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IN YOUR WORDS

Violence flares in Ferguson, Mo.
If the tragedy of what happened to Michael Brown can lead to more political involvement by the black community members in Ferguson and in the greater St. Louis area, his death will not have been in vain... Holding one's community hostage by the threat of violent demonstrations or riots is a poor substitute for changing things by getting involved politically.

ROB L777, CONWAY, S.C.

Question: When is a prosecutor unable to obtain an indictment? **Answer:** When said prosecutor's office does not want to obtain one. That the evidence was not allowed to be aired in a public forum is a disgrace. Small wonder that city has the problems it has.

JS FROM NC, GREENSBORO, N.C.

How can anyone possibly say it was a "miscarriage of justice"? A grand jury saw the evidence, and decided that it would not be warranted to indict. Is mob justice somehow more just?

MATTHEW, WASHINGTON

Obama's defense chief resigns
Hagel was a poor choice, but not because of his views. His efforts to shrink a grossly bloated and inefficient defense budget should be applauded, as should his skepticism about rushing into war... (It actually takes more guts to do nothing in circumstances like this). No, Hagel's problem, and this is mentioned in the article, is that he is not a great communicator, and that is a critical deficit in a D.O.D. chief.

NED, SAN FRANCISCO

That a rather inarticulate former senator would even be considered for defense secretary says less about him and much, much more about an inbred weakness at the top of the federal government pyramid.

PAULB, CINCINNATI

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IN OUR PAGES

International Herald Tribune

1914 India's Millions Loyal to Core
In an interview which he has given to the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Cairo, the Maharajah of Idar, the adopted son of the celebrated Pertab Singh, speaking of India's loyalty, said: "If our Emperor should ask us for one, two or three million men, we shall let him have them." The Maharajah, who is now on his way to the front, emphasized the importance of the wave of patriotism which inspires India, where the triumph of the cause of the Empire is ardently prayed for.

1939 Hungary to Defend Europe
BUDAPEST The moment Russian troops enter Bessarabia, the Hungarian Army will march into Transylvania to defend Central Europe against any further advance of Bolshevism, it was stated in semi-official Hungarian circles today. It is evident that the Hungarian government could not, for diplomatic reasons, make an open declaration to this effect. But it may be taken for granted, on good authority, that this will be its line of action, should the Soviets begin to expand in southeastern Europe. If the Russians should occupy Bessarabia, it is said here, it would be the sacred duty of Hungary to come out for the protection of Middle Europe against the Red peril.

Find a retrospective of news from 1887 to 2013 at iht-retrospective.blogs.nytimes.com

The quandary of seeing war



A young man mourning a victim of the Kadhiya stampede in Baghdad on Sept. 1, 2005. Almost 1,000 Shiite pilgrims died when rumors of a suicide bomber panicked a huge crowd.



Nour Dhia, 5 years old, at a hospital in Baghdad. She lost her mother, grandmother and two other members of her family in a suicide bombing.



The bound hands of one of two dead men found in Baghdad by Iraqi Army soldiers in December 2006, when dozens of corpses were found all over the city every morning.



Afghan police officers guarded the remains of a suspected suicide car bomber in south Kabul.

SCENES OF HORROR Christoph Bangert has covered war and conflict in Afghanistan, Iraq and Gaza. His new book, "War Porn," published by Kehrer Verlag, includes many explicit images, and delves into questions of morality and censorship in conflict photography. "Publications have certain rules," he said. "A

lot of publications don't show pictures of dead bodies, for example, which I don't think is a good rule." Asked why he made the book, he replied, "I was angry because I had all this material and most of these pictures were never published. I felt I had the obligation to eventually publish them." lens.blogs.nytimes.com

Jerusalem, holy city of separation



Jodi Rudoren

LETTER FROM THE MIDEAST

JERUSALEM Havdalah, the set of blessings that ends the Jewish Sabbath, means separation. The text talks about separating light from darkness, the day of rest from the six days of work, the holy from the ordinary, Israel from "the nations." That last one stems from the controversial biblical concept of Jews as God's chosen people, and is a reminder of the rough reality now playing out in this holy city.

After a torturous week that included a Palestinian terror attack on a synagogue and the attendant Israeli crackdown, about 200 people gathered Saturday night at Jerusalem's renovated First Station complex for Havdalah and a pluralistic prayer for peace. Pluralism in this case meant among Jews — the rabbis up front included Reform and Orthodox, women and men, the descendants of Eastern Europe known as Ashkenazim and of those expelled from Spain, Sephardim.

The overwhelmingly Ashkenazi audience delighted when Rabbi David Menachem, whose grandfather came to Israel from Iraq, asked permission to chant Havdalah in "a Sephardi tune — a Jerusalem tune."

The First Station, an eating and entertainment emporium at a former depot that dates to 1892, is an oasis in a Jerusalem deeply divided not only between Jews and Arabs but among nonreligious, religious and more religious Jews. Since the \$9 million project opened in May 2013, it has become a bustling hive of kiosks, wine tastings, dance workshops and activities for children. Its two nonkosher restaurants are among a handful in Jerusalem open on the Sabbath, and skullcap-wearers stroll among the secular at all times. Palestinians, far less so, especially in the recent weeks of unrest.

The bicycle path that leads to First Station runs through Beit Sefafa, one of a dozen Arab neighborhoods in East Jerusalem, and women in Muslim head scarves are among its early-morning walkers. But none were at the 7 a.m. yoga class on Sunday at the train station. Arab boys race their bikes through but rarely linger in the complex itself.

Hand in Hand, a peace-promoting Arabic-Hebrew school just off the bike path, had "Death to Arabs" sprayed seven times on its walls on Oct. 30, amid a month of attacks by Palestinians that killed nine Jews and two Druse officers from Israel's border police.

Separation works both ways: Many Jews who used to shop in Arab neighborhoods have stopped, fearful of stone-throwers or worse.

At the Havdalah service, Idit Rubin, one of the organizers, pointed out that Jerusalem, in Hebrew, shares the root of the word for peace, shalom, and said, sadly, "Jerusalem is not a place that evokes peace and relaxation." Rabbi Naamah Kelman, dean of Hebrew Union College's Jerusalem campus, invoked Pharaoh's daughter having heard Moses' cries and rescuing him from the Nile River, urging, "We need to hear the suffering of the other, the stories of the other."

The part of the prayer about separating "Israel from the nations" was not highlighted.

Separation is a fraught concept here. Even many Israelis who call for an "amicable divorce" from the Palestinians fear splitting Jerusalem, recalling the days before 1967 when they could not access the holy sites of the Old City. But Israel's claim that Jerusalem is its eternal, undivided capital contradicts Palestinian aspirations to make the east side the capital of their future state.

After the synagogue attack, the Israeli authorities put up concrete barriers and checkpoints blocking some Arab neighborhoods. The government is considering revoking some rights, like Israeli health insurance, of residents related to perpetrators of violence.

Elan Ezrachi, a leftist community leader (and Rabbi Kelman's husband), said the situation shows that "we're living a 50-year mistake."

He was talking about Israel's 1967 annexation of a vastly expanded Jerusalem, carving out 70 square kilometers from the West Bank, the rest of which he and others said Israel at the time was poised to give up.

"We created this thing that we're all in each other's throats by this myth of unification of Jerusalem," Mr. Ezrachi said. "East Jerusalem Palestinians have civil rights because they're Israeli residents. Just the idea of blocking traffic from East Jerusalem is dividing the city. You can't have it both ways."

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Viktor Tikhonov, legendary Soviet hockey coach, dies at 84

BY WILLIAM YARDLEY

Viktor Tikhonov, the domineering coach of the powerful Soviet national hockey team known as the Big Red Machine that won three Olympic gold medals and one devastating silver — when the Soviets, shocking the hockey world, lost to

OBITUARY

the United States in the 1980 Lake Placid Games in the celebrated Miracle on Ice — died on Monday in Moscow. He was 84. Russia's Kontinental Hockey League announced his death.

Tikhonov did not invent the blend of ballet and relentlessness that made Soviet hockey so successful for so long. Most of the credit for that goes to a predecessor, Anatoly Tarasov, who was widely regarded as the father of Russian hockey.

But after Tikhonov took over the national team in 1977, he continued to nurture — or, as his players complained, ruthlessly demand — the effortless skating and uncannily fluid passing that Tarasov had taught.

He held practice for as many as 11

months a year and often required players to sleep in barracks, preventing them from being with their families. He fought efforts by some of them to join the National Hockey League, although he later relented in a few cases.

His methods generated deep resentment. They also led to global domination.

From the late 1970s to the early '90s, he led the Soviets to eight world championships and to Olympic gold medals in 1984, 1988 and 1992, the year after the breakup of the Soviet Union, when the team consisted of players from several countries formerly in the U.S.S.R.

His most notable failure came early. Just two weeks before they met in the 1980 Winter Olympics, the Soviet and United States teams played an exhibition game at Madison Square Garden in New York. No miracles occurred. The Soviets crushed the Americans, 10-3. Yet by the time the teams met again at the Games, the Americans were playing far more cohesively. They pulled off a surprising 2-2 tie with Sweden; stunned Czechoslovakia, 7-3; and then defeated Norway, Romania and West Germany.

When the Soviet Union met the United States in the medal round, on Feb. 22, 1980, tensions were high between the countries. The Soviet Union had invaded Afghanistan, and President Jimmy Carter was proposing an American boycott of the Summer Olympics, to be held that year in Moscow.

The Soviets took an early lead in the medal-round game, but the Americans rallied, tying the score at 2-2 just before the end of the first period. It was then that Tikhonov made what he later called "the biggest mistake of my career."

Frustrated with the American goal, he surprised both teams by replacing goaltender Vladislav Tretiak, regarded as the best in the world, with Vladimir Myshkin. Although Myshkin helped hold the United States scoreless in the second period, the Americans scored twice in the third and won the game, 4-3.

In "The Boys of Winter," by Wayne Coffey (2005), Tikhonov was quoted as saying that his decision to pull his starting goalie "was a result of getting caught up in emotions."

Not that he blamed only himself for the defeat. After the game, he pointed his finger into the faces of Tretiak and other star players, saying: "This is your loss! This is your loss!"



Viktor Tikhonov's hockey team won three consecutive Olympic golds and one silver.

The Americans played one more game, defeating Finland, 4-2, to win the gold medal. The Soviets won the silver, although some of them threw their medals into the trash in Lake Placid.

On the flight back to the Soviet Union, defenseman Valery Vasiliev grabbed Tikhonov around the neck.

"I will kill you right now," Vasiliev told his coach before his teammates pulled him off.

Viktor Vasilyevich Tikhonov was

born in 1930 in Moscow. As a player, he was a star defenseman who won four consecutive championships, from 1951 to 1954, with two different teams: the Soviet air force team, known as V.V.S., and Dynamo Moscow.

In 1977, after the Soviet national team had lost to Czechoslovakia for the second straight time in the world championships under Boris Kullagin, Tikhonov replaced him as head coach, and he was also named head coach of C.S.K.A. Moscow, the army team. He led C.S.K.A. to 13 consecutive Soviet championships, from 1977 to 1989, and 13 consecutive European Cup titles, from 1978 to 1990, according to the International Ice Hockey Federation.

Tikhonov's grandson and namesake, Viktor Tikhonov, played in the N.H.L. for the Phoenix Coyotes (now the Arizona Coyotes) and now plays for SKA St. Petersburg in the K.H.L.

Tretiak, the goalie Tikhonov pulled from the game in 1980, is now president of the Russian Hockey Federation.

"People like Viktor Tikhonov should never be forgotten," Tretiak said on Monday, Russian news outlets reported. "This is our history, and if we forget our past, what can be said?"