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Germans rally against violence, want peace



SACHSEN-HAUSEN, Germany (AP) — Thousands of peo-

ple gathered at the site of a Nazi concentration camp Sunday to protest anti-Semitic and anti-foreigner attacks across

The demonstration at Sachsenhausen, just north of Berlin, was the first time Germans rallied at a former concentration camp to call for an

end to current rightist troubles.

The symbolism of the site was heightened by the torching last month of a barracks there housing an exhibit on the camp's Jewish victims.

People today hear daily news about attacks on asylumseekers," Robert Guttmann, the deputy chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, told the demonstrators. "People hear about them with less interest than they have for soccer results.

Police said some 5,000 people, most of them Germans, took part in the rally sponsored by lewish leaders, state government officials, human rights groups and others.

"I think it's important for Americans to know that not all Germans agree with what's taking place in Germany now," said 40-year-old Sonja Jura, one of the demonstrators.

While the thugs have been cheered on in some places, many Germans have deplored the xenophobic attacks. About 25,000 protesters demonstrated in Frankfurt, Nuremberg and

Berlin Saturday in support of

foreign refugees.
Young rightists have been attacking refugee shelters, foreigners and Jewish sites, mostly in Germany's depressed eastern region. The militants have blamed foreigners for aggravating housing shortages and burdening an economy already taxed by unification.

Demonstrators booed and

whistled as Freidrich Bohl, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's chief of staff, read a message from the German leader, especially when he asserted that rightist and leftist terrorist attacks were equally barbaric.

The government has been accused of responding flaccidly to the xenophobic rampages.

Since the Sept. 26 arson fire at Sachsenhausen, the site has become a symbolic rallying point for Germans outraged by the attacks.

Accepting a German peace prize in Frankfurt on Sunday, Israeli novelist Amos Oz said the fire may have been an attempt to erase Germany's memories of the Nazi era.

"But it is not that past that is buried in Sachsenhausen," he said. "The past — yours and ours — cannot be buried. No! It is German present and German future which is in danger of catching fire."

More than 200,000 people were held at the camp between 1933 and 1945. About half died, including an estimated 10,000 Jews and 18,000 Soviet soldiers who were executed.



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