortures and endless suffering provided the most poignant and powerful moments. These were, as Pascal said, witnesses one could believe. . . . who felt the need to bring back the images, the cries, the pain, the suffering of that long night when they seemed to have left behind the world of the living."

This was part of an account in the French newspaper *Le Monde's* daily record of the trial of Klaus Barbie in Lyons.

Before the trial, there were fears that Barbie's defense attorney, Jacques Verges, might succeed in diverting the focus from Barbie to collaborators and betrayers of the resistance; to French colonialism and other issues only marginally or not at all related to Barbie.

Robert Goldmann is director of the Anti-Defamation League's office in Paris.



The Holocaust Memorial in Lyons overlooks the courthouse where the Barbie trial took place.

placed in this presumed hiding place by their parents before they were sent to concentration camps and extermination.

It didn't matter that Barbie sat in his cell while his attorney, along with his Congolese and Algerian associates, tried to make the Holocaust just another chapter in recent history, somewhat like France's resistance to Algeria's quest for independence or America's war against the Vietcong.

But those witnesses Verges tried hard to discredit were not swayed. Thus, Andre Frossard, an author and journalist recently elected to the Academie Francaise, who had spent six months in the Jewish barracks at Monluc prison in Lyons, repeatedly rejected Verges' arguments. When Verges asked: "and aren't children killed in Algeria just as dead as children killed in World War II?" Frossard replied: "I cannot equate what has been called the repression in Algeria in the heat of battle... with operations conducted in cold blood against a whole people, a whole race."

The Heart of the Case

This was the heart of the case: Barbie was tried under a French law on which the statute of limitations never runs out—crimes against humanity. Genocide is such a crime. The trial drew this line sharply.

Nevertheless, Verges and his associates likened the throwing of babies into fire to the death of black railroad workers in Africa. Verges said, "mankind does not have one delegate in this room. I see no survivors of Sabra and Shatila." He made this statement before witnesses with the tattoos of Auschwitz on their arm. The Congolese attorney spoke of a "touching moment" when Barbie, in his prison cell, took his hands to thank him. This, said the attorney, "wipes out the refusal of Adolf Hitler to shake the hand of Jesse Owens" after his Berlin Olympic triumph in 1936.

Barbie's attorneys paid scant attention to the Jewish people's history of suffering. To them Jews were white and they tried to make the case that genocide of whites was not worse than the death of non-whites in a war of independence. The Holocaust had to be downgraded so that a higher value could be assigned to the suffering of non-whites.

But it was to no avail. These survivors of Auschwitz, Struthof and other camps just by being present in the courtroom gave the lie to the reasoning of Barbie's defenders. Elie Wiesel came to Lyons to speak for the millions who can't speak any more. "The enemy kills twice," he said. "The second time is when he tries to wipe out the traces of his crime."

The historic quality of the trial gained a still greater significance because of the role of the media, especially the French. Day after day, starting weeks before the trial, papers across the spectrum of the political mainstream covered the story. So did TV and radio. The thoroughness of coverage told the world that France was not afraid to look at its past—that the opportunity to tell the truth was not to be lost.

This was also the public view. In a *Le Monde* poll conducted the week before the trial opened, 72 percent said the cause of justice must be served, even at the cost of bringing up embarrassing facts or bad memories. As part of the impact of the trial, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac ordered all history courses in French schools (run centrally by the Ministry of Education) to include special courses on the Holocaust. In this context, the imposing Holocaust Memorial that has been erected in Lyons' city hall square played an important role. Built with the support of French Jews and the Anti-Defamation League at the initiative of Marek Halter, author of the best-seller, "The Book of Abraham," the Memorial showed a selection of Holocaust photographs, and reproductions of drawings by the children of Terezin. By the end of the trial, more than 300,000 people had visited the site—again mostly youths. The French Jewish weekly *Tribune Juive* called it the "Yad Vashem of Lyons."

The nine members of the jury listened for seven weeks. All were young enough not to have experienced World War II. As he wound up his plea for Barbie, Verges centered his fire on Bernard de Granrut, who had focused on the legal issues that Verges had so desperately tried to blur.

When the verdict came, *Le Monde* ended its coverage with this:

"Now we know to whom the jury listened." □

Conspiracy of Goodness: An Untold Story

by Harold M. Schulweis

Forty years after the volcanic earthquake that shook the foundation of Jewish trust, the tremors continue. In recent years, evidence has filtered down of betrayals and the abandonment of Jews by prelates, princes and presidents.

Can any people so brutally terrorized emerged unscathed, remain calm, altogether normal, after absorbing so massive a psychic trauma? The body count of those murdered—two out of every five Jews on earth, the wasting of 40 percent of our people, included 1.5 million Jewish children.

We are a people with an unconditional anger and we must understand and master that anger. This requires double wisdom—to hold on, lest we betray the past; to let go, lest we murder the future.

We owe our children Jewish affirmation,

the real possibilities of a healthier society. We owe them the nurture of basic trust.

We must not hold back the reality of anti-Semitism nor the need to fight vigilantly against it. I advocate no Pollyanna optimism. We and our children must know the history of Christian contempt for Jews, the persecutions, inquisitions and curses, the outrageous silence of the church during the Holocaust.

But our knowledge must not remain stranded in stagnant water. Jewish historians and educators must be encouraged to rescue from oblivion the tragic neglect of uncounted, unknown, unsung gentiles who risked their lives and those of their families to protect Jews during the Nazi era.

It is a matter of no small consequence that experts on Holocaust history report that the overall topic of Jewish-Christian relationships during the war has not been

Foundation Joins ADL

The Foundation to Sustain Righteous Christians, an educational and philanthropic project to acknowledge non-Jews who helped rescue Jews from Nazi persecution, has become part of ADL's International Center for Holocaust Studies. Rabbi Harold M. Schulweis is the founding chairman.

The Foundation will hold conferences with Christian and Jewish theologians and educators and publish materials on the acts and implications of non-Jewish rescue efforts; develop school curricula and maintain a speakers bureau on the subject, and continue honoring non-Jewish rescuers with ADL "Courage to Care" awards at Holocaust remembrance ceremonies on Yom Ha'Shoah and other times during the year.

Two such awards have been made during 1987: to Miep and Jan Gies,



Miep and Jan Gies accept ADL's first Courage to Care Award.

who helped to shelter Anne Frank's family and to the late Aristides de Sousa Mendes, the Portuguese consul who saved 10,000 Jews.

In addition the Foundation hopes to raise funds for non-Jewish rescuers in need of financial assistance and to provide a network of social support services. □

researched nor studied. Why are we denied that healing knowledge?

Ask our children if they know the names of the Christian families who hid Anne Frank? Do they know the loving heroism of Alexander Rozlan and Herman Graebe, Mother Maria of Paris, Father Bernard Lichtenberg, Pastor Trochme and the villagers of Le Chambon who were responsible for the rescue of thousands in Nazi-occupied France? Have they heard of the courage of the Portuguese consul Aristides de Sousa Mendes who saved 10,000 Jews; the Italian Army's rescue of thousands of Croatian and Yugoslav Jews; the sewer workers of Lvov in Poland, who hid 17 Jews for more than a year. Why should our children hear only curses of our predators and not the blessing of the rescuers?

There are always too few righteous but truth be told, we do not know how many there were. There has been no active, systematic search for the rescuers who were in every country occupied by the Nazis.

Once, when I spoke of the "conspiracy of evil," a Dutch rescuer asked me why I never spoke of the "conspiracy of goodness."

"Do you think," he asked, "I could hide Jewish families in my home without the active cooperation of the mailman, the milkman, the neighbors? For every one saved, there were seven who rescued. There was a conspiracy of goodness."

These Christian heroes are the clearest refutation of the alibi that there was no alternative to passive complicity with the persecutors. They showed that there was something to be said and done. All our children—Jewish and Christian—deserve to know of these men and women.

We are obligated to help those who are still alive, many living pauperized lives, pariahs of their own society, regarded as traitorous "Jew lovers." Memory requires that they be actively searched out and their waning years be lived out with dignity.

Quite properly, we hunt down the predatory criminals and their collaborators to bring them to justice. We also need to find the rescuers and to record their lives. We should visit them, adopt them as they adopted our frightened children and parents. Their behavior may help us face the mirror of our interior selves. □

NEWS BRIEFS

PROTEST—The exclusion of Jerusalem from the forthcoming World Conference of Historical Cities to be hosted by the city of Kyoto was protested by the Anti-Defamation League in a letter to Japanese ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga.

The letter said that barring Jerusalem, which is "rich in cultural and religious history, serves the interests of those who seek the political delegitimization of Israel's capital."

The conference, which is scheduled in November, will be attended by 35 cities. The Kyoto City Council voted not to extend an invitation to Jerusalem.

The League first raised the matter of Jerusalem's exclusion with the Japanese embassy in Washington last May. But the embassy has informed the League that the decision still stands.

Expressing "disappointment and dismay," the League said that barring Jerusalem "contradicts several of the conference's stated aims, including those of promoting international friendship and contributing to world peace."

The letter noted that this decision is not an isolated instance of Japanese political bias against Israel, citing support of the Arab economic boycott against Israel and its refusal to engage in scientific exchanges with Israel and promote cultural ties.

ONE-SIDED JOURNALISM—A recent NBC-TV program on Israel was characterized by ADL as "a striking example of one-sided television journalism." In a letter requesting a meeting with Lawrence K. Grossman, president of NBC News, ADL national director Abraham H. Foxman said the very title of the program, "Six Days Plus 20 Years: A Dream is Dying," demonstrates "the faulty premise of this telecast," and added "scant effort (was made) to present the political and historical perspective necessary to consider this complex issue."

The League letter noted as particularly offensive, the program's assertion that Israeli occupation could "justifiably" be compared with the system of apartheid in South Africa.

The program, ADL told Mr. Grossman, "made no attempt to place the question of Israel's occupation of West Bank territory in any perspective—historical, geopolitical or otherwise." Israel occupied the territory, Mr. Foxman pointed out "solely as the result of a war that was triggered by aggressive Arab moves against the Jewish State.

"The program failed to point out that Israel has already exchanged land for peace," Mr. Foxman said, adding that NBC "missed an important opportunity to educate its viewers about the numerous developments in Israel's 20-year history since the Six-Day War—its trials, but also its many achievements."

Subsequently, ADL leaders met with Mr. Grossman for an exchange of views on the program and discussion of possible follow-up programming.



A FAIR EXCHANGE—ADL was the beneficiary when Senator Steve Symms (R-ID) resolved what could have been a sticky problem. The Senator accepted a donation of \$1,000 and didn't realize until later that the contribution came from the German-American Political Action Committee, an openly anti-Semitic group headed by Hans Schmidt, former member of the Hitler Youth and the Waffen SS.

The solution: Senator Symms turned over \$500 to the Anti-Defamation League by giving a check to ADL's Washington representative, David A. Brody, pictured above right. The remaining \$500 went to the Idaho Holocaust Council.

TARGET ON TERRORISM—Some 200 law enforcement officers ranging from FBI agents to chiefs of police, sheriffs and attorneys general in the 13 Western states from California to Wyoming attended a special seminar on combatting terrorism, arranged by Betsy Rosenthal, ADL's Western Civil Rights area director, and Harvey B. Schechter, Western States area director.

The Los Angeles Police Academy was the scene of the all-day session. The keynote speakers were Ariele Ivtsan, Israel's Ambassador to Liberia and immediate past commissioner of the Israeli National Police Force, and Irwin Suall, director of ADL's Civil Rights Division Fact Finding Department.

Packets distributed to the attendees included ADL's reports on "Extremism Targets the Prisons" and "Propaganda of the Deed," the League's Security Handbook and a list of recent publications on extremism and extremist groups with an ADL-prepared synopsis.

FORGOTTEN REFUGEES—More than 300 Libyan Jews from around the world met in a historic two-day convention marking the 20th anniversary of the end of the 2,000-year presence of Jews in Libya.

The convention—sponsored by ADL, the Association of Jews from Libya, the Cultural Center of Libyan Jews in Israel and the American Jewish Committee focussed attention on the little-known history and rich cultural heritage of Libyan Jewry. The assembly also sought to remind the world of the other "forgotten refugee problem" in the Middle East, namely that of the nearly one million Jews of Arab countries, including the close to 40,000 who were forced to flee from Libya, the land of their birth.

The central theme of the conference was seeking redress for the confiscated property of the Libyan Jews. Ruti G. Teitel, assistant director of ADL's Legal Affairs Department, has helped to set up a committee to develop appropriate avenues of operation.

UP FRONT—The inspiration for legislation outlawing discrimination by social clubs recently enacted in Los Angeles came from an ADL Forum some ten years ago. As Rick Tuttle, City Controller tells it, he participated in that forum when the subject of club discrimination was discussed by two Jews, who described the impact that discriminatory social clubs have for Jews in the corporate world.

The League's Pacific Southwest regional office was instrumental in working on the legislation which was introduced by Mr. Tuttle and finally won passage this year. David A. Lehrer, regional director, was invited to the signing ceremony by Mayor Tom Bradley.

ADL's monitoring of hate groups was

singled out in an editorial in the Fort Wayne, IN, *Journal Gazette*, describing an ugly incident of anti-Semitic vandalism against a Fort Wayne couple.

The editorial noted the League's recent report which said that violence-prone anti-Semitic and racist groups are much weaker than they have been in a long time.

However, the editorial echoed the report's conclusion that such groups are still potentially dangerous. "But desperate people do desperate things," the editorial went on. It called the Fort Wayne incident "not minor vandalism but an obscenity: a first sign of the hate that fueled the fires of the crematoriums of Nazi Germany."

The home of David and Lynda Fulkerson was vandalized by painters they had hired

after Mrs. Fulkerson questioned the quality of their work. A swastika and the words "Jew Pig" were painted on the house and blue and white paint was splattered on the walls, windows, patio, sidewalk, driveway and on their two cars. The Fulkersons, who are not Jewish, are pressing charges.

MILESTONE—"An historic declaration and a unique contribution to dialogue" was ADL's reaction to the United Church of Christ milestone statement that "Judaism has not been superceded by Christianity" and "God has not rejected the Jewish people."

Noting that the document calls for United Church of Christ Churches, educators and seminaries to "examine and evaluate the image of Jews, Judaism and the State of Israel" in light of the new understanding of Judaism, Rabbi Leon Klenicki, director of ADL's Interfaith Affairs Department, said: "It will help overcome past historical roots of anti-Semitism."

NOTES—Jeffrey Maas, the League's New Jersey regional director, has been named by Governor Thomas Kean to that state's Advisory Council on Holocaust Education. . . The director of ADL's Intergroup Relations Division Education Department, Frances Sonnenschein, and Alan M. Schwartz, director of the Civil Rights Division Research and Evaluation Department, testified before the New York State Governor's Task Force on Bias-Related Violence.

NEW ADL PLANNED GIVING GUIDE

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LATIN AMERICAN REPORT



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OF THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

October, 1987

Arab Groups Step Up Activity in Latin America

Two hundred forty delegates from sixteen Latin American countries and Canada reportedly attended the Second Conference of COPLAC, the Palestinian Confederation of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Lima, Peru June 26-28. COPLAC president, Yassir Akel Hussein of Brazil, said that COPLAC would seek to strengthen commercial relations with the Arab world and to increase support for the Palestinian cause among the people and governments in Latin America.

Among the PLO leaders who attended: Farouk Kaddoumi, the PLO's emissary to governments; Msgr. Hilarion Capucci, introduced as "the Archbishop of Jerusalem"; Ibrahim Ayad, the "advisor for religious affairs to Yassir Arafat"; Zakia Shamout, presented as "one of the most recognized combatants of the PLO"; and members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Palestine National Council.

Peruvian President Alan Garcia reportedly invited Yassir Arafat to attend and the Sheraton Hotel reserved an entire floor for him, but Arafat never arrived. Although Akel Hussein told the press that Lima was chosen as the conference site because of President Garcia's sympathy for the Palestinian cause, President Garcia did not meet with any of the Palestinian delegates and no representatives of the Peruvian government attended any of the sessions of the Conference. Other Peruvians were openly supportive. The United Left, the Marxist opposition in Peru, sent greetings to the Congress and to the Palestinian leaders. The former mayor of Lima and former leader of the United Left, Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, appeared at the closing ceremony of the conference and expressed solidarity with the Palestinian cause.

The mainstream press and television in Peru virtually ignored the conference. The Communist newspapers in Peru, however, dedicated many pages to it, including interviews and analyses of the Mid-East situation. The magazine Oiga criticized the conference, saying that it had "converted Lima into the center of operations of Palestinian terrorism under the protection of the APRA government." The magazine also pointed out that Msgr. Capucci, who was detained by Israeli authorities in 1975 for arms smuggling, was not received by any of the Catholic officials in Peru.

The PLO also participated in the 12th coordination meeting of the "Pool of News Agencies of Non-Aligned Nations" which took place at the Hotel Crillon in Lima in August. Representatives from more than twenty nations including Cuba, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, North Korea and Algeria attended.

The Palestine Liberation Organization reportedly offered US\$10 million to finance political campaigns of Argentine political parties in the September elections. El Informador Publico (7/24/87) cited several intelligence reports that described PLO efforts to obtain permission to open an information office in Buenos Aires. The campaign for a PLO office in Buenos Aires is allegedly led by Hussein Triki, from Brazil, through "Accion Americana Arabe" in collaboration with pro-Arab organizations in Argentina such as the Argentine Committee in Solidarity with the Palestine People. This group recently organized a "Free Palestine Day" in Rosario attended by the Vice-President of Argentina, Dr. Victor Martinez, the governor of the province of Cordoba, Dr. Eduardo Angeloz and Fawzi al-Mashni, assistant director of the PLO office in Brazil.

Farid Sawan, the director of the PLO office in Brasilia, has "threatened to close the PLO office in Brazil" because he is bored with the treatment that he is receiving from the Brazilian government." Airton Soares, former member of the Brazilian congress and leader of the "Parliamentary League for Arab-Brazilian Friendship and Cooperation," reportedly conveyed this message to the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Abreu Sodre, while attempting to persuade him to meet with Farouk Kaddoumi. Minister Abreu Sodre reportedly told Soares that, "I'm very sorry, but the PLO does not have diplomatic recognition in Brazil." Soares, currently an adviser to the Minister of the Treasury, has been actively lobbying members of the Senate and Federal Chamber of Deputies on behalf of the PLO and sponsoring trips by members of Congress to meetings with Yasir Arafat. Several members of the Brazilian Congress attended the PLO meeting in Algiers, and the Second Palestinian Congress for Latin America and the Caribbean in Lima, Peru.

A United States government official expressed surprise and concern over the decision of the Bolivian government to grant diplomatic status to the PLO. Robert S. Gelbard, Assistant Secretary of State for South America, told the ADL International Affairs Committee meeting in New York that the decision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs must be ratified by the Congress of Bolivia before it goes into effect.

Latin American Neo-Nazis Eulogize Rudolf Hess

About 150 Chilean adherents of Nazism, dressed in dark clothing adorned with swastikas, gathered under Nazi and SS banners in Santiago to pay homage to Rudolf Hess. The speakers included "Comrade Erwin Robertson," author of the book "Chilean Nazism," and Miguel Serrano, the most prominent Chilean Nazi and prolific author of anti-Semitic tracts, including a lengthy introduction to the Chilean edition of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion."

Serrano, an active member of the world-wide anti-Semitic Holocaust revisionist network, signed the invitations to the meeting, at which he memorialized Hess as one who had "triumphed" along with Hitler. He attacked Minister Sergio Melnick, a government official, whom he portrayed as a "Zionist conspirator" who is "responsible for all that is happening in the university ... and wants to intervene in our policy of immigration and colonization of the south." He warned that "the Jew Melnick" and others who today form "an invisible and secret government, will come to be the only visible government in this country." When the speeches were over, torches were lit and young people distributed copies of Serrano's most recent book, "The Andinia Plan: Zionist Strategy to Take Over the Argentine and Chilean Patagonia." When the meeting ended, some veterans of the German army wept as, with their hands aloft, they sang the Nazi "Horst Wessel" hymn.

In Argentina, the large numbers of posters eulogizing Rudolf Hess that appeared throughout downtown Buenos Aires the day after his death is, according to informed observers, a reflection of a well-organized Nazi network, strongly influenced by CEDADE, a group based in Spain. One of the posters, signed by CEDADE, states, "Rudolf Hess has died. Now he is free." Jewish organizations in the Andean region of Argentina denounced the paid advertisement memorializing Rudolf Hess placed by CEDADE groups from Rio Negro, Neuquen, and San Martin de los Andes which appeared in the daily newspaper Rio Negro on August 19. The Andean region is an area where many Nazis from Hitler's Germany found refuge. The head of the city council of Neuquen, Pedro Dobree, publicly stated that it is totally irrational that "a group of Argentines would pay homage to a criminal such as Hess who was condemned internationally." The San Martin de los Andes Movement for Human Rights also denounced CEDADE "for paying homage to Rudolf Hess on the day of his death, dirtying the walls of our city with posters," and equated the members' of CEDADE "nostalgia" for the Nazi era with those in Argentina nostalgic for the military regime.Hugo Raul Ramasco, a CEDADE leader in Neuquen and director of the little-known nationalist publication El Fortin, complained to the provincial newspaper El Diario del Neuquen that the doors of his car were spraypainted with graffiti. Ramasco told the newspaper that he is "persecuted for holding on to a nationalist ideology."

Argentina

Argentine Jewry is in an anomalous position -- as it gains unprecedented acceptance at the national and provincial level, it finds itself under increasingly vociferous attack by neo-Nazis and other extremists. The progress of Argentine Jewry was highlighted by the weekly magazine Espreso. Its cover story, titled "The New Jews Under Democracy" states, "since the restoration of democracy, the Argentine Jews have found a new way of preserving their basic identity. The change has not only operated in the community, but has extended to the way in which Jews are perceived by the rest of the Argentines."

Another heartening development was the recent election of Nestor Perl as governor of the southern province of Chubut. He is the first Jew to hold the office of governor in Argentina. Perl previously served in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies as a member of the Justicialist (Peronist) party. An editorial in the Buenos Aires Herald (9/13/87), noting that the Argentine Constitution currently bars Mr. Perl from running for President because he is not a Catholic, urged that "hopefully, the election of Nestor Perl ... will concentrate the minds of those drafting the reform of the Constitution so it will ... take into account the realities of Argentina in 1987."

Against this background, Argentine Jews have viewed with concern mounting anti-Semitism, expressed at public gatherings and in print.

A Catholic priest in Cordoba accused President Alfonsin of wishing to "defend the Marxists and Jews in the government and universities." Speaking at a Mass, Rev. Manuel Beltran added that there were "good Jews and bad Jews."

Shouts of "get out of here Jew" and "the Radical synagogue is going to end," were directed at Juan Manuel Casella, former Argentine Minister of Labor and candidate for the office of Governor of Buenos Aires province at a mass organized by the Central Trade Union (CGT) and the Justicialist (Peronist) Party. DAIA denounced the incident as a "repeated demonstration of racist intolerance" and called on "political and labor leaders to identify and remove from their membership those responsible for these acts."

Jews were blamed by rightists for the death of Alfredo Eduardo Guereno, the editor of the anti-Semitic, right-wing Peronist newspaper Alerta Nacional. The August 1987 issue of Alerta Nacional charged that Guereno's death was a "Jewish ritual crime" and called for a "Holy War against the worst coalition of enemies that has ever confronted our Fatherland." Other anti-Semitic publications in Argentina also blamed Jews for Guereno's death.

Masoneria, a right-wing anti-Semitic publication, carried an article titled "Zionist Jews Must Leave Our Country." (It also objected to political cartoonist Garcia Lupo's "attack on Lyndon LaRouche." A caricature of LaRouche in the magazine Humor derided him as the "North American Peron, seducer of union leaders and a leader of a sect that has been turned into a political party directed by mentally-ill individuals." Masoneria cites Juan Jose Balatti as the "LaRouche representative in Buenos Aires.")

The Jews Are Our Enemies! is the title of the fifth booklet in the series published by the "Research Institute on the Jewish Question" directed by Federico Rivanera Carles. Rivanera Carles is the leader of the Argentine neo-Nazi "Social Nationalist Party" and editor of the virulently anti-Semitic magazine El Ataque. This recent publication, subtitled "Anthology of the first Spanish version of the Talmud," claims that Jewish law orders Jews "to hate, steal, oppress and murder non-Jews." It also attacks the anti-discrimination law recently passed by the Chamber of Deputies as plot by Jews to force the people of Argentina to be pro-Jewish, or go to jail.

Recent issues of El Ataque contained such articles as "Down with the Jewish-Marxist Democracy!," "Jewish Democracy Takes Us To Jewish Communism," and "Israel Commands!"".....Anti-Semitic speeches attacking democracy delivered at an event organized by the "Nationalist Movement of Restoration" on August 12 were reprinted in the August 1987 issue of Cabildo. Antonio Caponnetto, secretary of Cabildo, charged that in Argentina "there is subversion in the indisputable fact that a Catholic country ... is directed by the children of the father of lies ... the perfidious Jews."

The July 1987 issue of Patria Argentina contains an article by the Argentine anti-Semite Walter Beveraggi Allende charging that "International Zionism, whose local representation consists of -- for the time being -- the governing Radical Synagogue," is "faithful to the purposes of smashing our economy into smithereens."The twelfth issue (July 1987) of Historia N.R. pays homage to the "master of propaganda, Dr. Joseph Goebbels" and to the Spanish volunteers who fought with the Nazis in World War II.....The Andinia Plan was the subject of the article "Southern Argentina Geopolitics" by Ismael De Mattei which appeared in Revelaciones sobre Masoneria #42 (July 1987). De Mattei, who signed the article as a representative of the National Peronist Movement, claims that a massive settlement of Jews in the Patagonian region was discussed between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in 1985. De Mattei's speeches claiming that "Zionism, according to its' own creators, has the messianic objective of dominating all nations," were printed without commentary in the daily newspaper El Liberal (8/23/87) in Santiago and Estero.....The Argentine Jewish weekly La Luz (6/30/87) warned that increasingly prevalent neo-Nazi anti-Semitic graffiti throughout Buenos Aires is an indication that "small isolated groups still exist who use anti-Semitism for the sole purpose of weakening the nascent democracy" in Argentina.

After workers involved in a labor dispute shouted the slogan "Jews Against the Wall" in the streets of Trelew, in the southern province of Chubut, the local Jewish Association charged that candidates for high elective offices were among the demonstrators.....A large bomb was deactivated at the site of the inauguration of the "State of Israel" Plaza in Cordoba, the second-largest city in Argentina. Mayor Ramon Mestre repudiated the attempted bombing as "a lamentable act produced by some minorities who do not wish to understand that the nation needs to live in peace." Swastikas were also painted on the monument symbolizing the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.

A group of ultra-nationalists raised their arms in the Nazi salute during a ceremony in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico, the leader of the Easter Week military rebellion. The ceremony was part of the Infantry Day celebrations in Buenos Aires held in September.....The bloc of Deputies from the Radical Civic Union Party in the province of Santa Fe denounced the anti-Semitic graffiti directed against Deputy Hector Wulfson in the city of Canada de Gomez. The leader of the bloc, Dr. Luis Gonzalez, stated that the graffiti denoted "a high level of social intolerance.....which may indicate the beginnings of a violent and anti-democratic attitude."

* * *

The Asociacion Israelita of Villaguay issued a warning to their members and to the public and alerted the Argentine Federation of Jewish Communities and the Ministry of the Interior alerted concerning the activities of a sect calling themselves "Friends of JAMI-the American Board of Missions to Israel for Latin America." According to the Asociacion Israelita, the sect belongs to a North American church whose purpose is to convert Jews, using traditional concepts of Judaism, such as liturgy and music, while accepting Jesus as the Messiah.

* * *

Monseignor Antonio Jose Plaza, former archbishop of La Plaza and police chaplain during the military dictatorship, died August 11 at the age of 78, after ten days in a coma. Plaza, who was closely linked with the military regimes, and accused of directing some of the atrocities committed during the "dirty war," had also recently criticized the Alfonsin government for being "full of Jews." (See Latin American Report, Winter 1987.) At his funeral, Archbishop Antonio Quarracino read from his will, which asked "forgiveness to all those who somehow may have been offended, hurt or scandalized." No one from the national government or the government of the province of Buenos Aires was present at the funeral.

Bolivia

The Klaus Barbie case continues to generate controversy in Bolivia. Acting Vice-Minister of Justice, Eduardo Barrigo, affirmed in July that Klaus Barbie was expelled illegally in 1983 because his Bolivian citizenship, obtained in 1957 by presidential decree, could not be annulled by an expulsion order made at the ministerial level. Various members of ex-President Hernan Siles Zuazo's cabinet welcomed the news that Barbie was condemned to life imprisonment. Former Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas said that "the sentence is fair" and former Minister of the Interior Mario Ronca added that "one could not expect a lesser sentence."

Brazil

Elie Wiesel, the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize winner, was presented with the "Grand Cross of the Order of the Cruzeiro do Sul," the highest award given by the Brazilian government to a foreigner. Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre made the presentation on August 10. During his three-day visit, Wiesel urged President Jose Sarney to intercede on behalf of three Soviet Jews. When he addressed the Constitutional Congress of Brazil, he called on the Brazilian people to adopt a democratic constitution that would reflect scriptural values, including respect for human rights. His visit to Brazil was coordinated by the Jewish Confederation of Brazil and the Jewish Congregation of Sao Paulo.

* * *

A museum to the Holocaust will be built in Sao Paulo by the Association of Survivors of Nazi Persecution, "Sheerit Hapleita," under the auspices of the Yad Vashem Institute in Jerusalem. The museum will include a visual exhibit, a section for Holocaust studies offering scholarships for study in Israel and archives for Holocaust survivors living in Brazil.

* * *

The Jewish Federation of Sao Paulo and the Brazilian-Jewish Cultural Institute organized a public event condemning racism and anti-Semitism, which was titled "From Klaus Barbie to the Protocols of the Elders of Zion." Participants in the event included Marcio Thomas Bastos, president of the Order of Lawyers of Brazil; Alberto Goldman, Secretary of Planning for the state of Sao Paulo; Adhmear Ferreira da Silva from the Black Movement; and Francisco Moreno of Friends of the Peace Now movement.

* * *

Hans Joachim Dunker, the West German Consul General in Rio de Janeiro, was a member of the Nazi party, according to an article in O Globo (9/24/87). Dunker joined the party in 1944 and served in an anti-aircraft battery in Berlin.

* * *

The Iranian Charge d'Affaires in Brasilia said that he was "perplexed" by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry's highly publicized order that Iran stop publishing and distributing a Portuguese translation of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," which has been forbidden by law in Brazil since 1967. The Iranian said, "this is a part of history, and the dissemination of history cannot be forbidden." Nevertheless, he promised to stop its distribution.

* * *

The Parliamentary League for Arab-Brazilian Friendship and Cooperation obtained signatures of more than 200 members of the Brazilian Congress on a petition calling on the Brazilian government to urge Israel to pardon Lamia Maraf Hassan, a Brazilian-Palestinian woman recently sentenced to life imprisonment for her role in the kidnapping and murder of an Israeli soldier in the West Bank. A letter by Israel's ambassador in Brazil, Itzhak Sarfaty, to those who signed the petition became a center of controversy. The Brazilian foreign ministry described it as "strongly worded" and Deputy Amaury Muller, one of the authors of the petition, called for the expulsion of the Israeli ambassador for "an unacceptable interference by a foreigner in internal affairs." However, leaders of

Muller's Democratic Workers Party (PDT) in his home town of Porto Alegre characterized his demand as "absurd" and "anti-Semitic." City councilman Jorge Goularte declared that "Israel judges people with full freedom -- not like some terrorist organizations, such as the PLO, which the noble deputy deifies so much -- which instead of judging people, summarily eliminates them."

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Libya decreed that Brazilian soccer teams are prohibited from entering Libyan territory or appearing on Libyan television, in films or any other media, because a Brazilian "All-Stars" team played in Israel.....The President of the Lebanese League of Brazil, Khatar Rechwan, criticized the Council of Arab Ambassadors' condemnation of the Israeli "occupation" of Southern Lebanon while neglecting to mention Syrian occupation. In a letter to the Jornal do Brasil (6/12/87), Rechwan states, "we are surprised by the Arab ambassador's zeal.... for the well-being of Lebanon, motivated more out of hatred towards Israel than for love of our country..." and asked, "how can Your Excellencies condemn with such vehemence the Israeli occupation, at the same time forgetting to condemn the Syrian occupation?".....Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Brasilia, the ambassador from Saudi Arabia, Abdullah Habib, excluded Israeli ambassador Itzhak Sarfaty from the list of invited guests to a farewell party for two ambassadors given at his residence.....The Arab Banking Corporation plans to buy 33% of the stock in the Banco da Bahia de Investimento, the maximum amount allowed by Brazilian law, according to the London Financial Times, and confirmed by the bank's Director-President, Eduardo Mariani. The Chairman of the Arab bank, Abdulla Saudi, told the British publication that the operation would cost US \$12 million. The Arab Banking Corporation was formed with capital from the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Libya and is represented in Latin America by the Arab-Latin American Bank (Arlabank).

* * *

A Nazi flyer declaring "Brasilien Erwacht - Juden Nicht! (Brazilians Wake Up - No Jews!) was anonymously sent to newspapers, journalists, radio announcers, politicians, and diplomatic missions in Brazil. Containing a large swastika, the flyer states, "Down with Judaism and Nauseating Zionism," "Palestine Belongs to the Palestinians," and "They Destroyed the Men, But the National-Socialist Ideal Lives!"

Chile

Anti-Semitic literature is increasing in Chile. A new edition of the racist, anti-Semitic book Raza Chilena (Chilean Race), first published in 1904, has been published in Chile with a preface by the notorious Chilean neo-Nazi, Miguel Serrano. The author, Dr. Nicolas Palacios, describes Jews as "the Hebrew parasite" ... whose "moral characters are so well known everywhere that avarice, usurer and Jew have become synonymous." Editorial Colchagua, which published the new edition, is owned by Carlos Cardoen Cornejo, a well-known arms manufacturer in Chile. The book is reportedly among the best-sellers in Chile.

Three anti-Semitic books by Miguel Serrano are currently on sale in Chile: La Resurreccion del Heroe (The Resurrection of the Hero), El Ciclo Racial Chileno (The Chilean Racial Cycle) and El Nacional Socialismo Unica Solucion para Los Paises de Latino America (National Socialism, the Only Solution for Latin

American Countries). Other such books on sale include: Contra La Usura (Against the Usurer) by Gottfried Fedez and Miguel Serrano; El Nacismo Chileno (Chilean Nazism) by Erwin Robertson; and a new Spanish version of Adolf Hitler's Mein Kampf. Serrano is also linked to the latter books.

* * *

A meeting between the President of Chile, General Augusto Pinochet, and the West German Minister of Labor, Norbert Bleum, developed into a heated debate concerning human rights and the Holocaust. The German magazine "Der Spiegel" reported that when Minister Bleum told General Pinochet to "stop torturing," the General replied, "You Germans who are responsible for so many things are going to ask me that." The article, reprinted in El Mercurio (8/5/87), said that Minister Bleum responded, "Yes, horrible things, Mr. President, and that can never, ever happen again."

* * *

Controversy surrounded the 10-day visit to Israel by Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, commander of the Chilean Navy and member of the military junta in Chile. Admiral Merino is the only member of the military junta, besides President Pinochet, who has been in office since the coup in 1973. Officials in the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs denied that Admiral Merino was their guest and the Israeli Ministry of Defense denied having knowledge of his visit. However, Knesset member Yair Tzaban, of Mapam, claimed that the visit was, in fact, "official," and that the Admiral met with Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

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The Archbishop of Santiago, Msgr. Juan Francisco Fresno, participated in a liturgical commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the unification of Jerusalem. The event, held in a synagogue, was organized by the Judeo-Christian Co-Fraternity of Chile. The ceremony was also attended by Methodist Bishop Isaias Gutierrez and Lutheran Bishop William Gorsky, as well as the Israeli and Austrian ambassadors. The gathering was in keeping with the counsel given by Pope John Paul II, during his recent visit to Chile, when he urged Chilean bishops to "look for roads of unity and reconciliation."

* * *

The Representative Committee of Jewish Entities of Chile sent a letter of condolence to the Catholic Church at the death of Msgr. Santiago Tapia Carvajal, the leader of the "Vicaria de la Solidaridad," the Chilean Catholic Church's human rights organization. The Jewish group lauded Msgr. Tapia as "a true guardian of human rights ... who was always involved in the activities of our community in a sincere ecumenical labor."

Cuba

Fidel Castro reaffirmed to Nayef Hawatmeh the support of the Cuban party and people for the "heroic Palestinian struggle to achieve self determination and create an independent State." Hawatmeh, the General Secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, visited Cuba in July at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. Granma reported that Hawatmeh emphasized that the Palestinian forces are "duty bound to develop armed struggle in the occupied territories."

A Cuban-inspired resolution condemning Israel for hampering industrial development in the administered territories was adopted at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) meeting in July in Geneva. The United States and Israel voted against the resolution; thirty-two countries, including all of Europe, abstained.

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Israelis may be granted entry visas to Cuba if they make their applications abroad. The Israeli publication, K'safim, reported that Israeli representatives attending an international tourism conference in Havana in November 1986 were told by the director of Cuba's National Tourist Corporation that there was no ban on Israeli visitors to Cuba.

Nicaragua

The former head of the PLO's air wing, Hussein Aweidah, has disclosed that the PLO provided Nicaragua with about twenty-five air force pilots and technicians in the early 1980's. Two of those pilots later reported seeing at least 6 MIG-21 jets in Managua. U.S. Intelligence analysts in Washington have confirmed Aweidah's contention that PLO pilots helped to fly Sandinista civilian and military airplanes at the beginning of the revolutionary regime; Cubans replaced most or all of them eventually. There is no agreement as to whether or not there are MIG-21's in Nicaragua.

Peru

Jaime Bedon Gil, the Peruvian representative to the Latin American Meeting of Political Democratic Youth, from the ruling APRA party, shocked the delegates gathered in Iguazu, Paraguay with an anti-Semitic diatribe urging that "the struggle of the Latin American people must be against the Yankee and Jewish imperialists." The Jews are the "usurers of the world," he claimed, because they control the IMF, the World Bank, and international banking, and "divided in Bolsheviks and capitalists, impede the development of our nations."

Uruguay

A huge cross and altar erected in the center of Montevideo for the mass celebrated there during the visit by Pope John Paul II on April 1, will remain in place. The Uruguayan Parliament adopted a controversial bill, with the support of President Sanguinetti, which overrides the decision by the Montevideo city government to remove the cross. An editorial in the Uruguayan-Jewish weekly Semanario Hebreo (5/21/87), states that the large cross does not represent the "unanimity" of the Uruguayans who saluted the Pope in his visit and asks "Why not maintain that unanimity through a more adequate remembrance?"

* * *

The President of Uruguay recently appointed David Tijman as Secretary of the National Migration Commission. Mr. Tijman, a journalist, was an editor of the daily newspaper La Manana and correspondent for United Press in Uruguay. He was also a coordinator for ORT and President of the "Circulo Israelita del Uruguay." He is known as an advocate of settling and developing the interior of Uruguay.

An article by Lincoln J. Bizzozero Revelez, in the weekly "La Razon" which equated "the Jewish and Palestinian Holocaust," evoked a strong reaction from the Jewish community of Uruguay. Senator Carlos Julio Pereyra, the editor of the newspaper, assured a delegation from the B'nai B'rith Human Rights Commission and the Comité Central Israelita that he did not support Bizzozero's views. Subsequently, the paper published a reply by Dr. Jacobo Polakewicz, president of the Association of Survivors of Nazism (7/23/87).

Venezuela

Mein Kampf and various other anti-Semitic publications, including The Protocols of the Elders of Zion, are currently being sold by many bookstores in downtown Caracas.....The "Partido Laboral Venezolano" (PLV), came one step closer towards gaining recognition as a national political party when the Supreme Electoral Commission (CSE) granted it legal status in the state of Cojedes, on August 3. Venezuelan law requires that a political party have legal status in twelve "political entities" in order to be recognized nationally. Although the PLV (Venezuelan Workers Party), which is reportedly linked to the LaRouche organization, is now legal in four other federal "entities," the CSE denied it recognition in eight others early this year due to "false signatures" on its petitions.

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The Venezuelan Committee for the Rights of the Jewish Minority in the Soviet Union has launched a "Kilometer of Signatures" petition campaign calling on Mikhail Gorbachev to allow the Jews of the Soviet Union to emigrate.

Israel and Latin America

IAI International, Inc., the North American subsidiary of Israeli Aircraft Industry (IAI), is considering plans to build the 19 seat Arava airplane in Puerto Rico for the United States market. The head of the Department of Economic Development of Puerto Rico, Antonio J. Colorado, noting that "Israel is very advanced in the production of small airplanes..." said that "this would be something very good for Puerto Rico."

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Among the leaders of Latin American countries who recently visited Israel: The Vice-President of El Salvador, Rodolfo A. Castillo; The president of Honduras, Jose Azcona Hoyo, and Vice-President Jaime Rosental Oliva, who signed economic and tourism agreements during their visit. They were accompanied by Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras, the commander-in-chief of the Honduran armed forces, General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, and other presidential advisors.....A Brazilian delegation from Sao Paulo recently visited Israel as guests of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Shaar HaNegev Regional Council. Led by the Minister of Public Works, Joao Oswaldo Leiva, the delegation studied crops grown in the Negev.....A delegation from the Argentine Ministry of Public Works and Services which visited Israel in July is studying the possibility of acquiring Israeli solar energy equipment and technology. The proposed project would involve an investment of US \$100 million.

Several Israeli experts provided technical assistance in Latin America. Professor Raanan Weitz, an international expert on rural planning and international cooperation from Israel spoke at the College of Agronomy at the University of Buenos Aires in late August.....Mordechai Hatzor, director of the Israeli Center for Cooperative Studies, inaugurated the first course on agricultural marketing, which was held in the city of Trujillo, Peru in July. The three-week course, sponsored by the Peruvian National Institute of Cooperatives and the Agrarian Bank, was conducted by three Israeli experts and attended by twenty-five Peruvian professionals.

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The Minister of the Presidency, Nicanor Mujica Alvarez Calderon, and the Israeli ambassador in Peru, David Tourgeman, planted the first tree to inaugurate the David Ben-Gurion forest in Cusco, reciprocating the opening in Israel last January of a forest named for Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, founder of the ruling APRA party. It was announced during the inauguration ceremony that a forest named for Golda Meir would be planted in the department of Ica, on Peru's coastal plain.

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The Colombian Minister of Defense, General Rafael Samudio Molina, signed an agreement with Israel Aircraft Industry (IAI) for the modernization of thirty of Colombia's Mirage 3 airplanes at a cost of approximately U.S. \$200 million..... The government of Chile and Israel recently signed a five-year tourism agreement to promote "a major flow of tourists between the two nations, and to exchange travel and tourism information."

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An anti-Israel resolution, condemning Israel for its relations with South Africa, submitted by the PLO to the Interparliamentary Conference in Mexico City in May was rejected due to lobbying by the Israeli delegation. Dov Avital, who attended the conference as a representative of MAPAM, and other Israelis attending the conference, established contacts with countries and movements which do not recognize the State of Israel, such as Cuba and Nicaragua. According to Avital, the Nicaraguan Minister of Tourism asked the MAPAM kibbutz movement to help Nicaragua improve food production and discussions concerning Israeli agricultural specialists have reached "an advanced stage."

The Latin American Report reflects information derived from a variety of sources as well as ADL's analyses of events that are of interest to the world Jewish community.

LATIN AMERICAN REPORT



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Intergroup Relations
THOMAS NEUMANN

Leadership
Assistant to the National Director
MARVIN S. RAPPAPORT

General Counsel
ARNOLD FORSTER



October 7, 1987

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We welcome again your strong condemnation in your address before the United Nations of the resolution equating Zionism with racism. We believe because of your leadership on this matter that progress is being made toward overturning this gross distortion of the Jewish people's movement for independence.

Our efforts will continue until our goal of reversing or replacing this resolution is realized.

Sincerely,


Burton S. Levinson
National Chairman


Abraham H. Foxman
National Director

AHF:mg

cc: David Brody
Max Green

Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture

Honorary Chairman: TONY CURTIS

L. Watson

Leslie Keller
President

Andor P. Weiss
Executive Vice-President

Nov 16

Assign To _____

October 12, 1987

The Hon. Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are pleased to inform you that Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress has agreed to be the guest of honor at a special dinner in tribute to the heritage of Hungarian Jewry. Academy Award winning actor Tony Curtis will be the honorary chairman. Norman Gati, vice president-investments of Paine Webber will receive the Humanitarian Award. George Gellert, president of Atalanta Corporation will be presented with the International Service Award.

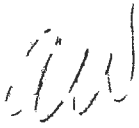
The dinner is sponsored by the Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture which was founded to help perpetuate the legacy of Hungarian Jewry by supporting the 80,000 Jews who live in Hungary and by restoring some of the historic synagogues in that country. An important project of the foundation will be the erection of a monument in a central square in Budapest to honor the memory of the 600,000 Jews who perished in Hungary during the Nazi era.

To underscore its support for the work of the foundation, the Hungarian Government will be represented by Jozsef Marjai, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, and Pal Jany, Mayor of Budapest. The Honorable Mark Palmer, United States Ambassador to Hungary, will be the guest speaker.

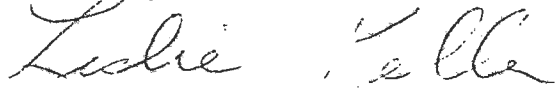


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We are planning to publish a commemorative journal in conjunction with the dinner which will be held at the Grand Hyatt Hotel on November 16th. We would very much appreciate receiving a special greeting from you to be published as part of our journal. We would also be very honored if you could personally attend this unique event.


Andor Weiss
Executive Vice President

Sincerely,


Leslie Keller
Co-Chairman
Arrangements Committee

An ADL Special Report

LaRouche on Trial: a 1987 Update

Our 75th Year



1913 - 1988

November, 1987

INTRODUCTION

The LaRouche political cult, headquartered in Loudoun County, Virginia, operates an international complex of corporations, political fronts, campaign committees, and cultural and scientific institutes that promote LaRouche's conspiratorial views. In the past year it has become clear that these organizations exist not only to broadcast LaRouche's eclectic ideas, but also to raise funds to support the cult's projects and its leader's lavish lifestyle and travel. The fundraising methods have thrown the cult into conflict with law-enforcement authorities in a number of jurisdictions, possibly jeopardizing its operations.

One federal and two state grand juries have returned felony indictments on credit card and securities fraud, obstruction of justice, grand larceny and other charges against LaRouche's top lieutenants and associated corporations.* On July 2 Lyndon LaRouche himself was indicted on federal charges of obstruction of justice. A second federal grand jury is investigating tax fraud, racketeering, and wire and mail fraud. Internal documents indicate that the cult expects its leader to be indicted for tax fraud and racketeering. Some law enforcement investigators have said there are indications that the cult launders the money it obtains by shunting it through a network of corporations and bank accounts.

In April, 1987 the U.S. Department of Justice brought involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against three LaRouche-linked corporations which have refused to pay court-ordered contempt fines totaling more than \$16 million. The fines, which have been accruing daily for two years, were levied against the three concerns for defying federal grand jury subpoenas for documents relating to their fundraising activities. In an unusual move, the Court granted the government's petition to place the corporations under the control of interim trustees without informing the corporations in advance. The move was aimed at preserving corporate assets. (See below.)

Creditors of the corporations in trusteeship may include individuals across the country -- many of them elderly -- who lent money to the corporations and have been unable to recover interest or principal. The lenders, who say they were badgered by high-pressure fundraising pitches, were told their money was going to fight drugs, communism and AIDS. Fifteen state agencies are investigating such complaints; twelve states have issued cease-and-desist orders barring the LaRouche organization

*These are corporations under the control of senior LaRouche aides, who serve as officers, directors, or incorporators.

from soliciting funds. So far two states, Virginia and New York, have brought charges of securities fraud and grand larceny against 24 of the cult's fundraisers and five associated corporations. (Loans secured by promissory notes are deemed securities by these states.) The complaints allege that the cult never intended to repay the loans. Some victims have joined the federal bankruptcy proceedings as creditors of the aforementioned corporations; others have filed civil suits in state courts to recover their funds. Several companies that have not been paid for goods and services are also suing.

Despite this array of proceedings and mounting legal costs, the cult continues to function. When bank accounts and offices were sealed by U.S. Marshals following the bankruptcy court order, the cult's activities suffered only a temporary interruption. After a few days, members resumed their duties from their homes and other offices. The cult's tabloid, New Solidarity, ceased publication, but was quickly replaced by a new publication with the same format, the New Federalist. Articles are no longer attributed to the New Solidarity International Press Service, the cult's "wire service," but to Executive Intelligence Review News Service, which appeared in 1985. The LaRouche group's local newspaper, the Loudoun County News, is now known as EIR News for Loudoun County.

The cult's quick recovery after accounts and assets were seized demonstrates its resilience. Over the years, the cult appears to have been in a chronic state of financial crisis, frequently functioning close to the edge financially, yet always managing at the eleventh hour to raise funds or find other ways to continue operations. In an internal "morning briefing" early this year, one of LaRouche's top lieutenants indicated that what she called the "major phone exchange" in the national office had been disconnected, although WATS and Sprint lines remained. The aide, Nancy Spannaus, said cash was needed because there were an "increasing number of places we can't pay by check." Spannaus added, "And things are very rough otherwise." Likewise, an internal memo written in mid-1986 by a senior financial officer noted that bank overdrafts of \$70,000 to \$80,000 were being carried, and the cult was behind in payments for rent, legal bills, and phone lines. Loan repayments were also in arrears, resulting in an escalating number of lawsuits, according to the document. For a while, checks issued by at least one of the cult's corporate arms reportedly bounced.

In what may be an attempt to shield assets other than those seized in the bankruptcy proceedings from possible attachment, title to at least two pieces of valuable property has been transferred. (See "Publication Equities" under "Corporations of the LaRouche Network," below.) Other entities, such as the firm employing LaRouche's bodyguards, have changed their names, or been replaced.

Another setback has limited cult members' ability to go armed in public. At the end of August three Loudoun County Circuit

Court judges denied requests by four of LaRouche's bodyguards for renewal of their permits to carry concealed weapons. "While Lyndon H. LaRouche is under indictment by a federal grand jury," the order said, "it would be improper to issue permits for others whom he has hired to protect him." There has been no indication that the bodyguards will appeal the decision. Another bodyguard holds a concealed weapons permit issued in nearby Arlington County, which is valid throughout the state.

Law enforcement officials view the cult as potentially violent. The day after an October 6, 1986 raid of LaRouche business offices in Leesburg by federal, state, and local law enforcement officers, a telegram reportedly sent by LaRouche to President Reagan was made public by a LaRouche aide. In it, LaRouche described any attempt to arrest him as "an attempt to assassinate me," announcing that he would not "submit passively," but would "defend myself."

In Leesburg, a recent influx of followers who haven't been seen in the area before suggests that members from elsewhere in the country are being relocated to headquarters. Followers seem increasingly tense as the pace of legal battles picks up, along with the need for funds; one observer termed the cult's mood "Apocalypse Leesburg." A senior member attempted suicide at the end of August, 1987.

BOSTON FEDERAL CASE: CREDIT CARD FRAUD AND OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

A federal grand jury in Boston indicted Lyndon LaRouche July 2 for conspiracy to obstruct justice, capping a three-year federal probe of alleged credit-card fraud connected with LaRouche's 1984 presidential campaign. The charge carries a maximum five-year prison sentence and a \$250,000 fine. The grand jury indicted thirteen of LaRouche's followers and five associated organizations in October and December of 1986 on charges of wire fraud, mail fraud, obstruction of justice, aiding and abetting, and criminal contempt.

LaRouche was charged with furthering the obstruction of justice by reassigning three defendants from the Boston area after their fundraising activities came under scrutiny, so that they could not be questioned by the grand jury; by ordering subordinates to "stall" the investigation; and planning to "fix" and "quash" the investigation.

The organizations indicted for obstruction of justice include two presidential election campaign committees registered with the Federal Election Commission, The LaRouche Campaign and Independent Democrats for LaRouche, two corporations, Campaigner Publications, Inc. and Caucus Distributors, Inc., and an association of LaRouche followers called the National Caucus of Labor Committees, which is governed by a National Executive Committee (NEC), which the indictment states is controlled by LaRouche. All the organizations were also

indicted for wire fraud. All except The LaRouche Campaign were indicted for mail fraud.

Several of LaRouche's top lieutenants were indicted for obstruction of justice, including Edward Spannaus, Jeffrey and Michelle Steinberg, Paul Goldstein, and Robert Greenberg. All except Spannaus are members of LaRouche's "Security and Intelligence Staff." Spannaus is a member of the cult's highest body, the National Executive Committee and the treasurer of The LaRouche Campaign. He has been a key figure in two partnerships involved in several real estate transactions in Virginia worth millions of dollars.

Three fundraisers who were indicted are fugitives, and are thought to have left the country. In an effort to locate them, FBI agents travelled to Europe during the summer of 1987. The United States has asked West Germany to return the three, believing that they are being sheltered by the LaRouche network's European branch,* on their leader's instructions.

Another individual indicted for obstruction of justice is Roy Frankhauser, a former Klansman and neo-Nazi, who was a "security consultant" to the group. According to the indictment, Frankhauser advised other defendants to send the fugitives away, destroy subpoenaed documents, and otherwise interfere with the investigation. Frankhauser's case has been severed; it is being tried in November, 1987. Frankhauser maintains that the organization didn't take him seriously, so if he said "get four people out of the country" or "paper burns at Fahrenheit 451," these statements had no influence on what the other defendants did. Frankhauser's defense seems to be that the LaRouche organization was quite capable of obstructing justice without his advice.

The trials of the remaining defendants will follow Frankhauser's. Frankhauser has agreed to testify as a prosecution witness against LaRouche and his codefendants in return for immunity from further prosecution. (For background on Frankhauser, see "Mr. Extremist," Special Edition, ADL: 1987.)

* The cult maintains its European headquarters in Wiesbaden, West Germany, where it operates an array of political associations, businesses, and "cultural" institutes paralleling its network in the U.S. These include: the European Labor Party (led by a European Executive Committee), Patriots for Germany (a political party headed by LaRouche's wife, Helga Zepp LaRouche, which has run candidates for office), Fusion Energy Forum, the Schiller Institute, Campaigner Publications Deutschland, Ltd. & Co., EIR Newsagency, Ltd., Dr. Boettiger Publishing House, Ltd., Dinges and Frick Printing Co., the Private Academy for Humanistic Studies, and the Anti-Drug Coalition. With the exception of the Schiller Institute, which has an address in Hannover, and Patriots for Germany, with addresses in Hannover and Mainz, all are located in Wiesbaden.

When in Europe, LaRouche stays in a heavily fortified villa purchased by a European associate in Stackeden-Elsheim, a wine village near Wiesbaden and Mainz.

LaRouche and his codefendants claim Frankhauser was the master-mind of the conspiracy to obstruct justice. They maintain that Frankhauser was a CIA agent planted in the organization in order to destroy it, because of the organization's opposition to Reagan Administration policy in Central America. They say they followed Frankhauser's orders, believing that he was a CIA operative, and that they were, therefore, following CIA instructions. Thus, their argument goes, they are innocent of the obstruction of justice charge. But Frankhauser and an associate, Forrest Lee Fick, who is a prosecution witness, told the FBI they concocted stories about CIA contacts to get money from the cult. Frankhauser has tried to retract his confession to the FBI last year. He claims it was obtained under torture.

The prosecution argues that the defendants' belief that Frankhauser was a CIA agent does not excuse them from the obstruction charge. And the judge has indicated he is unlikely to allow documents purportedly showing a LaRouche-CIA link to be admitted in evidence because they are irrelevant to the case.

The indictments for wire and mail fraud were the result of the defendants' alleged roles in a nationwide scheme to defraud individuals who used credit cards to purchase LaRouche publications, make loans or contributions to the LaRouche presidential campaign, or make contributions to one of several causes advanced by the LaRouche network, such as "the war on drugs," countering AIDS and promoting the Strategic Defense Initiative. When a purchase, loan, or contribution was made the credit card number was recorded. Fundraisers then allegedly made repeated calls to the cardholders -- frequently many times during the same day, late at night, and of an increasingly insistent tenor -- to solicit additional donations, subscriptions, or loans. The defendants allegedly promised to repay loans with interest, when it was the organization's policy not to repay loans unless the lender was influential and made a fuss.

The defendants also allegedly used the credit card numbers to make unauthorized charges to the cardholders accounts. The indictment alleges that the defendants called the credit card service center and falsely claimed that they had the permission of the cardholder to charge a certain amount to the account, received approval from the service center, and deposited the charge slips in the bank accounts of either of the two campaign committees or Campaigner Publications.

Prosecutors have said the nationwide scheme included over 2,000 unauthorized charges totaling more than \$1,000,000. Because of venue, limiting the indictments to alleged acts in the Boston area, only 116 separate counts of wire fraud totaling approximately \$59,000 are specified in the indictment.

The trials of several individuals have been severed, leaving LaRouche, six aides, and five organizations scheduled for trial this winter. The trial is expected to last at from three to six months. It may begin in December.

INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS

In April, 1987 the civil division of the Department of Justice brought involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against three LaRouche-linked corporations, Campaigner Publications, Caucus Distributors, Inc., and the Fusion Energy Foundation. U.S. Marshals sealed their offices in Leesburg, Va. and seventeen other locations and seized bank accounts and other assets. A federal bankruptcy court in Alexandria, Va. placed the three corporations under the control of interim trustees pending the outcome of a hearing on the government's petition, scheduled for May, 1988. If the bankruptcy court grants the petition, permanent trustees will be appointed to liquidate corporate assets and distribute them to creditors, including the government.

The move was unusual because it was an ex parte proceeding: the corporations were not informed of the pending action; they learned of it when U.S. Marshals began sealing their offices and seizing assets. In its petition that its motion to place the corporations in trusteeship be heard on an ex parte basis the government argued that there was reason to expect that, if informed of the action, the corporations would fraudulently transfer assets and take other steps to frustrate attempts to collect claims.

The government's claim arises from outstanding court-ordered contempt fines levied against the three corporations and a fourth entity, the National Democratic Policy Committee, a political association. The fines were assessed against the four after they repeatedly defied grand jury subpoenas for documents and other information in the Boston investigation of credit card fraud. The fines, which now total over \$21 million, have been accruing daily for over two years. Since the NDPC is a political association, not believed to have any assets, the bankruptcy proceedings are limited to the three corporations, whose fines add up to \$16 million of the \$21 million total. Three other creditors have joined the government's petition -- MCI Communications, Inc. NCNB National Bank of Florida, and Sans Souci Travel, Inc.* -- with claims

* NCNB Bank is guardian of the property of Charles R. Zimmerman, an elderly and infirm Florida resident who was allegedly defrauded of over \$2,600,000. According to a suit filed by NCNB in Florida, Zimmerman was induced to loan substantial amounts of cash to Fusion and Caucus; purchase a limited partnership interest in a Maryland radio station owned by LaRouche associates; and transfer valuable stock to Fusion. Sans Souci Travel, Inc., owned by Peter Gonzalez, is allegedly owed \$106,000 for airline tickets for domestic and international travel. The cult allegedly charged the travel to the American Express Cards of individuals who had contributed to or purchased publications from various LaRouche entities, only to have the credit card company invalidate the payments when the cardholders complained that the charges were unauthorized. Stricken with throat cancer, Gonzalez has been unable to secure the return of more than a fraction of the money, jeopardizing his business.

The bankruptcy action was precipitated by the cult's attempts to sell real estate, allegedly to shield these assets from attachment by converting them to readily concealable cash or transferring title to others. According to the affidavit of Cpl. Donald L. Moore of the Loudoun County Sheriff's Department, filed in federal court in Boston, the cult was attempting to sell or borrow against several properties in Loudoun County, including the estate occupied by LaRouche and his wife and a farm elsewhere in the county. The government argued that the sales would have diminished the assets available to creditors.

Although none of the corporations holds record title to the properties, all have contributed substantial sums to their purchase on behalf of other corporations which appear to have title. The content of the government's motion suggests the United States may try to attach these properties by arguing that these and other LaRouche corporations form a single entity, since their management is intertwined, their assets commingled, and all are under the control of Lyndon LaRouche.

The government's creditor's petition states, "management of the debtors...is substantially intertwined and...along with other LaRouche organizations, is governed, directed and financed through a common network controlled by Lyndon LaRouche." The petition describes the corporations as "operated as the private preserves of LaRouche's cronies with their assets used as they please. Substantial sums are routinely transferred from the debtors to, or commingled with the assets of, the various corporate entities making up the LaRouche organization. ...Millions of dollars have passed through the books" of the debtors "with no corporate purpose, on the whim of Lyndon LaRouche." Assistant U.S. Attorney S. David Schiller, who has been handling the government's case, filed a motion for summary judgment in mid-September, 1987 asserting that the debtors have refused to comply with a court order to file a list of creditors, as required by law, and have ignored discovery requests and deposition orders. According to the motion, this disregard of the Bankruptcy Code and use of "obstructionist tactics," are aimed at preventing the Court from proceeding with the cases. The motion was heard at the end of October, 1987. The defendants appeared with new counsel, who asked for a delay in order to become familiar with the case, a move described by AUSA Schiller as "one more game the debtors are playing." The judge indicated he might rule on the motion at the end of November at the earliest.

SECURITIES FRAUD

Twelve states -- Maryland, Alaska, Washington, California, Minnesota, Indiana, Missouri, Montana, Massachusetts, Virginia, Connecticut, and New Mexico -- have issued cease-and-desist orders barring LaRouche-affiliated corporations and fundraisers from soliciting funds in those states. (A thirteenth, Illinois, is seeking to issue a similar order.) The orders were the result of investigations into complaints by hundreds of people

across the country who lent large sums to the cult, to be repayed at above-market interest rates. They were told the money was to fight drugs, AIDS, and communism, inter alia. Instead, much of the funds appear to have been used to pay personal expenses of cult members, to purchase valuable real estate, and to maintain LaRouche in high style. The mostly elderly individuals, some alone and living on fixed incomes, say they were subjected to high-pressure pitches. Some lent the group money because they were told it would help the President, some did so in hope of ending the fundraisers' repeated appeals. Virtually all have been unable to recover their funds.

In related actions, grand juries in two states -- Virginia and New York -- have indicted LaRouche followers and corporations for securities fraud and grand larceny. (Loans secured by promissory notes are deemed securities by these states.) In early 1987, the attorneys general of both states said the funds fraudulently obtained may total more than \$30 million over a two-year period. Some law enforcement officials say the cult may have raised a grand total of \$100 million since 1984.

In February, 1987 a Loudoun County, Va. grand jury indicted sixteen individuals and five organizations for securities fraud. The charges against the individuals are felonies, those against the organizations are misdemeanors. The organizations are Caucus Distributors, Inc., Campaigner Publications, Inc., Publication and General Management, Inc., and Executive Intelligence Review. The individuals include several high ranking figures, such as Richard Welsh,* a senior fundraiser, George Canning, secretary of Caucus, and Donald Phau, secretary-treasurer of Campaigner and treasurer of Publication and General Management. Until a week ago, Phau was a fugitive; in August, a reporter from The Loudoun Times-Mirror tracked him down in Paris, France,** where the cult maintains offices of its European Labor Party and branches of several fronts, including the Fusion Energy Foundation and Schiller Institute.

A Loudoun County Circuit Court began holding hearings on pretrial motions this summer; the hearings will resume at the end of November. Defense attorneys are trying typical legal tactics, including attempting to have the case thrown out, suppress evidence, and secure a change of venue, presumably to stall the proceedings.

In March a New York state grand jury indicted 15 LaRouche followers for securities fraud, engaging in a scheme to defraud,

*According to the prosecution's trial brief in the Boston federal case, Welsh wrote a memorandum on problems concerning "TLC Lenders and Contributors," which the prosecution says admits to the fraudulent loan scheme and credit card fraud alleged in that case.

**Bryan R. Chitwood, "Fugitive LaRouche aide spotted at Paris address," The Loudoun Times-Mirror, August 14, 1987.

grand larceny and conspiracy. The grand larceny and fraud charges carry maximum sentences of, respectively, seven and four years and fines of \$5,000 or double the amount illegally gained.

The indictment charges that the defendants conspired to obtain loans to three LaRouche corporations, which they never intended to repay, and that they created these organizations -- Campaigner Publications, Inc., Caucus Distributors, Inc., and the New Benjamin Franklin House Publishing Co., all New York corporations -- in furtherance of their conspiracy. Announcing the indictments, New York Attorney General Robert Abrams estimated that in the past eight years, 140 New Yorkers lent \$850,000 to the three corporations. Only \$4,000 has been repaid.

Among those indicted were Edward and Nancy Spannaus, Marielle Hamett ("Molly") Kronberg, J. Philip Rubinstein, George Canning and Linda deHoyos.

DeHoyos is president of Campaigner, and both Spannauses have been Campaigner officers in the past. Edward Spannaus was the incorporator of Caucus in 1981. Rubinstein and Canning are president and secretary, respectively, of Caucus. Kronberg was the incorporator of Ben Franklin in 1978. Nancy Spannaus is now president of Ben Franklin.

No trial date has been set.

The pattern of not repaying "loans" appears to have been a matter of policy. The government's trial brief in the Boston case notes that in 1984 National Executive Committee member William Wertz told fundraisers in New York, "There is no such thing as a loan. Our policy is not to repay loans."

And according to internal memos submitted as exhibits to the government's bankruptcy petition, the cult was well aware of the extreme financial hardship experienced by many of those who were not repayed, including individuals needing surgery, having their wages garnished by the IRS, or being forced to mortgage their homes. A list of "hardship cases" was even maintained.

About to be extradited, Phau surrendered to Virginia authorities in Loudoun County in mid-October, 1987. He is scheduled to appear as a defense witness in the Boston federal case, which may begin in December.

THE SHELL GAME: WHAT HAPPENS TO THE MONEY

Some investigators believe the LaRouche cult launders* the funds raised by a plethora of corporate fronts by shunting it

*Bryan R. Chitwood, "LaRouche Groups Raise Money Easily," The Loudoun Times Mirror, March 5, 1987

through a labyrinthine network of corporations, campaign committees, nearly 100 bank accounts, and secreting large sums of cash. Funds appear to be commingled in a central pool from which they are disbursed to other corporate entities for whatever deemed necessary. Law enforcement investigators believe that substantial amounts have been used to defray the personal expenses of fundraisers, pay for several million dollars in property purchased by corporations linked to LaRouche, to "satisfy the extraordinary security fetish of Lyndon LaRouche," in the words of the government's involuntary bankruptcy petition, and provide him with an estate.

Prosecutors and law-enforcement authorities dispute LaRouche's claim that he has no assets and no knowledge of where the money supporting his hunt-country lifestyle comes from. (LaRouche describes himself as a penniless "philosopher" whose needs are provided by followers.) But defectors and documents indicate that LaRouche himself controls all money raised, setting detailed budgets, and in some cases determining how much should be raised and how.

LaRouche's control is exercised through a coterie of longtime associates who form an interlocking directorate linking the group's many corporate fronts. The names of a small number of senior figures appear again and again as officers and directors of nearly every entity.

As mentioned above, eleven states have issued cease-and-desist orders banning fundraising by LaRouche-linked entities. According to an order issued by the state of Washington, several LaRouche corporations, including Caucus Distributors, Inc., Campaigner Publications, and the New Benjamin Franklin House Publishing Company, raised over \$163,000 from four people who have been unable to recover their money. Investigators from the State Department of Licensing in Washington traced \$43,000 of the money from a Seattle bank account by wire transfer to the Leesburg, Virginia account of another entity, Publications and General Management, Inc. (PGM).

According to the affidavit of FBI Special Agent Richard Egan (used to obtain a federal search warrant executed in an October 1986 raid on LaRouche business offices in Leesburg), PGM is the "Finance Office" for Caucus Distributors, Inc., Campaigner Publications, the Fusion Energy Foundation, The LaRouche Campaign, Independent Democrats for LaRouche, the Schiller Institute, Columbus Data Systems, and New Solidarity International Press Service. The affidavit cites statements by confidential informants that PGM "was established as a management arm for the LaRouche organizations." The affidavit also refers to PGM's payroll function, issuing cash stipends to approximately 100 people at the national level (presumably employed by several different entities).

PGM may play a key role in the cult's financial operations. It appears to act as the "money switch," clearing all funds received and all expenses paid.

Like PGM, at least two other corporations appear to service several other LaRouche entities. Agent Egan's affidavit cites evidence that Caucus Distributors, Inc. provides "logistical" support to other arms of the network, renting offices, phone lines, etc. A second corporation, Columbus Data Systems, is described as providing computer services for the rest of the network.

The interlocking relationship of the various LaRouche corporations, commingling funds and assets, is illustrated by their property purchases. According to the affidavit of FBI Special Agent Richard Lytle, prepared in connection with the federal involuntary bankruptcy proceedings, a number of properties were paid for by several different LaRouche corporations on the titleholders' behalf. The estate occupied by LaRouche, for example, was ostensibly purchased by an Oklahoma oil man, David "Nick" Anderson. But Agent Lytle's affidavit and internal accounting documents seized from the cult indicate that the bulk of the purchase price and the cost of improvements were paid by Campaigner Publications, Caucus Distributors, Inc., Publications and General Management, Publication Equities (a LaRouche-affiliated Virginia corporation which figures in most of its property dealings), the Schiller Institute (a "cultural" outfit founded in 1984 to promote German culture and U.S.-German ties), and the Leesburg Defense Fund (appearing in late 1986, its only known activity has been to write checks to pay the mortgage on the estate.) Improvements to the estate, known as Ibykus Farm, after a poem by Friedrich Schiller, LaRouche's favorite poet, include a swimming pool, riding ring, horse barn, man-made ponds, fish stock for the ponds, and extensive security systems. Payments on other property, including a Loudoun County farm used as a summer camp, a Leesburg bookstore, and a 4,550-acre tract of timberland in southwest Virginia, follow a similar pattern. Again, title to the properties is held by one corporation or partnership, but paid for by several others.*

The government's trial brief in the Boston case refers to funds also being spent to "courier large sums of cash to secret depositories." Accounting documents submitted by the government

*At least some of these corporations may serve as shells for moving money around. Internal accounting documents show payments by several LaRouche entities for property purchases were not always made directly, but through yet other entities (i.e. PGM may have made a payment for Campaigner on behalf of Publication Equities to a partnership in which PE had an interest in order to purchase a property). It's a bewildering path. Transactions running into millions of dollars appear to have been made among Caucus, Campaigner, PGM, and Publication Equities. Yet when the approximately 65 bank accounts of Caucus, Campaigner, and Fusion were seized in the bankruptcy action, the trustees appointed to preserve corporate assets found only about \$20,000 total, despite the millions of dollars having moved through the corporations' books.

as exhibits in the bankruptcy proceeding list several substantial cash payments to a senior member of LaRouche's "Security and Intelligence" staff, for an unspecified purpose.

Substantial funds were also spent for extensive domestic and international travel by LaRouche, senior aides, and "consultants." Curiously, several entries in a list of trips made by LaRouche associates are for an unescorted but much-travelled cello case belonging to a follower.

LaRouche and his followers assert that he does not control the various entities headed by his associates, has no control over their finances, and no knowledge of the source of funds supporting his lifestyle. But the government's involuntary bankruptcy petition describes the management of three entities, Campaigner Publications, Caucus Distributors, and the Fusion Energy Foundation as "governed, directed, and financed through a common network controlled by Lyndon LaRouche." And according to Agent Egan's affidavit, "LaRouche controls all aspects of his organizations, both organizational and financial." Agent Egan states that in 1981 LaRouche wrote a telex to his followers announcing, "'I am the boss' and that he was the commander-and-chief of a military organization.... He says that he is 'king of the hill' and all his followers react with obedience to his every command." Agent Egan "examined numerous memoranda prepared by LaRouche...which contain instructions down to the dollar as to how much various organizations should spend on what matters and, in some cases, how they should raise money and how much money."

No precise figures for the cult's total income and expenditures are available. But defectors say the fundraising quota in 1984 was \$400,000 a week, and rose to \$500,000 and \$600,000 in 1985 and 1986. Law enforcement officials reportedly estimate the cult's monthly quota at \$2.5 million today.*

*Other indications of the budget may be gleaned from exhibits filed by the government with its involuntary bankruptcy petitions. A November, 1985 document from Caucus Distributors puts the gross revenues for this one corporation at \$8.5 million for the year. A May, 1986 internal memo from Don Phau of PGM to Lyndon and Helga LaRouche and one other person mentions two weeks of payroll equaling \$125,000, national office phone bills of \$19,000 (probably per month; it is unclear whether the amount covers all phones or only one account), and a budget of \$30-\$40,000 a week for lawyers' fees. (This was in 1986, before any criminal indictments had been brought against LaRouche, his followers, and associated corporations; presumably the figure is higher today.)

This and other documents addressed to LaRouche, et al. also underscore LaRouche's knowledge of his network's finances, contrary to his claim of ignorance.

TAX FRAUD AND RACKETEERING UNDER INVESTIGATION

A Federal Grand Jury in Alexandria, Virginia is investigating tax fraud and violations of the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). A Virginia State Police official confirmed the existence of the investigation in testimony during pretrial motions in the Virginia state securities fraud cases this August. The LaRouche organization itself is well aware of the grand jury inquiry. A March, 1987 "morning briefing" (the day's assignment of fundraising quotas and other tasks given followers) indicates that the group expects a "grand slam series of indictments" against LaRouche and the National Caucus of Labor Committees, to which followers belong, on tax fraud and racketeering charges.

During the trial of a libel suit brought by LaRouche against NBC and the Anti-Defamation League in 1984 (see "The LaRouche Political Cult: Packaging Extremism," ADL: 1986) LaRouche admitted not having filed income tax returns for over a decade. He isn't the only one. According to Special Agent Egan's affidavit, LaRouche's top lieutenants have also failed to file returns for many years or have filed multiple returns simultaneously, when it became apparent that tax fraud was under investigation. The aides include Edward Spannaus, Jeffrey and Michelle Steinberg, Paul Goldstein, Robert Greenberg, Gerald Rose, Donald Phau, and Linda DeHoyos.

According to Agent Egan, a number of associated corporations have failed to file corporate income tax returns and payroll withholding returns, and have failed to withhold taxes from employees wages. The corporations include Campaigner Publications, Inc., Publication and General Management, Inc., Caucus Distributors, Inc., New Benjamin Franklin Publishing Co., and Columbus Data Systems.

And the Fusion Energy Foundation, a tax-exempt corporation, has allegedly been used for non-exempt purposes. In his affidavit, Agent Egan cites evidence that the Foundation has been used by LaRouche as his personal financial preserve.

There are indications that tax fraud is a policy of the LaRouche organization. An internal LaRouche document attached by the government as an exhibit to its involuntary bankruptcy petition outlines ways of meeting fundraising "shortfalls," including directing members not to file income tax returns, not paying stipends, and "jettisoning," or stiffing vendors. Vendors which were allegedly "jettisoned" and are suing to recover money owed them include Xerox Corporation, MCI Communications, Western Union, and smaller businesses such as Sans Souci Travel of Queens, New York.

Apparently the pattern of not repaying "loans" solicited by various corporations and other entities -- the subject of felony charges of securities fraud and grand larceny in Virginia and New York -- was also a matter of policy. In his affidavit agent Egan cites a confidential informant's account

of a meeting in 1984 at which LaRouchite William Wertz "presided and told all of the assembled fundraisers that the policy of the LaRouche organization was not to repay loans unless the person involved has political clout...."

Patterns of securities fraud, wire and mail fraud may constitute racketeering under the RICO statute.

CONCLUSION

Despite indictments on numerous charges, it would be a mistake to dismiss the LaRouche cult as simply an allegedly criminal enterprise. Defectors describe it as a political cult with pervasive control over its members' personal lives.

The internal life of the organization includes such practices as inducing followers to inform on their spouses and browbeating pregnant members into having abortions, since caring for children might take time away from work for the cult. This control extends to silly lengths: LaRouche himself has even decreed to which pitch members' musical instruments and voices should be tuned. On one occasion, according to former members, he ordered the choir not to sing until it could tune itself to his liking.

The cult pays members' personal expenses, including medical bills and household items. Agent Egan's affidavit cites former members' statements that vouchers for items such as rent, gasoline, and bedsheets were submitted for reimbursement.

Defectors describe a high-pressure atmosphere in which fundraisers working in boiler room operations feared being held up to ridicule and humiliation by their superiors if they failed to meet their weekly fundraising quotas. The government's trial brief in the Boston case states that those failing to meet their quotas were accused of disloyalty, and were berated before their peers as homosexuals, lesbians, drunks or prostitutes. They were told their sex lives had failed and would continue to do so if their work did not improve.

LaRouche's followers are true believers. They have an apocalyptic view of a world on the brink of destruction, believing that only LaRouche can save it, and at the eleventh hour the rest of humanity will turn to him. In a March 1987 "morning briefing," top aide Nancy Spannaus said, "...we know that the crisis is going to continue to deepen, with the bigger crises yet to come. ...And when the crises get severe enough, policy circles among the elite are going to turn to Lyn.... They will turn to Lyn at a point of extreme crisis, as long as Lyn is ALIVE. Lyn could be indicted, he could be in jail, he could be in Timbuktu -- but if, when the crises reach the most critical point, we have carried out sufficient mobilization in this world that people KNOW WHERE THE PERSON WITH THE ANSWERS ON THIS PROBLEM IS -- then they will know that they have to find LaRouche."

LaRouche and his associates believe they are not bound by the same rules governing others. The prosecution's trial brief in the Boston case notes that LaRouche and the other defendants "would repeatedly state that people with money did not deserve to keep their money and that he and defendant NCLC were deserving of anybody's money they could get their hands on given the fact that he and defendant NCLC were the 'Saviors of Western Civilization.'" A former member says the group believes, "If you have money, you only have it because LaRouche saved you from some catastrophe, saved you from nuclear war, famine, plague. If you are alive and well and have money, you basically owe it to the organization."

In published accounts the cult has blamed criminal prosecutions of its members and corporations on the Soviet Union, British intelligence, the ADL, the Reagan Administration, Oliver North, and "corrupt factions" in the U.S. Department of Justice.

LaRouche and his followers are obsessed with his security; they believe his life is threatened by, variously, the FBI, the Loudoun County Sheriff's Department, the ADL, and assorted terrorist hit teams, some of them unknown to even the most knowledgeable experts. In the "morning briefing" mentioned above, Spannaus, referring to the investigations, press coverage, and purported "bank wars against us," says, "We can only see this situation as a way of trying to create a climate to bankrupt us, to shut us down, to eliminate the publications, to stop the security, and to kill Lyn." Armed security guards accompany LaRouche at home and abroad. Many members have received paramilitary training.

In addition to political views that defy easy categorization -- the Queen of England is a drug trafficker, Henry Kissinger, Walter Mondale, and Andrei Sakharov are KGB agents, and the "genocidal" economic policies of the International Monetary Fund are speeding the spread of AIDS through Africa -- the cult also has an extremist and anti-Semitic coloration. It has a history of contacts with far right organizations, including Liberty Lobby, the largest, best financed anti-Semitic organization in the country. (See: "The LaRouche Political Cult: Packaging Extremism," ADL: 1986; "The LaRouche Network: A Political Cult," ADL: 1982; and "The U.S. Labor Party," ADL: 1979.)

Finally, despite its avowedly anti-Soviet stance the cult also appears to have maintained contacts with the U.S.S.R., including Soviet intelligence agencies. LaRouche himself, in "LaRouche Challenges 'Spike Hoax,'" a National Democratic Policy Committee bulletin, acknowledged having maintained contacts with the KGB and other Soviet intelligence agencies. LaRouche wrote that his outfit served as a "spooks 'letter-box drop,' the proverbial hole in the third oak tree from the corner." He explained that for some years he and his associates were in contact with the KGB and other Soviet intelligence agencies, and received information from them. According to LaRouche, since the U.S. National Security Agency was monitoring his and his associates' communications, the

information went to the appropriate U.S. intelligence agencies without any effort on the cult's part. Therefore, in LaRouche's view, the contacts served U.S. interests.

There have been other contacts with the Soviets. A top LaRouche aide, Paul Goldstein, has met with a Soviet "journalist" engaged in a disinformation campaign designed to blame the attempted assassination of the Pope on the CIA, rather than Bulgaria and its Soviet masters. The "journalist," Iona Andronov, wrote an article which appeared in the Soviet Literaturnaya Gazeta. The article was later reprinted in a pamphlet, "On the Wolf's Track," published in Bulgaria. Andronov wrote that he spoke with Goldstein at the cult's offices in Wiesbaden, West Germany. The Soviet quoted Goldstein as identifying a certain individual as a CIA agent who ran a Turkish fascist group involved in the assassination attempt, allegedly on behalf of the CIA. Andronov said Goldstein told him the attempted "assassination was prepared with the knowledge of the CIA."

Finally, in August, 1987 the U.S. National Security Agency, the supersecret electronic intelligence agency, disclosed that it possessed classified information on LaRouche's Schiller Institute. The institute, founded in 1984 to promote German culture and ties between the U.S. and West Germany, is mainly active in Europe. (It is possible the Schiller Institute was not a target of the NSA, but that its communications were picked up while monitoring other entities of interest to the agency.) A top LaRouche aide has filed suit in federal court to compel release of the information. The group claims it has been a target of an illegal counterintelligence probe for several years. The recent disclosure has added fuel to reported speculation by intelligence specialists that the cult may serve as a Soviet cat's-paw.*

Such contacts with the Soviets are particularly intriguing in light of the cult's professed anti-Soviet stance.

The LaRouche network is a very complex entity indeed.

John Mintz, "Security Agency Acknowledges Probe of LaRouche Group," The Washington Post, August 12, 1987.

APPENDIX

Some Corporations and Associations of The LaRouche NetworkCaucus Distributors, Inc.

CDI, a non-profit New York Corporation founded in 1981, was created "to promote...the political...ideas and beliefs fostered by the International Caucus of Labor Committees" and similar organizations, and "to distribute to the general public, sell and obtain subscriptions to publications specifically dedicated" to these ideas and beliefs, according to its articles of incorporation. According to the Boston federal grand jury indictment, CDI "acts as a fundraising entity for defendant Lyndon H. LaRouche and his various presidential campaigns, employing full-time fundraisers for that purpose and paying their salaries, and their expenses incurred for meals, lodging and incidentals." Originally located in New York City, CDI moved to Leesburg, Virginia in about December 1984.

CDI has been indicted by the Boston grand jury for wire fraud, mail fraud, and obstruction of justice. It has also been indicted by a Loudoun County, Va. grand jury for the sale of unregistered securities, a misdemeanor.

CDI is one of three LaRouche-linked corporations named in involuntary bankruptcy proceedings in federal bankruptcy court in Alexandria, Va.

Campaigner Publications, Inc.

CPI is a publishing house associated with the LaRouche network. It published the now-defunct New Solidarity. According to the Boston federal grand jury indictment CPI "raises money and distributes literature for and on behalf of defendant Lyndon H. LaRouche and his various presidential campaigns." CPI moved from New York City to Leesburg, Va. in about December, 1984.

CPI has been indicted by the Boston grand jury for wire fraud, mail fraud, and obstruction of justice. It has also been indicted by a Loudoun County, Va. grand jury for the sale of unregistered securities, a misdemeanor.

CPI is one of the three corporations in involuntary bankruptcy proceedings.

Publication and General Management

PGM is a New York corporation, founded in 1981 to "engage in bookkeeping and expense disbursements." According to FBI Agent Egan's affidavit, PGM was established as the LaRouche organization's "management arm," and is the "Finance Office" for Caucus, Campaigner, Fusion, The LaRouche Campaign, Independent Democrats for LaRouche, the Schiller Institute, Columbus Data Systems, and New Solidarity International Press Service.

PGM may play a key role in the LaRouche network's finances. Funds raised by other LaRouche entities appear to go to PGM for disbursement.

PGM is under indictment for securities fraud in Virginia. Until recently, PGM's treasurer, Donald Phau, was a fugitive on a felony warrant from the Commonwealth of Virginia. He was indicted for securities fraud.

Fusion Energy Foundation

FEF is a tax exempt New York corporation founded in 1974 to promote applications of nuclear energy. According to the Boston grand jury indictment, FEF "was formed at the direction of defendant Lyndon H. LaRouche in order to raise money by selling a periodic magazine entitled Fusion...." FEF moved from New York City to Leesburg, Va. about December, 1984.

According to the affidavit of FBI Agent Richard Egan, FEF has been operated by LaRouche as his personal financial preserve.

FEF was indicted for the sale of unregistered securities, a misdemeanor, by a Loudoun County, Va. grand jury in February, 1987.

FEF is one of the three corporations in involuntary bankruptcy proceedings.

The LaRouche Campaign and Independent Democrats for LaRouche

Both campaign committees are registered with the Federal Election Commission and have at different times been designated by LaRouche as his principal campaign committee to raise and disburse funds for his presidential campaigns. The two committees are still active.

TLC and IDL have been indicted by the Boston federal grand jury for wire fraud and obstruction of justice. IDL was also indicted for mail fraud.

The Schiller Institute, Inc.

The Schiller Institute was founded in July 1984 in Arlington, Va. "to counterpose to the multiple tendencies toward decoupling Western Europe from the United States a positive conception for the maintenance and revitalization of the Western alliance" and to "newly define the interest of the Western alliance." Helga Zepp LaRouche is a member of Schiller's Executive Board, and Lyndon LaRouche is a member of the Advisory Board.

Publication Equities

PE is a company whose original director was Edward Spannaus. He has since been replaced by two other longtime LaRouche associates, one of whom is a former LaRouche security guard. Publication Equities purchased a bookstore in downtown Leesburg and a Loudoun County farm, which for a time was operated as a summer camp for the children of members and employees. Ownership of the farm, purchased for approximately \$400,000 several years ago, was recently deeded to a lawyer who had represented the cult. PE said the transfer was in payment for outstanding legal fees of approximately \$80,000. The lawyer then reportedly withdrew from the federal bankruptcy case against three other LaRouche corporations. He continues to represent the cult in the Boston case. Two other partners in his law firm also represent the cult, one in the Virginia state case, one in a Freedom of Information Act suit against several government agencies.

Publication Equities is also a partner in a firm, Dan Bar Unlimited, which purchased a large tract of timberland in southwest Va., near the Radford Arsenal for \$1.7 million in 1984. Pistol and automatic weapons ranges were built on the property. Publication Equities recently transferred ownership of its 75% interest to its Dan Bar partner, Anthony W. Murdock; it said it could not keep up the mortgage payments. After his retirement from the U.S. Army Special Forces Murdock was chief of foreign counterintelligence at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland.

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LYNNE IANNIELLO
Director, Communications Division

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New York, NY, Nov. 11.....The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has adopted a resolution supporting the U.S. Administration's insistence that UNESCO "depoliticize" its activities before this country rejoins the international body.

The resolution dealing with the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization was adopted at ADL's recent National Executive Committee meeting in Chicago. It asserts that:

"ADL supports the Administration in insisting that the U.N. agency make a commitment to depoliticize its work, cease its pattern of anti-Israel, anti-U.S., anti-democratic resolutions and policies and make its financial operations accountable to its major supporters before the U.S. considers returning to UNESCO."

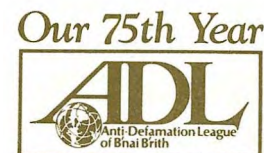
The United States withdrew in 1984.

Noting that the State Department is currently reevaluating U.S. policy, the resolution said ADL would support a decision to rejoin if UNESCO demonstrates through action its determination to return "to its original important purpose."

The resolution was introduced by Irving Shapiro, chairman of ADL's Middle Eastern Affairs Committee.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

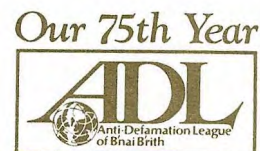
New York, NY, November 11....The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has amended its long-standing policy opposing quotas and preferential treatment by recognizing that such measures may be appropriate under limited conditions.

The League approved exceptions to its policy in two resolutions -- one dealing with court-ordered preferential relief, including quotas, and one dealing with the consideration of race, gender or ethnicity as a factor in private sector employment. The actions were taken at the agency's recent National Executive Committee meeting in Chicago.

In the resolution on court-ordered preferential relief, ADL emphasized that it "continues to oppose quotas, preferences and government required goals and timetables based on race, gender or ethnicity as a means of equal opportunity." ADL approved as an exception to this policy, that "court-ordered preferential relief, including quotas, may be appropriate under the following limited conditions":

- Where there has been a long history of "systematic and egregious discrimination" and
- Where the workforce is "substantially segregated" by race, gender or ethnicity and

(more)



- Where appropriate remedies such as training, education, vigorous recruitment efforts and/or fines and penalties ordered by the court have been unsuccessful and the workforce remains substantially segregated and
- Where preferential relief is limited to a defined duration after which it must be re-evaluated.

The second resolution on private sector employment says that "in situations where there has been impaired access to a workforce by minorities and/or women resulting in a workforce which is substantially segregated, a private employer's consideration of race, gender or ethnicity as one factor in choosing among equally qualified applicants shall not be deemed a preference."

The League defined "substantially segregated" to mean instances in which "there are no representatives or only token representatives of the aggrieved class," and not situations where "the aggrieved class is merely underrepresented in relation to the population, labor pool or workforce."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New York, NY, Dec. 30....The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith today condemned anti-Semitic remarks made Monday night by a Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Lawrence Lucas, at a rally Monday in Brooklyn.

Daniel R. Ginsberg, chairman of ADL's New York Regional Board, asked John Cardinal O'Connor to disassociate the Archdiocese of New York from the New York clergyman's statements and to take disciplinary action against him.

In a telegram to Cardinal O'Connor, Mr. Ginsburg said, "It is appalling that a clergyman, with the obligation to provide moral leadership, should be guilty of making such prejudiced statements."

Mr. Ginsberg said that in recent years Rev. Lucas has made a number of public anti-Semitic remarks, claiming that Jews "control" the press, wield "so much influence" on U.S. domestic and foreign policy, and said that Hitler's Holocaust took place "...against a group of people who were exercising a great degree of economic influence if not control."

The Rev. Lucas, according to Mr. Ginsberg, also charged in the past, as he did Monday night, that Jews have too much influence over the New York school system.

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AJ, BP, BRTV, CP, LAJ, MPC, MPRTV, MPR, BHM, BHRTV, BHR-87