

Bikel concert raises \$72,000 for Exodus



Theodore Bikel

By PAULA BERENGUT
Editor of The Jewish Voice

Singer/raconteur Theodore Bikel entertained some 750 members of the Jewish community with songs in Russian, English, Hebrew and Yiddish at a fundraising concert at Adas Kodesch Shel Emeth on Wednesday evening, June 20.

Pledges in the amount of \$72,000 were taken during the community rally for Operation Exodus, the national UJA campaign for \$420 million, to resettle the wave of Jews currently arriving in Israel from the Soviet Union.

Co-chairperson for the event

Ellen Koniver told the audience that she considered it "an honor for us to rally together to support the hundreds of thousands of Soviet men, women, grandmothers, grandfathers and children who are finally being offered the opportunity to escape their lifetime of oppression in order to live Jewishly and freely with the basic human rights which you and I so dearly cherish."

Operation Exodus, with a local goal of \$708,000, is being chaired by Bill and Judy Topkis and Sheldon and Ruth Weinstein. Mr. Weinstein asked the audience, "How will you an-

swer your grandchildren when they ask you what you did in 1990 to help the Soviet Jews?"

He also reminded the audience that they were being given a "second chance." Mr. Weinstein told the audience that they have all the information at their disposal. "This is 1990, not 1938," he said.

In conclusion, Mr. Weinstein noted that the situation is tenuous. "The squeaky red door to freedom has come slightly ajar, but maybe only momentarily. We have to act. We have to act now. For we will have no excuse if we fail."

Bikel, who has long been an advocate for freedom for Soviet Jews, also pleaded the case for supporting the Operation Exodus campaign. "What's happening now is not the end of the road but the beginning," he said. "Our brothers and sisters are being reborn. We've clamored for their exodus and now it is up to us to make them functioning members of the Jewish communities into which they are being settled."

It takes a "minimum of \$3000 per soul" to settle a Soviet Jew in Israel, Bikel said. The numbers of Jews being resettled, he said, are placing a "horrendous" strain on the little country. "And yet Israel is willing. But it cannot be done without help — from us, the richest and most vibrant Jewish community in the world."

For more photos, see page 15.

Jewish groups welcome U.S. suspension of PLO dialogue

By DAVID FRIEDMAN

WASHINGTON (JTA) — President Bush's announcement June 20 suspending the U.S. dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization was welcomed by Jewish organizations, even though it clearly left the door open for a possible resumption of the talks.

Bush suspended the dialogue as a result of the PLO's refusal to clearly renounce the attempted May 30 terrorist attack on Israeli beaches by the Palestine Liberation Front, a PLO constituent group headed by Mohammed (Abul) Abbas. The United States had also called on the PLO to remove Abbas from its executive committee, which it refused to do.

The president announced his decision to cut off the talks during a news conference in Huntsville, Ala.

"Based on the recommendation of the sec-

retary of state, I have decided to suspend the dialogue between the United States and the PLO, pending a satisfactory response from the PLO of steps it is taking to resolve problems associated with the recent acts of terrorism," the president said. But he added that if "at any time the PLO is prepared to take the necessary steps, we are prepared to promptly resume the dialogue."

Bush conceded that suspending the dialogue could further stall the effort to bring about Israeli-Palestinian peace talks. But he said he had to "weigh the whole question" of the dialogue with the PLO's failure to comply with its own commitment to renounce terrorism.

The size of the attack force that sought to hit

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AKSE announces new rabbi

By PAULA BERENGUT

Editor of The Jewish Voice

Adas Kodesch Shel Emeth Congregation President Howard Simon has announced that the congregation has appointed Rabbi Nathan N. Schorr, of Brooklyn, as its spiritual leader. The appointment was approved at a congregational meeting on Tuesday, June 19. Schorr will begin his tenure at AKSE on July 1.

Rabbi Emeritus Leonard B. Gewirtz, who retired in 1988 after 41 years as rabbi of AKSE, has served the congregation for all life cycle events since the resignation of Rabbi Howard Matasar in December 1989. At that time a search committee, headed by Kevin Gross, was formed and began the search process for a replacement.

After several months, "our committee pre-

sented a unanimous recommendation to the synagogue's Board of Governors and the congregation to employ Rabbi Schorr," Simon said. "I am deeply satisfied with the way in which this search was conducted, the extent of the committee's involvement and the results."

Since 1982, Schorr has served as Executive Director of ALYN, the American Society for Handicapped Children in Israel. ALYN is a national organization supporting an orthopaedic children's hospital and rehabilitation center in Jerusalem. The organization has chapters in several major U.S. cities. In this capacity, Schorr was responsible for chapter development, public relations, estate planning and major gift solicitation.

Schorr, 56, received his ordination from the

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Voice has new chairman

By PAULA BERENGUT

Editor of The Jewish Voice

Susan Paikin has been appointed to chair The Jewish Voice Editorial Committee. The appointment was made by Jewish Federation President William M. Topkis. Paikin succeeds Toni Young who served as chairman for the last three years.

A Master in the Family Court, Paikin has lived in Delaware since 1975. Her experience in various aspects of community activities include the JFD Soviet Jewry Task Force and the JFD Women's Division.

Paikin is active in a number of national professional organizations, including serving as President of the Eastern Regional Interstate Child Support Association. She also serves as a board member and is a past president of the Darlington Fine Arts Center in Wawa, Pennsylvania.

Paikin holds an undergraduate degree in Journalism from the University of Michigan and a Master's Degree in Counseling from Boston University.

The new chairman supports the changes that The Jewish Voice has gone through over the past few years. "An independent newspaper is very valuable," Paikin said. She said she places great importance on the free exchange of information.

Young recently resigned from her chairmanship after being elected as a Vice President of the Jewish Federation of Delaware. Maintaining both positions, she felt, could be a conflict of interest. The Jewish Voice, according to Young, "is not a house organ. It has grown to be a newspaper which presents balanced information of interest to both Jews and non-Jews."

At the same time, she added, "The Jewish Voice has a special relationship with the Jewish Federation of Delaware since it is partially funded by an allocation from the JFD." Young said the Editorial Committee views its broadest goal as informing and educating the community in order to increase its involvement with Jewish issues.

The most effective way to present information, Young said, "is objectively, so that the reader will be in a position to make informed decisions."

"Balance is the key word," Young said. "News articles in The Jewish Voice present balanced viewpoints, not propaganda. Local agencies' events are reported to inform the public, not to promote or market any organization."

Members of the Editorial Committee who will continue to serve include Robert Coonin, Terry Dannemann, Ceceil Ehrich, Marga Hirsch, Mike Lazarus and Dov Seidel.

Israel reacts with pain, surprise to tough rhetoric from Washington

By DAVID LANDAU

JERUSALEM (JTA) — Israel has reacted with hurt and astonishment to the stern rebuke it got from U.S. Secretary of State James Baker during his appearance June 13 before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington.

The secretary bluntly accused Israel of not being serious about peace. Attempts by the Bush administration to soften the blow did little to soothe injured feelings here. With their new government in office only since June 11, the Israelis feel unfairly pushed by their American allies.

"Never mind 100 days of grace, they're not even giving the new government 100 hours of grace," Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's spokesman, Avi Pazner, said. "A little patience would be in place to give the new government a chance to formulate its policy," Pazner added.

Israeli officials complained that President Bush had not bothered telephoning Shamir to

congratulate him on forming a new government, nor had he responded to Shamir's earlier message of congratulations on the president's 66th birthday. Nor has there been any American response yet to broad hints from the new foreign minister, David Levy, for an early invitation to Washington to meet with Bush and Baker.

In Washington, a State Department official said that neither Shamir nor Levy had asked the United States for invitations to visit. "There are not usually any invitations," the official said. "Usually they (the Israelis) say they would like to come. Nobody said they are not welcome."

The State Department also made the point that it is waiting for Israel to approach the United States on restarting the peace process, which so far Israel has not done. Pazner said the prime minister intended to renew the high-

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Editorial

Give Israeli government a chance

Israel's new Likud government led by Yitzhak Shamir was only hours old before the first signs of nervousness and concern were expressed by the American Jewish Community and the American administration. (See page 6.)

The new government is a fragile one. It holds only a two-seat majority (62 or 120 seats) and is comprised of six different parties. Each party has its own agenda.

While Shamir's government has pledged to pursue peace talks with the Palestinians, it has also committed itself to crushing Arab opposition in the West Bank and Gaza, to strengthening Jewish settlements there and to isolating the PLO. Shamir has pledged to speed up the flow of Soviet Jewish immigrants, causing more fear among the Palestinians that they are being pushed from their land.

Adding to the fragility is the fact that among the members of Shamir's coalition are his main rivals: Ariel Sharon (housing minister), David Levy (foreign minister) and Yitzhak Moda'i (finance minister).

Sharon has called for massive force to put down the uprising and increased settlement of the territories. Levy recently upset American Jews and the administration when he secretly channelled funds to Jewish extremists for the purchase of a building in the Christian Quarter of Jerusalem. Moda'i, who led a group of Likud liberals who defected from the party before the unity government's collapse in March, is opposed to Shamir's plan to hold Palestinian elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

So why wouldn't Washington worry a little?

Because the new coalition, unlike its predecessor which was hindered by Labor members, is free to act. It has put forth as its most pressing goals the settlements of the wave of Soviet immigrants and getting on with the Shamir peace plan.

Those are respectable goals. Hopefully, they won't become slowed down or sidetracked by the traditional political posturing.

To be sure, Shamir does not want to be remembered as the prime minister who wrecked Israeli relations with the United States or the leader who put an end to the flow of Soviet Jewish immigration.

Israel is a vulnerable sliver of democracy in a hostile neighborhood. It can probably be safely assumed that Israel has a pretty good idea of its needs and weaknesses and its neighbors' wishes and strengths. And Israel shouldn't be expected to make its decisions based on foreign opinion, especially when those formulating the foreign opinion are doing so with the protection of many thousands of miles between them and the pressures unique to the Middle East.

There has not been this much worry in this country since 1977 when Menachem Begin took office. But it was Begin who led Israel to sign its only peace treaty with an Arab country.

We should remember, however, that this is not a government representing American Jews. It is the government of Israel and whether it even represents Israelis remains to be seen.

So we'll continue to worry a little. And hope and pray a lot. And with time will come answers. We shouldn't condemn the new government before it has had a chance to prove itself.



Letters to the Editor

Save Odyssey Program in Brandywine Schools

The Brandywine School District has decided to eliminate its highly acclaimed kindergarten class for academically gifted children. This is an issue which affects not only those with children entering kindergarten. It is an issue which affects all of us, especially those of us in the community who value excellence in education.

In the eight years of its existence, the gifted kindergarten program provided a superlative learning environment in which gifted-children (who were selected based on an IQ test) could thrive. The children's developmental needs were addressed and met — from an intellectual, social, and emotional standpoint. The program was challenging, yet nurturing.

The decision to eliminate the gifted kindergarten program reflects the district's new policy of mainstreaming students on all points of the academic spectrum. Both the learning disabled and the academically gifted will be grouped together with average students. Such an educational setting will probably result in less effective and less suitable instruction for all students. The wider the range of abilities and learning styles in a class, the more difficult it becomes for the teacher to plan and present lessons which are appropriate and valuable for each individual student.

Sixty years of research in the field of gifted education, pioneered by psychologist Leta Stetter Hollingworth, supports the belief that self-contained classes are still the best way to educate gifted children, starting at the kindergarten level. Conversely, in a class of mixed abilities, the gifted child will often become an under-achiever, due to lack of sufficient intellectual stimulation by peers and social isolation. Slow learners tend to become frustrated and intimidated by those who learn at an appreciably faster rate and do not necessarily benefit from the mainstreaming approach either.

According to Linda Kreger Silverman, director of the Gifted Child Development Center in Denver, when gifted children are placed in special classes, they learn faster, learn more, develop better self-concepts, and have more friends.

The issue of elitism which haunts the field of gifted education exasperates many experts in the field, including Kathi Kearney, founder of the Hollingworth Center for Highly Gifted Children in South Casco, Maine. As she herself expressed in an article on gifted education which appeared in the *New York Times* on May 30, 1990, if we are willing to support sports programs for outstanding athletes and school orchestras for talented musicians, then we certainly need to provide the appropriate education for the academically gifted who possess superior cognitive abilities.

Those of us who place a high priority on education and see it as a means of achieving

success and fulfillment must continue to strive for excellence in education for *all* students. We need to make our voices heard so that the Brandywine School District and its school board understand that we do not wish to jeopardize or compromise the quality of education which we are providing the leaders of tomorrow. A mainstreamed level of achievement will not meet the global challenge of the 90s or of the next century.

Vivian Goldberg

Praise for JIFFY

For many years I have listened to animated and enthusiastic descriptions of davening, in-depth study sessions, ruach and camaraderie experienced at Havurah Institutes. I recently decided that this year, I too will attend. Friends supplied me with information on the week-long summer institute, but no one seemed to know anything about the regional weekend retreat which I hoped to attend.

After several abortive attempts at obtaining information, I was wondering where to turn, when I suddenly remembered JIFFY - Jewish Information Fast For You. A quick call to JIFFY produced instantaneous results. Seth Bloom, JFD Director of Community Development, answered my call, made several phone calls of his own and had information on both institutes sent to my home. In addition, he followed up with a phone call to supply me with all the necessary information in case the brochures did not arrive on time!

My query was only one of dozens of such calls expertly fielded by the JIFFY line. What a wonderful service the Jewish Federation of Delaware provides for our community.

Karen Moss

On community rally

Fundraising for Operation Exodus is a most significant project in our community.

Last week's concert with Theodore Bikel was a moving experience. However, the speeches, other than Mr. Bikel's, belabored the point.

Perhaps the committee should re-evaluate the structure of future events to achieve the maximum benefit and maintain the interest and attention of the audience.

Suzanne Grumbacher

The Operation Exodus Community Rally last week was a great thrill to be a part of...the speakers dynamic, the planning well organized, and Theodore Bikel most entertaining and moving.

This outstanding event indicated that we are indeed a community which has learned from our own history as we all seized this opportunity of "a second chance."

Cellna G. Rieberman

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Op - Ed

Disturbing defeat for religious liberty and public schools

By RABBI
ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER

The recent ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court upholding the right of religious clubs to meet in public schools is deeply disturbing because it represents a major assault on the principle of church-state separation, threatening religious liberty and jeopardizing the security of minority religious groups — including the Jewish community.

American Jews should resist every new effort to attack the wall of separation, lest it crumble and turn into a moat where the sharks of religious hatred thrash about and sharpen their teeth for victims.

The court ruling also is an assault against the country's public schools. It means — inevitably — enlarging and deepening the differences between children in the schools, a place where they should be coming together on a basis of equality and friendship.

The public school system has been a basic

element of the American democracy, the one instrument universally acknowledged for its role not merely in teaching boys and girls how to read and write and add and subtract, but in inculcating self-respect and respect for others. In the public school classroom and in extra-curricular activities, such as school clubs, pupils learn to experience democracy and exercise freedom — the great values that have made our country great and our people strong. Here every child is equal. No student is separated from his fellows because he or she prays in a different tongue or to a different God.

The Supreme Court decision upholding the 1984 Equal Access Act threatens to change all this. It permits, for the first time, the use of public school classrooms by extremist groups and so-called "clubs" that bar membership to some public school children, or that seek to convert them to another faith. In Illinois, Jews for Jesus established high school chapters and successfully demanded the right to meet in the schools. In California, the Hare Krishna move-

ment took advantage of the law. No doubt the court ruling will encourage white supremacist groups like the Skinheads and black supremacist groups like Farrakhan's Nation of Islam to start clubs of their own in the schools.

One despairing school board in Long Island, faced with an overwhelming demand by a variety of cults and other groups for classroom space, has recommended the elimination of all extra-curricular activities, lest it be accused of discrimination if it accepted some requests and

rejected others. Could that be what the authors of this law intended?

The First Amendment and the public schools have suffered a serious defeat. All those who seek to defend them must now band together to prevent this decision from being used as a basis for further attacks on the principle of church-state separation and the integrity of the public schools.

(Rabbi Schindler is President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.)

Mandelamania

By DAVID FRANK

Perhaps a white donkey would have been a more appropriate means of transportation for Nelson Mandela than the bullet-proof greenhouse-on-wheels from which he waved to the rapturous crowds last Wednesday, during his triumphant ticker-tape parade through lower Manhattan.

And why not? To judge by most of the commentary on the visit of the African National Congress' vice president, the messiah had come to town. From New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, New York Mayor David Dinkins and Rabbi Alexander Schindler to hundreds of thousands of ordinary New Yorkers, almost everyone was swept up in the surge of Mandelamania.

Including myself. Strenuously opposed to the immoral system of apartheid in the land of my birth, and deeply impressed by the quasi-mythical figure of Mandela, who had languished for more than half of my lifetime in prison, I was jubilant when he emerged from behind bars five months ago.

I recall watching every step he took, with breath no less bated than when I had watched another prisoner of conscience, Natan Sharansky, as he strode across the Glienicke Bridge from East Germany to West Berlin. As a native South African and as a Jew, both these living legends — who, interestingly, became free men on the same day, Feb. 11, four years apart — shared a certain kinship in my consciousness.

When Mandela walked down the steps of the Canadian plane that brought him to New York last week, I cheered. When a choir of black youths sang, a cappella, the anthem of black South Africans, "Nkosi sikelele Africa" (God save Africa), tears welled in my eyes. The haunting melody rekindled memories of my South African childhood; Mandelamania had touched me, too.

But not for long. It was sometime during the parade down Wall Street that a sense of disproportion surfaced. Pristine emotions notwithstanding, I began to wonder what was it about this visitor from another continent that evoked so much local passion and hyperbole.

There is no question that Mandela is a heroic figure for black (and some white) South Africans. And, in view of the dearth of home-grown American heroes, at least since the tragic death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., one can understand the acclaim with which Mandela has been received by black (and many white) Americans.

But by Jews?

We certainly support Mandela's struggle against apartheid; what decent human being would not oppose the racism that is the daily lot of blacks in South Africa. Still there is a gulf between us.

Mandela has, on a number of occasions, equated the nationalist struggle of black South Africans with the "colonialist" plight of the Palestinians. Twice he has been photographed embracing Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir Arafat. His response to criticism of the analogy he draws between the situation of the Palestinians and that of South African blacks has been: If the truth hurts the Jews, that's too bad.

American Jewish leaders, concerned that

Jewish protests against Mandela during his visit to the U.S. could open old wounds between blacks and Jews, joined in the hero's welcome given Mandela upon his arrival in New York.

This followed a meeting in Geneva 10 days earlier between the ANC leader and six prominent American Jews, described by the Jewish participants as "warm and friendly," and at which Mandela reportedly assured them he was sorry if any of his statements on Israel had offended Jews.

"It was an historic event in the common struggle of Jews and blacks against racism and anti-Semitism," commented Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress and one of Mandela's interlocutors.

"Our meeting was an opportunity to straighten out some misconceptions," said Abraham Foxman, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and another of the six. "I am convinced that Mr. Mandela — after forthright discussions — understands our concerns, and his sincere apologies for past statements were warmly welcomed."

Then Mandela appeared on Ted Koppel's "Nightline."

What emerged only too clearly from Koppel's interview was that Mandela had hoodwinked the American Jews with whom he had met in Switzerland, and that he is no friend of the Jewish state — despite the fact that Jews have been among his staunchest friends throughout his struggle against the evils of apartheid.

On "Nightline," as well as at the United Nations the following day, Mandela insisted that Israel must return to its 1967 borders, never mentioning the fact that Israel had acquired these territories in a war of defense against Arab aggression. Nor did he bother to deal with the question of why, if the occupied territories constituted the sum total of the Arabs' problem with Israel, they had attacked the Jewish state in June 1967, when there was no territories to speak of.

But we should not be angry at Mandela. It is impossible not to admire the man for his courage and his single-minded dedication to the task of destroying the apartheid system. We can even, in all sincerity, wish him well in his campaign for black enfranchisement in South Africa. His cause is just. The man is deeply sincere.

However, his agenda is not our agenda — at least not that of the Jew who understands that Zionism is the national liberation movement of the Jewish people and that the State of Israel is critical to Jewish survival.

Rather, we should be angry at our own so-called "leaders." For Mandela has shown that he is not willing to play the politician, to betray his principles and alter his message to please a particular audience. He makes no bones about where he stands, and he manifested this clearly on Ted Koppel's show.

What then did the Jewish leaders hear in Geneva — or imagine they heard — to so pacify them? What deep-seated fears do they have of black America that they fawned over Mandela, stirring memories of their obsequ-

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President Gorbachev and Soviet anti-Semitism

By SEN. ALAN CRANSTON

I had a unique opportunity to discuss developments in the Soviet Union, especially Jewish emigration and the recent outbursts of anti-Semitism, with Mikhail Gorbachev during his recent visit to the United States.

I've come to know the Soviet leader rather well over the last few years, having joined with him in several sessions in Washington and Moscow. But this was the first time we were able to relax together and chat informally.

President Gorbachev invited me to fly with him from Minneapolis to San Francisco on June 3, in the Soviet version of Air Force One. Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.), who also made the trip, and I shared a comfortable compartment with four other persons, including the man in charge of Gorbachev's security. Gorbachev and his wife, Raisa, were in a compartment a bit to the rear.

After we were airborne, the new Soviet ambassador to the United States, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, was summoned by Gorbachev. He returned with the news that Wilson and I were invited to dine with the Gorbachevs, along with the ambassador and two of the leader's top advisers, Yevgeny Primakov and Stanislav Shatalin.

Despite all the current turbulence in the Soviet Union and all the press reports depicting him in serious trouble back home, the Gorbachev I found myself talking with was no different from the Gorbachev I had first met in Washington at the White House Summit with President Reagan in 1987; and no different from the Gorbachev I had spent three hours with inside the Kremlin when I led a delegation to Moscow in 1987. He was as serenely confident and self-assured as ever.

I showed him a poll recently taken in the Soviet Union and published in the United States that indicated that 70 percent of Soviet citizens approve of the way he is handling his job — a surprisingly high rating that few American politicians manage to attain. "That confirms pools we've been talking," he smiled.

He was ebullient when he spoke of his developing relationship with President Bush, and of the new agreements they had just reached at the summit.

He was especially animated when he discussed perestroika, glasnost, a myriad of other issues in the Soviet Union and elsewhere, and his encounters with the leaders of numerous nations — Margaret Thatcher, Francois Mitterrand, Fidel Castro, Moammar Gadhafi and deposed communist leaders such as Erich Honecker in East Germany and the late Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania.

He smiled, laughed, scowled and gesticulated, leaning forward to emphasize a point,

leaning back when it was made. He was friendly and informal with his aides, not condescending in any way, treating them as equals.

At one point we started telling stories, and I asked Gorbachev if he'd heard the one about a Central European Communist who was trying to explain the difference between capitalism and communism: "Under capitalism," the Communist said, "man exploits man. Under communism, it's the exact opposite."

Gorbachev roared, and repeated the joke for Raisa, who had gotten involved in a side conversation with Primakov and missed it. She, too, laughed appreciatively.

We explored the matter of emigration and most-favored-nation trade status for the Soviet Union. I made plain that codifying the right to emigrate was an indispensable prerequisite to the granting of MFN, along with restraint in dealing with Lithuania and other Soviet republics seeking either independence or some degree of autonomy.

I asked him when the Supreme Soviet, the newly empowered Soviet legislature, would enact a law clearly establishing the right to emigrate.

"Soon," said Gorbachev.

I was not aware at this time that earlier in the day Gorbachev had declared that so-called "moderate" Arab leaders were putting enormous pressure on him, complaining that Israel was encouraging Jewish emigres from the Soviet Union to settle on the West Bank. Gorbachev told a news conference that the Soviet Union might defer granting exit visas until the practice was halted.

President Bush told me and other congressional leaders a couple of days later that this was an offhand, spur-of-the-moment comment by Gorbachev in response to a reporter's question, and that there had been no hint of any such possible Soviet course of action in their conversations.

Gorbachev knows that any such cutoff of emigration would mean no MFN. I do not expect a cutoff.

After we'd covered MFN thoroughly, I asked if I might make a suggestion that stemmed from my experience in the 1930s as a young reporter in Nazi Germany, where I witnessed the awful price of silence in the face of racial and religious prejudice. "Of course," said Gorbachev.

I then urged him to make a strong statement condemning anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. "I already did so in a press conference," he said, "but it didn't get much attention. It was somehow lost among other issues I covered. Perhaps I should speak out again in a more formal way."

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Candle Lighting

JUNE
29th — 8:15 PM

JULY
6th — 8:15 PM
13th — 8:12 PM
20th — 8:08 PM
27th — 8:03 PM

DELAWARE'S SYNAGOGUES

ADAS KODESCH SHEL EMETH

(Traditional)
Affiliation:
Union of Orthodox Jewish
Congregations of America
Washington Blvd. and Torah Drive
Wilmington
762-2705
Rabbi Emeritus Leonard B. Gewirtz
SERVICES
Friday — 8 p.m.
Saturday — 8:45 a.m.

BETH SHOLOM CONGREGATION OF DOVER

(Conservative)
Affiliation:
United Synagogues of America
Queen and Clara Sts.
Dover
734-5578
Rabbi Moshe Goldblum
SERVICES
Friday — 7:30 p.m.
Saturday — 9:30 a.m.
Discussion of Torah Portion takes place following Saturday morning service.

CONGREGATION BETH EMETH

(Reform)
Affiliation:
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
300 Lea Blvd.
Wilmington
764-2393
Rabbi Peter Grumbacher
SERVICES
Friday — 8 p.m.
Saturday — 11 a.m.
A Torah Study group is led by the rabbi on Saturdays at 9:30 a.m.

CONGREGATION BETH SHALOM

(Conservative)
Affiliation:
United Synagogues of America
18th and Baynard Blvd.
Wilmington
654-4462
Rabbi Herbert Yoskowitz
SERVICES
Friday — 8 p.m.
Saturday — 10 a.m.
A Torah discussion is led by the rabbi during Saturday morning services.

MACHZIKEY HADAS CONGREGATION

(Traditional)
B'nai B'rith Building
800 Society Blvd.
Claymont
798-6846
Friday — 8 p.m.
Saturday — 9 a.m.

TEMPLE BETH EL

(Reconstructionist)
Affiliation:
Federation of Reconstructionist
Congregations & Havurot
301 Possum Park Road
Newark
366-8330
Rabbi David Kaplan
SERVICES
Friday — 8 p.m.
Saturday — 10 a.m.
A Torah study group meets on Saturdays at 9 a.m.

Dvar Torah

Parashat Hukat, June 30th

The ashes of failed dreams

By ELIEZER DIAMOND

Special to The Jewish Voice

'I thought I could fathom it, but it eludes me' (Ecclesiastes 7:23). Our Sages, who attribute Ecclesiastes to King Solomon, suggest that this verse describes his inability, despite his great wisdom, to comprehend the rite of the *Parah Adumah*, the red heifer. This ceremony, in which the ashes of the heifer mixed with water from a spring or stream are used to purify those who have come into contact with a human corpse, has always been a paradigm of the *huqim* — those commandments whose purpose is not apparent to the human mind. It may therefore seem presumptuous to attempt an explanation of this ritual. Nonetheless, I would like to suggest an interpretation based on a few of its details and the context in which it appears in the Torah.

The rite of *Parah Adumah* consists of two elements: preparing the ashes of the heifer and mixing the ashes with spring water in order to sprinkle them on one who has become *tameh* (ritually impure). In a sense, these two components are diametrically opposed to each other. Preparation of the ashes involves the total destruction of the heifer, first through slaughter and then by burning the carcass. The mixing of the ashes, on the other hand, introduces water, a pre-eminent symbol of life. (Note that the water is described in Numbers 19:17 as *mayim hayim*, literally, "water that is alive".) The presence and ordering of these symbols of life and death suggest that *Parah Adumah* is about death and rebirth. Clearly these motifs are appropriate to a ceremony which restores one from a state of contamination through contact with death to full participation in the living community. It is possible, however, to find contextual significance for these details as well.

As we begin our portion, we find the Israelites at a nadir in their adventures in the wilderness. The generation that left Egypt has been told that it is destined never to enter the land of Israel, and the people have been torn apart by the failed revolt of Korah and his party. It is at this moment that God chooses to command the people concerning the red heifer. Why?

Imagine for a moment that you are one of those who has been told that you will die in the desert. You left Egypt exhilarated by your newfound freedom and excited by the promise of return to the land of your ancestors. Now, suddenly, you are a slave once again: not to Pharaoh, but to a life of endless wandering in the Sinai peninsula, with not a prayer of reaching the land you had heard and dreamt about. You eat, sleep, walk and talk, and yet all the while you are simply waiting to die.

One morning, Moses and Aaron convene an assembly at the sanctuary. You stand with your brothers and sisters and hear the statutes of the red heifer proclaimed. You are baffled at first by its paradoxes, and you are surprised to hear that the ritual is to be performed not by Aaron, but by Eleazar his son (Numbers 19:3). And then you understand that these ashes and this water are God's balm for the wound of your despair. Yes, God whispers, you will die; but your children will live after you, and they will enter the land. You can choose to die bitter and hopeless, or you can mix the ashes of your failed dreams with the healing waters of new life. Teach your sons and daughters; share with them your visions. They will carry your spirit into the land long after you are dead and gone, even as Eleazar performs this rite of priesthood in place of his father, who will soon pass on.

Of course, it doesn't require a prodigious leap of the imagination to identify with those sand swept Israelites. We each wander a desert — sometimes of our own making, sometimes one thrust upon us. At some point in our peregrinations we realize that we will never keep all of the promises we have made to ourselves, that some dreams will remain unrealized. We then face the same painful moment of reckoning as did our ancestors. How do we live and hope in the face of finitude and death? We toil, we plan — and we teach and nurture the next generation in the hope that they will have the time, the wisdom and the patience to finish what we have only just begun.

In conclusion, a prayer:

May it be Your will that we remember always that we are but dust and ashes. May it be Your will that, remembering this, we are wise enough to draw water joyfully from the wellsprings of redemption.

(Eliezer Diamond has a doctorate in philosophy from the Jewish Theological Seminary and is a teacher of future rabbis and Jewish educators.)

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Gratz student scores in national Bible contest



Margaret Presley

Margaret Presley, a recent graduate of the Hebrew High School, took second place honors in her division of this year's National Bible Contest. Presley's success adds to the Delaware Gratz list of second and third place contest winners. Two students also became first place national winners — Nafit Milstein in 1986 and Beth Panitz in 1987.

In order to achieve this high honor, Margaret studied Bible in her regularly scheduled classes at Gratz. She also was tutored after school on Sundays by Nili Fox, a Gratz teacher who was awarded a fellowship in Biblical Studies at the University of Pennsylvania while working on her PhD.

The contest took place on Sunday, May 6, in New York City. Helen Gordon, Principal of Adas Kodesch Shel Emeth, facilitated the arrangements with the financial help of the Jewish Federation of Delaware.

Presley and other contestants took the test in three different sections so that the test could be graded immediately. Lunch and speeches followed the completion of the test.

At Gratz College graduation exercises on June 7 in Philadelphia, Dr. Uziel Adini, Director of the High School, commented on this and the many other successes of the Delaware Branch in the National Bible Contest.

Elaine Friedberg, Principal of Delaware Gratz Hebrew High School, said she hopes that many more students will be motivated by their Bible studies to participate in this annual contest.

County Exec proclaims Jerusalem Day

County Executive Dennis E. Greenhouse issued a Proclamation naming June 7, 1990, as Jerusalem Day, in honor of the 23rd anniversary of Jerusalem's reunification. He presented the proclamation to Robert N. Kerbel, Executive Vice President of the Jewish Federation of Delaware.

"Jerusalem is sacred to Jewish people all over the world, both as religious and national symbol," Greenhouse explained.

Greenhouse recently returned from a trip to Israel, which was made possible by the Jewish Federation of Delaware. While attending the Tenth Annual Jerusalem Conference of Mayors, Greenhouse said he was extremely impressed with Jerusalem, the work of Mayor Kolleck and his continued efforts to make Jerusalem the unified capital of Israel.

"I am happy that I could make a small contribution to Yom Yerushalayim," Greenhouse said.

BBW volunteer honored



On May 23, during the fortieth anniversary celebration of the Veteran's Hospital in Newport, Regina Feldman received a certificate of recognition from Bradley P. Shelton, the Center's Acting Director, for her 39 years of volunteer service at the center as a representative of B'nai B'rith Women.

Israeli ambassador says U.S. should look at the logic in Israeli peace initiative

By PAULA BERENGUT
Editor of The Jewish Voice

On the day that it was announced that President George Bush had suspended talks with the PLO, Yoram Eytan-Ettinger, Israel's Minister for Congressional Affairs in Washington, said it was not enough. The Bush administration, in his opinion, should terminate dialogue.

Eytan-Ettinger was in Wilmington to speak at the Jewish National Fund Tree of Life Award Dinner on June 21. (See story below). He said the attempted raid on the beach at Tel Aviv on May 22, which the Bush administration did not renounce until June 20, was "not a one-time terrorist act. The history of the PLO evolves around terrorism."

It is Eytan-Ettinger's assignment in Washington to further understanding among Senators, Congressmen and staffers regarding the logic behind Israeli policy. He believes that there is a gap between different perceptions of reality in the Middle East. "It may be the perception that the PLO is ripe for dialogue," he said. "Then comes the reality."

The Israeli Peace Initiative has four elements and they are listed in a very specific order, Eytan-Ettinger explained in a private interview at the Radisson Hotel. "Elections among Palestinians is only number four because it makes sense for it to be number four." And that is the issue on which the U.S. administration and the Israelis differ.

"The Israeli approach is the same

as was Sadat's approach." Sometimes, according to Eytan-Ettinger, "the Palestinian and Jerusalem issues have to be sidestepped, as they were in 1978." Sadat and Begin let go of differences in order to avoid a head-on collision."

Eytan-Ettinger outlined the Israeli initiative: first, call on Egypt, the U.S. and Israel to bolster the Camp David process. Mubarak must be re-committed because, he explained, if Mubarak isn't talking, who else will join in?

Second, the Arab countries must come to terms with Israel through direct talks. When Mubarak and the Arabs are engaged in a peace process, it will be easier to, third, resolve the Palestinian refugee problem.

Only after these three steps are taken can there be elections among the Palestinians, Eytan-Ettinger maintains.

"If the first points in the Peace Initiative succeed, then the atmosphere is more conducive for truly free elections in Gaza, Judea and Samaria. But if the Arabs are still on the path of war and the refugee problem is still burning, can you truly have free elections?" he asked. "It doesn't make sense because the groundwork hasn't been done."

The longterm relationship between the United States and Israel will not be affected by any current stresses or irritants, he believes, because the two countries share too many joint interests and mutual threats. "Never in Israel's history have positions be-

tween Washington and Israel been compatible. But the stage is set by the overall context of threats to both," Eytan-Ettinger said.

Those threats are posed to both countries, he said, by the rise of Arab fanaticism, the proliferation of chemical, biological and nuclear warfare and the scope of terrorism.

"But in the long run, the tissue of the U.S.-Israeli relations is so strong that any current irritants are not going to destroy it," Eytan-Ettinger predicted.



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JNF honors Weinstein, Biondi

Delaware attorneys O. Francis Biondi, Esq. and Sheldon A. Weinstein, Esq. were honored by the Maryland/Delaware Region of the Jewish National fund at a dinner on Thursday, June 21, at the Radisson Hotel in Wilmington.

Each was presented JNF's highest honor, the Tree of Life Award. A humanitarian Award, it is given in recognition of outstanding community involvement, dedication to the cause of American-Israeli friendship, and devotion to peace and the security of human life. The Award is named Tree of Life to symbolize the JNF's efforts to reclaim and develop the Land of Israel from barren and uninhabitable into a land of lush green forests and fields.

Additionally, individual afforestation projects are being established in each honoree's name in the American Independence Park in the hills of Judea, some 15 miles southwest of Jerusalem. Officially dedicated on July 4, 1976, the Park is a living testimonial to the friendship between the United States and Israel.

Biondi is a senior partner in the firm of Morris, Nichols, Arshat & Tunnell. Weinstein is a managing partner of the law firm of Young, Conaway, Stargatt & Taylor. Both honorees are active members of the community.

The Hon. David N. Levinson, Insurance Commissioner of the State of Delaware, served as Honorary Chairman and Master of Ceremonies for the evening. The guest speaker was Yoram Eytan-Ettinger, Minister for Congressional Affairs at the Embassy of Israel in Washington, D.C.



David Levinson, left, presents the JNF Tree of Life Award to Sheldon Weinstein.

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Israel criticized for slow movement on immigrant housing

By MARK JOFFE

NEWARK (JTA) — The Israeli government is moving too slowly to construct housing for the thousands of Soviet immigrants arriving in the country, an official of the Jewish Agency for Israel said here June 6. Gad Ben-Ari, who is the spokesman for the non-governmental social service agency, said that although tens of thousands of new apartments will have to be built to house the immigrants, construction work has begun on only 9,000 units so far this year. "That's not good enough for us," he told members of the American Jewish Press Association, attending its annual convention.

Ben-Ari, whose agency works in partnership with the government to assist the absorption of new immigrants, said his agency has "been pushing the government" to speed the construction of housing. But he said the political turmoil in Israel, where the government collapsed March 15, has stymied thoughtful

planning on the absorption effort. Meanwhile, more than 38,000 immigrants have arrived from the Soviet Union so far this year.

"We are hopeful that the new government will have more time" to address absorption issues such as housing and the creation of jobs, he said.

Ben-Ari also made clear that the Jewish Agency has developed a contingency plan in the event that Israel runs out of housing, as the Soviet immigrants continue to pour into the country at a current rate of roughly 10,000 a month. The plan calls for mobilizing hotels, youth hostels, guest houses and even army camps, if necessary, to house the immigrants for a transitional period until permanent housing can be found.

But he said the Jewish Agency would try to avoid at all costs housing the immigrants in the makeshift shacks or tents that Jews from North Africa and various Middle East coun-

tries were forced to live in 30 to 40 years ago. "The main concern is not to repeat the mistakes of the '50s," he said.

An American Jewish leader who also addressed the Jewish journalists agreed that the Israeli government had been slow to address critical issues concerning the absorption of immigrants. Ben Zion Leuchter, president of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, or HIAS, said that public statements made by some Israeli leaders had been "insensitive" and could endanger the flow of immigrants to Israel.

"The performance of leading politicians has been less than statesman-like," he said. By contrast, the "people of Israel have been welcoming the Soviet olim in many tangible ways," he said, adding, "There is a great spirit in the land," referring to various volunteer efforts.

Leuchter addressed the press group primarily on the question of resettling Soviet Jews in the United States,

an issue that is the main concern of HIAS, in conjunction with federations across the country and social service agencies such as the New York Association of New Americans.

But Leuchter made a point of stressing that HIAS supports the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel and believes that the Jewish state is the preferred destination for Jews leaving countries of distress.

"The greatest thing that could happen to the Jewish people in this era is massive aliyah," he said.

Leuchter reported that 37,500 Soviet Jews have arrived in the United States so far this fiscal year, out of the maximum 40,000 allowed under the current U.S. refugee ceiling. Of that number, 36,500 arrived from destinations in Europe, mainly towns around Rome where a backlog of Soviet Jews applying for U.S. refugee status had accumulated last year.

At this point, only 200 Soviet Jews are left in Ladispoli and other such transit centers, and these cases

represent people either too ill to travel or those who could not be placed for various reasons in an American community. The remaining 1,000 Soviet Jews who arrived here came on American visas that they applied for in Moscow, under a system begun last October.

Hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews have applied in Moscow for U.S. visas, but HIAS expects only 40,000 to be allowed to come to the United States again during the next fiscal year, which begins October 1.

HIAS is advising all Jews desperate to leave the Soviet Union immediately to head for Israel, Leuchter said.

Also addressing the press group were Marvin Lender, national chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, and Martin Kraar, executive vice president of the Council of Jewish Federations. Lender reported that UJA has now raised \$265 million toward its \$420 million goal for Operation Exodus, the massive special campaign to aid the resettlement of Soviet Jews in Israel. Kraar, who has been involved with federations for more than 22 years, said the effort had "given a raison d'etre to Jewish leadership that I've never seen in my entire professional career."

Shamir

Continued from 7

confidence vote had been uncertain until the end, most observers had predicted Shamir's government would squeeze through. Its last-minute problems flowed mainly from Likud members disgruntled over not being included in the new Cabinet.

Likud made an energetic bid to win the support of Agudat Yisrael, the only religious party not committed to supporting it. Shamir still hopes the party will join the government, thereby increasing his precariously narrow parliamentary majority.

Israel Radio reported on differences of opinion within Agudah's Council of Torah Sages, which controls the party. Although the council was not called into session, its members were kept informed throughout the day of the Knesset debate and behind-the-scenes deliberations.

Rabbi Moshe Ze'ev Feldman, the Agudah leader, said his party would judge the new government on the basis of its performance on religious issues. If the new law forbidding raising pigs in Jewish areas of the country is quickly passed, if Sabbath observance is more rigorously enforced in public places, if abortions are reduced and "abomination advertising" banned. Agudah would be favorably disposed toward the new government, Feldman said.

The "abomination" he referred to was poster advertisements, often posted at bus shelters, that show women scantily clad in swimwear.

Following the vote, a list of the Cabinet assignments was released by the government.

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Analysis—

Right-wing government worries some U.S. Jews

By ALLISON KAPLAN

NEW YORK (JTA) — The ascendancy of a narrowly based Israeli government led by Likud's Yitzhak Shamir seems likely to place American Jewry between a U.S. administration and an Israeli government whose policies are profoundly different.

Shamir's government, composed of right-wing and religious parties, appears headed for conflict with the Bush administration on the issues of settlement in the administered territories and the U.S. proposal for Israeli-Palestinian negotiations to advance the peace process.

The new coalition's policy guidelines state that the government will "strengthen, expand and develop" settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in contradiction to U.S.

policy, which sees expansion of settlements as an obstacle to peace.

The guidelines also make no mention of Secretary of State James Baker's proposal for preliminary talks in Cairo between Israel and a Palestinian delegation.

American Jewish leaders have been anticipating the formation of such a government and have braced themselves for what appears to be a period that will test their loyalties.

"I think it's going to be a very difficult environment and one which will split American Jews as well as Israelis," said Robert Lifton, president of the American Jewish Congress.

But others contend that Shamir's new government should be given time to put its policies into action. They say it is wrong to assume the

United States and Israel are on a collision course.

A Chance To 'Settle In'

Malcolm Hoenlein, executive director of the Jewish Organizations, said that both the U.S. government and American Jewry must give the new coalition an opportunity "to settle in" before they criticize its policies.

The Israeli government "should not be judged by the parties or the platforms, but by what they do," Hoenlein said. "I think everyone will agree that we've got to give this government a chance."

Lifton disagrees. "If the government has enunciated a policy it intends to follow and that policy is to increase settlement in the West Bank and Gaza, parts of the American Jewish community will feel free — and properly so — to criticize that stated policy as such," he said.

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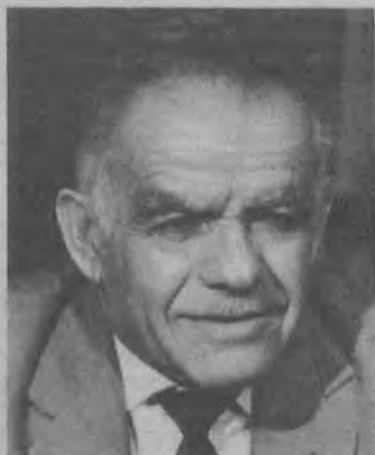
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Shamir government wins approval

By DAVID LANDAU
JERUSALEM (JTA) — The Knesset approved Prime Minister



Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir

Yitzhak Shamir's new right-wing coalition government on June 11 by a vote of 62-57.

Avraham Verdiger of the Agudat Yisrael party abstained from voting, while three other members of the ultra-Orthodox party voted against the government. A fifth Agudah member, Eliezer Mizrahi, supported the government in a separate deal concluded several weeks ago.

Shamir introduced the coalition to the parliament in a speech that combined elements of conciliation toward the Palestinians with what could be construed as an attack on the United States for not ending its dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Knesset session was tense, and there was bitter heckling from the Labor opposition and counter-heckling from Likud.

Shamir called on the Arab states and the Palestinians in the administered territories to join Israel in peace negotiations.

His speech drew a stinging response from Labor Party leader Shimon Peres, who warned that the new government, said to be the most right-wing in Israel's history, spelled the end of the peace process.

Shamir, for his part, focused on the PLO as the arch foe of peace. He charged that terrorism and instability in the region were due to the willingness of the United States and the member states of the European Community to have dialogue or relations with the PLO. He claimed that

recognition of the PLO or dialogue with it "encourages terrorism and violence against us," a direct rebuke to the U.S. administration, which opened a dialogue with the PLO in December 1988.

Shamir said his new government would "stress to the international community that the PLO and peace are a contradiction in terms." He also attacked "certain members of the Labor Party who recently voiced support in the media for the ongoing dialogue between the PLO and the United States." He asked how they reconciled that with their own purported opposition to Israeli-PLO negotiations.

Peres attacked the new government, claiming that in his "heart of hearts" Shamir did not want it. The prime minister knows it "is not the answer to Israel's problems, but rather adds to them," the Labor Party leader said.

Peres recalled that Shamir abstained in the vote on the 1978

Camp David accords that led to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, opposed Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon in 1984 and "foiled the agreement with Hussein" in 1987. He was referring to an unofficial agreement on negotiations he reached with the Jordanian king when he was foreign minister.

Peres also accused Shamir of thwarting the peace process this year, leading to the breakup of the unity government. But his rhetoric was mild when compared to that of Shulamit Aloni, veteran leader of the Citizens Rights Movement. Aloni explicitly compared the new government's "expansionist policy" to that of pre-war Germany.

"Doesn't it remind you of the expansionist aspirations of the Third Reich at the expense of the Slavic nations?" she asked the Knesset chamber. "Is it really possible to grow and expand at the expense of others, solely by the use of force?"

Although the outcome of the

Continued on 6

The new Israeli Cabinet

Portfolio	Minister	Party
Prime Minister*	Yitzhak Shamir	Likud
Deputy Premier;		
Foreign Affairs	David Levy	Likud
Deputy Premier;		
Industry and Trade	Moshe Nissim	Likud
Defense	Moshe Arens	Likud
Finance	Yitzhak Modai	Likud
Construction and		
Housing	Ariel Sharon	Likud
Justice	Dan Meridor	Likud
Police	Ronni Milo	Likud
Transport	Moshe Katzav	Likud
Economics and		
Planning	David Magen	Likud
Health	Ehud Olmert	Likud
Tourism	Gideon Patt	Likud
Immigration and		
Absorption	Yitzhak Peretz	Independent
Interior	Arye Deri	Shas
Communications	Rafael Pinhasi	Shas
Education and		
Culture	Zevulun Hammer	NRP
Religious Affairs	Avner Shaki	NRP
Energy and Infrastructure,		
Science and Technology	Yuval Ne'eman	Techiya
Agriculture	Rafael Eltan	Tzomet

*Shamir will retain the Environmental Protection portfolio and the Labor and Social Affairs portfolio to have Cabinet posts available should the Moledet or Agudat Yisrael parties join the government.

Israel's new finance minister sees absorption as national emergency

TEL AVIV (JTA)—Yitzhak Moda'i, the finance minister in the new Likud-led coalition government, believes the Israeli public can be counted on to rally in a national emergency. According to Moda'i, the emergency facing Israel now is the mass absorption of immigrants, mainly from the Soviet Union.

While he says he has no plans for harsh economic measures to help cover the costs of integrating the newcomers, he expects Israelis and overseas Jews to contribute to it in the form of a voluntary loan.

The public will be asked to show its "gratitude for the miracle of mass immigration," Moda'i said.

Moda'i is no newcomer to the Treasury. He served as finance minister in the Labor-Likud unity government set up in 1984. Working with then Prime Minister Shimon Peres, he reduced Israel's triple-digit inflation to an annual rate of 20 percent. He held office until 1988, when he

was ousted in a personal dispute with Peres.

Although a member of Likud Liberal Party faction, which is more business-oriented than ideologically liberal, Moda'i has emerged in recent years as a political hard-liner.

Along with Ariel Sharon and David Levy of Likud's Herut wing, he formed a phalanx of Likud ministers opposed to Shamir's plan to hold Palestinian elections in the West Bank of Gaza Strip.

Moda'i led a group of Likud Liberals who defected from the party before the unity government's collapse in March. They formed an independent Knesset faction, but eventually returned to the Likud fold.

Moda'i, promised the Finance Ministry by Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir, demanded that the prime minister post a \$10 million bond to guarantee his word.

Israel's new finance minister holds

a degree in chemical engineering from the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa and a law degree from the Hebrew University. He was general manager of the Revlon company in Israel before entering politics.

Given his background as a businessman with conservative ideas, he is expected to propose economic measures that will put him in conflict with Histadrut, Israel's giant trade union federation, which is dominated by the Labor Party. Moda'i is expected to seek lower taxes for industrialists, reduced government spending and the sale of government enterprises.

The most controversial measure at the moment is a 5 percent devaluation of the shekel sought by manufacturers and industrialists. Reports that devaluation was imminent have been denied, convincing financial circles that they are indeed true.

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Point of view

On banning chemical weapons

By LEO ZEFTEL

Special to The Jewish Voice

On May 28 at the recent Arab summit convened in Baghdad, Saddam Hussein of Iraq took a hard line against Israel and the United States and threatened the use of weapons of mass destruction against Israel. Several weeks earlier, Hussein had also threatened to destroy half of Israel with fire (from chemical weapons).

In between these two declarations, I attended a conference from May 7 to 9 in Ma'in, Jordan, aimed at a universal chemical weapons convention to eliminate the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons.

I would like to share with this community my impressions of the Jordan conference and comment on the chemical industry's efforts to eliminate chemical weapons from our world. My remarks are based on personal participation as Du Pont's representative, participation in several international conferences, discussions with both U.S. and foreign government representatives and reading some of the extensive literature on this subject published over the last few years. Some additional background may also be in order.

Although poison gas was massively used in World War I, unlike other relatively — machine guns, tanks, aircraft and submarines — large scale weapons of that war — gas was used in only a few of the approximately 200 wars fought since 1918. Recently, with the use of gas in the Middle East and reports that chemical weapons are proliferating beyond the few states that have hitherto possessed them, international concern regarding chemical weapons is on the rise. At the same time, this entire category of toxic weapons appears to be headed for an outright ban by the chemical weapons convention now in an advanced phase of negotiation in Geneva. The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. recently signed the preliminary requirements for a bilateral treaty banning chemical weapons and, hopefully, the rest of the world will follow their action.

How did we get to where we are today? In 1925, following the use of chemical weapons by both the Germans and Allies in World War I, the Geneva Convention outlawed the use of chemical weapons. The 1925 convention did not outlaw their production and storage, however. Today it is not illegal to make and stockpile chemical weapons.

The basic types of chemical weapons used in World War I and newer ones discovered over the next 15 to 20 years are still the chemical weapons of military significance today. They consist of blistering agents which affect the skin, eyes and lungs and nerve gases which can cause immediate or slow death by paralysis of nerve and other vital functions. While many toxic chemicals are known, only a few of each kind are judged to be militarily effective.

In the 1970's, a new Geneva Convention of some 40 participant nations and about 20 to 30 observer nations began working on a treaty to outlaw the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and — over time (approximately 10 years) — to destroy those in existence and the facilities specifically designed to

make them. Although the U.S. did not sign the 1925 Geneva Convention, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. are today the leading proponents of a total chemical weapons ban. It is now conceivable that following the U.S./U.S.S.R. bilateral agreement, an international multi-lateral treaty with over 100 signatories can be achieved within 18 to 24 months and submitted to their respective governments for ratification.

The Ma'in conference was one aspect of the treaty building process as are the ongoing meetings in Geneva, the Paris conference of 160 nations in early 1989 and Australia's Canberra Government and Industry Conference Against Chemical Weapons in September 1989. These and many other smaller conferences are all aimed at involvement and confidence building among developed and developing nations, East and West and North and South — their governments and their civil chemical industries.

The Ma'in Conference was sponsored by the Quaker Society of Friends and the University of Jordan under the patronage of Crown Prince Hussan of Jordan, who also addressed both the opening and closing sessions of the conference.

Attendance included 33 representatives of 17 mid-east countries (no Israelis were invited), several Quaker representatives and 15 non mid-east participants from 9 countries including the U.S., U.S.S.R., East and West

“The chemical industry has contributed much to the welfare of mankind and along the way has been blamed both rightly and wrongly for problems in the environment and the effects of chemicals on people.”

Germany and others (two of us were Jewish). All of our fifteen had participated either fully or partially in Geneva and other conferences over the past few years and several were ambassadors or head or vice-head of delegations to the Geneva Conference. I was invited to present an industry viewpoint. The Arab delegates included ambassadors, heads of ministries, several levels of military ranks and others. No media personnel were present and talks were both formal and informal with many comments from the floor as talks were presented. All dialog and papers were in English.

Crown Prince Hassan's introductory welcoming remarks almost immediately turned to linking chemical disarmament in the Middle East to the question of nuclear disarmament. He expressed concern over the super powers distinguishing between so called “reliable and controllable” proliferators and “unreliable and uncontrollable” proliferators. He then began a litany of historical events which consisted of specific dates when Israel acquired nuclear capability, rocket and missile launching capability, satellite launching capability, the number of Israeli nuclear weapons, the means used to obtain the key nuclear materials, etc., all in all setting the stage for subsequent Israel bashing by most of the other Arab speakers. (It was a very uncomfortable feeling.)

There was expressed concern that Israel was not required to open its nuclear facilities for inspection. (There



Leo ZefTEL

was no mention of Iraq's nuclear capability or their recent attempts to obtain key equipment and materials for their nuclear and chemical weapons programs.)

This may seem like a repetitive account but again most of the other Arab speakers factually or emotionally took a shot at Israel before they got down to the context of the talks. Linkage was downplayed by the non-Arab participants who suggested that a successful ban on chemical weapons in the Mid East would be a stepping stone to a nuclear weapons ban — but not to tie the two together now.

Hassan also suggested that if the parties in the region agreed to abide by certain standards on nuclear and chemical weapons controls and inspections, it would not be necessary to depend on negotiations and it would not be necessary for states in the region to sit down together and negotiate an appropriate regime. No comments were made by any of the speakers on the recent use of chemical weapons against each other or against its own civilians by a government in power. Nor were any comments made about alleged attempts to obtain nuclear and/or chemical weapon technology by Arab states. One subsequent Arab suggestion was that a center for peace discussions be established in Turkey where regional powers could meet without fear of losing face.

One non-Arab speaker did point out that after the Paris '89 conference, there was talk of an Israeli-Arab conference to link nuclear and chemical disarmament and then the Arabs went into a deafening silence — why bring it up now? The response was that moderate Arab states

asked the superpowers for a resolution of the Gulf war but no action was taken since the superpowers provided materials to both sides and somehow Israel accumulated more weapon equivalents than all of the Arab states put together.

Other comments included scolding the western world for pouring more weapons into Israel and that the West only listens to the Arabs when they fear chemical weapons. One comment from the floor did finally note that there were other areas of concerns besides Israel's nuclear capability — that of the use of chemical weapons against other states in the region. (Again, no states either as attackers or those attacked were mentioned by name.)

What did the non-Arab participants present? An excellent paper discussed the effectiveness of chemical weapons with the conclusion that against well-trained and protected troops and educated and protected civilians, chemical weapons would not be as effective as previously thought. Chemical weapons are most effective against unprotected civilians or poorly trained or unprotected troops. The fear and panic they cause due to indiscriminate use is as effective as the injuries and fatalities that occur.

Arab participants also raised questions as to assistance they might expect from the non-Arab world if threatened or actually attacked by chemical weapons. Responses ranged from a “threat could be checked out by inspection of the alleged attacker's facility, stockpile of munitions, etc. — if the threatening country was a signatory to the treaty — to sanctions against a violator — to medical and economic assistance to the state that was actually attacked.” Costs and who would bear them were not elaborated in detail but did come up later. Another non-Arab paper discussed the needs for a convention on chemical weapons — now — even if the language was not perfect. It is important to stop proliferation before stock-

piles become large enough to use and they are used in response to a real or imagined threat. (Again, responses included comments about Israel's nuclear weaponry and their territorial ambitions before commenting on the contents of the papers.)

Other papers included a history of the Geneva negotiations, the scope and legal issues involved, verification mechanisms including Challenge Inspections, the proposed International Organization to oversee a treaty, the contribution of industry and the impact on industry, the expected costs (which will be in the hundreds of millions of dollars) and confidence-building measures for all states. Each of these could well occupy another article (which may occur some day) but for now let me summarize my impressions of the effectiveness of the conference.

My overall impression of the conference was that it was successful in that many leaders in the region heard, probably for the first time, of the ongoing efforts to achieve a total ban on chemical weapons. It was reassuring to hear U.S. and U.S.S.R. representatives state that the high degree of trust they share today would not have been possible five years ago. (Perhaps a similar result will occur in the mid-East among all states.) The concept that major powers were willing to run the risk of opening military areas to inspections because they felt the treaty was so important had to have some impact on our mid-East audience. There were repeated invitations to the Arabs to become more involved in the Geneva meetings. I believe the attacks on Israel were a combination of true feelings and fears and also to some degree because everyone else was doing it. Interestingly enough, some of the senior Arab diplomats were much milder in their remarks than the junior people.

The next few months in Geneva will indicate to what extent the mid-East Arab world is willing to participate and cooperate in a Chemical Weapons Convention.

Since I represent an industry viewpoint, I would like to clarify some conceptions of industry's role in the chemical weapons arena.

The chemical industry has contributed much to the welfare of mankind and along the way has been blamed both rightly and wrongly for problems in the environment and the effects of chemicals on people. In the area of chemical weapons and especially in the efforts to ban chemical weapons, the chemical industry as a whole stands fully committed to help governments achieve this ban. (There will always be a few companies who will be susceptible to high payments and provide technology and materials to build chemical weapons facilities in unstable countries but they are in a very, very small minority. A chemical convention and suitable action by responsible governments can minimize and eliminate these callous activities.)

However, the chemical industry has a much greater problem. Many of the precursor or building block chemicals used to make many civil oriented products including dyes, polymers, synthetic fibers, pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals, and many more — can also be used to

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U.S.-Israel ties more important than Bush or Shamir, AIPAC told

By JOSEPH POLAKOFF

Special to The Jewish Voice

WASHINGTON — In an oblique reference to the perceived coolness between President Bush and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the record-breaking attendance at the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee's policy conference was advised "first and foremost" that "the U.S.-Israel relationship is deeply intertwined and is solid — despite the strains and the stresses."

The assessment came from Thomas Dine, AIPAC's executive director, who observed the relationship "stands on a bedrock of compelling and immutable vital interests and mutual needs that transcend individual leaders and particular Administrations in either country."

America and Israel "do and will stand together not because the President or the Prime Minister say exactly the right phrases at lunch one day, but because the relationship

between the two countries is larger than any individual," Dine said.

The close U.S.-Israel relationship, Dine noted, is "the key to deterring war in the Middle East because, if even for a moment, Arab despots believed that Israel was truly isolated in the world, that it stood alone as an island in the vast Arab sea, all talks of Arab moderation would disappear. The huge Arab arsenal, larger than that of NATO, with its sophisticated weapons, would dash toward Israel's borders from every direction, to finish the job and end the conflict once and for all."

The "Terrible 42-year-old truth," Dine said, is that "The Arab world still does not want Israel in the Middle East. To the degree that the Arabs are willing to tolerate the Jewish state, they have come to this point for only one reason — because they do not think they can do anything about it — at least for now. The day they think they can do something about it, is the day they will try."

The relationship is "the key to stability in a shaky region," Dine added, and also the key to the pursuit of peace in the region. "Israel has a terrible dilemma, because the borders that it can defend encompass a large, unhappy Palestinian population, while the borders that do not include most of this population would under today's conditions be extraordinarily difficult to defend," he said.

"The status quo is a miserable one, but most of the alternatives to it could be even worse," Dine continued. "Israel needs and wants a political solution more than anyone but all the paths to political solutions are strewn with hazards and dangers." But "there is no exit from this quandary when Israelis believe that they are alone and can count only on themselves. An Israel that feels confident can pursue negotiations. An Israel that feels isolated, one that can trust no other country in the world, is not an Israel that will take risks for peace."

"Israel is the one that must take the real risks for peace and Israel is the one that must be able to count on the U.S. It is that simple," he said. The so-called U.S. 'even-handedness'

between Israelis and Arabs is not even at all," he said. "It hurts Israel and benefits the Arabs." Israel's ability to rely on the U.S. is "the indispensable prerequisite" for any progress, in the peace process along with "a realistic attitude on the Arab side and a 'doable' deal on the table."

LET OFF STEAM
WRITE A LETTER
TO THE EDITOR

Record student attendance at AIPAC conference

WASHINGTON — Tammy Gruenwurzle whose family emigrated to Miami from Bogota six years ago was asked what she found useful in attending the 31st annual policy conference of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee. The 19-year-old student, a journalism major at the University of Texas in Austin, replied: "It made me more aware of what we need to do to combat propaganda proliferated all over our school."

Her reply both epitomized the responses to the question from a dozen others among the 415 university students from 150 different campuses in 44 states invited to the conference precisely to learn the issues and meet attacks on Israel from its critics and enemies on campuses that, workshops indicated, frequently bear little resemblance to the facts but are accepted as truth by many unaware of the truth.

AIPAC has been inviting hundreds of students annually to its conferences where, as usual, leading figures in government, Congress, Israel and Jewish communities speak out on American-Israel relations and Israel's positions. The program was initiated 11 years ago.

The latest gathering, June 10 through 12, attracted the largest number in the history of the lobbying-for-Israel organization that has gained an awesome reputation world-wide. About 1,500 delegates from all 50 states attended the general sessions while 2,100 dined at the banquet. The banquet was attended by nearly half the senate, 46 senators, and 70 Representatives along with scores of candidates, Republican and Democrat, in this year's political campaigns.

Apart from the students, Americans in their 30s and 40s dominated the attendance. Thomas Dine, AIPAC's executive director, pointed out to the assembly: "Our sons and daughters, our nieces and nephews, our grandchildren, are on the front lines of pro-Israel political activity throughout the country. We teach, we direct students to engage in the great issues of our time, particularly the issues affecting Israel. Our graduates now work throughout the Washington political community — on Capitol Hill, in the White House, in the media, in think tanks, in political parties and campaign organizations. A few are beginning to enter into electoral politics in cities and states across the Nation."

"Allow me to personalize this," Dine concluded in this section of his long report: "When my time is up, I want my legacy to be that I left behind in other men and women the knowledge, the confidence, and the will to carry on this vital common cause of ours."

—Joseph Polakoff

Klinghoffer family can sue PLO

By HOWARD ROSENBERG

WASHINGTON (JTA) — The Palestine Liberation Organization suffered a legal blow earlier this month, when a U.S. court in New York said it had the right to rule who was responsible for tossing a crippled American man into the Mediterranean Sea in 1985.

Leon Klinghoffer, a wheelchair-bound Jewish man from New York, was shot and thrown off the Achille Lauro cruise ship by members of the Palestine Liberation Front who had seized the cruise ship in the Mediterranean.

The front, a PLO constituent group headed by Mohammed (Abul) Abbas, has also been linked to a failed terrorist attack May 30 on beaches outside of Tel Aviv.

The June 7 ruling, by U.S. District Court Judge Louis Stanton in Manhattan, marks the first time a federal court has accepted jurisdiction to rule on international terrorism incidents. A trial date has not been set.

Previously, a U.S. court in the District of Columbia had dismissed a

suit by Americans against Libya and the PLO for damages resulting from an attack on an Israeli bus.

U.S. courts rarely consider claims against foreign governments, but in the PLO's case, Stanton rejected the legal existence of the PLO's proclaimed "State of Palestine."

The U.S. definition of what constitutes a foreign country, Stanton ruled, "does not fit the PLO closely enough to justify treating it as a foreign sovereign or state in this litigation."

"Rather, as its name indicates, the PLO is an organization. It is composed of individuals without a legal identity apart from its membership, formed for specific objectives."

Arafat May Be Put On Stand

Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who represented the PLO, had asserted that it was immune because of its relationship to the United Nations, where it has the status of permanent observer.

The State Department was not involved in the case. But one department official said, "We've always maintained that the PLO had ex-

tremely limited privileges and immunities" in the United States, and only for "official" activities at the United Nations.

The Achille Lauro suit was filed in November 1985 by Klinghoffer's widow, Marilyn, who died of cancer in 1986.

Lisa Arbitter, one of Klinghoffer's two daughters, said she was "very gratified that finally the PLO will be held responsible and accountable for my father."

Jay Fischer, the New York lawyer who handled the Klinghoffer suit, said the ruling "significantly demeans" the PLO. The next step will be taking depositions of people "who can shed any light on the PLO," he said.

Fischer said he may try to have Abbas or PLO leader Yasir Arafat take the stand at the trial if he thinks they have any "relevant" information. Abbas is wanted by the United States for the Achille Lauro hijacking and the murder of Klinghoffer.

But for Arafat to gain entry to the United States, the Bush administration would have to grant him a visa.

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Analysis---

**Mandela's statements on the PLO
 put Jewish groups in a quandary**

By ALLISON KAPLAN
 NEW YORK (JTA) — Nelson Mandela's visit to the United States has become a moral and political quagmire for leaders of American Jewish organizations.

The deputy president of the African National Congress has received a hero's welcome during his triumphant visit to this country, but his unwavering support for Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir Arafat and Libyan dictator Moammar Gadhafi has consistently troubled Jewish community leaders.

It was Mandela's comments on ABC-TV's "national town meeting" broadcast on June 21 that most upset Jewish leaders. In response to a question, Mandela stated that he considered Arafat a "comrade in arms." He defended his alliances by saying that his "attitude toward any country is determined by the attitude of that country to our struggle."

Arafat, along with Gadhafi and Cuba's Fidel Castro "support our struggle to the hilt," Mandela said.

Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, who was in the audience for the broadcast, stood and expressed "profound disappointment" with Mandela's reasoning. Siegman said that it suggested "a certain degree of amorality" to ignore a leader's hu-

man rights violations simple because that leader supports the African National Congress.

But Mandela stuck to his position, saying that black South Africans fighting for freedom "have no time to be looking into the internal affairs of other countries."

The broadcast triggered a number of statements of criticism and disappointment from a range of mainstream Jewish organizations.

Mandela's position was especially troubling to the groups that met with Mandela in Geneva on June 10, in advance of his arrival in New York; American Jewish Committee, AJCongress, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council and Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

For many of these groups, reacting to Mandela's statements brought into conflict two of their basic missions: their role as community relations organizations, trying to promote positive black-Jewish dialogue, and their role as defense organizations, defending Jewish interests and the State of Israel when they appear to be under attack.

"For those involved in community relations, Mandela presented some ambiguities and ambivalences," said Rabbi A. James Rudin, interreligious

**ANC leader makes peace
 with South African Jews**

JOHANNESBURG (JTA) — Nelson Mandela made his peace with South African Jewry at a meeting here June 4. As he would do in Geneva six days later, the African National Congress' deputy president apologized to a group of Jewish leaders for remarks made after his release from prison in February that might have offended the Jewish community.

Mandela has been critical of Israel's policies and supportive of the Palestinian cause. He upset many Jews by his physical and spiritual embrace of Yasir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Lusaka, Zambia, at the end of February, less than three weeks after he

was freed from prison.

At that time and again later, Mandela stated his solidarity with the Palestinians and drew an analogy between their suffering and that of black South Africans. He said that if "the truth hurts the Jews, that's too bad."

The Johannesburg meeting with the South African Jews was arranged by two of his longtime Jewish friends and allies in the struggle against apartheid, Helen Suzman, a former member of Parliament, and I.A. Maisels, an attorney.

Jewish leaders here had called for such a meeting immediately after Mandela made his first problematic statement.

The meeting was also attended by Thabo Mbeki, a member of the ANC executive committee; the chief rabbi of South Africa, Cyril Harris; Professor Michael Katz, president of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies; Solly Sacks, chairman of the South African Zionist Federation; and its vice chairman, Abraham Abrahamson.

The Jewish leaders explained to Mandela and Mbeki the close relationship which has historically existed between Israel and the South African Jewish community.

In an ensuing discussion, described as constructive, the ANC leaders restated the group's firm and longstanding opposition to racism in all its forms.

Mandela assured all present that neither he nor the ANC had at any time intended to offend the Jewish people. He expressed his own and the ANC's principled and unswerving opposition to anti-Semitism. He also expressed appreciation to the many Jews of South Africa engaged in the effort to bring peace and justice to all peoples in South Africa.

affairs director for American Jewish Committee.

The groups that took part in the Geneva meeting said they did not regret their decision, though all issued statements condemning Mandela's latest comments.

Abraham Foxman, ADL's national director, contended that the purpose of going to Geneva was to get a sense of where Mandela stood on Israel. The Jewish leaders learned he unequivocally supports the right of the Jewish state to exist.

Foxman said Mandela had not stated anything on the ABC broadcast that he had not said in Geneva. Both in Geneva and on television, the ANC leader praised the Jewish community's role in the struggle against apartheid.

Rudin observed that Mandela had been "a beneficiary of people caring about the internal affairs of the South African government."

Foxman pointed out another "inconsistency" in Mandela's position. If the South African leader's policy is not to intervene in the internal affairs of other nations, "why all of a sudden define the borders of Israel?" Foxman asked.

Mandela has repeatedly expressed his strong opposition to the Israeli presence in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights, saying these are "Arab lands."

During his visit to the United Nations on June 22, Mandela was asked about his view of the 1975 General Assembly resolution equating Zionism with racism. He replied, "It depends what is meant by Zionism. If Zionism means the right of Israel to occupy lands of other countries like the Golan Heights, West Bank, the Gaza Strip, then I condemn that. But if Zionism means the desire of the Jewish community to have their own state, then I support it."

Israeli government officials in New York were publicly far less critical of Mandela than the American Jewish groups, choosing to play down their differences with him and focusing instead on his positive statements supporting Israel's right to exist.

Johanan Bein, Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, said he has heard far more inflammatory anti-Israel rhetoric from "leaders of great nations" than that coming from Mandela. He said that a third-world hero like Mandela, expressing positive sentiments about the Zionist enterprise and his appreciation for South African Jewry, far outweighed his embrace of Arafat, Gadhafi and Castro.

"I think basically Mandela is a friend of Israel, and he knows what Israel stands for," Bein said.

The Israeli government's calm approach to Mandela's statements suggest that it is Mandela's effect on black-Jewish relations that has caused the intensity of the concern among the American Jewish groups. Many were concerned over the largely young, black members of the ABC audience who cheered when Mandela defended Arafat and booed Siegman's criticism of him.

Michael Miller, executive director of the New York Jewish Community Relations Council, called the audience reaction "disquieting." He said he hopes that the applause came simply because the young people in the room were proud that Mandela was defending himself. "I hope that

Continued on 20

Commemorative album to record history while making history

As part of Delaware's participation in the UJA Operation Exodus campaign to rescue Soviet Jews and resettle them in Israel, an album containing photographs of the immigrant ancestors of Delawareans will be published. "The album will present Delawareans with a unique opportunity to salute their ancestors who sought for freedom," according

to Toni Young, one of the co-chairs of the Celebration of Freedom event. The Celebration of Freedom, featuring a concert by Mary Travers at the Grand Opera House and a reception at Amtrak's Wilmington Station, will be held September 8. Anyone who purchases a ticket to the Celebration of Freedom may submit a photograph for the album.

Young emphasized the fact that the immigrant ancestor need not have settled in Delaware. The connection to Delaware, she explained, comes from the fact that the current ticket buyer is a part of Delaware's historic effort to rescue Soviet Jews in 1990. "If the immigrant ancestor had not come to the United States, the current contributor might very well be among those Soviet Jews needing assistance right now," she added.

All submissions to the commemorative album must include an identification with the name and approximate date. Submissions are not limited to photographs, but may include historical documents such as a passport, citizenship paper or family tree.

Benefactors and patrons will receive a full page in the album. Sponsors will receive a quarter page. The accompanying photograph illustrates the format of a sample page in the album.

July 15 is the deadline for all photographs or historical documents to be delivered or mailed to Operation Exodus at 101 Garden of Eden Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19803. All materials will be returned in September.

A sample of a typical page in the commemorative album planned by the Celebration of Freedom Committee. The deadline for submitting material for inclusion in the album is July 15.



Sarah and Joseph Platt, c 1907
Courtesy of Ethel and David Platt

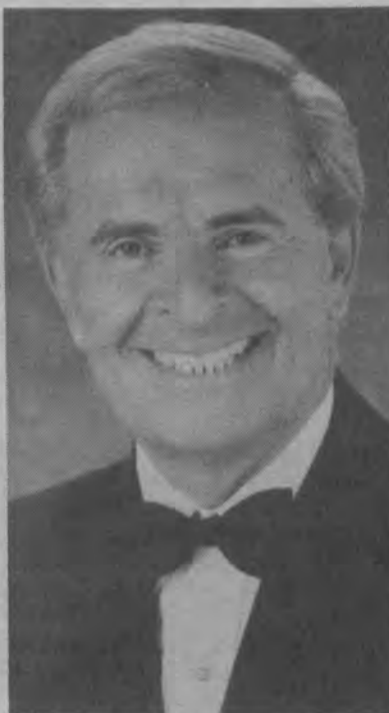
"The commemorative album, which will also list the names of everyone who contributes to the Operation Exodus campaign, will become a part of this community's history. We urge everyone to partici-

pate," Young said.

For additional information on the Celebration of Freedom or the commemorative album, contact the Jewish Federation of Delaware at 478-6200.

BCC Fun Day to focus on Operation Exodus

For the first time in the 21 year history of the Brandywine Country Club Fun Day golf & tennis tournament, proceeds from the day will not benefit the annual Jewish Federation of Delaware campaign, but, rather, the special Operation Exodus campaign designed to help rescue and resettle hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews emigrating to freedom, according to Al Morris, 1990 Fun Day Chairman. Fun Day, to be held July 18 at the BCC, will feature a brunch, a "progressive menu" on the golf course, tennis and a barbeque. The first place raffle winner will win a first-class trip for two to London, England.



Al Morris

In addition to Morris' commitment and enthusiasm to Operation Exodus, he brings to his position a history of communal services. Morris is currently a member of B'nai B'rith Lodge #470, the Masonic Consistory & Shriner Organization, and the Board of Directors of the Brandywine Country Club, where he chairs the Membership Committee. Morris is also a past member of the Board of Directors of The Milton and Hattie Kutz Home.

Morris explained that "because Operation Exodus addresses such a paramount issue and because practically every American family can relate to the needs of immigrants, the decision to focus on Operation Exo-

odus was a natural one. Brandywine Country Club is proud to continue its longstanding support of human needs and services through this very special Fun Day."

Fun Day is open to BCC members and their guests. For more information, contact Seth Bloom, JFD Director of Community Development, at 478-6200.

Topel elected chairman of Convention Bureau



Henry Topel

Henry Topel has been elected Chairman of the board of directors of the Greater Wilmington Convention and Visitors Bureau, succeeding Ralph O. Williams. Topel, a business and civic leader is Vice Chairman of Beneficial National Bank.

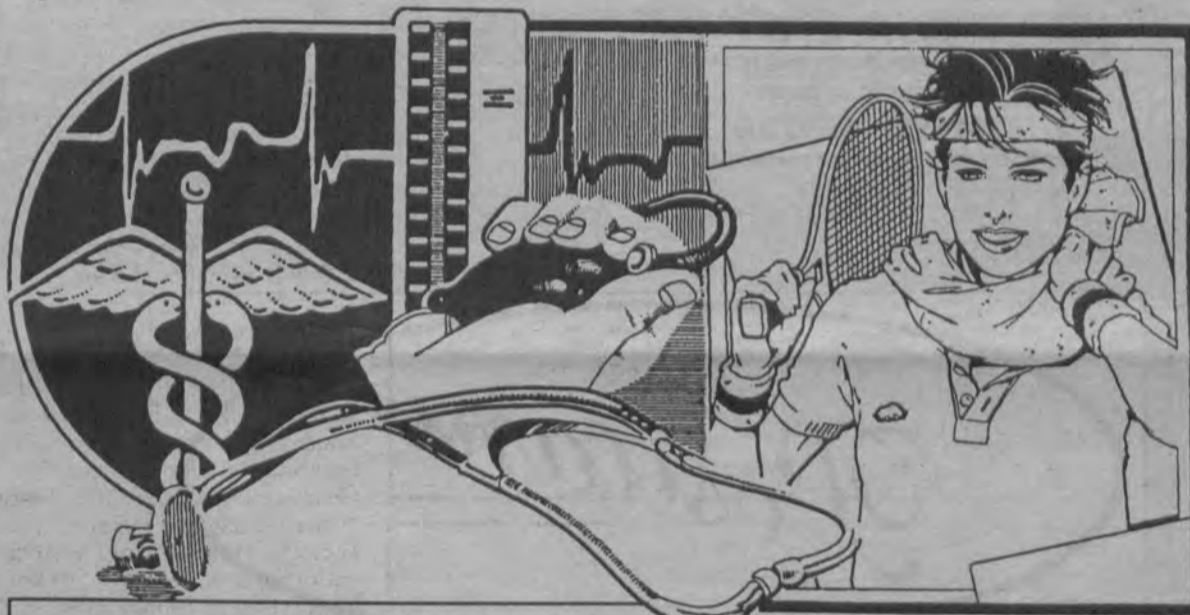
Topel is also active in the Jewish community. He is currently serving

as Chairman of the 1990 campaign of the Jewish Federation of Delaware. He is also a Vice President of the JFD.

The ten-year-old Bureau, which has 400 members, is a non-profit umbrella organization representing all museums, cultural and historical institutions and attractions, the hotel industry, retail and travel-related businesses.

Topel noted that the work of the Bureau in tourism is vital to both economic development and employment growth in Delaware. To this end, Topel supports the Bureau's consistent advocacy for the development of a civic and convention center, accessible to transportation and I-95.

Other current projects of the Bureau, according to Topel, include uniform "user friendly" tourism signage on I-95 to Delaware's major historic, cultural and museum attractions and upgrading of the Information Center at the Delaware Turnpike Service Area. That center, Topel noted, services in excess of 50,000 travelers per month. He also said the Bureau has plans for a tourism marketing campaign in the *New York Times*.



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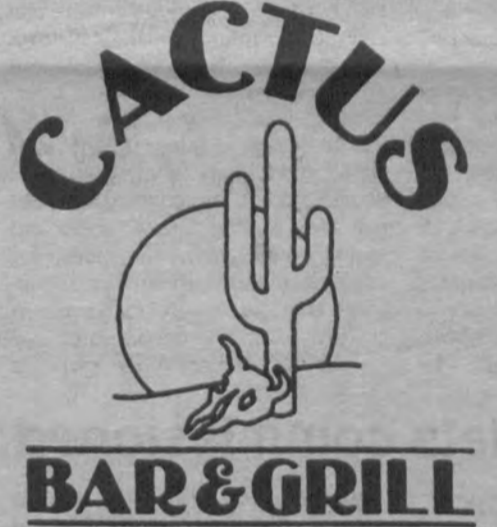
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Campus bigotry on rise; study recommends remedies

By ELENA NEUMAN
NEW YORK (JTA) — However liberal their reputation, American universities increasingly are becoming the sites of bias crime and bigotry.

According to the National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence, more than 250 of the nation's 3,300 colleges and universities have reported acts of ethnic violence since 1986.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith noted a 271 percent increase in the number of campuses reporting incidents of anti-Semitism in 1988 from 1987. Its annual Audit of Anti-Semitic incidents showed a rise in campuses reporting incidents from six in 1984 to 38 campuses in 1988. Sixty-nine anti-Semitic incidents on 51 college campuses were reported in 1989.

According to the American Jewish Committee, each reported incident of bigotry has probably been pre-

ceded by scores of unreported episodes of ethnic violence.

In the wake of a gang assault on two Brooklyn College students outside the college Hillel building in October, the American Jewish Committee has compiled a report on bigotry on the college campus and how to better respond to such incidents.

However, rather than document the various incidents of bigotry or violence that have occurred in the past year, the AJCommittee study is more a handbook for university administrators detailing methods that have proven effective and those that have proven counterproductive in creating a more tolerant college atmosphere.

"Whether the numbers are up or down is not what concerned us as much as the long-term implications," said Kenneth Stern, AJC program specialist on anti-Semitism and ex-

tremism and the author of the study. "We wanted to show what is structurally existing or not existing on campuses to help administrations manage diversity."

The study was conducted through a survey of over 300 colleges in the archives of the National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence as well as two AJCommittee-organized symposia of university presidents held in New York and Cincinnati last October.

These two cities were selected in an effort to represent both urban and rural, Eastern and Midwestern, large and small educational institutions.

"In terms of the general climate on campus, it didn't vary all that much. The problems are societal, not regional," Stern said. He attributes the increase in ethnic violence to changes occurring in American society in general, with all its racial, ethnic, sexist, religious, homophobic and

class tensions.

A large part of American society perceives a decreased commitment to civil rights and equal opportunity, Stern said, and that perception has had a strong effect on college campuses.

Bigotry is no longer considered as important an issue on campuses as it was in the 1960s. "College administrators and presidents have to realize that bigotry is a human rights issue and not a public relations issue," said Stern. "It's their responsibility to address incidents quickly, loudly and clearly to combat campus bigotry."

The report recommends a number of strategies, both preventative and responsive, to combat ethnic and racial violence on the campus.

Some of the various responses to incidents include immediate denunciation by the college administration; a "bigotry gang" to investigate the situation; a "bigotry hotline" to pub-

licize it; possibly organizing an official college-sponsored rally and strong punishment by the university.

Disciplinary codes denouncing bigotry simply do not work. "Institutions that see codes as 'magic cures' are deceiving themselves," the study says.

Faculty members and university officials are usually outside the jurisdiction of such codes. Moreover, the codes are only effective when the incident is overtly violent or physical; they cannot effectively address verbal or symbolic expression.

The study recommends a broad educational campaign to prevent future campus incidents. This includes surveys and questionnaires to determine campus bigotry levels among students, discussion groups and intergroup programs to bring students from diverse backgrounds together, curriculum and hiring changes, and proper training for campus security monitors.

Jewish Heritage Council surveys endangered synagogues, Jewish religious sites in Morocco

Ronald S. Lauder, Chairman of the Jewish Heritage Council of the World Monuments Fund, has announced that the first in-depth study of Morocco's vanishing Jewish monuments is near completion. The report, based on an extensive survey of the country's synagogues and religious sites, was organized by the Jewish Heritage Council, do document the rich architectural heritage of Morocco's declining population.

"Dozens of beautiful synagogues which represent a 2,000-year Jewish history are rapidly disintegrating," explained Samuel Gruber, Director of the Council. "Our report records the remains of a once-vibrant Jewish culture." The Jewish population in Morocco is estimated to have fallen in recent times from a thriving 300,000 to a mere 9,000.

With the cooperation of the Mo-

roccan Jewish community and the Moroccan government, the Jewish Heritage Council's field team located, photographed, and examined, over 180 endangered synagogues and religious sites. Many of the structures had not been entered in years. According to Gruber, "The members of the Moroccan Jewish community, aware of the need to document this rich heritage, responded enthusiastically to our interest in their history. Without their help, many remote structures would have been overlooked."

The report catalogs nearly 250 synagogues, cemeteries, and other Jewish sites in the country, and details their architectural diversity and varied condition. In the cities, for example, the survey team found structures that were very elaborate in craftsmanship and decoration.

"Very few of these synagogues are

still in use," said Gruber. In the small and isolated villages of the Sahara Desert and Atlas Mountains, the synagogues were very simple in the design and construction. Some of these remote synagogues, which are constructed of mud, still contain rare liturgical furnishings and date to as early as the sixteenth century.

"Most former synagogues are either closed or converted into homes, stores or warehouses," said Gruber. Many of the synagogues, although closed, still contain precious items such as old books from Morocco and Europe, memorial lamps, torah crowns and handcrafted wood furnishings. The Jewish Heritage Council is working with the Jewish community to save these objects.

The goals of the survey are to provide a lasting record of Jewish sites in Morocco and to identify which structures are in most need of preservation. "Although it is not possible to save everything from the past," said Gruber, "the survey allows us to preserve the knowledge of these things, and to recognize what most needs help if resources become available."

The report, and the archive of hundreds of photographs, will soon be available to the Moroccan Jewish community and to academic and museum institutions throughout the world. "Too little is known of Morocco's rich Jewish past. We hope this work will help to change that," said Gruber.



This synagogue in Fes, Morocco, is now a boxing hall. The photograph is part of the Jewish Heritage Council's survey of endangered Jewish sites in Morocco. (Photo: I. Wyner)

Jewish cadets commissioned

By JOSEPH POLAKOFF
Special to The Jewish Voice

WASHINGTON — Twenty-eight Jewish cadets, including three women, were graduated from three U.S. service academies May 27 and became commissioned as officers in the U.S. Army, Air Force and Navy.

At the graduation ceremonies the cadets, in keeping with custom, were presented with copies of the Jewish

Publication Society's latest translation of the Tanakh (the Hebrew Scriptures) by the Jewish Chaplains Council of the Jewish Community Centers Association of North America, formerly JWB.

Of the 28 graduates, 11 are at the U.S. Military Academy (Army), nine at the Air Force Academy, and eight at the naval Academy. Two of the women are at the Military Academy and one is at the Air Force Academy.

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U.S. posters offering rewards to \$2 million against terrorists

By JOSEPH POLAKOFF

WASHINGTON — Stepping up its efforts in the prevention of acts of terrorism, the U.S. Government is distributing more than 12,000 posters for use in all countries willing to accept them requesting their citizens to support the program and possibly receive awards for their help up to \$2 million.

The State Department's Rewards Program that originated with the 1984 Act to Combat International Terrorism provides a four-fold increase over the previous ceiling of \$500,000 set up in 1988 for the awards. The raise was legislated by Congress following the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Scotland.

In announcing the poster distribution through American embassies and consulates, Sheldon Krys, assistant secretary of state for diplomatic security, said "we are asking citizens of all nations to come forward with information that will help us thwart or punish those involved in acts of terrorism."

The posters, showing a hooded male figure aiming a revolver and with a hand clamped on a woman's mouth, are published in seven languages — English, Arabic, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and German. They announce the reward and establishment of a post office box address — Program Director, P.O. Box 96781, Washington, D.C., 20090, USA — for those who wish to give information but are unable or unwilling personally to go to a U.S. embassy or consulate. The program manager's name was withheld for security reasons.

Krys said "The United States guarantees that all responses will be held in the strictest confidence and that the identity of respondents will be fully protected. The information will be promptly and thoroughly investigated. Under special circumstances there is also a possibility of relocation in the United States or elsewhere for those providing verifiable information."

Bikel performs at community rally



Above left, Theodore Bikel combined storytelling, song and humor in his concert which was part of the Delaware community rally to raise funds for Operation Exodus. Above, rally chairpersons Jerry Grossman and Ellen Koniver with Bikel. At left, the audience ranged in age from small children to senior citizens.
Photos by Brett Marshall

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Manischewitz pleads not guilty to price fixing

NEW YORK (JTA) — The Jersey City-based Manischewitz Company pled not guilty in U.S. District Court in Newark June 1 to charges of price-fixing.

The indictment against the company charges that from 1981 to 1986 it conspired with other unnamed individuals to fix the prizes of matzah products sold during the Passover season.

U.S. District Judge Harold Ackerman had turned down the company's request last month to enter a plea of no contest, saying it would not be in the public interest.

Manischewitz, which claims to be the largest matzah maker in the world, also faces five class-action lawsuits — four by retailers and one by a California consumer and caterer — asking for triple their damages caused by the alleged price-fixing. The suits claim

that mitzah prices were higher because of the price-fixing.

The federal grand jury indictment against Manischewitz was brought March 19, just three weeks before Passover — the season that accounts for half of the company's annual

sales. Prosecutors insisted the timing was a coincidence.

John Greene, the trial attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice who will be prosecuting the case, said an original trial date of July 16 has been extended 75 days.

Czech art in Israel

The long-heralded exhibition of Jewish cultural and religious treasures from Czechoslovakia opened at the Israel Museum last month.

Its opening is a consequence of the November 1989 bloodless revolution that ended 40 years of Communist rule in Prague and led to the re-establishment of full diplomatic ties with Israel.

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specialists

Watergate reporter tells U.S. Jewish journalists not to be afraid to criticize Israel, debate issues

By PAULA BERENGUT
Editor of The Jewish Voice

"Contempt for the press may be the most important legacy of the Nixon administration," Pulitzer Prize-winner Carl Bernstein told members of the Jewish press. Guest speaker at the American Jewish Press Association annual meeting held in Newark, New Jersey, earlier this month, Bernstein said Israel is capitalizing on this legacy and tends to attack the media whenever there is a story critical of Israel.

Bernstein, who together with Bob Woodward uncovered the Watergate scandal for the Washington Post, is currently a correspondent with Time magazine.

Bernstein, whose topic was "American Jews, Israel and the media," said that the Nixon administration's response to accusations of wrongdoing was always to attack the media. He called the response a "non-denial denial," which was never a contradiction but, rather, an attack on the media.

The frustration in this tactic was that it was successful, Bernstein told the journalists. "The sources at the Washington Post are a fountain of misinformation," was the official response to Bernstein and

Woodward's story. When it first broke, Bernstein said, even other reporters wouldn't believe his story.



Carl Bernstein (Photo: S. Faulkner)

As Bernstein spoke about his Watergate reporting, the audience of editors and reporters from American Jewish newspapers was sympathetic. The Jewish journalists grew uneasy, though, when he shifted to his comparison of Watergate and Israel, taking Israel to task for "attempting to say that the conduct of the American press is the issue and not the conduct of the Israeli leaders."

Bernstein called on Jewish publications to be more willing to criticize actions of the government of Israel than they have been in the past. "The American Jewish press should join in a constructive and unafraid way in expressing our concern," he said.

Some of the best reporting being done today is being done from the Middle East, Bernstein said. Later he attributed that quality to the talent of

the reporters as well as the caution exercised by the editors handling their stories.

The media, he said, is very sensitive to the criticism of Israel by the Jewish community.

Bernstein defended the practice of holding Israel to a higher standard than other Middle East countries, but cautioned that the "American secular press must remember that Israel is not the United States; it is in the Middle East." He said it should be remembered that the security needs of a nation at war are different.

Also critical of Yasir Arafat and the PLO, Bernstein was most severely critical of Israel and its attacks on the American media. "I think it is time that the American Jewish press reports more on the game of making the American press the issue before American Jewry," he said. The

American Jewish press has a special credibility that the American secular press does not share, he added.

Bernstein also called on American Jews to "join in the debate — particularly the American Jewish press — over Israel's treatment on non-Jews in the territories." He said that these issues are debated every day in Israel and the "American Jews should not be afraid to join in that debate, just as they joined in the debate in the 1940s about what type of state Israel should be."

In conclusion, Bernstein told the journalists that "dissent against Israel is not about anti-Semitism. It is about a growing concern over Israeli policy in recent years." Israel should not, he said, "interpret our support for the good works of UJA in Israel as a blank check endorsement of Israeli policy."

Iran rejects Israeli aid, but accepts help from Jewish groups

NEW YORK (JTA) — Though Iran has sent a public message that it does not want Israeli help in recovering from its disastrous series of earthquakes, it accepted relief funds Monday from an American Jewish organization. Representatives from B'nai B'rith International turned over a check for \$1,000 to the Iranian interest section of the Algerian Embassy in Washington.

The check is B'nai B'rith's initial contribution to help the earthquake victims. It and the American Jewish World Service have set up "open mailboxes" for contributions to aid the thousands of victims.

Humanitarian efforts on the part of the Jewish community "transcend any consideration of ideology and politics," B'nai B'rith President Seymour Reich said in explaining his organization's decision to contribute the funds.

Amir Zamani, first secretary of the Iranian Mission to the United Nations, said the assistance being offered by the American Jewish groups is "perfectly fine," as long as it is "humanitarian, not political" — meaning that there should be no Israeli participation in their efforts.

Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy has offered the Iranians Israeli expertise in assisting earthquake victims. He reportedly passed his offer of help through the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

Israeli officials said that the Iranians have not formally refused their help through these channels. But Zamani confirmed news reports coming from the Iranian Foreign Ministry, which said that Iran would not take aid from either Israel or South Africa.

When asked why Iran did not want to take advantage of the experience of Israeli medical personnel in earthquake relief, Zamani replied, "Iran has announced that its emergency treatment centers are fully staffed, and there is no need for any medical personnel, let alone Israeli doctors."

He did say, however, that he had been informed that Iranian Jews had been instrumental in relief efforts in his country.

Uriel Savir, Israel's consul general here, called it "symptomatic" for the Iranians to "mix politics into such a tragedy." But he said it is up to the American Jewish groups to decide whether to offer relief. Israel is neither encouraging nor discouraging such efforts, he said.

Andrew Griffel, executive director of the American Jewish World Service, said that his group is "a humanitarian organization, committed to helping people who are suffering, regardless of race and religion. Unless Iran would refuse our assistance or make a blatantly anti-Jewish remark, we will offer our help," he said.

Griffel explained that the AJWS is working with Interaction, a U.S. umbrella group for international development, to identify an appropriate non-governmental agency in Iran through which to channel its contribution.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the United Jew-

ish Appeal-funded agency that was active in aiding victims of the 1988 earthquake in Soviet Armenia, said Monday that it had not yet decided whether to set up an aid program for Iran. "We are exploring what we can do that can be most effective and most helpful," said Aryeh Cooperstock, executive director of JDC's international development program.

The check from B'nai B'rith was presented to an Iranian official, who would not be identified, by Dr. Michael Neiditch, associate director of B'nai B'rith, and Rabbi Simeon Kobrinetz, a member of the group's Volunteer Services Committee.

Reich said that the initiative for the contribution originated with B'nai B'rith leadership in Los Angeles, whose membership includes a number of former Iranian Jews.

B'nai Brith national leadership agreed, Reich said, that "it's important for the Iranians to see that the Jews are ready to help other people."

White supremacist is defeated in Arkansas

By ELENA NEUMAN

NEW YORK (JTA) — A Ku Klux Klan supporter and former leader of the American Nazi Party was defeated by a black real estate agent June 12, in a landslide vote in the Arkansas Republican runoff election for lieutenant governor.

The white supremacist candidate, Ralph Forbes, had received a 46 percent plurality in the first round of voting last month, just short of the majority needed to clinch the primary. But on June 12, he received a mere 4,431 votes, only 14 percent of the total, giving his opponent, Kenneth (Muskie) Harris, a sweeping victory.

"The voters of Arkansas have spoken," said Leslie Goodman, spokeswoman for the Republican National Committee. "They have rejected the politics of hate and bigotry. This is a victory of principle."

The election has focused the eyes of the nation on a state known for its right-wing extremist politics. "The state has rallied in a major way against Forbes," said Suzanne Pharr, director of the Little Rock-based Women's Project, which tracks hate groups in Arkansas. "It doesn't want to be seen as a racist state."

Pharr feels that the election has served as a barometer "to measure the number of real right-wingers in the state. These groups are substantial, but we just didn't know their numbers," she said. Arkansas is the home of the Covenant, the Sword and the Arm of the Lord, an anti-Semitic and racist extremist group under investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as the home-base of Thom Robb and the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

The 30,000-member Christian Identity movement is also deeply

rooted in the state. Its religious theology teaches that white Christians are the true descendants of the lost tribes of Israel, Jews are the satanic offspring of Eve and black people are "pre-Adamic," or "subhuman."

Forbes, who calls himself a minister but does not have a church of his own, is executive director of the Sword of Christ Good News Ministries, which is affiliated with the Christian Identity movement. It and the Sword of Truth Book Club, which he also operated, have long been purveyors of anti-Semitic materials, according to a 1988 report issued by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Forbes, who formerly served as a captain in George Rockwell's American Nazi Party, asserts that "racial separation is ultimately the right answer" and advocates sending American blacks to a black homeland in Africa. He has said that Jews "brought Africans here as slaves in chains, and have been exploiting them ever since."

He made his hatred of Jews clear in a 1980 Christmas message, in which he said: "The anti-Christians have started two world wars and the multi-headed Jew Beast is even now setting the stage for the final bloody conflict of Armageddon."

Forbes also managed the 1988 presidential campaign of another white supremacist, Louisiana State Rep. David Duke, and orchestrated the World Peace Day Crusade in 1981, which sought the release from prison of Nazi leader Rudolf Hess.

Forbes has become increasingly active in Arkansas politics in recent years. He ran unsuccessfully in 1986 for the lieutenant governorship and in 1988 tried to run as a write-in candidate against Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.).

No fight seen on U.S. sale of weapons to Saudi Arabia

By JOSEPH POLAKOFF

Special to The Jewish Voice

WASHINGTON — Although the Bush Administration has informed Congress of preparations to sell Saudi Arabia arms in excess of \$4 billion, the biggest weapons deal with the desert kingdom since the sale of five AWACs in 1981, friends of Israel have not indicated they will fight the sale as they did against the radar-warning surveillance aircraft.

"It is not confrontational or opposable," a Capitol source said in describing the pro-Israeli position. "At this time we are assessing the impact that such a delivery of weapons might have on the Middle East Military balance."

The sale involves light armored vehicles, TOW anti-tank missiles and equipment to update the AWACs. Congress has 30 days in which to

block the sale. Recent much smaller sales had been allowed to pass without floor fights in Congress.

In another development involving the buildup of armament in Saudi Arabia, a British magazine reported that the Saudis have completed the deployment of Chinese surface-to-surface missiles able to hit targets anywhere in the Middle East, including any part of Israel.

Flight International in London said 120 CSS-2 missiles with a range of 1,700 miles are operational at al-Sulayyil, 315 miles south of Riyadh, and at al-Joffer, 60 miles south of that city. Each site has four to six concrete launch pads for the missiles bought from China in 1987, The Washington Times reported. The report said the missiles can carry nuclear warheads but that they are equipped for conventional explosives.

Reform decision to admit gay rabbis seen as break from other movements

By CRAIG DEGGINGER

The Jewish Transcript

SEATTLE (JTA) — The decision by the Central Conference of American Rabbis this week to allow qualified gay and lesbian rabbis to serve as members of the Reform rabbinate has reopened longstanding divisions among the major movements of Judaism.

Orthodox leaders were quick to condemn the decision, calling it an "outright distortion" of Jewish tradition and a "deeply disturbing move." Leaders of Conservative Judaism, while less outspoken, disclaimed any affinity with the Reform statement.

On Monday, more than 500 rabbis attending the 101st CCAR convention here adopted the unanimous recommendation of its Committee on Homosexuality and the Rabbinate that "all rabbis, regardless of sexual orientation, be accorded the opportunity to fulfill the sacred vocation which they have chosen." The decision makes Reform Judaism one of the first major Jewish or Christian religious bodies in the United States to include acknowledged homosexuals among its clergy.

Only the Reconstructionist movement in Judaism and the Unitarian Universalist Association have formally chosen to include lesbian and gay men among their clergy, though other Protestant denominations have ordained gay ministers on an ad-hoc basis.

The vote caps four years of CCAR

study and discussion on the subject that included consideration of anonymous personal testimony by gay rabbis and rabbinical students, review of scientific, religious and legal viewpoints, and consultations with leaders of other Jewish movements.

The outcome of the vote was expected but nevertheless greeted with a great sense of relief by leaders of the CCAR, which is the rabbinical body of Reform Judaism.

"The issue has been discussed with great earnestness, with some ambivalence and with a sense of inner struggle," the CCAR's president, Rabbi Samuel Karff of Houston, said at a news conference following the vote. "The report is an attempt to be both supportive of our gay and lesbian colleagues, and respectful of Judaism's norm of heterosexual, monogamous, procreative marriage," he said.

"For the majority of the committee," Karff said, "the critical issue is the matter of choice. For some Jews, the heterosexual norm is not a viable option. Such persons not only merit respect as God's children and as Jews, but should not, on the basis of sexual orientation alone, be denied the right to be our rabbinic colleagues."

Noting that other movements of Judaism were grappling with the issue, Rabbi Selig Salkowitz of Brooklyn, chairman of the committee that wrote the report, said, "Perhaps we, as a conference, will

present a model that others can follow."

But leaders of the other Jewish movements cast doubt this week on that happening, at least at any point in the near future. And some said the stance taken by the Reform movement would damage already tense relations among the various strains of Judaism.

The decision to admit gay and lesbian rabbis "will undoubtedly worsen the relationship" between the Reform and Orthodox movements, said Rabbi Marc Angel, re-

cently elected president of the Rabbinical Council of America, the rabbinical arm of the modern Orthodox movement. "The decision is exceedingly insensitive to religious tradition and will create a breach that is hard to bridge," he said. "There will be a subtle increase in alienation between Orthodox and Reform rabbis that will make it hard to work together."

At issue is a passage from Leviticus 18:22 that calls homosexuality "an abomination." Under halachah, or traditional Jewish law, homosexual activities are strictly prohibited. For the Orthodox movement, there has

been little controversy over the issue, because it is a question of halachah, which the movement deems eternal and immutable.

For the Conservative movement, though, there is more room for compromise.

Last month, the Rabbinical Assembly, the central rabbinic body of the Conservative movement, endorsed full civil equality for lesbians and gay men in synagogue membership. The issue of homosexuals in the Conservative rabbinate, however, was not broached.

Soviet official tells audience perestroika is good for the Jews

SOUTHFALLSBURG, N.Y. (JTA) — A high-ranking Soviet official got a sharply skeptical response when he tried to sell a Jewish audience the idea that perestroika is "good" for Jews in the Soviet Union.

Alexander Khodakov, first secretary of the Soviet U.N. Mission in New York, addressed a session of the 90th anniversary convention of the Workmen's Circle at the Pines Hotel here over the weekend.

Khodakov spoke while Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, perestroika's author, was attending his summit conference with President Bush in Washington.

"Perestroika has given Jewish life new opportunities to flourish and

Jewish organizations exist as never before" in the Soviet Union, Khodakov said. "Therefore it needs your support and given an opportunity to succeed."

In response to questions, the Soviet diplomat played down the influence of the virulently anti-Semitic Pamyat on Soviet policies. He denied anyone in authority was encouraging Pamyat and insisted "it has no official support."

He cited official Soviet press condemnation of the right-wing, ultranationalist group that blames the Jews for all of the Soviet Union's ills.

But Samuel Norich, executive director of YIVO, said "the condition of Jewish cultural life in the Soviet

Union remains uncertain." According to Norich, who received an award from the Workmen's Circle for his contributions to Yiddish culture, "perestroika is a process with a vague notion of its goal and a changing notion of its means."

He added that the rise of independent parties provided both a cover and a forum for anti-Semitic rhetoric and individuals.

Dr. Barnett Zumoff, a past president of the Workmen's Circle, said that on his recent trip to the Soviet Union as a Jewish cultural mission delegate, they got "a dark message" that "Jews found no future in the Soviet Union."

El Al plans to buy shares of N.A. Airlines

TEL AVIV (JTA) — El Al is planning to buy almost a quarter of the shares in North American Airlines (NAA), a five-month-old U.S. airline, which the Israeli national carrier has been using to ferry its passengers arriving at, or departing from, Kennedy Airport from destinations in Miami and Los Angeles.

The Israeli Transport Ministry and El Al's temporary receiver, Amram Blum, ratified the plans. El Al assured them that the \$400,000 investment, which will buy 24.9 percent of North American's stock, should save it some \$3 million a year through the use of the American company's one leased Boeing 757 plane rather than using El Al's own jumbo jets.

U.S. law stipulates that no foreign entity may own more than 25 percent of an American airline.

The NAA Boeing 757 operates with 32 business-class and 159 economy-class seats. Most of NAA's business is generated to present from its connections with El Al, and from ferrying Club Med vacationers to Guadeloupe, Martinique and Mexico.

Blum is quoted June 6 by the *Jerusalem Post* as saying that the decision to invest in NAA was also influenced by the belief that the European Economic Community countries will put up new barriers once new regulations go into effect in 1992.

El Al, which carries little weight in the European Community, hopes that concerted U.S. pressure will wrest landing concessions from the E.C., in return for rights granted in the United States. If this happens, El Al might well use NAA's rights for itself, as well.

The cooperation with NAA increases from two to three the number of El Al's weekly flights to Israel from Los Angeles, and eliminates stopovers in Boston, Chicago, Brussels and Amsterdam.

Travelers board the NAA plane at the El Al gate, and El Al is solely responsible for the check-in and security, food and crew.

El Al, which has been under receivership for the past five years, reported in May its fourth consecutive net annual profit, amounting to \$24.2 million for fiscal year 1989. That was a 29 percent increase in net profits over 1988, with revenues increasing 7 percent to \$713.5 million.

NAA is owned by Dan McKinnon, who was final chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board before President Reagan dismantled it.

Foreign policy expert speaks on changes in Eastern Europe

By ELIZABETH ROUTMAN
Special to The Jewish Voice

The collapse of the communist order in Eastern Europe has led to an increased tolerance for diversity, according to Dr. Vladimir Tismaneanu, a Romanian-born resident scholar at the Foreign Policy Research Institute in Philadelphia.

"Democracy is the best shield for Jews in Eastern Europe," Tismaneanu said, explaining that "there has been a reawakening, a rediscovery by [Eastern European] society of basic rights and human values."

Tismaneanu, an expert on Eastern European and Soviet affairs, recently

discussed the welfare of Jews in today's Eastern Europe at a program of the Leadership Studies Series of Philadelphia's Federation of Jewish Agencies' Human Resources Development.

While American media reports charge such political dissolution with renewing anti-Semitism in these countries, these reports are largely the exploitive results of newly opened communication channels about goings-on there, Tismaneanu said.

Even as various political factions mudsling their Jewish political opponents, he said, the anti-Semitism voiced is mostly politically-motivated, "not genuine anti-Semitism."

"I have no nostalgia for the old regime," Tismaneanu said, recalling his own experiences of discrimination as a Romanian Jew. "Anti-Semitism always has been there, smoldering; it just never was published in the party newspaper before."

With the exception of his own country of Romania, he said, "I think the democratization taking place in these countries is irreversible."

Not only do the United States and other powerful democratic nations have an important stake in helping strengthen the growth of democracy worldwide, Tismaneanu said, but "the feeling in Eastern Europe is to get as much democracy as soon as possible, because you never know what the Soviet Union will do."

After years of citizens' growing disillusionment with the imposed communist ideology, the efforts of the people of Eastern Europe are channeled toward implementing entrepreneurial initiatives to help remedy the disastrous living conditions resulting from the centrally planned economy that failed to meet their needs as consumers.

Still, he said, it will not be easy for these nations to create the effective new governments that they want, and this type of national instability poses the greatest threat to the survival of democracy in Eastern Europe.

Spain to give prestigious prize to descendants of expelled Jews

MADRID (JTA) — Spain is awarding one of its most prestigious prizes, the Prince of Asturias Prize, to world Sephardic Jewry, the descendants of the Jews expelled from Spain 500 years ago.

The award was announced June 1 by the Principality of Asturias Foundation in the northwest city of Oviedo, near the Bay of Biscay.

The presentation is made there annually by the Prince of Asturias, the son of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia, who is accompanied by his parents on the occasion.

According to the foundation, which was established in Oviedo in 1980, the prize is granted for solidarity, and can be awarded to an individual, group or institution in any country of the world.

While it recognizes efforts to transcend national boundaries in the interests of the brotherhood of man, it is also awarded for struggles against poverty, sickness or ignorance, and to individuals or groups which open new boundaries of knowledge.

The decision to award the prize to Sephardic Jewry, whose expulsion

from Spain will be commemorated in a series of national events in 1992, is seen as an effort to renew Spain's dialogue with the Jews and improve ties with Israel.

The prize consists of a document, a distinctive symbol in the form of a sculpture by Joan Miro, and 5 million pesetas, the equivalent of nearly \$50,000.

It was not immediately known who will accept the prize on behalf of the Sephardic Jewish communities worldwide.

Obituaries

Harry Gerstein

Harry Gerstein, 79, of 32 E. Seventh Street, Lansdale, Pennsylvania, died suddenly on May 27, while travelling in Connecticut.

Mr. Gerstein, formerly of Philadelphia and Wilmington, had lived in Lansdale for the last 23 years. He was employed by Philco Ford in Lansdale for 34 years, retiring in 1974.

He was an avid book collector and was an honorary member of the American Association of University

Women in Lansdale and a member of the Deborah Hospital Foundation.

Mr. Gerstein is survived by his wife, Helen; four sons, Russell Jacobsohn, Richard Jacobsohn and Kelly Kalin, all of Tennessee, and Barry Jacobsohn of Hatfield, Pennsylvania; a daughter, Ellen Shannon of California; a sister, Jennie Weiss of Philadelphia; and nieces and nephews.

In lieu of flowers, the family suggests contributions to the Wilmington Chapter of Deborah Hospital.

Morris Schultz

Morris "Skyball" Schultz, 63, of Austin, Texas, died June 9.

Mr. Schultz is survived by his wife, Renee; three children, Lawrence A. Schultz of San Francisco, Ellen Ferrer of Simpson Beach, Florida, and Jamie Faithful of Austin; a brother, Dr. Joseph Schultz of Corpus Christi, Texas; a sister, Tobey Weiner of Wilmington; and three grandchildren.

Arrangements were made by the Schoenberg Memorial Chapel.

In lieu of flowers, the family suggests contributions to the American Cancer Society.

Pearl Rubin

Pearl Rubin, 85, of Wilmington, died June 10.

Mrs. Rubin was the widow of Harry Rubin. She is survived by a son, George Rubin of Washingtonville, New York; a daughter, Esther E. Katzman of Wilmington; a brother, Leon Richman of Key Biscayne, Florida; and a sister, Beatrice Ziggles of Baltimore.

Arrangements were made by the Schoenberg Memorial Chapel.

In lieu of flowers, the family suggests contributions to the Milton and Hattie Kutz Home, 704 River Road, Wilmington, DE 19809.

Frances L. Lief

Frances L. Lief, former active member of the League of Women Voters and other political and socially oriented groups, died June 13, of kidney failure at Kutz Home, 704 River Road, Bellevue. Her age was not disclosed.

Mrs. Lief, formerly of New York City, had been a social studies teacher in Brooklyn. She retired in 1972 and moved to Delaware in 1973. She was co-author of "Handbook for Social Studies Teaching," published in 1967.

As a member of the League of Women Voters' Newark chapter in the 1970s, she was international relations chairperson and representative government chairperson. As a member of the National Foreign Policy Association, she conducted "Great Decisions" discussion programs. She helped organize a trip to China in 1978 — one of the first tourist groups to visit the country.

She was public affairs chairman for the New Century Club, Newark, and state chairperson in 1977 for the Delaware Federation of Women's Clubs' "Hands Up" program to lessen crime. She conducted a forum on prison reform at Delaware State College that was funded by the Delaware Humanities Forum.

She served on Newark Parish Council as a representative of Temple Beth El and worked for the women's

auxiliary of the Jewish Federation of Delaware. She was a member of Hadassah and the commission to establish the Center for Lifelong Learning at the University of Delaware, where she taught classes.

She earned a bachelor's degree from Hunter College and a master's degree from Columbia University, both in history.

Her husband, Samuel, died in 1973. She is survived by a daughter, Marian Palley of Newark, and two grandchildren.

Instead of flowers, the family suggests contributions to the Newark Chapter of Hadassah or Jewish Federation of Delaware.

Dorothy Morris

Dorothy "Dora" Morris, 88, formerly of Woodlea Elderly Apartments, Wilmington, died June 14 of pneumonia in Millcroft Retirement & Nursing Home, 255 Possum Park Road, Newark.

Mrs. Morris had been a homemaker.

She was a member of Temple Beth El, Newark, Downtown Jewish Orphans Home, Philadelphia, and Sam Schwartz Post 194, Jewish War Veterans women's auxiliary.

She is survived by a son, Harry of Philadelphia; a daughter, Sylvia E. Wilder of Wilmington; a brother, William Goldberg of Philadelphia; three sisters, Betty Santoro of Philadelphia, Rose Klein of Pennsauken, N.J., and Fay Zelle of Broomall, Pa.; six grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

Arrangements were made by the Schoenberg Memorial Chapel.

Instead of flowers, the family suggests contributions to Temple Beth El, 301 Possum Park Road, Newark.

Kathi L. Rosen

Kathi L. Rosen, of 1605 Shadybrook Road, Wilmington, died June 16. She was 29.

Ms. Rosen is survived by her parents, Stanley and Ann S. Rosen, of Wilmington; and two brothers, Dr. Michael T. Rosen of Wilmington and T. Andrew Rosen of Newark.

In lieu of flowers, the family suggests contributions to the Milton and Hattie Kutz Home.

Gussie Seres

Gussie Seres, 79, of 4312 Miller Road, Brandywine Hundred, died June 17 of cancer at home.

Mrs. Seres worked for the state department of welfare, retiring in 1982. Earlier, she and her husband owned and operated Joe's Market at 2520 Jefferson St. in Wilmington. She also taught part time for more than 40 years at Congregation Beth Emeth.

She was a member of Congregation Beth Emeth, where she was a choir member, past president of the sisterhood, a former board member and had managed the Judaica Store. She was a member of National Council of Jewish Women and Academy of Lifelong Learning at the University of Delaware.

Her husband, Joseph C., died in 1975. She is survived by two sons, Ronald P. of Frederick, Md., and Dr. Joel L. of Portland, Ore.; a brother, Nathan Brodat of Wilmington; a sister, Ruth Wein of New York City, six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Arrangements were made by the Schoenberg Memorial Chapel.

Instead of flowers, the family suggests contributions to Congregation Beth Emeth Education fund.

Minnie Grablow

Minnie Grablow, 97, of The Kutz Home, 704 River Road, Wilmington, died there June 18 of respiratory failure.

Mrs. Grablow had been a homemaker. She was born in Russia.

She was a member of Adas Kodesh Shel Emeth, Workmen's Circle and Deborah Heart and Lung Foundation.

Her husband, Nathan, died in 1982. She is survived by a daughter, Anne Jaffe of Penn Valley, Pa.; four grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

Arrangements were made by the Schoenberg Memorial Chapel.

Instead of flowers, the family suggests contributions to The Kutz Home.

Jack Schneider

Jack Schneider, 48, of 1414 Bucknell Road, Green Acres, Brandywine Hundred, died June 18 of cardiac arrest in Christiana Hospital.

Mr. Schneider had been a parole and probation officer for the state since 1987. Earlier, he was a parole analyst for 20 years at the U.S. Department of Justice.

He was a member of Congregation Beth Emeth, Wilmington.

He is survived by his wife, Barbara J.; two sons, Daniel A. and Joshua C., both at home; a brother, Milton of New York; and a sister, Helaine Kurlansky of Miami.

Instead of flowers, the family suggests contributions to Congregation Beth Emeth Family Assistance Fund.

Conservative leader Kelman dies

NEW YORK (JTA) — One of the most revered spiritual leaders of the Conservative community in American Jewry, Rabbi Wolfe Kelman, died here Tuesday at New York University Medical Center, after a long battle with cancer. He was 66 years old.

"If anyone embodied Ahavat Yisrael (love of fellow Jew), it was him," said Nobel laureate Elie Wiesel. "He was always seeking to bring honor to the Jewish people."

Kelman served for 38 years as executive vice president of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, the rabbinical arm of Conservative Judaism.

Kelman, a member of New York's informal mayor's advisory board of religious leaders, was most recently honored by outgoing Mayor Edward Koch at a special Gracie Mansion reception for his service to New York, specifically for his work in helping to revive Jewish life on the Upper West Side of Manhattan.

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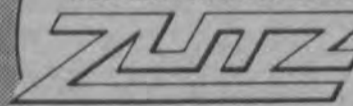
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Jewish Family Service

JFS participates in conference on aging



By **MARY BRENT WHIPPLE**
*Director of Services
to the Elderly*

The Delaware Interfaith Coalition on Aging held its annual conference on May 23, entitled "The Elderly: A Place in the Religious Community?" Jewish Family Service was singled out for its role in organizing this event along with Senior Services of New Castle County. The theme of the conference, as reflected in the title, centered around religious congrega-

tions and the question of spiritual meaning for elderly members.

Mrs. Charles Fahey from Fordham University's Third Age Center was the main speaker. Fahey is an acclaimed gerontologist, sitting on national and international boards including United Nations panels and study sections developing and evaluating programs and setting policy with respect to issues of aging. The Third Age Center has been closely involved with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's program on Interfaith Volunteer Services for the Frail Elderly as well as being a national resource for research, education and training in gerontology.

The conference was designed for those concerned with their own aging as well as for those concerned and involved with the care of aging persons. Religious and congregational lay leaders, social workers, agency and nursing home administrators, funeral directors, and family members attended. Fahey approached the topic from two perspectives: 1) that of individuals growing old gracefully, particularly from their own sense of spirituality and development and what can make this a psychologically and socially meaningful process and, 2) the religious leader's congregation's involvement and response to the needs of their elderly members.

High points of the presentation concerned the shifts in the status of the aging population due to changes

in life expectancy creating a "third age," and the attendant moral, practical and social issues and consequences which have never before been faced. With an approximately one-third longer life expectancy than was true in the earlier part of this century, there are decades of vigorous life expected past the responsibilities of child-rearing bringing unprecedented opportunities and problems. Among the broad-ranging issues raised and discussed were:

- Biological and cultural renewal; the elderly are usually finished with the former, but our culture is in tremendous need of the time, talents, and perspective of its older members for cultural transmission, especially for its disadvantaged members.

- Change in status of marriage after child-rearing years are over, and the need to keep marriages working during these later years of life, redefining the models and pat-

terns of earlier years.

- The danger of conflict between generations in which elderly combine political might with single-issue politics effectively paralyzing attempts to initiate political dialogue about the balance of their needs with those of the emerging young generation for education and remedial help.

Fahey praised DICA, interfaith housing and transportation services, and congregational attempts to develop special programming for its elderly members as leaders in a movement helping to explore ways in which aging individuals can engage themselves in a moral and fulfilling life during these later decades. Jewish Family Service was pleased to contribute to this stimulating and thought-provoking program, and seeks through its Services to the Elderly and other programs to help individuals and families meet these goals.

Dear Rachel,

My father's Memorial Day announcement is that he plans to marry a woman he has been seeing for all of six months. Not only has my mother been dead barely a year, but he treats her like he never treated my mother. Dad refused to go to concerts with my mother. He took out a season subscription for his new woman. He bought her a rock the size of an egg. My mother wore a plain wedding band. She's not even pretty. Am I supposed to smile and say Mazel Tou to him?

Older and Wiser Than Dad

Dear Older and Wiser,

Grit your teeth, smile and say it. Just as your parents couldn't dissuade you from dating and loving whom you pleased, you can only create a rift with your remaining parent if you dump on his fiancée. Your father just had a close encounter with death. If his time frame is speeded up as a result, it is understandable. He knows he doesn't have "forever" to live and enjoy, and he certainly can't take it with him. Let him have some fun. This marriage will be very different from the relationship he had with your mother. He is a big boy. He'll handle it. So can you.

Rachel

Send letters to "Rachel, c/o Jewish Family Service 101 Garden of Eden Rd., Wilmington, DE 19803." Names and details will be altered in published letters to protect your privacy.

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Announcements/Events

Naches

Golin

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Golin of Carrcroft announce the marriage of their son, Mark, to Julie Smith, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Smith of Allentown, Pennsylvania. The couple was married on June 2 in the Muhlenberg Chapel.

Sholl

Alexandra Sholl, daughter of Judith Tanzer Sholl and the late Anthony Abraham Sholl, and granddaughter of Bertha Tanzer and the late Isadore Tanzer and Leah Sholl, has graduated from Pomona College in Claremont, California, with a B.A. in psychology.

Alexandra has accepted a research assistantship at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst where she will complete her Ph.D. in cognitive psychology.

Topkis

William Louis Topkis, son of Charles and Iris Topkis, was called to the Torah by Rabbi David Zucker on Saturday, June 16, at 10:30 a.m. at Congregation Adat Shalom in Aurora, Colorado.

William is the brother of Beth Topkis. He is the grandson of Naomi Hyde and the late Nathan Hyde of Wilmington and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Topkis of Boca Raton, Florida, formerly of Wilmington.

William will be an eighth grader at Mrachek Middle School. He enjoys

soccer, bowling and golf. William was also a member of his school's wrestling team and he plays the drum with the school band.

He was joined at his Bar Mitzvah by family from Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Florida, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Cancer Society Board Members

Sidney Balick, Esq., Dr. Carl Glassman and Dr. Abraham Golden were elected to the board of directors of the Delaware Division of the American Cancer Society at its annual meeting on June 11.

JFS annual meeting

Jewish Family Service held its 1990 Annual Meeting on June 5 at the Delaware Theatre Company. The theme of the meeting was to honor the agency staff and the many volunteers who assisted primarily in the Soviet Resettlement Program during the past year.

Outgoing President Leslie Newman reviewed the agency's accomplishments during the past year. In addition to the usual ongoing services of the agency 64 Soviet immigrants were resettled, a long-range strategic plan was developed, a reaccreditation study was prepared and two major staff positions were filled.

Ann Marcus, Sam London and

The Young Jewish Adults of Delaware (for singles 21-35) recently elected two new officers — Aaron Goble, Programming Chair, at 798-0252 or Sandy Cook, Membership Chair, at 366-5165 — to work with the Chairman, Mike Cook.

The Young Jewish Adults of Delaware has planned several activities for July. To be included on the mailing list for their monthly newsletter, call the JCC at 478-5660.

On Monday, July 9, the YJAD will play coed Water Polo, beginning at 6:30 p.m. at the Jewish Community Center Family Campus Pool. Bathing suit and towel are recommended. There is a \$1 fee for those who are not members of the JCC. Call Mike

Schwartz at 798-8501 for more information.

On Thursday, July 12, YJAD members are invited to meet at Nakamura of Japan (downtown) for dinner at 5:30 p.m., followed by a show at the Comedy Cabaret. Dinner is pay-as-you-go, and admission to the Comedy Cabaret is \$5. Space for both events is limited to the first 35 people who make reservations by July 11. Call Pam-Sue Katz at 798-8501 or Michael Cook at 386-1982.

On Sunday, July 22, at noon, the YJAD will hold its Sixth Annual Summer Picnic Bonanza (and Olym-

pics). Members are invited to a barbecue and (optional) Olympics-style games. Festivities will be held on the Jewish Community Center Family Campus and will cost \$8. Casual dress is suggested; sneakers, bathing suit and a towel are recommended. Call Michael Cook (368-1982) to RSVP by July 20.

Each Monday in July (except for July 9 — see above) the YJAD sponsors coed volleyball outdoors at the JCC. Games begin at 6:30 p.m. and are non-competitive. There is a \$1 fee for non-JCC members. Call Michael Schwartz (798-8501) for more information.

Kutz Courtyard dedicated



Louise Sloane presents a garden book to Patricia Sloan during dedication ceremonies in the courtyard at the Milton and Hattie Kutz Home.

The Courtyard at the Milton and Hattie Kutz Home was dedicated to the memory of Martin Sloan on June 14. The renovated courtyard was designed by landscape artist Rick Hallender who donated his services. The project was made possible through a gift by Mr. Sloan's widow, Patricia Sloan.

Buddy Aerenon, a lifelong friend of Mr. Sloan, addressed 40 family members, friends and Kutz Auxiliary members. He spoke of his friend's rise in contributions to the community and the business world. In so doing, Aerenon likened Mr. Sloan's life to the growth of a garden that

eventually grows full and strong and brings joy to many.

The Kutz Auxiliary has announced the establishment of the Martin Sloan Garden Fund. Monies directed to this fund will be used to maintain the Courtyard and to develop other plantings on the Home's property. Checks to this fund should be made payable to the Kutz Home Auxiliary and mailed to the Auxiliary at 704 River Road, Wilmington, DE 19809. According to Kutz Auxiliary President Shelly Mand, money sent on deposit to the Auxiliary Tribute Program may be designated for use in this fund.

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Mandela

Continued from 10

they were not applauding Mr. Arafat's record of death and destruction," he said.

Despite their support of Mandela's fight against apartheid, some Jewish leaders clearly fear they are in danger of looking like the spoilers at the ANC leader's party. Despite their proven record of speaking out against apartheid, they question whether there is a perception in the black community that they do not support Mandela's struggle.

According to a left-wing Jewish critic, the organized Jewish leadership has spoiled the Mandela visit. Michael Lerner, editor of the progressive magazine *Tikkun*, accused "a handful of Jewish leaders" of making Mandela's support for the PLO the "central focus" of his trip. Most American Jews, he said in a statement to the press, "do not iden-

tify with Siegman or other Jewish leaders who are attempting to place opposition to the PLO in the middle of Mandela's celebratory visit."

On the other end of the political spectrum, Bronx Rabbi Avraham Weiss said he felt "vindicated" by Mandela's pro-PLO remarks. Weiss had been roundly criticized by mainstream Jewish leaders for his decision to demonstrate during Mandela's ticker-tape parade here on June 20. Weiss and his supporters have already called on New York Mayor David Dinkins to distance himself from Mandela's remarks on the PLO.

Dinkins, the first black mayor of New York, has often stated his support for the State of Israel and opposition to the PLO. But having never left Mandela's side during his three days in New York, he is expected to come under pressure to restate his views.

Jewish Community Center

JCC annual meeting is family event

The 56th Annual Meeting of the Jewish Community Center, held on Sunday, June 10, at the Jewish Family Campus Amphitheatre, was attended by over 350 members of Delaware's Jewish community.

The "Family Event" began with a picnic-style dinner. Family members enjoyed the hamburger and hot dog cuisine, while the JCC staff provided circus-type entertainment by dressing up as clowns, camels and horses. "The Annual Meeting was a very special event for the Center," said David Sorkin, Executive Director of the JCC. "Everyone from bobbies to infants were joined together in the picnic grove enjoying the barbecue and festivities," he added. At 7 p.m., the adults gathered at the amphitheatre for the business aspect of the meeting, and the children were escorted to the playground area to participate in a variety of games and activities.

Jerome Grossman, chairman of the annual meeting welcomed everyone and introduced Rabbi Herbert Yoskowitz (Congregation Beth Shalom), who delivered the D'var Torah. Martin Lubaroff, outgoing President of the JCC, delivered his Presidential Report. "People. That's what the JCC is all about. From our traditional family members to our newest Soviet Jewish immigrant family members,

from our youngest pre-schoolers to our oldest senior adults, from those of us who use the Center on a daily basis to those of us who participate in that one special program, each and every member is a key ingredient of the Center and that's what the JCC is all about," he said.

Lubaroff also focused on the changes that the Center has experienced over the past two years. "Remarkable things have happened and have started to happen at the JCC, from the development of new programming, to the increased introduction of Judaic content in all aspects of the Center, to the development of new business systems and the installation of a new computer system, the list of what has happened and what is to come is a long one," he added.

Lubaroff concluded by thanking the members, board of directors, volunteers and staff for their dedication, loyalty, caring and hard work over the past two years.

Judy Levy, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the nominating committee report and the slate of officers and board members who were nominated for board positions. The following individuals were nominated and elected for a one year term: Richard David Levin, President; Mark Caplan, Vice Presi-

dent; Cindy Imber, Vice President; Denyse Lieber, Vice President; David Margules, Vice President; Stan Ross, Treasurer; Dan Klein, Assistant Treasurer; Deane Kattler, Secretary and Robert Coonin, Assistant Secretary.

The following individuals were nominated and elected for a one year term: Ariane Mamberg (Youth Representative); Michele Margules; Norman Monhait and Roberta Woloshin. Scott Green was nominated and elected for a two year term. The following individuals were nominated and elected for a three year term: Rona Caplan; Steve Kleiner; Barbara Malin; Bob Pincus; Harriet Polejes; Jordan Rosen and Joan Rosenthal.

Richard David Levin, newly appointed President of the JCC, thanked Martin Lubaroff for his outstanding job as President and presented a brief summary of his goals and objectives for his presidency. "We have a strong foundation," he said. "Our staff, our board and our committees — each work tirelessly to enhance our Center. But to build on this foundation, we must examine our past and plan for the future. In the next two years, we will look at all our programming and determine how to better serve all our members from infants to centenarians. We will examine our facilities and fix them if broken, upgrade

them where possible and plan new ones to meet our future needs. We will continue to be financially responsible. We must try to hold down costs, but not at the expense of the quality of our services. Therefore, we will look at new and different sources for revenue enhancement, such as Corporate Sponsorship and fund raising. We will better tell our story so that all our community can react with pride to the very mention of the Jewish Community Center. We have many challenges it is true, but our sense of community can help us meet them, all of us together," Levin added.

Following Levin's remarks, Grossman introduced Marvin Shepard, former Past President of the JCC, who presented the Harry Cohen Leadership Award to Irv Kaufman, former Executive Director of the Center. Kaufman served as the Executive Director of the Wilmington JCC from 1971 until his retirement in 1988. Kaufman had been involved with the Campus Capital Campaign

and shared his 'long-time dream' of the Jewish Family Campus with the audience.

David Margules, last year's recipient of the Barbara Weiner Memorial Young Leadership Award presented this year's award to Mark Caplan. Caplan currently serves on the Center's Executive, Computerization and Building/Grounds Committees. The Barbara Weiner Memorial Young Leadership Award was established to recognize a young leader who demonstrates current and future leadership possibilities for the Center.

Following the award presentations, Grossman introduced David Sorkin, who recognized staff accomplishments and distributed "length of service awards" to over 20 staff members. Ruth Forman and Marcia Shepard, two pre-school teachers who are retiring from the JCC this year, were thanked for their dedication and were presented with a token of appreciation.

Levy to serve second JCCA term

JCC President Richard David Levin has announced that Judy Levy, JCC Board Member, has been nominated to serve a second term on the Board of the JCCA (formerly JWB).

The Jewish Community Centers Association of North America is the leader network of 275 JCC's, YMHAs and Camps in the United States and Canada. The organization serves over one million Jews in North America in the areas of informal Jewish education and Jewish culture through the Jewish Book Council, Lecture Bureau and many projects related to Israel.

Levy is the Regional Chairperson of the JCCA which includes: Wilmington; Atlantic City; Trenton; Monmouth County and Cherry Hill. This regional branch of the JCCA meets five times per year to cooperate and

share ideas. As a Board Member of the JCCA, Levy serves on the Alternative Funding Committee. The primary function of the committee is to help JCC's pursue new methods of fundraising. "Needs are great in all communities," she said, "but with Operation Exodus and the tremendous influx of Russian Jews, the need for scholarship funds are greater than ever. Our committee helps to find new avenues toward funding programs."

In her previous term, Levy served on the Scholarship Committee. Levy has been a member of the JCC Board since 1981. She served as President of the Wilmington JCC from 1986 to 1988. She and her family have been members of the JCC since 1979. Levy worked with Halina Wind Preston on the develop-

ment of the Garden of the Righteous and was instrumental in making it into a permanent display. She also served as co-chair of the Campus Capital Campaign as well as co-chair for the Israel Expo Celebration.

"Being involved at the JCC is a very enriching part of my life. I have taken as much as I have given and it has been a tremendous learning experience for me," she said.

In 1989, she was the recipient of the Barbara Weiner Memorial Young Leadership Award, which enabled her to attend her first JCCA Biennial Conference. She is also a member of the Jewish Federation of Delaware Board of Directors. A real estate agent at Patterson Schwartz Realtors, Levy is a life member of the Million Dollar Club of the New Castle County Board of Realtors.

Magical Mime at JCC



The "Magical Mime of Peter Geist" will entertain adult audiences at the Jewish Family Campus Amphitheatre on Thursday, July 12, at 7:30 p.m. The versatile and multi-talented performer Peter Geist, will present a performance of "new wave mime." The fee for adults is \$8 and \$7 for senior adults. Concessions and a cash bar will be available throughout the evening. Reservations are now being accepted at the JCC Front Desk and Family Campus Control Desk. For additional information, contact Lynn Greenfield, Adult Program Director, or Eileen Wallach, Recreational Services Director, at 478-5660.

Early Childhood Services has new director

The Jewish Community Center has announced the appointment of Jane Hormadaly as Director of the Early Childhood Services Department. Hormadaly, a native of Liberty, New York, earned a Bachelor's degree in government from Boston University and a Master's degree in education from the University of Pennsylvania. Following the completion of her education and some classroom experience, she moved to Israel to participate in Sherut L'Am, a program which sends college-educated people to work in the development towns. While living in Israel, she taught in a regional high school and worked as a teacher-trainer and supervisor in a specialized program designed to help culturally deprived children.

Sparked by an interest in how children learn, she acquired Montessori

teaching credentials, and during her nine years in Wilmington she has been associated with The Wilmington Montessori Pre-school in Arden in various capacities. Additionally, Hormadaly has taught music at Beth Emeth Religious School and Jewish Studies Courses at Gratz Hebrew High School.

During her interview process, Hormadaly observed the JCC program and met with parent representatives of JCC committees. She outlined to them her perceptions and future directions for the school.

Hormadaly is looking forward to her new position and stated, "This position will not only give me another opportunity to grow both professionally and personally, but also will tie together the varied threads of my life — my commitment to Jewish history, education and music, my



Jane Hormadaly

experience with pre-school children and my sense of idealism."

Hormadaly will assume her full-time duties in late June, but is already involved in the planning process for the 1990-1991 school year.

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PLO dialogue

Continued from 1

beaches in the Tel Aviv area "strongly indicated that civilians would have been the target" had the attack succeeded, the president said.

Bush said that beginning the day after the thwarted attack, the United States told the PLO in Tunis "that it could not avoid responsibility for an attempted terrorist action by one of its constituent groups and needed to take steps to deal with this matter, by condemning the operation, disassociating itself from it, and by beginning to take steps to discipline Abul Abbas."

The United States has "given the PLO ample time to deal with this issue," but it has not "provided a credible accounting of this incident" nor acted on the U.S. demands, Bush said.

Praise for the administration action poured in from a number of Jewish organizations. Most groups said that Bush's announcement enhances American credibility, since the United States predicated its talks with the PLO on its renunciation of terrorism.

The suspension "restores American credibility and leadership in the war against worldwide terrorism," said Seymour Reich, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, which speaks for 46 national Jewish groups.

"Our country cannot lead such a campaign while holding ongoing discussions with the world's most notorious terrorist organization in the face of blatant violations of the PLO's commitments to end terrorism," said Reich, who received a telephone call informing him of the U.S. decision from Vice President Dan Quayle.

Arden Shenker, chairman of the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council, sent a letter to Bush commending the president for suspending the dialogue. "The U.S. gave the PLO every opportunity to respond in a manner that would have enabled the dialogue to go forward. Their failure to do so left the U.S. with no alternative but to take this action," wrote Shenker, whose organization represents national Jewish organizations and local community relations councils across the country.

But Rita Hauser, one of five American Jews who met two years ago with PLO leader Yasir Arafat, called the suspension "regrettable and unfortunate," and a costly blow to the peace process. "This will have a very negative effect on the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. They will view this as shutting the door in their face," said Hauser, an attorney who chairs the American section of the International Center for Peace in the Middle East.

The group's meeting with Arafat in Stockholm at the beginning of December 1988 is credited with helping to convince the PLO leader to renounce terrorism and recognize Israel's right to exist.

Shortly afterward, Arafat met the three U.S. conditions for speaking with the PLO, laid down in 1975 by Henry Kissinger, who was secretary of state at the time. These were recognition of Israel's right to exist, acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and renunciation of terrorism.

When Arafat recited this formula at a news conference in Geneva, the Reagan administration, in its final days of office, announced it would begin a dialogue with the PLO, to be conducted exclusively by its ambassador in Tunisia, Robert Pelletreau.

The United States maintains that the dialogue has facilitated the peace process by bringing about PLO acquiescence to a dialogue between Israel and Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. That is why the administration has rejected charges, leveled for the past 18 months by Israel and members of Congress, that the PLO was still engaged in terrorism, despite Arafat's promises.

Jewish leaders, in turn, had accused the State Department of "whitewashing" clear evidence of terrorist activity on the part of the PLO.

"It was increasingly our sense that the administration was so committed to the U.S.-PLO dialogue that they were ignoring reality," said Kenneth Jacobson, Middle East affairs director for the Anti-Defamation League of

B'nai B'rith.

After the May 30 incident, pressure increased, with resolutions being introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives calling for a suspension of talks until the PLO condemned the thwarted attack and ousted Abbas.

Ambassador Pelletreau met at least six times with the PLO, in an attempt to get it to specifically renounce the attack.

But when the PLO executive committee met in Baghdad during the first week in June, it did not even discuss the matter. Two weeks ago, the PLO issued a statement saying it was "against any military action which targets civilians."

Bush said this statement was not sufficient. He said while the dialogue has advanced the peace process, it is "based on the assumption that the PLO is willing to abide by the conditions it adopted in December 1988, including renunciation of terrorism."

Asked if the break plays into the hands of hard-liners, Bush replied, "Yes, I'm concerned." But he denied that the decision was done to placate Israel. He said it was consistent with the U.S. anti-terrorism policy.

The Israeli Embassy here expressed "satisfaction" with Bush's decision, saying that the May 30 terrorist attack "is a reminder of the true nature of the PLO." "The PLO was and remains a terrorist organization that continues to practice terrorism in all forms against Jews and Arabs, and therefore is a serious threat and a major obstacle to any peace process in the Middle East," Ruty Yaron, the embassy's spokeswoman, said in a written statement.

"Israel believes that the administration's decision will enhance and promote the peace process and will encourage those Palestinians seeking peace with Israel to seize upon this opportunity to begin a direct dialogue with Israel," she said.

Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.), who in recent months has been critical of Israeli policies, said the president "made the right decision," because the dialogue could not be continued "when any of the parties quite literally tries to hold a gun to the head of the other parties through the use of terrorism."

Sen. Connie Mack (R-Fla.), one of the leaders of the Senate movement urging a break with the PLO, said, "The president did the right thing for the fight against terrorism, for U.S. interests, for the freedom and security of our ally Israel, and for the search for peace in the Middle East."

Rabbi

Continued from 1

Kollel Heichal Hatalmud in Tel Aviv and for several years served as the rabbi of a congregation in Ramat Gan, Israel. Under his leadership, Schorr said, this congregation grew from 30 families to over 300 families.

In 1957, he returned to the United States and has served in pulpits in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Virginia, Minnesota. He also served as rabbi of a congregation in St. John's, New Brunswick, for a short time. Other than the synagogue in Ramat Gan, all of the congregations Schorr has served have been traditional.

From 1962 until 1970, Schorr taught in the Yeshiva University system at various levels. In 1970 he was asked to do some fundraising for Yeshiva University and has been involved in that area of communal activity ever since.

Throughout these years of communal work, Schorr served several congregations during the High Holy days and during rabbis' leaves of absence. According to Schorr, he has also been involved in local ministerial and civic activities in each of the communities he has served.

He has decided to return to the pulpit, he says, "because I've always loved it. It is my first love."

"I am convinced that in Rabbi Schorr we have a truly fine new rabbi," Simon said. "His calling to AKSE is very timely. Rabbi Schorr's strengths seem to match our current needs and, based on his leadership qualities and his effectiveness in dealing with people, he will lead this special congregation into the 1990s."

Mandelamania

Continued from 3

ous behavior toward John Paul II in 1987 — despite the pope's failure to excoriate Nazi war criminal Kurt Waldheim or accord diplomatic recognition to Israel?

Mandela's statements on "Nightline" — greeted by thunderous applause from the predominantly black audience — should be of considerable concern to the American Jewish community. For last week the extremely popular and personable visitor from South Africa legitimized Arafat and his band of terrorists for African-Americans in an unprecedented manner.

...

But Mandela's "Nightline" appearance should also be of concern far beyond the Jewish community. For the ANC leader proudly declared himself a comrade-in-arms of three of the world's darkest and most dangerous characters, three champions of international terrorism.

Why does Mandela defend and support Arafat, Moammar Gadhafi and Fidel Castro? Because they "support our struggle to the hilt," he stated with candor. "There is no reason whatsoever why we should have any hesitation about hailing their commitment to human rights as being demanded in South Africa... They are placing resources at our disposal for us to win the struggle."

What resources, one might ask, can Arafat, Gadhafi and Castro supply? In the case of the PLO, financially dependent on the munifi-

Gorbachev

Continued from 3

I replied that "a new, forceful, more formal statement would serve a great many very useful purpose."

He nodded affirmatively, as if to indicate he would do so — but did not flatly commit himself. "President Bush made the same suggestion to me," he said, adding, "actually, anti-Semitism has been waning in the last few weeks."

I noted that Pamyat, the principal organization pressing anti-Semitic sentiments in the SSR, has failed to elect anybody to any 'ce. "Yes," Gorbachev agreed.

Rhetoric

Continued from 1

level dialogue with the United States "soon" and was confident it would not be conducted by telephone.

Observers here also point to a series of deliberately moderate-sounding statements by Shamir and Levy since the new government was installed. They said a number of statements were aimed at easing tension between Jerusalem and Washington. Israel was therefore taken aback by Baker's sharp comments, which have been characterized on both sides of the Atlantic as the harshest public criticism of Israel by a U.S. secretary of state.

Baker was clearly angered by Shamir's refusal to accept the American formula for Israeli-Palestinian negotiations. He accused Shamir of adding new conditions that virtually rule out talks with the Palestinians. He referred to a Shamir interview in the *Jerusalem Post* that quoted the prime minister as saying he would talk only to Palestinians who accepted Israeli terms in advance.

Baker also bridled over reported remarks by other members of the new Israeli government that the American plan was no longer relevant.

The Israelis were stung when Baker announced the White House telephone number and told them, "When you're serious about peace, call us."

Levy, addressing the Foreign Ministry staff Wednesday, his first day on the job, said it was wrong to regard the new government as hard-line or extremist. It is genuinely committed to the pursuit of the peace process, the foreign minister said. He added that he would try to explain to the Americans the points on which Israel could not give ground and those where progress was possible.

Levy said there are certain basic principles on which Israel and the United States see eye-to-eye. He noted that the highest levels of the

cence of oil-rich Arab countries and economically strapped Cuba, it cannot be money to finance education, medicine and housing for deprived black South Africans, like the \$200,000, raised during the interfaith service at Riverdale Church.

The only possible explanation (in addition to the Cuban support for Namibian independence) is that all three are channeling to the ANC the kind of support they are most adept at providing — the tools of terrorism and the training to use these tools.

Which perhaps begins to explain why Mandela refuses to abandon terrorism (termed "guerrilla warfare" in more sympathetic circles) against white South Africa in its struggle for universal suffrage. Mandela says his organization had "no alternative but to resort to violence in the early 1960s because of the government's use of violence against it." But he continues to advocate violent struggle even today, proving he is no Gandhi, no King.

Nelson Mandela, whom I have revered for so many years, is undoubtedly an honest, intelligent and brave man. But the messiah has not yet come. Let us hope that we Jews will quickly recover from the "Mandelamania" that has afflicted so many of us, and that, in future, we shall not be carried away quite so easily by other people's heroes.

(David Frank, who was born in South Africa in 1946 and made aliyah in 1961, is presently the editor of the *MetroWest Jewish News* in East Orange, N.J.)

When I and other Congressional leaders had our meeting with George Bush two days later, he confirmed that he, too, had urged Gorbachev to make a more formal statement condemning anti-Semitism. But like me, President Bush did not get a formal commitment from President Gorbachev for a formal statement.

Nonetheless, the Soviet leader now knows in no unmistakable terms how important it is to American leaders that the speak out against anti-Semitism formally, forcefully — and soon.

(Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), is the Democratic whip and a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.)

American administration repeatedly have asserted U.S. opposition to a separate Palestinian state or to forcing Israel to accept the Palestine Liberation Organization as a negotiating partner.

What is needed is to reach a solid agreement on those two cardinal points and proceed from there, Levy said.

In Washington, State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler defended Baker's rebuke to Israel, saying it was made in response to "very public comments" made by various officials in the new Likud government.

At the White House, press spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said President Bush "agrees with (Baker's) position absolutely. In the final analysis, the parties in the region have to want peace," Fitzwater said. "And what (Baker) was saying was basically that if they want peace enough to get a dialogue going, it will happen and give us a call."

Fitzwater revealed that after Baker announced the White House telephone number, it received 6,000 to 8,000 calls evenly divided about the secretary's remarks. In the organized Jewish community, however, there was no such divide, as Jewish groups sprang to Israel's defense.

In New York, the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations said Baker's testimony was "both surprising and disturbing, coming as it did just one day after the new government took office in Israel."

B'nai B'rith urged the Bush administration to "give the newly constituted government of Israel a chance to formulate its peace program."

Likewise, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith urged the U.S. government to "avoid prejudging the new administration until Mr. Shamir has the opportunity to clarify and develop his peace proposals."

Chemical weapons

Continued from 8

make nerve gases, blistering agents and related harmful toxic products used for war.

What is clear to me — and must be recognized by anyone working with the chemical industry — is the industry's complexity. The chemical industry is many specialized companies making many specialized products for many different uses around the world. Its very complexity makes it difficult to control and regulate. We're not like the nuclear industry, which has a limited number of raw materials and limited peace-time products.

The Geneva negotiators have asked for inputs from the world-wide chemical industry on how to resolve this dilemma. The international negotiators accepted certain realities: chemical weapons are sufficiently effective, relatively inexpensive, and made from readily available chemical substances; and that the production, sale/distribution, use and disposal of all chemical weapons can be controlled only by joint efforts of the international chemical industry and all governments. In fact, the negotiators at Geneva have sponsored an annual industry/diplomat forum since June 1987 where industry experts have discussed the problems and possible solutions towards implementation and verification of a proposed treaty.

The international chemical industry also accepted certain realities: that the only customers for chemical weapons are governments; that negotiators from all countries need

to know more about the chemical industry and that implementation of a chemical weapons treaty will impact and intrude upon the normal civil chemical industry's business. Therefore, the Chemical Manufacturers Association's Chemical Weapons Workgroup provides an industry input to the U.S. Geneva negotiators and also cooperates with other national chemical associations in Europe, Japan, Canada and Australia to provide similar inputs to their respective negotiating teams. The industry recognizes that verifying the non-production and storage of chemical weapons means monitoring the precursors of the final chemical weapons compounds. The movement of these precursors across national and international borders, plus in-plant inspections, are the focus of the control of chemical weapons production.

Now the real problems emerge for the chemical industry. Yes, we want to be good citizens, but no company in any country wants to lose its Confidential Business Information (CBI) — its state-of-the-art production technology or materials handling practices, or unpatented research findings — because of monitoring.

CMA's chemical weapons work group team concentrates, during meetings with U.S. negotiators in Washington and Geneva, on providing negotiators with information about the structure, practices and codes of the United States chemical industry, and the kind of protection it wants against loss of its competitive

edge. The problem is not only what chemicals are to be monitored, but how and by whom. An inexperienced person can visit a plant and understand little: lots of pipes, lots of reactors, lots of valves. An experienced person, on the other hand, can immediately recognize a unique, non-standard procedure or technique.

The same problem arises with the examination of records. An inexperienced person has no idea how certain raw materials are combined to make chemical products: one drum of material on a loading dock looks the same as another. An experienced person, however, can look at a plant's materials inventory and make shrewd deductions about process innovation. So, what kinds of people do we want as inspectors? And who trains and supervises them? These are only some of the questions posed by the chemical industry to the negotiators. From the negotiators' point of view comes the recognition that some governments may not want the names and locations of their facilities making chemicals on the so-called "Warning List" known. How many members of the international community want to tell us where their

chemical industry makes certain chemicals, how they are used, and where they are shipped? How many countries want to admit the existence and location of their chemical weapons' filling operations? Will the participating nations ratify a Geneva treaty which requires disclosure of key facilities, all producers and users of key building blocks and allow monitoring inspections by an international inspectorate? These are political as well as industry problems and must be resolved. Consensus among the negotiators does not mean treaty acceptance. Ratification is in the political arena while treaty compliance is both a government and industry concern. The chemical industry, despite the cost of inspection in terms of time and material losses, despite the nuisance value of inspections, despite the potential loss of CBI, and a potential loss of potential markets through technological advantage, supports treaty ratifications, and will work diligently to carry out the treaty's mandates.

Because of its commitment, companies who do not make chemical weapons and many who do not even make any of the key precursors for

chemical weapons — precursors which are on Geneva monitoring lists — have volunteered the services of people like myself to assist our respective governments to achieve a ban on chemical weapons. This is how I got involved three years ago, first as a part time assignment and most recently as a consultant after retirement. I believe we will get there, but a lot of work still has to be done.

(Leo Zefter retired from DuPont in 1989 after 30 years and now serves as a consultant for DuPont to the Chemical Manufacturers Association's Chemical Weapons Workgroup. He is currently in Geneva for a conference attended by industry representatives and diplomatic negotiators on the subject of banning chemical weapons.)

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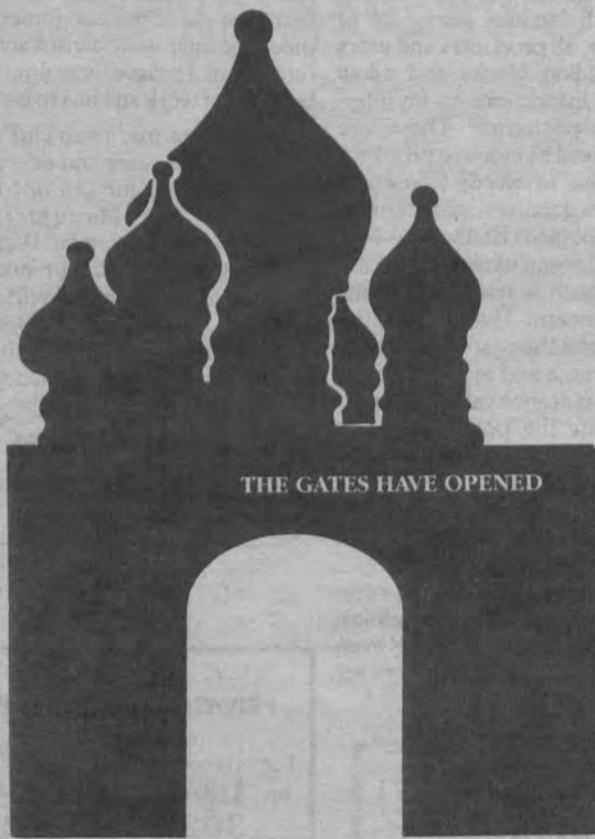
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Please send us a picture of a member or members of your immigrant family, remembering that black and white photographs reproduce best. If you prefer, send a family tree, early business advertisement, citizenship papers, passport or other historical document.

Please include an identification of your submission. For example, "Jacob and Rosa Topkis circa 1890"... Courtesy of Judy and Bill Topkis. Benefactors may submit two items for their full page.

All materials must be delivered or mailed to Operation Exodus at 101 Garden of Eden Road, Wilmington, DE 19803 by July 15, 1990. They will be returned in September.

All Contributors will be listed in the Commemorative Album.

All pledges to OPERATION EXODUS will be applied to the categories listed above.

YES, I WANT TO PLAY MY PART IN THE RESCUE OF SOVIET JEWS:

- BENEFACTOR** at \$5000 a couple
- PATRON** at \$1500 a couple/\$750 per person
- SPONSOR** at \$400 a couple/\$200 per person
- I am unable to attend the concert, but I wish to contribute \$ _____ for OPERATION EXODUS.

Make checks payable to "Operation Exodus" and mail to Operation Exodus, 101 Garden of Eden Road, Wilmington, DE 19803.

Please print your name as you wish it to be listed in the Commemorative Album.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____