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Trump: Israel to pay 'higher price' for Jerusalem embassy move

At West Virginia rally, U.S. President Trump says that with Jerusalem "off the table" as an issue, Israel will have to pay higher price in peace talks with Palestinians •

Palestinians will "get something very good, because it's their turn next," he says.

Israel Hayom Staff

U.S. President Donald Trump speaks at a rally in Charleston, West Virginia, Tuesday |
Photo: Reuters

U.S. President Donald Trump said Tuesday that Israel will have to pay "a higher price" in peace talks with the Palestinians as a result of official U.S. recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital last year.

Speaking at a rally in Charleston, West Virginia, Trump said it was now the Palestinians' "turn" to "get something very good" in potential peace talks with Israel.

Trump touted his decision to recognize Israel's claim over Jerusalem and move the U.S. Embassy there, which sparked international condemnation and drew the ire of the Palestinians.

"If there's ever going to be peace with the Palestinians, then this was a good thing to have done," Trump said of his decision.

"We took it off the table. In past negotiations, they never got past Jerusalem. Now Israel will have to pay a higher price because it's off the table. The Palestinians will get something very good because it's their turn next."

This was not the first time Trump has said that Israel will need to pay a price for U.S. recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

Speaking alongside Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu at the World Economic Forum in Davos in January, Trump said, "There were never any [peace] deals that came close because [of] Jerusalem. You couldn't ever get past Jerusalem. So when people said, oh, I 'set it back' – I didn't set it back. I helped it. Because by taking it off the table, that was the toughest issue. And Israel will pay for that."

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| In Jerusalem, Bolton says no timetable for Trump's Mideast peace plan

Visiting Israel, U.S. National Security Adviser John Bolton says U.S. is "fully prepared for any contingency" in Iran, calls Israeli strikes on Iranian targets in Syria "legitimate" • **Bolton quotes Putin as saying Moscow cannot compel Iran to exit Syria.**

Reuters and Israel Hayom Staff

U.S. National Security Advisor John Bolton speaks in Jerusalem, Tuesday | Photo: Reuters

U.S. National Security Adviser John Bolton said that while there's been "a lot of progress," the Trump administration has no timetable for rolling out its much-anticipated Mideast peace plan.

He refused to speculate what the plan entailed or when it may be publicized.

Speaking at a news conference in Jerusalem on Wednesday, Bolton also touched on Iran, saying "regime change in Iran is not American policy. But what we want is massive change in the regime's behavior."

He said the U.S. would do "other things" to put pressure on the Shiite regime, beyond economic sanctions and called Israeli air strikes on Iranian missiles inside Syria legitimate acts of self-defense.

In an interview with Reuters, Wednesday, Bolton said reimposed U.S. sanctions on Iran have been more effective than expected.

The Trump administration slapped back sanctions this month after withdrawing from the 2015 international nuclear deal with Iran, which Washington regards as insufficient for denying Tehran the means to make an atomic bomb and as a spur for its meddling in neighboring Middle East countries.

"Let me be clear, the reimposition of the sanctions, we think, is already having a significant effect on Iran's economy and on, really, popular opinion inside Iran," Bolton said.

The Iranian economy has been beset by high unemployment and inflation and a rial currency that has lost half its value since April. The reimposition of sanctions could make matters worse.

Thousands of Iranians have protested in recent weeks against sharp price rises of some food items, a lack of jobs and state corruption. The protests over the cost of living have often turned into anti-government rallies.

"I think the effects, the economic effects certainly, are even stronger than we anticipated," Bolton said. "But Iranian activity in the region has continued to be belligerent. What they are doing in Iraq, what they are doing in Syria, what they are doing with Hezbollah in Lebanon, what they are doing in Yemen, what they have threatened to do in the Strait of Hormuz."

The strait is a strategic waterway for oil shipments which Iran's Revolutionary Guards have threatened to block in response to Trump administration calls to ban all Iranian oil exports.

Washington imposed new sanctions on Iran earlier this month, targeting the country's trade in gold and other precious metals, purchases of U.S. dollars and its automobile industry. Trump has said the U.S. will issue another round of tougher sanctions in November that will target Iran's oil sales and banking sector.

A 2015 pact between Iran and world powers lifted international sanctions that had been throttling the Iranian economy. In return, Iran accepted restrictions on its nuclear activities aimed at increasing the time it would need to produce an atomic bomb. It has long denied having any such intent.

Bolton also said that Russia was "stuck" in Syria and looking for others to fund its post-war reconstruction, describing this as an opportunity for Washington to press for Iranian forces to quit the civil war-wracked country.

Bolton said U.S. contacts with Russia did not include any understanding over a push by Damascus's forces against the rebels in Idlib. But he warned against any use of chemical or biological weapons there.

Russia, Syrian President Bashar Assad's big-power backer, says it is committed to destroying Islamic State terrorists but has been more circumspect about the involvement of Iran.

Bolton said that Russian President Vladimir Putin, who met Trump in Helsinki on July 16, had told the United States that Moscow could not compel the Iranians to leave Syria.

"But he also told us that his interest and Iran's were not exactly the same. So we're obviously going to talk to him about what role they can play," said Bolton, who is set to meet his Russian counterpart Nikolai Patrushev, in Geneva, Thursday.

"We're going to see what we and others can agree in terms of resolving the conflict in Syria. But the one prerequisite there is the withdrawal of all Iranian forces back in Iran."

Washington wields leverage in its talks with Moscow because "the Russians are stuck there at the moment," Bolton said.

"And I don't think they want to be stuck there. I think their frenetic diplomatic activity in Europe indicates that they'd like to find somebody else, for example, to bear the cost of reconstructing Syria – which they may or may not succeed in doing."

The Idlib region, a refuge for civilians and rebels displaced from other areas of Syria as well as powerful jihadist forces, was hit by a wave of air strikes and shelling this month, in a possible prelude to a full-scale government offensive.

Asked if there was any U.S.-Russian understanding about such an operation, Bolton said, "No. But we're very concerned as we look at the military situation and we want to be unmistakably clear to Assad that we expect there will be no use of chemical weapons or biological weapons if there are any additional military hostilities in Idlib."

In April, the Trump administration led a coalition of U.S., French and British forces in an attack on Syrian government facilities related to the production of chemical weapons after a poison gas attack killed dozens of people in Duma district.

Damascus, endorsed by Moscow, has denied using such weapons.

Asked how the United States might respond should there be a chemical or biological attack on Idlib, Bolton said only: "Strongly."

Asked about possible U.S. recognition of Israel's claim of sovereignty over the Golan Heights, U.S. National Security Adviser John Bolton said, "I've heard the idea being suggested but there's no discussion of it, no decision within the U.S. government. Obviously, we understand the Israeli claim that it has annexed the Golan Heights – we understand their position – but there's no change in the U.S. position for now."

Israel captured much of the Golan Heights from Syria in the 1967 Six-Day War and annexed the territory in a move not endorsed internationally. In May, Intelligence Minister Yisrael Katz official said that U.S. recognition could be forthcoming within months.

Palestinians seek other territories captured by Israel in 1967 – the West Bank, Gaza Strip and east Jerusalem – for a future state. U.S.-backed talks on that goal stalled in 2014.

The administration of U.S. President Donald Trump has tried to restart the diplomacy but has been cold-shouldered by Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas since it recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital last December.

Washington has also signaled possible accommodation with Israel's West Bank settlements, dropping the term "occupied" from some U.S. documentation about the territory. Most world powers deem the settlements illegal.

Asked whether the Trump administration envisaged Palestinian statehood as the way forward, Bolton sounded circumspect.

"I think it's been the U.S. view for a long time that ultimately Israelis and Palestinians are going to have to agree on this," he said. "Nobody's going to impose a peace in that respect."

Whether peace talks with Abbas could resume was "up to him," Bolton said.

The Trump adviser was more forthright on Washington's trimming of funds for the United Nations agency for Palestinian refugees, which extends aid to Palestinians displaced by Israel's 1948 War of Independence as well as to millions of their descendants.

"UNRWA is a failed mechanism. It violates standard international law on the status of refugees. UNRWA's program is the only one in history based on the assumption that refugee status is hereditary, and I think it is long overdue that we have taken steps to reduce funding," Bolton said.

UNRWA and the Palestinians have warned that the cuts could exacerbate hardship in the Gaza Strip, an enclave that has been under Israeli and Egypt blockades designed to isolate its Islamist Hamas rulers. Abbas, Hamas' Palestinian rival, has also restricted funding to Gaza.

Bolton, a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, placed the onus for Gaza's plight on Hamas and disputed the linkage between the UNRWA budget and Palestinian wellbeing.

"Much of UNRWA's expenses really go to perpetuating the refugee status of the Palestinian people, and I think that's a mistake. I think it's a mistake from a humanitarian point of view ... a perpetuation of an unnatural status," he said.

"I think what we want to see for Palestinians is real, gainful employment," Bolton said, echoing calls by Washington and Israel for economic betterment of the West Bank and Gaza. "Unless you have functioning economies, you are never going to have social and political stability."

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| Iranian cleric: If US attacks Iran, we will target Israel, US

"The price of a war with Iran is very high for America. They know if they harm this country and this state in the slightest way, the United States and its main ally in the region, the Zionist regime, would be targeted," Ahmad Khatami says.

Reuters and Israel Hayom Staff

Cleric Ahmad Khatami | Screenshot: Twitter

Iran will target the United States and allied Israel if the U.S. attacks the Islamic republic, a senior Iranian cleric warned on Wednesday, as a war of words following the reimposition of U.S. sanctions on Iran continued to escalate.

Ahmad Khatami was quoted by Mizan news agency as telling worshippers at Eid al-Adha prayers in Tehran that U.S. President Donald Trump's offer of talks with Iranian leaders was unacceptable, as Trump wanted Iran to concede on its missile program and regional influence.

"Americans say you should accept what we say in the talks. So this is not negotiation, but dictatorship. The Islamic republic and the Iranian nation would stand up against dictatorship," Khatami said.

"The price of a war with Iran is very high for America. They know if they harm this country and this state in the slightest way, the United States and its main ally in the region, the Zionist regime [Israel], would be targeted."

Khatami did not elaborate, but Iran has said that if it is threatened it could target Israeli cities with its missiles. Iran also has proxies in the region, including Lebanon's Hezbollah group.

Iranian President Hassan Rouhani said on Tuesday that Iran's military prowess is what deterred the U.S. from attacking it, and vowed to boost Iran's military might.

The Trump administration slapped sanctions back on Iran this month after withdrawing from the 2015 international nuclear deal, saying the deal was too soft on Iran and would not stop it developing a nuclear bomb.

The new sanctions target Iran's car industry, trade in gold and other precious metals, and purchases of U.S. dollars. Trump has said the U.S. will launch another round of tougher sanctions in November that will target Iran's oil sales and banking sector.

National Security Adviser John Bolton told Reuters on Wednesday that Trump wants maximum pressure on Iran.

"There should not be any doubt that the United States wants this resolved peacefully, but we are fully prepared for any contingency that Iran creates," Bolton said.

Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei has rejected Trump's offer of unconditional talks on a new nuclear deal, prompting Trump to tell Reuters in an interview on Monday: "If they want to meet, that's fine, and if they don't want to meet, I couldn't care less."

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MK moves to outlaw waving Palestinian flag in Israel

Likud MK Anat Berko introduces bill to make publicly waving flags of enemy states or entities, including Palestinian flag, punishable by up to one year in jail • Berko: The flag of an enemy entity cannot be allowed to fly in the Israeli public sphere.

Gideon Allon

Likud MK Anat Berko | Photo: Oren Ben Hakoon

Likud MK Anat Berko on Tuesday introduced a bill to make publicly waving the flags of enemy states or entities, including the Palestinian flag, punishable by up to one year in jail.

The proposal was introduced in the wake of a mass demonstration two weeks ago in Tel Aviv by Israeli Arabs protesting the controversial nation-state law.

Some 30,000 people attended the rally, where dozens of Palestinian flags were flown and protesters chanted anti-Israeli slogans, angering many Israelis.

Gideon Markowicz

Palestinian flags in the heart of Tel Aviv at the recent rally

Berko said she plans to bring her bill to a preliminary vote once the Knesset's winter session begins on Oct. 14.

It will be introduced as an amendment to existing public order directives in the penal code.

"The flag of an enemy entity cannot be allowed to fly in the Israeli public sphere. We can't tolerate that," Berko said.

The bill's abstract states that the proposal is "rooted in the rule of reciprocity, meaning that those who do not allow flying the Israeli flag in their public domain will not be able to fly their flag in a public gathering in Israel."

Political sources told Israel Hayom that Berko has been guaranteed the government's backing for the bill, and has been told the government will work to expedite the legislative process.

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Trump attorney's plea puts Republicans in quandary

Michael Cohen, President Trump's former personal attorney, pleads guilty to eight charges, the first time a Trump associate has been found guilty of a crime directly tied to 2016 election • GOP lawmakers on the defensive, explain away controversies.

Associated Press and Israel Hayom Staff

Michael Cohen, former lawyer to U.S. President Donald Trump, outside federal court, Tuesday | Photo: AP

The unveiling of federal criminal charges against U.S. President Donald Trump's former personal lawyer came with drama as attorney Michael Cohen went farther than prosecutors were willing to go in pointing fingers. Not only did Cohen plead guilty to all eight charges, but he directly implicated the president in the payment of hush money to two women who claim they had affairs with him.

Moments after Cohen implicated the president of the United States in a felony, Sen. John Cornyn declared, "People who do bad things, who break the law, need to be held accountable."

Cornyn, the No. 2 Republican in the Senate, quickly made clear his statement wasn't aimed at Trump.

He told U.S. District Judge William H. Pauley III that he arranged a \$150,000 payment from a media company to the model "in coordination with, and at the direction of, a candidate [Trump] for federal office." He said it was "for the principal purpose of influencing the election."

In the second instance, Cohen said he arranged a \$130,000 payment to adult film actress Stormy Daniels "in coordination with, and at the direction of, the same candidate."

The emotional Cohen, who shook his head repeatedly during the 40-minute proceeding and cried outside court, did not name the two women either. But the amounts and the dates all lined up with payments made to Daniels and Playboy Playmate Karen McDougal in the weeks and months leading up to the presidential election.

Other charges included tax evasion and making false statements to a bank.

For Republicans, Tuesday's courtroom drama revived an uncomfortable and all-too-familiar predicament. On a seemingly weekly basis, party leaders and lawmakers have found themselves trying to explain away a slew of Trump-generated controversies, hoping that occasionally stern statements can carry them through until the latest round of chaos blows over. It's a strategy the party has leaned on through Trump's refusal to unequivocally blame Russia for meddling in the 2016 election, through his statements equally blaming white supremacists and counterprotesters for violent clashes in Charlottesville, Virginia, and through his numerous insults aimed at women and minorities.

But Trump attorney and fixer Cohen's extraordinary plea deal – it came less than an hour after former Trump campaign chairman Paul Manafort was found guilty of eight financial crimes – ups the pressure on the GOP in a midterm election year.

Cohen's plea marks the first time a Trump associate has been found guilty of a crime directly related to the 2016 election. And it's a crime that Cohen says Trump was not only aware of but was personally involved in carrying out.

"This is a huge threshold we just crossed today," said Zac Petkanas, a Democratic operative who specializes in Trump opposition research.

Yet the initial response from Republicans offered little indication that the party planned to treat Cohen's revelations any different than the numerous other controversies that have dogged Trump during his 17 months in office. Most GOP lawmakers simply said nothing about Cohen's guilty plea. One of the few statements from Republican leaders came from an unnamed spokesperson for House Speaker Paul Ryan, who said the speaker was aware of Cohen's plea to "these serious charges" and needed "more information than is currently available at this point."

By now, the political calculus for Republicans is clear. Lawmakers see little incentive to distance themselves from Trump when even his most egregious statements do little to shake his support from Republican voters. The president's command of the party faithful was on display Tuesday night when he delighted a friendly crowd at a West Virginia rally for more than an hour. At this point, the only GOP officials who have consistently spoken out against the president are those who aren't running for re-election and don't need Trump backers on their side in the midterms, such as retiring Sens. Jeff Flake of Arizona and Bob Corker of Tennessee.

Democrats believe they can motivate independent voters and moderate Republicans this fall by casting GOP officials as willing enablers of the president. Party operatives quickly made clear Tuesday that they plan to pummel Republicans through the fall campaign if they stay silent on the mounting legal questions swirling around the president.

"There's more weight on the scales every day," said Paul Maslin, a Wisconsin-based Democratic pollster.

Charlie Kelly, who runs the House Majority PAC backed by Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi, warned Republicans that the investigations are getting "closer and closer to the White House."

Cohen didn't directly name Trump in court but said he and an "unnamed candidate" arranged hush money payments to two women. The amounts and the dates of the payments lined up with money paid to Daniels and McDougal to buy their silence in the closing weeks of the campaign about alleged affairs with Trump.

The president has repeatedly denied knowledge of the payments, and he avoided reporters' questions about Cohen on Tuesday. He also notably avoided weighing in on both Cohen and Manafort during a freewheeling rally Tuesday night in Trump-friendly West Virginia.

The moment presents some risk for Democrats, especially if they're seen as overly eager to impeach the president if they regain control of the House. Some Trump supporters, including his former chief strategist Steve Bannon, are seizing on that prospect to encourage otherwise ambivalent Republicans to show up at the polls in November.

Still, at least one Republican suggested the legal fallout does create a vulnerability for Trump. Jennifer Horn, the former chair of the New Hampshire Republican Party and a frequent Trump critic, predicted Tuesday's developments would prompt a primary challenge to the president in the 2020 campaign.

"You can count on it now," she said.

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Germany urges EU payment system without US to save Iran deal

European signatories to 2015 nuclear deal struggle to keep it afloat in wake of U.S.

pullout • German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas: Every day the deal is alive is better than the highly explosive crisis that would otherwise threaten the Middle East.

Reuters and Israel Hayom Staff

German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas | Photo: EPA

Europe needs to set up payment systems independent of the United States if it wants to save the 2015 nuclear deal between Iran and major powers in the wake of President Donald Trump's pullout, German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas wrote in an article published in the Handelsblatt business daily on Wednesday.

"That's why it is indispensable that we strengthen European autonomy by creating payment channels that are independent of the United States, a European Monetary Fund and an independent SWIFT system," Maas wrote.

"Every day the deal is alive is better than the highly explosive crisis that would otherwise threaten the Middle East."

The Belgium-based SWIFT global payment network that enables the bulk of the world's cross-border transactions shut Iran out in 2012 after the United States and EU imposed sanctions on the Islamic republic over its nuclear activities.

The 2015 agreement between Iran and world powers lifted international sanctions in return for Iran agreeing to curb its nuclear activities.

But in May Trump withdrew the U.S. from the deal, calling it deeply flawed. This month, he reimposed sanctions on Iran.

European powers have been scrambling to ensure Iran retains enough economic benefits to persuade it to stay in the deal. This has proved difficult, with many European firms wary of far-reaching U.S. financial penalties.

After French oil group Total formally pulled out of a major gas project, Iran urged Europe this week to speed up efforts to salvage the accord.

Trump's move against Iran and his imposition of tariffs on steel and aluminum imports from the European Union have strained relations between the U.S. and its European allies.

"Given the circumstances, it is of strategic importance that we tell Washington clearly: We want to work together," Maas wrote. "But we will not allow you to hurt our interests without consulting us."

The EU has vowed to counter the renewed sanctions on Iran, including with a new law to shield European companies from punitive measures.

EU Germany counters sanctions on Iran, & shields company punitive measures, Wednesday August 22, 2018.

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A look at notable Nazi suspects removed from the US

The U.S. has initiated legal proceedings to expel just 137 of estimated 10,000 suspected Nazi war criminals who immigrated to U.S. after World War II • At least 67 have been deported, extradited or left voluntarily, 28 died while their cases were pending.

Associated Press and Israel Hayom Staff

A 1949 visa photo of Jakiw Palij, a former Nazi concentration camp guard who had been living in Queens | Photo: AP

Since the 1970s, the U.S. government has initiated legal proceedings to expel just 137 of the estimated 10,000 suspected Nazi war criminals who immigrated to the U.S. after World War II.

At least 67 have been deported, extradited or left voluntarily, and 28 died while their cases were pending.

Jakiw Palij, a 95-year-old former labor camp guard, was the last living Nazi war criminal in the U.S. with an active deportation order. He was deported to Germany, Tuesday.

A look at other notable Nazi suspects removed from the U.S.:

Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan

Ryan, a New York City housewife who hid her past as a ruthless death camp guard known as "The Stomping Mare," was the first suspected Nazi war criminal that the U.S. extradited for a war crimes prosecution.

The U.S. sent Ryan to West Germany in 1973, where she was convicted of multiple acts of murder while a guard at the Majdanek death camp in Nazi-occupied Poland.

She was also a guard at the Ravensbruck concentration camp in Germany.

Ryan's life sentence was shortened in 1996 because she was in failing health. She died three years later at age 79.

A court found Ryan was involved in the process of deciding whether inmates were sent to the gas chambers or were spared so they could perform forced labor.

John Demjanjuk

Demjanjuk, a Cleveland, Ohio autoworker born Ivan Mykolaiovych Demianiuk in Ukraine, was deported to Germany in 2009. He was convicted there in 2011 on charges he aided the deaths of more than 28,000 Jews as a guard at the Sobibor extermination camp in Nazi-occupied Poland.

Demjanjuk steadfastly denied involvement in the Holocaust, maintaining he was a victim of mistaken identity.

He died in a Bavarian nursing home in 2012 at age 91 while appealing. His conviction was unprecedented in German law because it was solely on the basis of serving as a camp guard, with no evidence he was involved in a specific killing.

Demjanjuk was extradited to Israel in 1986 and sentenced to death on charges he was "Ivan the Terrible," a guard who operated gas chambers at a camp where about 850,000 Jews were killed.

Israel's Supreme Court overturned that verdict, citing evidence "Ivan" was another man.

Feodor (Fyodor) Federenko

Fedorenko, the first suspected Nazi war criminal deported from the U.S. to the Soviet Union, was executed by firing squad in 1987 at age 79.

A Soviet court found the former Treblinka death camp guard guilty of treason, voluntarily joining the Nazis and participating in mass killings at the camp in Nazi-occupied Poland.

Fedorenko was deported in December 1984 after a seven-year battle to remain in the U.S., where he had worked in a Connecticut factory before retiring to Miami Beach.

The U.S. stripped his citizenship after finding he attained it by omitting references to his Nazi service.

Trial witnesses said they saw Fedorenko beating and shooting Jews.

Fedorenko did not deny he had worked at Treblinka, but said he did not participate in any killings, telling the court, "Jews were among my best friends."

Karl Linnas

Linnas, a concentration camp chief who settled on Long Island and worked as a land surveyor, was one of the highest-ranking Nazi collaborators expelled from the U.S.

Linnas was stripped of his citizenship in 1982 and sent to the Soviet Union in 1987, where he had been convicted in absentia three decades earlier on charges he had a hand in the deaths of 12,000 people at the Tartu concentration camp in Nazi-occupied Estonia.

Linnas died of heart failure at age 67 before he could face a firing squad.

Investigators said Linnas ordered guards to fire on prisoners as they kneeled along the edge of a ditch, causing them to fall directly into their graves.

Immigrating to the U.S. in 1951, Linnas claimed to be a person displaced by the war and failed to disclose his Nazi service. He gained citizenship in 1959.

Arthur Rudolph

Rudolph, one of Germany's most prominent rocket scientists, was brought to the U.S. after World War II because of his technical skills.

NASA awarded him a Distinguished Service Medal for achievements that included his central role in the Apollo project that put a man on the moon.

Decades later he was accused of "working thousands of slave laborers to death" in the Nazi factory that built the V-2 rocket.

Rudolph signed a settlement agreement with the U.S. in 1983.

He traveled on his U.S. passport to West Germany in 1984. Then he went to the U.S. General Consulate in Hamburg and renounced his citizenship. The West German government protested, but Rudolph remained there.

He was eventually granted German citizenship and collected U.S. Social Security benefits until his death in 1996 at age 89.

Valerian (Viorel) Trifa

Trifa, the former U.S. archbishop of the Romanian Orthodox church, relinquished his citizenship in 1980 and left for Portugal in 1984 after admitting he lied to immigration authorities to conceal pro-Nazi activities during World War II.

The U.S. government alleged Trifa had been an ardent Nazi supporter who wrote inflammatory newspaper articles and made anti-Jewish speeches as a member of the Iron Guard, a Romanian fascist group.

One speech, in January 1941, touched off four days of rioting in Bucharest that resulted in hundreds of deaths. Trifa denied any role in the riots.

Trifa attained a U.S. visa through the post-war displaced persons program.

He was interned in the Dachau and Buchenwald concentration camps but investigators said he never told refugee officials about special treatment he received.