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Series A: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1961-1996.

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Nazis in the United States, 1982-1987.

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American Jewish Archives website.

May

September 9, 1987
15 Elul 5747

Dr. Leslie Logan
K & S Newsstand
3374 Robinhood Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27106

Dear Dr. Logan:

When I returned from Rome I had an opportunity to peruse the papers you so kindly shared with me. Many thanks for your thoughtfulness. It was interesting reading.

It seems to me you may wish to return these materials in your file so I am returning them herewith.

With repated thanks and every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

Encl.

Wagie

April 9, 1987
10 Nisan 5747

Mr. Guilford Glazer
B-1901 Avenue of the Stars
Los Angeles, CA. 90067

Dear Guil:

Your excellent letter on the Demjanjuk Trial, sent to the Editor of the Jerusalem Post, was picked up in a number of Anglo-Jewish papers. I chanced to come across it and write to express my congratulations to you and Dr. Hammer for making it possible to obtain from the Soviet government critical documents which have a great bearing on the trial. This was a critical negotiation and not only do I thank you for your role in bringing it to be, I also thank you for making it known to the public. That is also exceedingly important.

Rhea and I join in sending you and Diane our love and best wishes for a sweet and happy Passover.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

April 9, 1987
10 Nisan 5747

Dr. Armand Hammer
Chairman of the Board
Occidental Petroleum Corp.
10889 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA. 90024

Dear Dr. Hammer:

Your role in obtaining critical Gestapo documents on Demjanjuk came to my attention as a result of our mutual friend, Guilford Glazer's letter to the Jerusalem Post. I am delighted that he has made this bit of history known to the public for it is important that such facts be on the record.

Guil is right, you are always available to give assistance in righteous causes.

My warm regards and good wishes to you and Mrs. Hammer, in which Rhea joins.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

FROM: Richard Cohen

March 31, 1987

TO: 1. Rabbi Schindler 5. _____
2. _____ 6. _____
3. _____ 7. _____
4. _____ 8. _____

Please return ()
Your action ()
Your files ()
For your info ()
Let's discuss ()

Remarks:

You may wish to write to Glazer (also, perhaps to Hammer) congratulating them on their roles in bringing Soviet documents to bear in the Demjanjuk trial.

Good Idea *Edie please*
draft brief now

THE SOVIET LINK IN THE DEMJANJUK TRIAL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - Your reports about the Soviet Union providing the original Gestapo documents on Demjanjuk must be of special interest to every Israeli. It may further interest your readers to know that the initiative began with Energy Minister Moshe Shahal's idea of asking me to help obtain these documents when I was in Israel this past autumn.

While I do have important contacts in the Soviet government, it was obvious to me that strong clout would be necessary. My role, therefore, was limited to requesting help from my close friend and associate, Dr. Armand Hammer, as it is he who has the very special high standing with the Soviet leadership.

While these Gestapo documents may be crucial in applying justice in the Demjanjuk case, there is certainly some additional benefit in the fact that the Soviet-Israeli contact is, in my opinion, important to and in the best interests of both nations.

Minister Shahal got Dr. Hammer going on this matter. Dr. Hammer went to Moscow, got the documents and promptly conveyed these to the Israeli government. It was not as simple as it sounds, as it took tenacity and effort by Shahal and Dr. Hammer to bring it about.

If anyone in the Israeli government has additional ideas on how to break the ice with the Soviet Union, I believe the good offices of the remarkable Dr. Hammer will always be available.

GUILDFORD GLAZER

Los Angeles, California.

3/18/87

May 17, 1982

The President
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations is profoundly disturbed by the evidence, cited in the "60 Minutes" broadcast on Sunday, May 16, 1982,,that United States intelligence agencies smuggled into America notorious Nazis who were guilty of mass murder and other atrocities against innocent persons, including Jews.

That agencies of the United States government would defy Presidential directives, mislead the Congress and violate the most fundamental American traditions of morality and decency in hiring the most loathsome creatures of our generation, is a charge of such magnitude that it requires a prompt and thorough investigation by a Presidential commission of impeccable stature with full powers and with your total support.

The evidence made available by "60 Minutes" suggests a plot to sanitize the very butchers we fought a war to eliminate. That many of them are now American citizens, with their bloody records concealed from the Congress and the courts and the public is, if true, a travesty of all the values for which American has been the symbol and ideal throughout the world.

All such war criminals should be rooted out, their records examined and the entire process of concealment and distortion fully and carefully studied so that appropriate action can be taken against the Nazi criminals themselves, as well as those who organized the cover-up in the name of a perfidious and repellent version of national security.

I do hope that you will find an opportunity to speak out promptly and effectively so that this revolting taint on American honor may be faced squarely and repaired in accordance with the ideals of decency and human rights with which our nation has historically been identified.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

d r a f t

Dear Pres. Reagan:

The Union of A H C is profoundly disturbed by the evidence, cited in the "60 Minutes" broadcast on Sunday, May 16, that ~~the~~ United States intelligence agencies smuggled into America notorious Nazis who were guilty of mass murder and other atrocities against innocent persons, including Jews.

That agencies of the United States government would defy ^Ppresidential directives, mislead the Congress and violate the most fundamental American traditions of morality and decency in hiring the most loathsome creatures of our generation, is a charge of such magnitude that it requires a prompt and thorough investigation by a ^{your} presidential commission of impeccable stature with full powers and with total support ~~from you as president.~~

The evidence made available by "60 Minutes" suggests a plot to sanitize the very butchers we fought a war to eliminate. That many of them are now American citizens, with their bloody records concealed from the Congress and the courts and the public is, if true, a travesty of all the values for which America has been the symbol and ideal throughout the world.

^{All} ~~Every~~ such war criminal, should be rooted out, their ~~full~~ records examined and the entire process of concealment and distortion ~~should be~~ fully and carefully studied so that appropriate action can be taken against the Nazi ~~perpetrators~~ ^{criminds} themselves, as well as those who organized the cover-up in the name of a perfidious and repellent version of national security.

I do hope that you will find an opportunity to speak out promptly and effectively so that this, revolting taint on American honor ^{may} ~~can~~ be faced squarely and repaired in accordance with the ideals of decency and human rights with which our nation has historically been identified.

AMS



איחוד
ליהדות
מתקדמת
באמריקה

Union of American Hebrew Congregations

PATRON OF HEBREW UNION COLLEGE—JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION
838 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100 CABLES: UNIONUAHC

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release

Contact: Richard Cohen
(212) 758-6969

NEW YORK -- President Reagan was urged this week to appoint a Presidential commission to investigate charges that the United States government had recruited hundreds of Byelorussian Nazi war criminals and smuggled them into the U.S. in defiance of Presidential orders.

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, called on the President to name a commission "of impeccable stature, with full powers and with your total support," to look into charges aired on the CBS-TV "60 Minutes" program Sunday night.

In a telegram to the White House, Rabbi Schindler said the UAHC -- which is composed of 750 Reform synagogues in the United States and Canada -- was "profoundly disturbed" by the evidence cited in the CBS broadcast.

"That agencies of the U.S. government would defy Presidential directives, mislead the Congress and violate the most fundamental American traditions of morality and decency in hiring the most loathsome creatures of our generation is a charge of such magnitude that it requires a prompt and thorough investigation by a Presidential commission of impeccable stature, with full powers and with your total support.

"The evidence made available by '60 Minutes' suggests a plot to sanitize the very butchers we fought a war to eliminate. That many of them are now American citizens, with their bloody records concealed from the Congress, the courts and the public is -- if true -- a travesty of all the values for which America has been the symbol and ideal throughout the world.

"All such war criminals should be rooted out, their records examined and the entire process of concealment and distortion fully and carefully studied so that appropriate action may be taken against the Nazi criminals themselves, as well as those who organized the cover-up in the name of a perfidious and repellent version of national security."

In concluding his telegram to the President, Rabbi Schindler stated:

"I do hope that you will find an opportunity to speak out promptly and effectively so that this revolting taint on American honor may be faced squarely and repaired in accordance with the ideals of decency and human rights with which our nation has historically been identified."

5/18/82 AJP

X

X

X



Union of American Hebrew Congregations

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838 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100 CABLES: UNIONUAHC

NEWS RELEASE

Contact: Richard Cohen
(212) 758-6969

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

cc CPH
AEV

Statement by Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler,
President, Union of American Hebrew Congregations*
On Attorney-General Meese and the Nazi War Criminal Karl Linnas

"The decision by the Attorney-General to permit the Nazi war criminal Karl Linnas to escape American justice is a deplorable act. Mr. Meese's sworn duty is to uphold and enforce the rulings of the courts, not to seek to evade them.

"Karl Linnas is a Nazi war criminal charged by the Justice Department's own Office of Special Investigations with commanding firing squads that murdered so-called 'undesirables' -- mostly Jewish men, women and children -- who were forced to kneel before mass graves in a concentration camp in Estonia just before being shot.

"The same OSI charged Linnas with falsifying his wartime record when he entered the U.S. in 1951 under a law adopted by the Congress not for Nazi criminals but for their surviving victims.

"For lying about his Nazi past, Linnas was ordered deported to the Soviet Union, which convicted him in absentia in 1961. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear Linnas's appeal against deportation. Letting him go makes a mockery of the American judicial system."

4/15/87

X X X

*The UAHC is composed of 803 Reform synagogues in the U.S. and Canada. It is the central body of Reform Judaism in North America, with a membership of some 1.3 million.

Richard Cohen Associates / 30 East 60th Street / New York, NY 10022

NAZI



RC

*Thought this material might be
of interest to you. Any comments
would be most welcome.*

Richard Cohen



איחוד
ליהדות
מתקדמת
באמריקה

Union of American Hebrew Congregations

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838 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100 CABLES: UNIONUAHC

NEWS RELEASE

Contact: Richard Cohen
(212) 758-6969

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT BY RABBI ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER, PRESIDENT OF THE UNION OF AMERICAN
HEBREW CONGREGATIONS, ON THE BARRING OF KURT WALDHEIM FROM THE UNITED STATES

"It was during Kurt Waldheim's tenure as UN Secretary General that Yasir Arafat was invited to speak from its rostrum, that the infamous Zionism-is-racism resolution equating Zionism with racism was adopted by the General Assembly and the UN itself was turned into an instrument of anti-American and anti-Israel bigotry.

"Barring Kurt Waldheim from our shores is a welcome step, and long overdue."

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May 13, 1986

May 13, 1986
4 Iyar 5746

Rabbi Mark Gross
Congregation Beth Israel
151 Park Avenue
Monterey, California 93940

Dear Mark:

Thank you for your letter of May 7, and your proposal which came about as a result of conversation with Mr. Samson Knoll. I appreciate your bringing this matter to my attention.

Unfortunately the Union cannot become involved. Our resources simply do not permit our undertaking the project you described. Alas, many worthy undertakings come to our attention but our financial situation is such that we must prioritize and very often have to say no to a very worthy cause. This I much regret, alas it is a fact of our life.

With warmest regards and every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

*regrettably we
don't - own
resources -
Not permit it*

151 PARK AVENUE, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940

TELEPHONE (408) 375-2759

May 7, 1986
28 Nissan, 5746

Rabbi Alesander Schindler
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10021



Dear Rabbi Schindler:

I am writing to lay before you a proposal for a UAHC program and campaign, which was suggested to me by a member of the community and Congregation which it is my honor to serve.

In a recent conversation on the topic of his boyhood in Germany and his subsequent visits there, Samson Knoll, a resident of Carmel, emphasized to me the absence of blatant displays of anti-Semitism in East Germany. This is, of course, in marked contrast to the German Federal Republic, where a 1982 poll found distinctly anti-Semitic attitudes among 30% of the population and where particularly virulent expressions of Jew-hatred are increasingly becoming a social problem.

Samson is impressed with the number of quiet public monuments erected in East Berlin to the memory of partisan fighters and other wartime anti-Nazi activists. While their presence is not a surprise in a Communist-bloc nation philosophically opposed to Fascism, the East Berlin monuments are striking in that they --as against, for example, that erected at Babi Yar-- acknowledge the Jewishness of the victims.

In the midst of these encomia, Samson expressed concern for the state of the Weissensee Cemetery in East Berlin, the largest Jewish beit chayim in town. This historic cemetery, with its unusual mausolea and elegant parklands, was miraculously spared desecration during the Nazi era. But the Berlin Jewish community, diminished by time and divided by a Wall, no longer have the means to maintain and administer their Cemetery; Weissensee is slowly falling into ruin.

/

. /

I mentioned to Samson Knoll the efforts expended by the UAHC in recent years to salvage Jewish cultural and religious treasures from Europe, and especially the campaign to salvage selected cemeteries in Poland. He became excited, and asked if the Union might be willing to sponsor maintenance of the Weissensee Cemetery. The choice is a compelling one, both as a gesture of goodwill and cooperation to the Eastern bloc and as a meaningful act of continuity for the Jewish community of Germany.

I would appreciate your reactions to this proposal, as well as recommendations of any action which might be taken through the UAHC Board. Of course, I stand ready to expedite the process in any way.

With thanks for your interest, and with blessings for a joyous Yom HaAtzma'ut, I am

Very truly yours,

Rabbi Mark Gross



Nager

October 18, 1985

David W. Belin, Esq.
2000 Financial Center
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear David:

Many thanks for sharing with me the clipping from the Des Moines Sunday Register. I am grateful to you for doing so.

This is an issue with which I am familiar. Indeed, I have been urged by our Social Action Commission to set up a special regional group to counsel with our people in the area and to determine how best we might respond to this situation. If you have any suggestions I would be most grateful.

With fondest regards and looking forward to seeing you in California, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

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(FINA DMS)

PHILIP C. LOVRIEN
1911-1980

LAWRENCE E. POPE
COUNSEL

October 9, 1985

Dear Alex:

I thought you might be interested in reading the enclosed article on the ultra-right farm groups and anti-Semitism in Iowa, which was published in the September 29 Des Moines Sunday Register.

Best regards,

David W. Belin

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

*Will have the folder with
issue -
have been urging our
SAC on Hec to get
up special reg.
group to counsel
how we could
respond -*

*CC of
article to
all*

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

August 19, 1985

Albert Vorspan

David M. Belin; Harris Gilbert; Rabbi David Saperstein

NEO-NAZI ACTIVITY IN THE MIDWEST FARM BELT

I had a rather interesting visit from a Daniel Levitas who brought me up to date on what is happening throughout the Midwest. I refer to the increasing influence of Neo-Nazis and other radical right-wing groups in the Midwest farm belt, who go about the countryside blaming the present farm crisis on a "Jewish Conspiracy."

First about Dan himself. He is a very bright young man, his great-uncle is Irv Levitas whom you, Al, will recall from our NFTY days. Daniel was raised in New York, attended school in the Midwest and then became very much interested in the problems of farming. He eventually found a job with Prairiefire, a church funded rural advocacy group in Iowa.

It is this group which blew the whistle on the Neo-Nazis, their efforts culminated in a recent spate of publicity including the ABC news program 20/20. Dan himself was quoted in an article on the subject which appeared in the August 9th edition of the Jewish Week.

Prairiefire is a self help group for farmers dealing with their overall economic plight but they have also been trying their best to counteract the hatred spewed by these anti-Semitic groupings.

The purpose of Dan's visit was to brief me concerning this problem and to see whether there was anything here that we could do to be of help to him. He visited the ADL as well and received something of a cold shoulder from them. They don't regard this problem as particularly pressing. Daniel evinces a somewhat greater concern, understandably enough, since he is regularly at meetings where local farmers repeat anti-Jewish slanders, wave copies of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion which have been distributed to them, etc.

It might be interesting to hear from Daniel at a meeting of the Social Action Commission, or at least to report some of his findings in CHAI Impact. It also occurred to me that it might be possible to form a Midwest regional Social Action sub-committee which will make it its task to investigate this problem and to marshal our national Social Action resources should they be required on a regional level. Dan thought that the formation of such a grouping in Iowa-Kansas might be of considerable help to him.

It would also be good if David Belin were to have a chat with Dan Levitas (I asked him to get in touch with you, David) so that we could have David's thoughtful input here. His headquarters are in Des Moines.

I append some materials that describe the problem in somewhat greater detail should you have missed the 20/20 show. If you want to distribute it further, Al, by all means do so.

Welcome home!



Page 10

July 26, 1985

Mr. Richard A. Eisner
280 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016

Dear Dick:

By way of follow-up on my recent letter regarding the Mengele Tribunal, I just learned that the idea was advanced to Arthur Goldberg and that he is very much enthusiastic about. As a matter of fact, he even volunteered to chair a Committee of International Jurists "in formation." I just thought you ought to have this added bit of information.

Take care of your pinched nerve. We're all glad it is only that but that doesn't make it any less painful, I know.

Warm good wishes.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

July 24, 1985

Mr. Richard A. Eisner
280 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016

Dear Dick:

I was sorry to learn from Carol that you are still not well. I hope that you will get proper diagnosis. You can't continue to live with this kind of pain and it is apparent that things just don't go away. Please take care of yourself, we do need you.

I received the Klarsfeld material during my trip and reviewed it now and I am dictating a letter to the president of the college and to Mr. Burton Joseph in the hope that they will find it possible to give the Annual Josephs Award to the Klarsfelds. They certainly deserve it.

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter I received by an associate from Moshe Decter. It proposes, in effect, that we stimulate the creation of an "International Tribunal on the Case of Josef Mengele," which would give a posthumous judgment concerning him.

I myself have mixed feelings about it. I am drawn to it from the point-of-view of establishing the record at a time when too many revisionists are under foot to deny that the Holocaust ever existed. On the other hand, it does seem kind of superfluous.

I send you this material principally so that you can discuss the idea with the Larsfelds and see how they react to it.

Warmest good wishes to you and Carol. We had some squash from your garden last night and it was delicious.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

Encl.

MOSHE DECTER
4600 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008
(202) 244-1828

*OK
To Richard
Zisner*

July 9, 1985

Dear Dick,

You have surely read the extraordinary letter of July 1 to The Times a copy of which is enclosed. It contains a proposal of great moral significance to both public opinion and the Jewish people: To establish a "world court...to hold a posthumous trial of Josef Mengele".

I have devised a concrete proposal, described in the attached statement, to carry out that idea -- to create an "International Tribunal on the Case of Josef Mengele". This enterprise would, I believe, have enormous, dramatic, and long-range educational and emotional impact on world public opinion concerning the lessons of the Holocaust.

I estimate the need of some \$50,000 in seed money to begin the all-important and complex first stages of organizing this enterprise. Toward that end, I need advice and assistance.

Specifically, do you know any wealthy survivors who would be keenly interested in this? Do you know of any -- and how to reach them? Would you present this to Alex Schindler -- he himself is, after all, a survivor, and he might know, or know of, rich Jews for whom this would be just right? What about Yehuda -- would he know such people and how to reach them?

In general, I would be grateful for your active assistance in thinking of likely sources for this kind of project, and of ways to find access to them. (By the way, I am writing Ernie Michel on this, but he is an obvious target.) Let me hear from you.

Hope all is well with you and Aphrodite.

Best,

Moshe

*Jack
Fisner*

P.S. Maybe Alex knows of wealthy non-Jews who would take to this!

An Antidote for the Mengele Anticlimax

To the Editor:

I have felt cheated in the last week over the reports that Dr. Josef Mengele, the Auschwitz "Angel of Death," has been found dead. However, more than feeling cheated for myself, I feel that a younger generation has been robbed of a valuable lesson in history and human psychology.

I grew up in the South, and I was very young when Adolf Eichmann was brought to trial. I had never known much about the Holocaust or anti-Semitism and had indeed known very few Jewish people. I can honestly say that nothing I ever learned in the classroom taught me as much about history as that trial did.

Many of my classmates and teachers learned a great deal also, and I remember a time when our history teacher held several of us and cried with us as we all learned about genocide.

I wish to propose that some world court be assembled now to hold a posthumous trial of Josef Mengele. I know that some people will say that I am being morbid and want to dig up old wounds. Yet, racism and anti-Semitism are the two greatest horrors of human history, and our greatest tool in learning about both is to come back to the Holocaust, again and again, to learn all of the lessons it can teach us.

I also propose this posthumous trial for the sake of those who survived Josef Mengele. They have valuable stories to tell all of us. This trial would not end their suffering, but it would, at least, give meaning to that suffering.

The world never seemed the same to me after the Eichmann trial, and I

realize that it, more than any event in my own life, shaped my beliefs and attitudes. I think we should all go back together and face what is perhaps the greatest horror of all human history.

It will be a sad journey, but at the end of it I believe we will find, as we did at the end of the Eichmann trial, how small and petty bigotry and anti-Semitism are, and how strong and triumphant those people are who never let go of the only thing that matters — the power of being truly human.

ROBERT HAWKINS

Princeton, N.J., June 23, 1985

THE NEW International Tribunal

On the Case of Josef Mengele

This is a proposal to create an International Tribunal along the lines of the sensitive, eloquent and deeply moving letter, a copy of which is attached, that appeared in the New York Times on 1 July 1985.

That letter contains an idea of the utmost moral significance -- the establishment of a "world court" to hold a posthumous trial of Josef Mengele".

To the Editor: realize that it, more than any event in
Such an institution would be a superb and
dramatic instrument to inculcate the lessons of
the Holocaust and disseminate them worldwide.

The following are the basic conceptual and operating principles of such a project:

1. The International Tribunal would be composed of some fifteen of the most eminent world personalities.

It could not be a strictly legal enterprise, for it will have no legal standing or force in any country, or in international law.

Rather, it should aim at the moral edification and historical education of world opinion.

Consequently, the members of the Tribunal would be chosen not for any legal expertise (though some might well be jurists), but for their distinction and for their concern for world human rights.

They should come from European and Latin American countries as well as the United States, and from various walks of life -- academic, scientific, cultural, intellectual, etc. Their number would include Jews and non-Jews alike.

2. This enterprise must be seen by the public as an entirely independent entity, neither bound to nor serving the interests, aims and personalities of ongoing institutions and agencies. It should be organized on an ad hoc basis as a completely autonomous body.

3. There would be expert witnesses to present evidence and testimony in great detail -- people like Simon Wiesenthal, Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, and possibly one or two others of that reputation from Israel or elsewhere.

4. There should be a very long list of eye-witnesses -- all available survivors who would be brought to testify about their own experiences with Mengele.

5. There should be very substantial quantities of factual and documentary materials to be presented as evidence to the Tribunal -- and to be published in a series of attractive volumes, for the historical record.

6. The Tribunal should sit for as long as is necessary for the consideration of everything that is to be presented to it: two or three weeks would not be too long a period.

7. Arrangements would be made for full and intensive media coverage of all the hearings, on an international scale -- television, the press, radio, periodicals, etc.

For the benefit of all concerned -- members of the Tribunal, witnesses, the media, the public -- all sessions would be conducted in simultaneous translation, in English, French, German, Spanish, Hebrew, Yiddish, perhaps also Russian and Polish.

8. The sessions ought perhaps best be held in the United States -- preferably New York but possibly also Washington -- for it is American public opinion that counts most in the long run, and that requires the most intensive education.

9. A second segment of the Tribunal -- which would be billed less as a "trial" than as an intensive investigatory effort -- would present all available and reliable evidence and testimony about the culpability of governments and individuals who protected and covered up not only Mengele but all other such Nazis.

10. The Tribunal would issue a careful, detailed Judgment, to be disseminated worldwide in many languages.

11. To maximize the permanent intellectual and moral potential of this event, its proceedings and materials should be packaged in a variety of ways for public presentation and public education: motion picture and television documentaries, radio tapes, video cassettes, booklets and pamphlets, college-level courses, study guides for organizations and high schools, etc.

Nazis

January 21, 1985

Ms. Jackie Phillips
3270 Dell Avenue, Apt. 5
Pittsburgh, PA 15216

Dear Ms. Phillips:

Thank you for your letter of January 27. It reached our office during Rabbi Schindler's absence and will, of course, be brought to his attention on his return.

Rabbi Schindler is well acquainted with the Wiesenthal Center and its work, even as he knows the background and details on the Mengele case. Some of our UAHC publications have carried articles on Nazi War Criminals and we do our utmost to keep our constituency informed.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

3270 Dell Ave. Apt. 5
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15216
January 27, 1985

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, president
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
New York, N. Y. 10021

Dear Rabbi Schindler,

On January 24, 1985, Dan Rather on the C.B.S. Evening News announced that the infamous World War II Nazi war criminal, Dr. Mengela, is alive, free, and probably in South America. As you must know, Dr. Mengela personally chose who would die in the extermination camp at Auschwitz. He also used children as human guinea pigs in painful medical experiments. Dr. Mengela operated without anesthetic on children's reproductive organs and eyes. He induced illness in well human subjects.

That such a criminal is still free is a slap in the face of all the permanently mentally and physically damaged survivors. His very life is offensive to decent and humane persons. Dr. Mengela is a danger to society, as an example that one can get away with it.

The Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies in Los Angeles, California, (213) 553-9036, has pursued the Mengela case but has run into unavailable U.S.

government secret or classified documents. You may be aware of all this. May I suggest that you ask all of your member congregations to show support for the Simon Wiesenthal Center's efforts? Ask congregants to call or write President Reagan, their senator and congressman, to encourage a helpful attitude on the part of the federal government toward the eventual capture, deportation, and trial of a heinous criminal who was, after all, the enemy of the U.S. in World War II. May I suggest that you seek a joint statement to that effect from member rabbis? Such a statement sent to our president should have some effect, as Mr. Reagan is pro-Israel.

There is no statute of limitations on a murder case. In the case of a mass murderer of our people, forty years is a long time to wait for justice, but it still matters. It is our duty to try to bring Dr. Mengele to justice.

Thank you for your time. Good luck.

Sincerely,
Jackie Phillips

None
Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

January 10, 1985

Albert Vorspan

You saw Gary Bretton-Granatoor's memo of January 7th raising the O.S.I. problem. Will you deal with this issue? Please let me know. Thanks.



MEMORANDUM

From

Rabbi Gary Bretton-Granatoor

Date January 7, 1985

To

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
Albert Vorspan
Rabbi David Saperstein
Rabbi Bernard Zlotowitz
Leonard Spring
Rabbi David Saperstein

Dear Alex,

On January 3rd, I attended a special meeting at George Klein's office on the topic of "The Prosecution and Deportation of Nazi War Criminals in America". The following is a brief summary and a recommendation for action:

The meeting was called by George Klein at the request of Mr. Neil M. Sher who is the Director of the Office of Special Investigations for the United States Department of Justice. Mr. Sher and his O.S.I. are directly responsible for investigations and the prosecution of Nazi war criminals who are residing in the United States today. In recent months, there has been a smear campaign against the O.S.I. which puts the O.S.I. into jeopardy, and along with it, the prosecution of these criminals.

Mr. Sher was sufficiently concerned to ask George Klein to set up this meeting so that he could inform the Jewish community of this problem. This smear campaign has been mounted by people of Baltic descent who claim that any negotiations with the USSR to accept those criminals for deportation is proof that the O.S.I. is a puppet of the KGB. While much of this sounds ridiculous, this smear campaign has been very successful with members of Congress, and recently the VFW has passed a resolution opposed to the O.S.I. Mr. Sher suggests that the Jewish community mount a letter writing campaign to important members of Congress, informing them of the Jewish community's support for any efforts to bring Nazi war criminals to justice.

Suggestion No. 1. - Mr. Sher expressed his availability to address members of the Jewish community. Although he cannot be completely candid about all of the pressures his office is undergoing, he can alert members of the Jewish community to the labors and the successes of the Office of Special Investigations. Perhaps, we can invite Mr. Sher to the UAHC one afternoon and his talk can serve to kick off the proposed New York Federation sponsored series of afternoon discussions.

*Good idea -
why not implement*

No. 2 - Perhaps Reform Judaism could publish an article on the work of the O.S.I. in order to garner support for this important government office.

*I am
sure Al
will act on
it*

If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully submitted,


Rabbi Gary Bretton-Granatoor
Assistant Director

P.S. This has been discussed with Al Vorspan 1.8.85



COMMITTEE TO BRING NAZI WAR CRIMINALS
TO JUSTICE IN THE U.S.A., INC.

Adolphe

135 West 106th Street, New York, NY 10025

(212) 866-0692

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, President
Union Of American Hebrew Congregations

838 Fifth Avenue

New York, N. Y. 10021

June 8, 1984

Dr. Simon Wiesenthal
Honorary President

Dr. Charles H. Kremer
President

Irwin Nelson
Dan Wiko
Herman Ziering
Vice-Presidents

Jacob Zonis
Treasurer

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Robert R. Persky
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Rabbi Marc Angel
Pat Barbarito
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Nina Davan
Ralph Davan
Anthony DeVito
Sam Gotlieb
Dina Lewittinn
Warren Moscovitz
Rose Sher
Elliot Welles
Governing Board

Marc A. Lewittinn
*Chairman, Subcommittee
Against Nazism*

I have learned by now that Jewish organizations will always claim a shortage of funds for big causes, when they do not consider them "a priority". From my part, I would never consider tailoring my cause to suit my budget, but the otherway around. I state that I am proud of my achievements made on a shoestring.

Then, why am I writing to you this letter, soliciting funds? This is because, this time, the shoe string is at my throat. If you heard of the rumor that on my latest trip to Canada I suffered a heart attack, it is unfortunately true. Some people think that it was caused by the heavy bullet-proof vest or because of the Nazi threats on my life. But, what really bothers me is the lack of support and recognition from the major Jewish organizations: their failure to respond to my appeals to help in fighting Nazism, their failure to answer my mail and telephone calls, waiting days, weeks and sometimes months for an answer, all of which caused me unspeakable agony and frustration.

Yet, I must have some hope left in my fellow Jews, and especially in you, to write this letter of complaint. At my age of 87, given the state of my health, the urgency of

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- 2 -

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*Chairman, Subcommittee
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completing the work which I alone can do is imperative. There is another priority: This is a most crucial time in the history of my struggle to bring Trifa to justice in America. Publications about the Trifa case are proliferating since the deportation trial (Detroit, '82). The implications are greater than anyone expected. Among them, the OCA now considers suing the U.S. Government! (See Exh. A) This in turn raises the question pertaining to the United States failure to participate in the International Genocide Convention, thus the legal deficiency in the prosecution criminals against Jews and Humanity.

Moreover, the Trifa case has opened a "legionary can of worms" as it were, since more and more guarded information is coming out in public from Trifa's inner circle of "legionary-clergy". They are now accusing each other. (Exh. B).

Fortunately, I benefit from the curtesy of friends in the OCA who send me publications usually restricted to the OCA circles or mailed through special listings. Also, I benefited from the services of Ms. Rebeca Moscovici, graduate of Columbia University, School of Library and Information Science, who, over a a period of years helped me in identifying certain sources, digesting the information, translating and writing replies to articles which begged for an immediate response.

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- 3 -

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Chairman, Subcommittee
Against Nazism

As an example, perusing through a thick package of information I had just received through channels, she picked up a reference made to an article written by Horia Sima the Supreme Commander of the Iron Guard in Exile, entitled "Mr. Kremer's Victory" (Tara si Exilul, Oct. 1982). I had no awareness of this article at the time, nor do I have the time to search for it now (Exh. C)

Another example, is an original article which was brought to my attention condemning the heresy of Trifa's consecration and re-consecration. I was not given the author, the name of the publication or date. Ms. Moscovici spend considerable time at the Union Theological Seminary Library and tracked down the most likely publication (then out of print) and thumbing through numerous issues (there was no index) she located the reprint of the article published by the Rumanian Metropolis in a rumanian newspaper (1965) (Unovaada Examine Exh D). Recently she translated and commented on a now famous article, "On the Trifa Case" by Protosingel of the OCA, Father Radu Gratian (Exh. E).

But, grateful as I am to ^e someone of her qualification doing this kind of work, I have a feeling she had barely scratched the surface. I am becoming painfully aware of the wealth of information out there of which I ought to keep abreast, but there is a limit to how much you can demand of a non-salaried assistant.

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- 4 -

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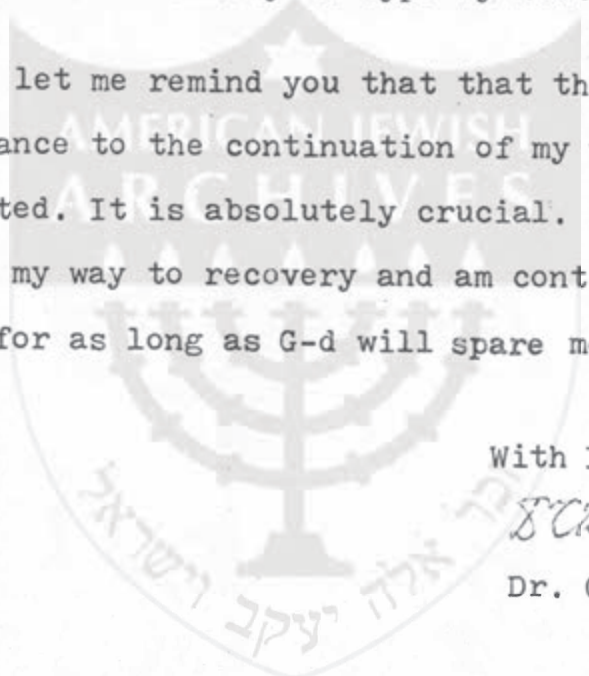
Rabbi Marc Angel
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Marc A. Lewitinn
*Chairman, Subcommittee
Against Nazism*

The Iron Guardists in Exile have offices and printing presses throughout ~~the~~ ^{they} world. As recently as May 1984 have organized a "World Congress of Rumanians in Exile" in Geneva, a cover-up for an international Iron Guard network (Exh. F). While, I who happen to be the only Jew known to stand up against the Guardist fascists, I do not even have a secretary to type my letters.

Please let me remind you that that the importance of your assistance to the continuation of my work cannot be over-estimated. It is absolutely crucial. I believe that I am now on my way to recovery and am continuing my work as usual for as long as G-d will spare me.

With Love in Zion and Shalom



Dr. Charles H. Kremer

Dr. Charles H. Kremer

P.S. To illustrate one of my latest anti-Nazi projects, I refer you to the correspondence containing a voluminous manila envelope which included many documents and a letter addressed to Mr. Abe Bayer dated March 28, 1984.

MAILGRAM SERVICE CENTER
MIDDLETOWN, VA, 22645
29AM

Western
Union Mailgram



4-008374S029002 01/29/84 ICS IPMMTZZ CSP NYAD
1 2127586969 MGM TDMT NEW YORK NY 01-29 0420P EST

file

UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
838 FIFTH AVE
NEW YORK NY 10021

Mayer

THIS IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

2127586969 MGM TDMT NEW YORK NY 229 01-29 0420P EST
ZIP
THE WASHINGTON POST
ATTN MR TOM OTOOLE
1150 15 ST NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON DC 20071

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

RABBI ALEXANDER M SCHINDLER, PRESIDENT OF THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATION, HAS URGED POPE JOHN PAUL II TO INSTRUCT THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO CHILE TO SUPPORT ISRAEL'S REQUEST FOR THE EXTRADITION OF ACCUSED NAZI MASS MURDERER WALTER RAUFF.

"WHILE I ASSUME THAT THE HOLY SEE IS PREPARING A REPLY TO THE CHARGES OF COMPLICITY IN THE ESCAPE OF COLONEL RAUFF AND OTHER NAZI FUGITIVES AFTER WORLD WAR II," RABBI SCHINDLER SAID IN A CABLE TO THE VATICAN, "I AM SENDING YOU THIS MESSAGE IN THE HOPE THAT YOU WILL USE WHATEVER INFLUENCE YOUR CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE IN CHILE MIGHT BRING TO BEAR IN URGING A POSITIVE REPLY TO THE FORMAL REQUEST MADE BY ISRAEL FOR COLONEL RAUFF'S EXTRADITION." THE CABLE WAS SENT SUNDAY JANUARY 29.

"THE PAST CANNOT BE UNDONE," RABBI SCHINDLER SAID IN HIS CABLE TO THE POPE. "WHAT EVERY PERSON CAN DO, MUST DO, IF HELP REPAIR THE EVIL DONE BY MAN TO MAN AND BRING THE GUILTY TO JUSTICE. ONLY WHEN CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY ARE REMEMBERED--AND PUNISHED--CAN WE DARE TO HOPE THAT THEY MAY BE PREVENTED IN THE GENERATIONS TO COME."

THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS, WHICH RABBI SCHINDLER HEADS, IS COMPOSED OF 770 REFORM SYNAGOGUES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF 1.25 MILLION.

RICHARD COHEN 212-758-6969

16:20 EST

MGMCOMP



איחוד
ליהדות
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באמריקה

Union of American Hebrew Congregations

PATRON OF HEBREW UNION COLLEGE—JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION
838 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100 CABLES: UNIONUAHC

US.
Every
Soldier
who fought
Nazi
Angels.

1

Statement by Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

The aid, protection and employment our country gave Klaus Barbie as detailed in the Justice Department report is a shocking revelation of official misconduct.

To shield Barbie from justice, to help him escape prosecution for Nazi war crimes, to pay him for spying while protecting him -- these actions by the Army Counter-Intelligence Corps make up a record of scandalous behavior by a branch of government that is totally at odds with the ideals of a nation that prides itself on its commitment to justice and decency.

As one who called for a full investigation of American links to this Nazi war criminal, I am consoled only by the realization that the Justice Department let the chips fall where they may and had the honesty and courage to reveal unsavory facts that reflect such grave discredit on our country.

BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ., CHAIRMAN
DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, N.Y., VICE CHAIRMAN

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ROBERT R. SIMMONS, STAFF DIRECTOR
GARY J. SCHMITT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 13, 1983

Nezale
Orum

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
President
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

I do thank you for your kind note concerning the Klaus Barbie case.

On March 15, the Justice Department appointed the Director of its Office of Special Investigations, Mr. Allan Ryan, to conduct an investigation into the relationship between Barbie and the U.S. Government since 1945. The inquiry is expected to be concluded some time this summer.

I will continue to monitor the progress of the investigation and press for a public accounting of our government's dealings with Barbie.

Best,

[Signature]
Daniel Patrick Moynihan
Vice Chairman

*cc to all
original to
Edie
for filing*

Union of American Hebrew Congregations

PATRON OF HEBREW UNION COLLEGE—JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

838 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100 CABLES: UNIONUAHC



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מתקדמת
באמריקה

U.S.
Every
Jew
1970
Nazi
Angels

1

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As one who called for a full investigation of American links to this Nazi war criminal, I am consoled only by the realization that the Justice Department let the chips fall where they may and had the honesty and courage to reveal unsavory facts that reflect such grave discredit on our country.

Noye War Crime

Edie Miller

June 27, 1983

Al Vorspan

ARCHBISHOP TRIFA

Dr. Charles Kramer called seeking Alex's help in regard to the situation of Trifa. Kramer has been trying for years to get him deported, feels the U.S. will never deport him. Therefore Kramer now seeking to have Trifa defrocked. He thinks Alex can be helpful in contacting other faith groups in this regard.

I suggested that he be in touch with the Synagogue Council, since they do work with other religions and since they represent the Jewish religious community. Kramer is working with a Presidents' Conference list....he still feels AMS is the man but in view of his absence said he'd contact the SCA.

Also asked if someone else from Union might be in touch -- you might call him, Al:

866-0692 most of the day

8-10A.M. and 7pm to Midnight 799-0135



U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

JUNE 23, 1983

Nazi War Crimes

Rabbi Dr. Alexander Schindler
President
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10021

Dear Dr. Schindler:

Your letter of February 11, 1983, addressed to the President concerning Klaus Barbie has been referred to me. I personally regret the delay in responding to your correspondence.

As you undoubtedly know at this point in time, the Attorney General announced on March 14, 1983, that the Department of Justice would undertake an investigation into the relationship between Klaus Barbie and the United States government from 1945 to present. Allan A. Ryan, Jr., Director of the Office of Special Investigations, was selected to conduct the investigation and in that connection was appointed Special Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Ryan has travelled extensively in pursuit of this investigation and hopes to complete his work and present a report to the Attorney General within 60 days depicting a complete portrayal of Barbie's relationship with the United States government.

We appreciate your interest and concern in this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

D. Lowell Jensen
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

By:

Mark M. Richard
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

cc. Re
AHM

JUNE 23, 1983

Rabbi Dr. Alexander Schindler
President
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10021

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Sincerely,

D. Lowell Jensen
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

By:

Mark M. Richard
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

*Nazi War
Crimes*

June 7, 1983

The Honorable Daniel Patrick Moynihan
Senator from New York
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Moynihan:

It was good to note that in your role as Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence of the United States Senate you have been in contact with The President in regard to the case of Klaus Barbie. The suggestion made that the Department of Justice and its Office of Special Investigations be given responsibility for investigating the Barbie case is a valid and responsible one. Thank you for your efforts in this connection.

It would be of interest to know of any response you have received to your suggestion and what progress, if any, is being made toward an investigation.

With all good wishes and kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

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BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ., CHAIRMAN
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United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 7, 1983

Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The allegations that the United States government had an intelligence relationship with Klaus Barbie and shielded him from prosecution are a matter of deep concern to all Americans. I am sure you agree that there should be a thorough and expeditious investigation and public accounting of our government's dealings with Barbie.

However, no single Executive Branch entity has been formally assigned the responsibility for conducting such an inquiry. I recommend that the Department of Justice be given this task. The Department's Office of Special Investigations has earned a reputation for diligence and integrity in its search for Nazi war criminals who immigrated to this country. The public interest would be well served if that Office's expertise could be brought to bear on the Barbie case.

Sincerely,



Daniel Patrick Moynihan
Vice Chairman

FROM THE OFFICE OF

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan

New York

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 10, 1982

Contact: Mike McCurry
202/224-4451

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D., N.Y.), Vice Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, had the following comment today about news reports concerning possible links between a former official of the Nazi Gestapo and U.S. intelligence agencies:

"Since last spring, the Select Committee has been interested in the question of possible ties between former Nazi officials and U.S. intelligence agencies. Appropriate inquiries have been made at various agencies, including most recently, inquiries about the activities of Mr. Klaus Barbie. The Select Committee will be pursuing these inquiries in the weeks ahead."

February 11, 1983

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

In May, 1982, I wrote to you following a "60 Minutes" telecast on Nazis smuggled into the United States by our intelligence agencies. At that time I proposed the formation of a special review committee to investigate our government's link with the infamous Nazi machine, against which America fought a massive war.

In June, 1982, I wrote once again in connection with the appointment of J. Peter Grace as chairman of a presidential commission on improving government efficiency. I wrote concerning his connection with Dr. Otto Ambros, a convicted Nazi war criminal. One of your assistants, Michael Gale, called me and told me that the matter was referred to the Justice Department for study. Unfortunately, I have heard nothing since that time.

Now the issue has been raised once again with the arrest of Klaus Barbie, "The Butcher of Lyons." Again, there are many, many press reports and public charges which suggest that for some time he was in the employ of the American government and received official American protection.

This emboldens me to renew my suggestion for such an official inquiry. It is high time that this entire matter be investigated and aired, that failure be isolated and any wrong corrected.

With kindest greetings, I am

Respectfully,

Alexander M. Schindler



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Union of American Hebrew Congregations

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NEWS RELEASE

Contact: Richard Cohen
(212) 758-6969

For Immediate Release

REFORM JEWISH LEADER CALLS FOR INQUIRY INTO U.S. GOVERNMENT LINKS WITH NAZIS

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, today (Friday, Feb. 18) renewed his call for an official inquiry to investigate "U.S. government links with the infamous Nazi war machine."

In a letter to President Reagan citing reports that Nazi fugitive Klaus Barbie had received official American protection, the Reform Jewish leader asserted: "It is high time that this entire matter be investigated and aired, that failure be isolated and any wrong corrected."

Rabbi Schindler recalled that last May he had proposed the formation of a special review committee to examine any role American intelligence agencies may have played in smuggling Nazis into the United States or otherwise protecting them.

"Now," he wrote Mr. Reagan, "the issue has been raised once again with the arrest of Klaus Barbie, 'The Butcher of Lyons.' Again, there are many, many press reports and public charges which suggest that for some time he was in the employ of the American government and enjoyed U.S. protection."

Rabbi Schindler noted that he had again written the President last June on this issue, following the appointment of J. Peter Grace as chairman of a presidential commission on improving government efficiency.

"I wrote concerning his connection with Dr. Otto Ambros, a convicted Nazi war criminal," Rabbi Schindler said in his letter to the White House. He added: "One of your assistants...told me that the matter was referred to the Justice Department for study. Unfortunately, I have heard nothing since then."

#####

NAZIS

February 11, 1983

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

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With kindest greetings, I am

Respectfully,

Alexander M. Schindler

Edie

2/11/83

Dick C

You are to contact the New York Times man in Paris in re letter to President:

E.J. Dionne, Jr.
New York Times
3 Rue Scribe
Paris 75009 France

telephone: 266-3749

266.3749



*Comm to investigate
Nazis in US*

July 26, 1982

Rabbi Michael L. Klein-Katz
Community Reform Temple
712 The Plain Road
Westbury, N.Y. 11590

Dear Michael:

Thank you for your letter in regard to my appeal to President Reagan. I am told by his people that the idea for a Commission such as I suggested is being considered and has the approval, in principle, of the Justice Department and its Special Investigation Office. That's where the matter rests right now.

I suppose a letter from some of your concerned congregants might be of help. In writing they may wish to make reference to my letter and the suggestion for a Commission to investigate the charges. I haven't had a response directly from the White House, only an indirect reaction.

With warm good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler



Community Reform Temple

712 THE PLAIN ROAD

WESTBURY, L.I., N.Y. 11590-5999

(516) 333-1839

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PATRICIA TULCHIN
FINANCIAL SECRETARY

אנחנו חתומים - כלק ג'מ"ח
2 July 82

Dear Alef -

for your appeal to Pres. Reagan
on appointing a commission to
investigate the charges made by
John Sugars on "60 minutes," May 16:
תודה רבה!

I have some very concerned
and committed members of my
congregation ~~that~~ who would join
us in such efforts. What do you
suggest? Please be in touch!
And regards to Edie.



אנחנו חתומים
Michael



RABBI ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER • UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
PRESIDENT 838 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100

June 3, 1982

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am impelled to join with the leaders of the Hispanic community, together with other civic leaders and members of Congress who have called upon you to dismiss J. Peter Grace, your appointee as chairman of a presidential commission on improving government efficiency.

Mr. Grace has demonstrated his gross unfitness in this position by his ignorant slurs against Puerto Rican Americans. In a government official, such racial stereotyping is clearly unacceptable and intolerable.

That J. Peter Grace was appointed to such a governmental position in the first place is profoundly disturbing. It is a matter of public record that he has maintained a close relationship for many years with Dr. Otto Ambros, a convicted Nazi war criminal. Dr. Ambros, who was employed by W. R. Grace & Company as a technical consultant until December 31, 1981, was convicted at Nuremberg in 1948 for using slave labor in the chemical plant he operated for I. G. Farben and for the crimes of mass murder and enslavement of "many thousands of men, women and children at the Auschwitz and Monowitz camps." Charles R. Allen, Jr., an authority on Nazi war criminals, is quoted in the current issue of *Reform Judaism* (official publication of the UAHC) as saying that Ambros was not only a prominent Nazi party member, but a leading expert on the production of poison gas. During the war, I. G. Farben held majority interest in the company that manufactured and delivered Zyklon B gas to the SS for use in the chambers of Nazi concentration camps.

Additional details of the Grace-Ambros connection are described in the attached (unedited) article which will appear in the next issue of *Reform Judaism*.

We urge you strongly to dismiss Mr. Grace and to repudiate both his current bigoted statements and his past connection with one of the leaders of the infamous Nazi machine against which America fought a massive war.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

FROM: Richard Cohen

May 29, 1983

- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1. Rabbi Schindler | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |
- Also please do so
no hurry.*

Remarks:

Please return ()
Your action ()
Your files ()
For your info ()
Let's discuss ()

You might wish to write a letter to Moynihan congratulating him on his letter and asking what progress toward the investigation is being made, if any.

'Jewish conspiracy' seen by some as cause of crisis

By VERONICA FOWLER

Register Staff Writer

Once a month, the Iowa Society for Educated Citizens meets in the Amana Colonies. Some members rock babies; others — wearing seed-corn caps perched at jaunty angles on their heads — nibble on peanut butter sticks and chocolate from the general store nearby.

Forty years ago, artist Grant Wood might have picked the scene to paint as a basement church supper, but these people don't have socializing on their minds. They're out to fight the U.S. government and to combat what they are convinced is a Jewish-based conspiracy to take over the nation's economy, including Iowa farms.

The society is Iowa's contribution to an ultra-conservative movement that is finding fertile ground in the Midwest as farms fail, banks close and as the rest of the agricultural economy undergoes painful change.

The groups have names like the Farmers Liberation Army, and they pitch their platforms to desperate farmers looking for hope.

No one knows how many ultra-right groups exist in Iowa or how many members they have, but Tam Ormiston, head of the farm division in the Iowa attorney general's office, and Joan Blundall, a Spencer mental health clinician who works with farm families, say they expect the numbers to climb.

This fall, Blundall says, with estimates that as many as one-third of all farmers will have serious financial problems, some will make a last-ditch effort to save their farms by joining ultra-right groups.

"There are a lot of people out there who are considering things now they'd never consider before," says Blundall.

"The problem is that there's no one person they can point at. ... There is so much rage within the individuals that that rage has to be channeled," she says. Some become angry with themselves; others pick out specific groups as their targets, such as Jews.

According to Ormiston, that rage is mounting. In just the past six months, he says, he's become aware of an increasingly anti-Semitic sentiment.

David Goldman, president of the community relations committee of the Des Moines Jewish Federation, says such beliefs are a threat to Jews and non-Jews alike. "History of the holocaust teaches that the time to put an end to such Nazi-like movements is at their inception. It's important that all reasonable persons clearly denounce such hate-mongering groups and their methods."

As ultra-conservative groups grow, Blundall and Ormiston fear that violence will result. Other states, such as Idaho, Arkansas and Kansas, have historically had a radical element, Ormiston says, but "violence has not been a tradition in Iowa."

However, Ormiston believes that as the farm crisis deepens, Iowa groups may turn to violence. "It's coming. It's coming our way," he says.

It was that fear of violence that moved Bishop Maurice Dingman of the Des Moines Catholic Diocese to participate in a press conference a week ago in New York City. In a statement with other Midwestern political, religious and government leaders, Dingman and the Rev. Donald Manworren of the Iowa Interchurch Fo-

SOCIETY

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Populist Party condemns 'neo-Nazi' groups

SOCIETY

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rum criticized groups that are anti-Semitic or potentially violent.

Instances of Violence

"I'd been battling with myself about when I should begin talking about violence" because talking about it might only encourage it, Dingman said later. "But in the 1930s, I heard people talking about Jews and knew of instances in Iowa where there was violence."

Dingman said he decided he must speak out against anti-Semitism and violence in Iowa farm groups "before they have the effect they've had in places such as Kansas. ... Violence is a real threat in our state."

Danny Levitas, an organizer of the farm advocacy group Prairiefire, which opposes violence and anti-Semitism, has been watching the actions of the extreme right in the Midwest.

"Unquestionably, these groups have been gaining both in sophistication of approach as well as absolute numbers," he says.

Levitas says Prairiefire "has heard several rumors of paramilitary and violent activities" in Iowa. "But only rumors."

However, Ed R. Murphy, a Waterloo security guard who attends society meetings, maintains that Iowans are attending military drills in Missouri and Kansas and are even holding drills in Iowa. Murphy, who says that he is associated with the white supremacy group Aryan Nations, says the drills are to prepare for an invasion of the United States or the end of the world.

"Paint-Gun Shootings"

Some groups have "what you call paint-gun shootings," Murphy says. Paint guns shoot red dye-filled pellets that explode on impact for the effect of blood. "Some of the guys are out doing it for their own protection, for their families' protection," he says.

Others, he says, are preparing individually. "I know a guy right here in Waterloo who carries 200 rounds of ammunition on him and has a year's supply of food in his house at all times," Murphy says.

Many ultra-conservative groups have one or more of the following beliefs:

- They oppose the Federal Reserve System, which sets the country's monetary policy, and they believe that it and the world economy are being controlled by Jews.
- They take a strict interpretation of the Second Amendment, which assures citizens the right to bear arms, even automatic weapons, and believe that everyone has the unlimited right to protect himself.
- They oppose government control through licensing automobile drivers, income taxes and issuing marriage licenses and birth certificates.
- They claim that the county sheriff is the only local law enforcement official whose power is legitimate because he is elected by the people.
- They argue that only gold and silver coins are lawful money and that paper money is meaningless.

Harold Francisco, an unemployed housewares salesman from Pleasant Valley and leader of the Iowa Society for Educated Citizens, says his group agrees with all those tenets. "There's a definite conspiracy, I feel, to take over the farms," Francisco says.

Posse-Like Groups

The society has been meeting under various names once a month for about nine years, Francisco says. Meetings have attracted up to 130 people, members say.

"The Iowa Society for Educated Citizens is fairly typical of a number of grass-roots groups that we identify as Posse-like groups in that they adhere to the basic tenets of the Posse," says Prairiefire's Levitas, referring to the Posse Comitatus.

The Posse Comitatus, based in Tigerton, Wis., operates under the national leadership of James Wickstrom. Most recently, the Posse has been connected by the FBI with two murders in Rulo, Neb. In August, the tortured bodies of a man and a child were found in what law enforcement officials described as a "survivalist camp" near the tiny eastern Nebraska town.

Levitas says that last year, "There were some people who came into southeastern Iowa from Kansas and said they were the Posse Comitatus and held meetings."

He says he's seen no evidence of violence from the Society for Educated Citizens but added that the society and other ultra-conservative groups, "should be of concern."

Delos Edwards has been attending society meetings since 1978. A farmer near Albion who sports a red, white and blue tie adorned with American eagles, Edwards says the society "isn't resorting to arms now ... but any animal pushed into a corner will come out fighting."

Although there are similarities between the society and other ultra-conservative groups, Francisco said at the meeting that the group isn't violent and "isn't tied up with the Ku Klux Klan or the Aryan Nations or anything like that."

But Murphy, who also attended that meeting, says he is connected with the Aryan Nations. "I didn't get to Idaho

for Aryan Nations convention or whatever, because they called it off. There were some arrests, I guess," he says.

The presence of another ultra-conservative group, the National Agricultural Press Association, is most evident through the activities of its leader, Rick Elliott, who lives in Brighton, Colo. NAPA, a self-decried farmers' assistance group, has held seminars in Iowa on farm credit and legal strategies on farm-related problems. Elliott says he's simply informing farmers of their rights, but Colorado authorities have taken a less charitable view.

In his home state, Elliott has been charged with 19 counts of felony theft and one count of conspiracy. He will be tried on those charges in December.

His wife, Karla, has been charged with six counts of felony theft and one of conspiracy. In a plea bargain, she pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge and the felony theft charges were dismissed.

The publication that lists Karla Elliott as its editor on its masthead, "The Primrose and Cattleman's Gazette," has been criticized by Christian and Jewish groups for containing anti-Semitic material.

No Violence

There has been no violence connected with any NAPA members within the state, but a Cairo, Neb., farmer, Arthur Kirk — who was reportedly involved in the National Agriculture Press Association and the Posse — was killed in a shoot-out after a county sheriff attempted to serve foreclosure papers on him. Kirk was reported to have been running for his fortified bunker stocked with high-powered automatic weapons.

The leader of another group, the Christian Patriots Defense League, claims it has "a few hundred" members in Iowa. Says John Harrell of Louisville, Ill.: "We don't believe the Jews are God's chosen people. And there's no question about it, they have a fantastic and uncanny ability to go for the key spots of a society."

Harrell says the Defense League includes a "Save America Gun Club" and civilian air force "for times of

emergency. Yes, some of our members have planes."

Another ultra-conservative Christian patriot group, the Farmers Liberation Army, is based in Halstead, Kan. Its leader, Keith Shive, would not say if the Liberation Army has members in Iowa but, he says, "Let's just say that we have members in 14 states stretching from the Canadian to Mexican borders."

Another ultra-conservative group that has been gaining strength throughout the state is the Populist Party. State chairwoman Betty McConkey vehemently denies that the group is anti-Semitic and says the party is non-violent.

"The Populist Party is just trying to restore the rights of the people and bring back justice to the people," she says.

Although the Populist Party believes the Federal Reserve should be abolished, McConkey says it does not follow the tenets of many ultra-conservative groups.

"We work through legal channels, through the courts," she says.

However, a flyer with the Populist Party's name and address on it advertises a booklet by the Lord's Covenant Church in Phoenix, Ariz., a heavily anti-Semitic group.

According to McConkey, the Populist Party disapproves of many other ultra-conservative groups and it pulled membership cards from three members who were also members of what she calls "a neo-Nazi survivalist group." McConkey says the group accepts members of the John Birch Society.

It's also working through the electoral process. The Populists put their first Iowa candidate, John Vogel, up for election in Iowa Senate District 45 recently. Vogel lost.

Blundall says that whether people channel their fear and anger against the government and the system individually or through a group, "We aren't going to be able to stop it. ... Folks are in a frenzy up here."

"There is such anger out there. It's not something we're going to be able to stop — we'll only be able to pick up the pieces."

keeping posted

דבר בעתו

VOLUME XXVI NUMBER 1

WANTED! FOR CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY



EXTRADITED

Hermine Ryan

Maidanek concentration camp guard, on trial in Germany.



Valerian Trifa

Iron Guard leader, now archbishop, residing in Michigan.



B. Malkovskis

Latvian police official, residing in Mineola, New York.



Andrija Artucovic

Croatian war criminal, residing in California.



Klaus Barbie

"Butcher of Lyon," last seen in Bolivia.



Josef Mengele

Auschwitz doctor, last seen in Paraguay.

\$50,000 REWARD

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dear reader

At the end of World War II, the United States and its allies began to punish those Nazis and collaborators responsible for crimes against humanity. The Nuremberg tribunal and other war trials throughout Europe sentenced a number of top Nazis to death or imprisonment. But vast numbers of German and Austrian Nazis escaped prosecution. They returned to their homes, confident that in time their crimes would be forgiven and forgotten. History has proven them correct. After the initial war trials the enthusiasm of the allies and of occupied Germany to punish the guilty evaporated. Since 1945 many former Nazis have quietly achieved prominence in the economic and political life of West Germany and Austria.

After West Germany and Argentina, the United States ranks third in the number of fascist fugitives living within its borders. At present, thanks to the persistent efforts of a handful of individuals who for years have kept the names and crimes of these alleged Nazis in the public eye, the US Justice Department has approximately 350 cases under review.

It is an unfortunate irony that those who have actively opposed the continued presence and protection of Nazi criminals have been viewed with suspicion and contempt by many of their fellow citizens. Charles R. Allen, Jr., considered America's foremost authority on Nazi criminals, has been labelled by his detractors as a "Red agent" bent on embarrassing the United States. Dr. Charles Kremer, who for years campaigned alone against a Nazi-turned-archbishop, has a reputation in some Jewish circles of being a bothersome fanatic. Beate Klarsfeld, who exposed the former chancellor of West Germany as a wartime Nazi, is unpopular in that country for dredging up an unwelcome past. Even Simon Wiesenthal, the internationally-honored Nazi hunter, has been accused by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of using "political Mafia" methods.

These Nazi hunters, independent and often lonely individuals, entered this work for different reasons and have evolved their own styles of operation. However, they are similar in that they are *not* motivated by a lust for vengeance as commonly portrayed but by the conviction that the failure to punish the executioners of six million Jews and five million Gentiles is an invitation to future holocausts. AHM

about our cover

Front: Six notorious Nazis and collaborators who escaped after the war to various parts of the world.

Back: CIA intervenes in behalf of accused Nazi war criminal, Edgars Laipenieks, sixty-six-year-old resident alien living today in San Diego, CA. Laipenieks, one-time Latvian intelligence officer, has been accused of participating in the 1941-1943 murders of some 12,000 men and women in the Central Prison in Riga. In 1974, the US Immigration & Naturalization Service began to investigate war crimes charges against Laipenieks and put the admitted Nazi collaborator on its list of prospective targets for deportation. The above letter, dated July 20, 1976, from the CIA shows how the Agency intervened, successfully, to have the name of Laipenieks removed from the INS lists in 1976. Laipenieks admitted to newsmen that he had been a well-paid CIA agent during the 1960s. Document courtesy of Charles R. Allen, Jr.



US PASSPORT FOR GENOCIDE

BY CHARLES R. ALLEN, JR.

Since 1945, more than 286 Nazi war criminals and collaborators have lived in the United States either as naturalized citizens or resident aliens; one-third are now deceased. The US Government's special prosecutorial unit, the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), said recently that it was working from "a file of 350 or so cases."

In 1978, the investigative arm of the US House of Representatives reported that, out of a listing of 111 accused

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Charles R. Allen, Jr., is a journalist and author of nine books, former senior editor of *The Nation* and currently contributing editor to *The Churchman*. He has been called "America's preeminent authority on Nazi war criminals living in the United States." This article is Copyright © 1980 by the author.

Nazi criminals, upwards of 47 have been employed in some manner by US Government agencies since before 1946. I testified before Congress that my own analysis indicated at least 149 accused Nazis have worked for 12 government agencies, most prominently the State Department, CIA, FBI, and the several branches of military intelligence.

Moreover, the government has long known about these accused genocidists: who they are, when they got here, what the charges against them are, where they have been, and what they have been doing since their arrivals.

no outcry for justice

What we do not know is why they were permitted to enter the US. Why did the media—until only recently—

A number of SS guards such as these captured at the Belsen concentration camp found refuge in the United States.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

DATE
3 March 1952

PREPARING OFFICE

Regional Office No. 1, 115th CIC Detachment, P. O. Box 2189; San Francisco 26, Calif.

SUBJECT

SCHREIBER, Walter Paul
(Paperclip)

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:

COMPLETELY RELIABLE A
USUALLY RELIABLE B
FAIRLY RELIABLE C
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE D
UNRELIABLE E
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN F

OF INFORMATION:

CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES 1
PROBABLY TRUE 2
POSSIBLY TRUE 3
DOUBTFULLY TRUE 4
IMPROBABLE 5
TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED 6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

1. On 1 March 1952, while in conversation with Chief, 19th District Office of Special Investigation, Dr. Walter Paul SCHREIBER indicated satisfaction with provisions being made pending his resettlement in Argentina. SCHREIBER professed rabid anti-communist feelings and promised denial of any interviews with press. Only matter upon which he voiced displeasure was failure of American authorities to brief him on current issue before he read it in newspapers. (A-1)

2. OSI, 19th District is maintaining contact with SUBJECT in compliance with instructions from their Headquarters in Washington.. (A-1)



Declassified by authority of
HQ AFOSI/IVO, Wash DC 20314
Ltr, 2 Oct 79.

Project Paperclip 'scientist,' Dr. Walter P. Schreiber, proven guilty of having directed experiments on prisoners at the Dachau and Auschwitz concentration camps during the Holocaust, helped direct the B-W (Bacteriological Warfare) Program of the US Air Force in 1951. This declassified "Top Secret" memorandum between the Army Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) and the Air Force Intelligence (A-2) on March 3, 1952, shows how these authorities had arranged for Schreiber's "resettlement in Argentina" after he was dropped from the Air Force rolls. A careful reading of subsequent intelligence telexes indicates that Schreiber "resettled" in Paraguay in 1952. Document courtesy of Charles R. Allen, Jr. (UPI Photo)

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SECRET

"The State Department ... has been guilty of covering up, evading ... obstructing attempts to deal with ... Nazi war criminals here."

give such scant and, usually, inaccurate coverage to the issues they posed? Why did the government deny, evade, and often blatantly lie about them? Why have the leaders of the major Jewish organizations (with the honorable exception of the Jewish War Veterans) failed to pursue publicly the issue of Nazi war criminals in America until relatively recently? Why has no declaratively Christian publication nor prominent American church figure ever addressed themselves to this issue? Why has there been no outcry for justice?

In 1978, Congress learned how the Displaced Persons Commission, the International Refugee Commission, and the International Red Cross "cut corners" on "hundreds of cases" from 1949 to 1953 involving questionable immigration applicants, how the CIA, State Department, and Counter Intelligence Corps of the US Army "frequently" requested "special allowances quotas" for applicants admittedly in "the Nazi military category." (The CIA is allowed under law up to 100 alien entries per year—with no questions asked.)

Almanza Tripp, a former US Immigration official who served in Europe from 1949 to 1953 when a great number of Nazi war criminals entered the United States, noted that some Nazis who tried to enter the US had been prevented but then a Waffen SS officer appealed to the DP Commission which supported his bid for entry. He was admitted to the United States and, according to Tripp, "thereafter most of those who served in the (Nazi) military service were admitted" unless specific criminal charges were pending against them.

cover-up

Moreover, the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act (1952) specifically deleted all specific references to the Nazi killing apparatus and instead, in the spirit of McCarthyism, shifted the emphasis to those suspected of being

Communist rather than Nazi. The State Department from the start has been guilty of covering up, evading, delaying, and otherwise obstructing attempts to deal with the presence of Nazi war criminals here. In my book, *Nazi War Criminals among Us* (1963), I uncovered the first proven case of government employment of an accused war criminal, one Dr. Gustav Hilger, deputy foreign minister under Joachim Ribbentrop [who was] hanged at Nuremberg. Hilger was the liaison between Ribbentrop's office and the SS Einsatzgruppen, or "Special Task Forces" which murdered some 1.4 million Soviet Jews on the Eastern Front. Hilger had been secretly employed as a consultant by the State Department shortly after the war as "an expert on the Soviet Union." In addition to State Department utilization, the CIA had also made use of Hilger.

My own experience while probing the central role of the State Department in the Nazi war criminal issue has shown that certain career diplomats who participated in blocking attempts to rescue the Jews of Europe during the war have protected Nazis since the Holocaust. For example, Frederick V. Smith, a foreign service officer, has since 1951 successfully fended off inquiries concerning Andrija Artucovic, one-time interior minister of Nazi-occupied Yugoslavia. The case against Artucovic—resident of California since 1948—is open and shut; he directed the slaughter of more than 600,000 civilians, 78,000 or more of whom were Jews.

"pure red propaganda"

The State Department determined as early as 1950 not to honor requests for the extradition of more than a dozen accused war criminals living in

Andrija Artucovic, the one-time interior minister of the Nazi puppet state of Croatia, who directed the murder of 60,000 civilians, is carried by supporters after he was released on bail from jail in a 1951 deportation case. The California resident then won a stay of deportation which is now being appealed by the US Justice Department in the Immigration courts. (AP Wirephoto)



"The Vatican served as a principal escape route for fleeing fascist genocidists ..."

the US, claiming that the requests were "Communist-originated." Media coverage of these disclosures during the 1950s and 1960s was rare and often praised the State Department for its refusal to entertain the extradition requests. The *Philadelphia Daily News* editorialized in 1962 that the request to extradite an accused Lithuanian police officer for his role in executing some 50,000 civilians in 1941 was "pure Red propaganda!" Instead of "a fellow Philadelphian," said the paper, "why not extradite Khrushchev on charges of mass murder!"

church helped fascists

With but few exceptions the Roman Catholic and Protestant hierarchies of Europe did not merely fail to oppose fascism, they abetted it. Of the 286 Nazi criminals whom I have investigated at first hand, some 28 per cent who were clerics during the Holocaust were aided in their escape to the United States by various church groups. The Vatican served as a principal escape route for fleeing fascist genocidists and collaborators. Once here in the country, they continued to enjoy the protection and support of the Church.

A "notorious" SD [SS intelligence] agent, the United States learned, had been running SS and other criminals through the Vatican to Latin America. A "Top Secret" US report stated: "The justification of the Vatican... is simply the propagation of the Faith... the Vatican(s) desire to infiltrate not only European countries but Latin American countries as well with people... regardless of nationality or political beliefs... as long as they are anti-Communist and pro-Roman Catholic Church."

project paperclip

The strategic and tactical demands of the Cold War have contributed

greatly to the protection of Nazis. Project Paperclip, for instance, was a vast operation conducted by the Joint Chiefs Intelligence Board and the State Department. Its mission was to "seek out, secure, and exploit" German and Austrian scientists, technologists, researchers, technicians, and intelligence experts. From 1944 to 1957, the United States imported 1,558 of Nazi Germany's technocratic elite and employed them not only in intelligence agencies but in large private corporations as well. Most became naturalized citizens.

According to official claims, Paperclip carefully screened these former enemies of the US, but most of the accepted candidates were members of the Nazi party and many had belonged to the SS. A scientific writer who served in Project Paperclip said that his superior advised the following: "If they're going to be useful to us but are politically dirty, don't worry about it." A Paperclip scientist who landed on an American university campus said: "The FBI didn't care about my being in the Nazi party. They understood about that. What they wanted to know was whether or not I was a Communist."

corporate genocidist

Among those who were sought by Paperclip were some of the highest placed killers from the Holocaust. In January, 1980, the ABC-TV Network program "Escape From Justice: Nazi War Criminals in America" dealt with two such cases. Otto Ambros was a ranking officer of I.G. Farben, the huge German chemical combine whose plants were located in Auschwitz on land leased to I.G. Farben by the SS. Farben had a limitless supply of labor—slave labor—from the Holocaust's largest single death camp complex. After the war, Ambros was found guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity for his "spoliation" and utilization of slave labor, most of whom were Jews.

Following his absurdly brief imprisonment, this corporate genocidist was brought into the United States through the combined efforts of W.R. Grace and Co. and the State Department. He continues to work as a highly paid consultant for Grace and other multinational companies.

airforce complicity

Dr. Walter P. Schreiber, a major-general in the Nazi Army, was the second-ranked medical officer of the Third Reich. Recruited by Paperclip, he was working for the US Air Force when indisputable evidence was uncovered linking him with gruesome medical experiments on prisoners at Dachau. Under his direction, Nazi doctors put ground glass and wood shavings into open wounds cut on women prisoners' legs. Ultimately, after vigorous resistance by the Air Force, Schreiber was forced out of the program where he had been directing the Bacteriological Warfare program in the Pentagon. Poland wanted to put him on trial for war crimes. But, in 1952, at the intercession of the US Air Force Intelligence he was flown to Paraguay and to freedom. There he joined another man of "medical science," Dr. Josef Mengele, "the angel of extermination" from Auschwitz.

The matter of Nazi war criminals in our midst is an extension of the Holocaust itself. We must examine ourselves, our society, its values, and where we are heading. "War crimes are committed with group approval," wrote psychoanalyst and American consultant at the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials Dr. Leo Alexander who personally studied and analyzed the SS leadership. Secret employment of known Nazi war criminals and the continued acceptance of their presence among us are also acts "committed with group approval." Our failure as a society to achieve a just resolution means that we have given Adolf Hitler a posthumous victory, with all that portends for humankind. ■

"SATAN IN A BISHOP'S ROBE"

BY ARON HIRT-MANHEIMER



On May 11, 1955, Archbishop Valerian Trifa offered the opening prayer before the US Senate. He prayed for the people of Rumania and "all the oppressed nations who are still longing for a 'government by the people and for the people.'" The anti-Communist sentiments and religious fervor of this Rumanian refugee also earned him a regular spot on Radio Free Europe as a commentator and consultant.

Political speeches and radio broadcasts were nothing new to Trifa. In the early 1940s, as president of the Fascist Union of Christian Rumanian Students and head of the Legion of the Archangel Michael, the student

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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wing of the pro-Hitler Iron Guard, the young theology student was well known in Rumania as a master orator and propagandist. But in those days his prime target was "the Jews."

Rumania's Chief Rabbi Moshe Rosen will never forget Viorel (later Valerian) Trifa's constant anti-Semitic radio harangues on the eve of the infamous Iron Guard pogrom: "The Jews, even if they were hidden in the nest of the serpent, we will find them there and we will kill them there."

condemned the jews

On January 20, 1941, according to an eyewitness report, Trifa, wearing a uniform of the Green Shirts and armed with a pistol, ascended a large statue in the crowded University Square. Then, in a calculated attempt to kindle the fires of mass revolt against the Rumanian regime and

Former Nazi collaborator Trifa became revered US church leader.

bring the Iron Guard to power, Trifa launched into an hour-long speech praising Hitler and condemning the Jews. The speech had a hypnotic effect on the assembled fascist mob. Thousands chanted, "Down with the Jews!" and headed for the Jewish quarter.

orgy of killing

The following account of the Bucharest pogrom was transmitted by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency from Sophia on January 29, 1941: "Storming through the Jewish quarter in a mad orgy of killing and destruction, armed Guardist groups killed or beat up every person they saw who appeared Jewish.... The pogrom, which cost the lives of at least one thousand Jews in Bucharest [Jewish

then ... and now



Left: Trifa as Green-Shirted Iron Guardist flanked by Nazi officers; right: Trifa as archbishop.



sources later estimated the number of anywhere from 1,200 to 12,000 not only in the capital but elsewhere in Rumania), was not accidental but an integral part of the insurrection and had been prepared long in advance.... The synagogue went up in flames, creating a pillar of smoke visible from all points in the city...."

Realizing that the rebellion would not succeed, Trifa and other top Iron Guard leaders found refuge in the German embassy and, disguised as Nazi officers, escaped to Germany where many of them remained for the duration of the war.

trifa found guilty

A Rumanian military court tried Trifa and the other fugitives *in absentia*. At the hearing, witnesses testified that Trifa organized and armed the rebel students and that he was at the head of the demonstrations. Trifa was sentenced to "hard labor for life for armed insurrection."

Disguised as a priest and claiming to be a concentration camp survivor and displaced person who was escaping from Communist Rumania, Trifa

entered the US in 1950. He made no mention of his Iron Guard affiliation. One year after his arrival in the US, the former theology student exploited a power struggle within the Rumanian Orthodox Church and emerged as its bishop. And, to this day, he remains the spiritual leader of the 1.6 million member dissident faction that split from the mother church in Communist Rumania.

becomes citizen

The American public first learned of Trifa's past on September 9, 1951, when radio news commentator Walter Winchell labeled the then bishop "one of the Nazi leaders who helped Hitler kill American GIs" and called for Senate investigations. No official action was taken.

The Trifa case received press attention again in 1955 after he led the US Senate in prayer. Columnist Drew Pearson pointed out ironically that the Displaced Persons Act was passed for the benefit of refugees fleeing from terror at home. Trifa, who helped create terror, was admitted under this act in July, 1950. US officials continued to ignore the

charges against Trifa. He became a US citizen on May 13, 1957.

official silence

In 1962, author Charles Allen, Jr., published a series of articles in *Jewish Currents* magazine on "The Nazi Criminals Among Us" which carried a photo of the Green-Shirted Trifa delivering an anti-Semitic tirade to Rumanian university students. That same year Congressman Seymour Halpern of New York read a chronology of the Iron Guard program into the *Congressional Record*, describing it as "a grisly event in modern Jewish martyrology." He called for an investigation of "Trifa's continued free residence in our country." His call too was met with official silence.

Through the years, Trifa developed a remarkable immunity to these occasional outbursts of moral indignation. And he probably would have lived in the calm of his ecclesiastical haven near Grasslake, Michigan, fifty miles west of Detroit, if it had not been for the relentless campaign against him by Charles Kremer, a retired New York dentist who had lost family members in the Iron Guard pogrom.

kremer's lonely campaign

For more than thirty years, Kremer has been sniping at the "satan in a bishop's robe" through the US postal system. He has directed thousands of letters to US immigration officials, congresspeople, Christian and Jewish leaders, and even Trifa's own parishioners. Kremer figures that it has cost him at least \$70,000.

Kremer complains bitterly about the failure of the Jewish establishment to take up his cause. "I had the evidence for years, eighty-eight documents, but no one paid any attention to it. They looked at me as if I were some crazy nut."

Kremer was virtually alone in his dogged campaign until 1971 when David Horowitz, editor of a small New York Jewish newspaper called the *United Israel Bulletin*, published a series of carefully documented articles under the banner "War Criminal Remains a Free Man in US." With the cooperation of Chief Rabbi Moshe Rosen, who had witnessed the pogrom, Horowitz had unearthed and published official documents implicating Trifa. The *United Israel Bulletin* also carried photos of a uniformed Trifa leading an Iron Guard rally, standing with Nazi officers, and allegedly directing an attack against Jews from a motorcycle side car.

trifa denies charges

Trifa felt compelled to refute Horowitz's charges in a letter to the editor saying: "I have never been a soldier, nor have I participated in any war activities while Rumania was at war. I was a political prisoner in Germany, interned in the concentration camps in Buchenwald and Dachau."

Kremer wrote a point-by-point rebuttal in subsequent issues of the *Bulletin*, saying that Trifa had not been a soldier because theology students were exempt, but that Trifa had in fact led a paramilitary force. In response to the concentration camp claim, Kremer explained that the Iron



Charles Kremer has campaigned against Trifa for more than thirty years.

Guardists received the same provisions as the SS camp guards.

In a front page article in the *Detroit press* in August, 1972, a confident Trifa confirmed publicly for the first time that he had been an Iron Guard youth leader, though he claimed that, during the pogrom, he "went around telling all the people to go home. I was the one calling for all to disband and they did." And, in a front page *New York Times* story, published in December, 1973, Trifa acknowledged publicly to reporter Ralph Blumenthal that he, as a national student leader, made anti-Semitic speeches.

case goes to court

In 1974, a US attorney filed a complaint against Trifa seeking his denaturalization. The government claimed that he had withheld pertinent information about his past to US immigration officials in 1950. But Trifa's attorney, one of the nation's best and most expensive, has managed to win one postponement after another.

The prosecution is being handled now by the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) of the Criminal Division of the US Justice Department and by the

local US attorney. The case went to the OSI after Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY) and then Representative Joshua Eilberg (D-PA) accused the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) of failing in its duty to prosecute Trifa and the other suspected Nazi collaborators. (It should be noted, however, that two INS officials resigned in 1973, charging that their investigations of alleged Nazis had been hindered by their superiors.)

concerned jewish youth

Despite Trifa's notoriety, he remains on the governing board of American Protestantism's most powerful organization, the National Council of Churches of Christ in America (NCC). However, he has been "suspended" from the post until the trial—now set for December, 1980—is completed through all appeals. The NCC took this modest step against Trifa, who had been on the board since before 1966, in response to a series of well planned, non-violent protests and sit-ins carried out by Concerned Jewish Youth (CJY), a group composed mainly of high school and college students.

Trifa cannot be prosecuted in the US for crimes committed in Rumania. However, he is subject to denaturalization and deportation if the US Government proves that he misled immigration officials about his membership in the Iron Guard, a revelation which would have prompted the authorities in 1950 to probe further into his past. Such an investigation, argues the government, would have revealed material facts that would have affected the INS decision to permit him entry into the United States.

If Trifa, now 67, loses the first round, he has years of appeals ahead. And, even if he loses those appeals, he will probably not be deported because the US has no extradition agreement with Rumania.

Charles Kremer, now 83, fights on, but he is beginning to doubt that he will live long enough to see his arch enemy punished. ■

(Photo by Allen Rokach)

champions of justice

BY STEVEN SCHNUR

SIMON WIESENTHAL

Twice he stood before a Nazi firing squad and watched as the Jews beside him died while he miraculously survived. For five years Simon Wiesenthal, the world's most famous "Nazi hunter," lived among the dead, shipped from one concentration camp to another, losing friends and family, yet surviving. "Since I remained alive," he later said, "I must prove that it was for some purpose." That purpose has been the devotion of his life to the cause of justice, a pursuit he has carried on for thirty-five years despite poor health, threats to himself and his family, a lack of financial support, and, until recently, world indifference. "My work is not revenge," he says. "There is no revenge possible for all that has happened.... But, if we remain silent and stop our efforts, our silence would lend justification to the killers."

the biological solution

Now seventy-two years old and exhausted by a life filled with the misery of eleven million Jewish and Gentile victims, Simon Wiesenthal fears for the future. He has personally brought more than a thousand Nazis to trial, has evidence to implicate thousands more, yet feels these documented killers and the hundreds of thousands of other criminals who aided them will never be brought to justice, not for lack of evidence, but for lack of time and world concern. He speaks of the "biological solution" to the Holocaust, the eventual dying off of both victim and murderer, and shudders at the failure of society to correct itself. "If you wish to delete

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(Photo by Allen Rokach)

Simon Wiesenthal addresses group in New York synagogue.

[the Holocaust] from your memories," he said recently, "you are laying the foundation for a new Holocaust sometime, somewhere on the earth."

He did not expect to spend his life pursuing criminals. Born in 1908 in what is today Poland, Wiesenthal had studied architecture, married, and had just begun his career when the Nazis invaded Eastern Europe and threw him and his wife into concentration camps. They were not reunited until after the war. The next five years were spent in Nazi Germany's most infamous death camps including Auschwitz and Mauthausen. There he began his life's work, secretly keeping a diary listing the names and crimes of SS guards, a diary the Gestapo discovered during an escape attempt. Certain that they intended to torture and kill him for his recording of their atrocities, Wiesenthal attempted suicide in a Gestapo prison but again survived. Liberated in 1945, he vowed to bring the murderers of his family and eleven million other

innocent victims to justice. A year later he opened his first documentation center in Linz, Austria, devoted not only to the compiling of evidence against Nazi criminals, evidence that proved central to the Nuremberg trials, but to a listing of survivors that helped reunite friends and family searching for each other in the rubble of postwar Europe.

tracking down eichmann

The world quickly forgot about the victims and their murders, however. Even the Jewish community failed to take an interest in Wiesenthal's work and in 1954 he closed his documentation center for lack of financial support. On his own, in total obscurity, he continued what he calls the "long, frustrating game of patience," involved in tracking down Germany's most infamous men including Adolf Eichmann, the engineer of the Final Solution; Franz Stangl, commandant of Treblinka; Erich Rajakovitch, Eichmann's aide; and Franz Murer, the Vilna hangman. Amassing thousands of documents and eyewitness reports, he succeeded after sixteen years in locating Eichmann; he then convinced the Israeli authorities that Eichmann lived in Argentina, clearing the way for the capture of the Holocaust's most notorious criminal. The ensuing publicity and outpouring of contributions enabled Wiesenthal to open a new documentation center in 1961 in Vienna, Austria, where he has, with the help of a few volunteers, continued to assemble documents pertaining to tens of thousands of criminals, making it the central office in the world for Nazi prosecutions. "I have delivered over to justice more than a thousand criminals," he remarked sadly, "but I have not brought a single Jewish victim back to life."



Adolf Eichmann in bullet-proof glass booth during 1961 trial in Jerusalem. The one-time SS officer in charge of the extermination of European Jewry was found guilty and hanged in Israel for crimes against the Jewish people, against humanity, war-crimes, and membership in a criminal organization.

the anne frank case

In 1958, Wiesenthal learned that a performance in Germany of *The Diary of Anne Frank* had been disrupted by groups of high school students who shouted that the play was a fraud, that Anne Frank never existed, and that the diary had been invented by Jews trying to extort restitution money from Germany. For Wiesenthal it was yet another indication that the world was not merely willing to forget but was vigorously denying that the crimes of the Holocaust ever took place. Throughout Germany and Austria, children too young to have witnessed the horrors were being told that the death camps never existed and that the heaps of dead bodies in photographs and films were made of papier mache. "I had to find the man who had arrested Anne Frank," Wiesenthal later said, to prove to a new generation that innocent girls like Anne had been thrown into ovens in the most civilized part of the world. Five years later as a result of Wiesenthal's work, Karl Silberbauer, a Viennese policeman, admitted to having been the SS officer who had arrested the Frank family in Amsterdam in 1944. His confession, said

Wiesenthal, "served to demolish Nazi propaganda that all these atrocities were a Jewish invention, that there had never been an Anne Frank."

neo-nazi threat

Concerned as much for the future as the past, Simon Wiesenthal travels around the world lecturing on the present danger of neo-Nazism and anti-Semitism. For his extraordinary efforts he has been decorated by a dozen governments including the United States which is minting a medal in recognition of his "immeasurable contribution in safeguarding the rights of humanity, regardless of nationality, religious belief, or race." Said Senator George McGovern before the United States Senate, "He is that rare but reasonable person who has changed the world.... He is a moral force that the world must continually reckon with and the world is a far, far better place for hearing—and heeding—his voice."

nazis in america

Recognition of his efforts has been slow, however. With the exception of the Jewish War Veterans, Wiesenthal

said in an interview, no major Jewish organization has consistently supported his campaign to expose Nazis. In fact, most of his contributions come in small donations from private individuals around the world. Speaking recently to a group of children of survivors in New York, Wiesenthal condemned the American Jewish community for failing to pursue those Nazis who have found refuge in America. "It is the duty of all the Jewish organizations to bring them to justice," he said, adding that for Jews to memorialize the victims and yet fail to indict the murderers is hypocrisy.

Of even greater consequence, he noted, is the proliferation of anti-Semitic propaganda printed by American Nazi groups in different languages and distributed around the world. "The neo-Nazis in Germany couldn't exist without this printed propaganda from the United States," Wiesenthal said, decrying the absence of an American law outlawing those groups that preach racial and religious hatred. He considers the monitoring of neo-Nazi activities around the world to be the most crucial aspect of the work his documentation center is now doing and says it will be the only aspect of the center that will continue after him.

not an avenger

As heralded as Wiesenthal has become since the capture of Adolf Eichmann, few have understood his motivation. Pictured by the media as a Jewish James Bond, a ferocious avenger who will stop at nothing to exact an eye for an eye, Wiesenthal is, in fact, all too aware of the limits of justice. "How can we punish a man responsible for the death of ten thousand. He has only one life and his years are finite." He cites cases in which those guilty of mass murder were sentenced to half a minute for each victim. Nevertheless, Wiesenthal stresses that the trials are important symbolically. "The one thing we can do through our efforts is warn the would-be murderers of tomorrow that they will never be safe, that genocide will always be punished."

birthplace of anti-semitism

For that reason he chose to establish his documentation center in Austria, in the midst of a people who have never acknowledged their guilt. "This is the country in which anti-Semitism was born, the one that has the most anti-Semites. Hitler was born here and got his ideas here," he said. By his estimates, one-third of the Austrian population participated willingly in the Nazi effort. He has recently exposed Nazis in Austrian Chancellor Kreisky's cabinet, precipitating a feud with the Jewish chancellor. The decision to work among his enemies is consistent with his belief that Nazism must be

challenged wherever it exists, that to allow Nazi criminals to escape justice is to condone their acts. "Nazism will endanger the future if we ignore it," he says. "We have proof that the Nazis whom we ignore associate themselves with the enemies of the Jews and of Israel everywhere in the world."

responsibility of survivors

Simon Wiesenthal is not an optimist. He looks toward the future with dread, believing that only by constantly pursuing the guilty can they be prevented from again poisoning the world. "Into the heart of the present and future generations,"

he says, "there must be implanted the conviction that murder does not go unpunished." Yet his office is the last of its kind in the world and will close when he is no longer strong enough to raise the funds to operate it. "This," he remarked recently, "is a tragedy."

All Jews, he believes, are survivors. And upon the survivors falls the responsibility to do more than simply remember, they must prove that the victims did not die in vain, they must see that justice is served. He believes in *olam ha-ba*, the afterlife, and believes that when he gets to that world and meets the six million Jews who perished he will be able to say, "I did not forget you."

safely in Germany beyond the reach of their judges, protected by laws forbidding either extradition or retrial. Within several years of the war's end, these men once again held jobs in industry and government, commanding, in some cases, positions of great power and influence. Few, besides Beate and Serge Klarsfeld, took any notice. "German society does not consider them criminals, because they have been living quietly since 1945," Beate wrote.

Together with her husband, whose genius for research uncovered the evidence on which she based her accusations, Beate began assembling the mountains of documents proving unequivocally the guilt of the accused.

"just following orders"

Ever since the end of the war, high Nazi officials had claimed that they were ignorant of the death camps and not responsible for the mass murders. Arguing that they were only following the orders of their superiors, men like Kurt Lischka, the former Gestapo chief of France directly responsible for the deportation of 80,000 French Jews, and Klaus Barbie, the "Butcher of Lyon" who conducted the torture, murder, and deportation of thousands of Jews, said that they thought the Jews were simply being sent to work camps to aid the German war effort. Few public prosecutors had gone to the trouble of uncovering the documents to prove that these men not only knew that they were sending

thousands of innocent people to death but had actually signed the orders making it possible.

the famous slap

Acquiring the documentation, however, was only half the battle. Europe no longer seemed to care that the murderers of millions were living freely in its midst. Kurt Lischka, sentenced by a French court to life imprisonment, traveled to France under his own name a dozen times after his conviction in *absentia*. Was it possible, Beate wondered, that crimes of such magnitude could be committed with impunity, that men sentenced to life imprisonment could

flaunt international law and live openly as businessmen and politicians? Publishing the early results of her researches, she began in the late 1960s to gain the support of young French and German student activists but soon realized that as long as she confined her efforts to the writing of articles the conscience of Europe would sleep soundly and the Nazis would never be brought to justice. Something more was needed to shock the world into taking notice of the past, and so Beate and Serge planned the famous slap. As the world press rushed to cover the bizarre event, Beate released all the documentation she and Serge had assembled proving Kiesinger guilty of crimes against the Jews of France. The chancellor was voted out of office at the next election.

attempted kidnapping

A similar act of bravery was required to bring the crimes of Kurt Lischka to the world's attention. Aided by three accomplices, Beate and Serge attempted but failed to kidnap the former Gestapo chief. As the press began reporting the event, Beate gave herself up to the police so that she could explain her reasons for the kidnapping attempt. In doing so, she forced all to acknowledge the moral bankruptcy of a government that would jail her and let a convicted

THE KLARSFELDS

In 1966, a dark-haired woman posing as a reporter slipped casually past a bodyguard protecting West German Chancellor Kurt Kiesinger, swiftly approached the national leader, and, then, shouting "Nazi, Nazi!" slapped him before an audience of thousands. Within hours, the world learned of Beate Klarsfeld and her persistent efforts to expose Nazis living and thriving in post-war Germany. The "slap heard round the world" not only succeeded in unseating the former Nazi chief of broadcast propaganda but began the long process of compelling Germany to prosecute the Nazi criminals in its midst, particularly those responsible for the deportation and murder of 80,000 French Jews.

Born in 1939 into a Protestant family in Berlin, Beate Klarsfeld came of age in post-war Germany ignorant of the crimes her country had committed. "In those days no one ever talked of Hitler," she recalled years later. She was twenty-one and working in Paris as a governess when she met her future husband, Serge Klarsfeld, a French Jew whose father had been deported and killed in 1943 by the Nazis. Then she learned for the first time of "the terrifying reality of Nazism," a reality that most of Europe had already forgotten.



The Klarsfelds: Beate, Lida-Myriam, Arno-David, and Serge.

Perhaps she too might have forgotten had events and conscience not prevented her. But in 1966 she chanced upon an article exposing the Nazi past of a candidate for high public office, Kurt Kiesinger, a past that all Germany seemed to ignore. When he was elected chancellor she began writing articles that questioned how German society in 1966 could allow a Nazi to occupy the most powerful office in the nation. "It was not hatred of Kiesinger...that motivated me," she later wrote, but "a future for Germany," that compelled her and her husband to give up the

normal comforts of married life and spend years poring over thousands of documents in the effort to prove to the world that Kiesinger and other Nazis living in Germany were a danger to international peace. "The rehabilitation of these criminals can only disgrace Germany," she wrote, "distorting all spiritual and moral values," and "menacing the well-being of Israel." Believing that the only way the world could prevent a new Holocaust was by carefully examining the last one, she set about to force German society "into self-examination, however painful that may be."

Germany needed to recognize that men like Kiesinger "represent the respectability of evil [and] stand for principles and actions that must be opposed at all costs." For her pains she was fired from her job and largely ignored. But the French and German press continued to publish her exposes of such men as Ernst Achenbach, Klaus Barbie, Kurt Lischka, and other former Gestapo agents.

The problem of bringing such men to justice was complicated by French and German laws. In the years following World War II, France convicted hundreds of Nazis in *absentia* and sentenced them to long prison terms. But the guilty lived



Beate examines family car, blown up by fascist terrorists in Paris.



Beate slaps West German Chancellor Kurt Kiesinger, a former Nazi, at party convention.



Berge Klarsfeld is attacked at Nazi reunion.

mass murderer prosper. Her efforts resulted in the eventual retrial and imprisonment of Lischka and two other Nazis, Herbert Hagen and Ernst Heinrichsohn.

Concerned as much with public attitudes about Nazism as with Nazi criminals, Beate and Serge have written numerous pamphlets and books detailing the crimes and the blindness of modern society. They have chained themselves to park benches, demonstrated outside government offices, and traveled around the world to focus attention on anti-Semitism in its many manifestations. Beate risked imprisonment and physical harm when she traveled alone to Poland and Czechoslovakia to demonstrate against Polish and Czech anti-Semitism. She was expelled from both countries and imprisoned for sixteen days in Czechoslovakia for distributing leaflets critical of the Communist regime.

In her effort to bring Klaus Barbie to justice, Beate flew to South America, pursuing him from Peru to Bolivia

where she succeeded in having him briefly imprisoned. In Germany, Heinrich Illers, Lischka's deputy, was exposed by Beate and removed from government office. Hans-Dietrich Ernst, former head of Nazi Police in France, was expelled from the Law Association after Beate publicized his role in the deportations.

the cologne trial

Most important, however, was the Klarsfelds' five-year effort to compel the German parliament to ratify a law permitting German courts to re-prosecute Nazis tried in *absentia* by the French. Finally passed in 1975, the law cleared the way for the Cologne trial conducted earlier this year in which Lischka, Hagen, and Heinrichsohn were convicted and sentenced to terms ranging from six to twelve years. Because of Serge's thorough research, the proceeding was the shortest war crimes trial in history. During the last fourteen years, the Klarsfelds have assembled extensive files on twenty other Nazis they hope to bring to justice, but the process is not automatic. The German govern-

ment will not prosecute unless society insists that it do so. Only through their tireless insistence and the mobilization of public opinion have the trials come to pass.

concern for israel

Concerned not only with Nazi criminals but with the treatment of Jews around the world today, the Klarsfelds have embarked on a number of dangerous solo missions. In 1973, Beate flew to Syria shortly after the Yom Kippur War and demanded the release of Israeli POWs. In recognition of her heroic work, she received the Israeli Medal of the Revolt of the Ghettos and in 1977 was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize by the Israeli government. Following the murder by revolutionary firing squad of Iranian businessman Habib Elkanian, Serge flew to Teheran in an effort to assist other imprisoned Jews and stem further executions. After interviewing members of the revolutionary government he held a press conference in Iran and denounced the new regime as anti-Semitic. Thanks to him, the world learned of the specific charges against Mr. Elkanian from a transcript of the five-minute trial that Serge delivered personally to Israeli Prime Minister Begin.

french complicity

Beate and Serge Klarsfeld personify the consciences of two worlds, gentile



Above: "The Sons and Daughters of the Deported Jews of France" hold protest rally in front of Cologne Cathedral; below: Kurt Lischka, former Gestapo head in France, at his trial.

and Jewish. By uniting to fight anti-Semitism they have become a living symbol of the pursuit of justice, proving not only that two determined individuals can make a difference in the world, but that the pursuit is the personal responsibility of private citizens. "We must keep reminding the world that thirty-five years ago the

Demonstrators enroute to Cologne join Klarsfelds in reciting Kaddish at Drancy, France, deportation site of French Jews during war.



Jews were annihilated in the most civilized part of the world," Beate recently said in an interview with KP editor Aron Hirt-Manheimer, emphasizing that Germany is not alone in its guilt. "The French have been unwilling to face the fact that French police arrested the Jews and sometimes did much more than the Germans asked for." She and Serge have received numerous threats since they began what they regard as the most dangerous of their efforts, a campaign to disclose French collaboration with the Nazis. Last year their parked car was bombed forcing them to move to an undisclosed address. They see many more dangers ahead, particularly because they are not only pursuing those who actually ordered and committed the murders but also

the bureaucrats who made the whole Nazi system possible, people who were and have remained respected members of society.

Asked if she and Serge expect to spend the rest of their lives in pursuit of the guilty, Beate remarked that she hopes some day to enjoy a normal family life with her two children and "one day move to Israel." But, for now, fired by the wish to see society face up to and correct its deadly biases, she and Serge intend to see prosecuted those who once thought nothing of sending innocent men, women, and children to death. Beate has not forgotten the example of two young German students, Hans and Sophie Scholl, who were beheaded in 1943 for writing and distributing a pamphlet in Munich condemning Nazism. "Once the war is over," the courageous couple wrote, "those who have been to blame must be severely punished to rid anyone of the idea of repeating a similar adventure." Then, in words seemingly addressed personally to Beate and Serge, the Scholls wrote: "Don't forget the little lieutenants of that regime either.... Don't let them change their tune at the last minute and act as if nothing had happened."

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

20 JUL 1976

Mr. Edgars Laipenicks
P.O. Box 377
Solana Beach, CA 92075

Dear Mr. Laipenicks:

Please excuse the exceedingly long delay in responding to your last correspondence. During the interim we have been corresponding with the Immigration and Naturalization Service about your status. We have now been told that you are "not amenable to deportation under existing laws". It is our understanding that INS has advised their San Diego office to cease any action against you.

~~If such does~~ not prove the case, please let us know immediately. Thank you once again for your patience in this instance, and your past assistance to the Agency.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Savage
for Gene F. Wilson
Information and Privacy Coordinator



U.S. Recruited Nazis for Intelligence Work, Investigator Says

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 16 — The Government, for intelligence purposes, recruited hundreds of Russians believed to have committed World War II atrocities and smuggled them into the United States after the war in defiance of Presidential orders, according to a former Justice Department investigator.

The secret operation, the outgrowth of a sort of bidding war for intelligence that proved to be of little value, was later systematically covered up by various Federal agencies, according to John Loftus, a former prosecutor for the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations. This unit was set up by President Carter to find and deport former war criminals living in the United States.

Mr. Loftus, now a lawyer in private practice in Boston, was interviewed on the CBS News program "60 Minutes," broadcast this evening.

Many of the Russians, collaborators in the Nazi advance into the Soviet Union, are still alive and living in this country as American citizens, Mr. Loftus said. Some of them work for such organizations as Radio Free Europe, he said.

'More Than 300' Living in U.S.

"I would say that as a conservative estimate there are more than 300 Byelorussian Nazis living in America today," Mr. Loftus said.

Also appearing on the program was Representative Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat who serves on a House immigration subcommittee.

Mr. Frank said that when he heard the allegations, he could not believe them. "I thought it was the kind of thing that paranoid people make up and it really wasn't true," Mr. Frank said. He said he became convinced that the allegations were factually based after seeing documents, including one involving Emmanuel Jasiuk, a Russian who, early in 1942, was appointed Mayor of Stulpche by the Nazi occupation forces.

Mr. Jasiuk was one of two reputed Nazi war criminals that a House committee asked the General Accounting Office to investigate in 1978. The G.A.O. reported publicly in May of that year it had found that the intelligence agency had used 21 reputed war criminals as "sources of information."

Mr. Frank said today that when the G.A.O. had asked Army intelligence about these cases, "The Army simply lied," and said it had no files on them.

'Absolute, Blatant Immorality'

In an interview today with The New York Times, Mr. Frank complained of what he called the Government's "absolute, blatant immorality — smuggling murderers into this country and subsequently lying about it."

He added that he expected Congress to conduct an investigation, which he said should result in the declassification of the documents, in the deportation of

Mr. Loftus said the war criminals had been smuggled into the country despite specific orders against such an event from President Roosevelt and President Truman. "We later established that the files pertaining to the Nazi immigration had been withheld from Congress, from the courts, from the C.I.A. and from the local agents of the Immigration Service," he said.

Mr. Loftus specifically cited the State Department's Office of Policy Coordi-

nation, a covert intelligence group that predated the Central Intelligence Agency, as the main initiator of the program to bring the Russians to the United States.

In the early postwar period, CBS News said, when American and Soviet espionage services were locked in clandestine conflict, Nazi intelligence officers and émigrés with knowledge of Eastern Europe "competed to funnel fabricated reports" to the highest bid-

der.

Mr. Loftus said the Byelorussians convinced the United States that they could provide a "secret army behind the Iron Curtain" but this, he said, "was a tragic lie" because all their operations had been penetrated by Soviet intelligence.

"It was worse than a botch," Mr. Loftus said. "Many of the Byelorussians were later identified as having been double agents."

