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March 22, 1991

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"How is this night different from all other nights?"

The Exodus from tyranny to freedom is not only a memory but is happening this very moment.

Two hundred thousand Soviet Jews have found freedom in Israel, thousands more in the United States.

Hundreds of thousands are still seeking freedom both in the Soviet Union and Ethiopia.

Best Wishes

for a Happy & Healthy Passover

Jewish Federation of Delaware

William M. Topkis **President** Robert N. Kerbel **Executive Vice President**

× 4

Baker holds 'constructive' dialogue with Shamir, sees Palestinians

By DAVID LANDAU and GIL SEDAN JERUSALEM (JTA) — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker held two rounds of what were described as "constructive" talks last week with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir

But while the two leaders agreed, during an early morning talk on March 12 at the Prime Minister's Office, on the need to advance the prospects of regional peace through a "two-track approach," they apparently did not discuss the thorny issue of whether Israel would be willing to make territorial concessions in exchange for diplomatic recognition by its Arab neighbors.

The issue may have come up when the two met again in the evening, after a private dinner at the prime minister's residence.

The secretary also met here with 10 prominent Palestinians from the administered terri-

tories and East Jerusalem, who clearly had received a "green light" from Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir Arafat.

Although no breakthroughs were expected or achieved, the meeting was an unacknowledged gain for the PLO, which is still in the international doghouse for its support of Iraq's Saddam Hussein in the recent Persian Gulf war.

> See Analysis on Page 8

Baker's sessions with Shamir, much of them with nobody else present, are recognized to be the critical part of his two-day visit to Israel, which followed meetings over the weekend with eight Arab foreign ministers in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

UJA to raise \$450 million more for Soviet Jewish resettlement

By ALIZA MARCUS

NEW YORK (JTA)-The United Jewish Appeal, the central fund-raising body in the American Jewish community, has decided to launch a \$450 million fund-raising appeal to assist the estimated 1 million Soviet Jews who will have immigrated to Israel by the end of 1993

The campaign, approved March 7 by the UJA board of trustees and 60 national vicechairpersons responsible for campaign operations, will start this fall and will end Dec. 31, 1992, according to Marvin Lender, UJA's national chairman.

"It is essentially a campaign responding to the requirements and needs of the Jewish Agency for the Soviet resettlement through 1993," Lender said in an interview Tuesday.

UJA campaign money raised for Soviet Jewry is passed on to the Jewish Agency in Israel, which has been covering the total cost of transporting Soviet immigrants and their luggage to Israel, as well as a portion of their initial resettlement costs.

Diaspora Jewry outside the United States will be asked by Keren Hayesod to raise an additional \$200 million to help cover resettlement costs, he said.

The new campaign comes on the heels of UJA's 1990 Operation Exodus campaign, which raised over \$420 million for Soviet Jewish resettlement.

As that campaign got under way, the numbers of Soviet Jews trying to leave for Israel



increased dramatically over original estimates. Last par, about 181,000 Soviet Jews arrived in Israel. About 300,000 are still expected to arrive this year, despite a lull in immigration during the Persian Gulf war.

Lender said the new campaign, as yet unnamed, will be complemented by a loan pro-gram to make up the expected \$1.35 billion shortfall the Jewish Agency will face in assisting Soviet Jewish resettlement over the next few years.

Continued on 54

Israeli's remark on talks with Syria draws fire from Cabinet hard-liners

By DAVID LANDAU JERUSALEM (JTA) — An Israeli Cabinet minister's assertion that Israel is ready to enter



Israeli Health Minister Ehud Olmert

negotiations with Syria on it territorial claims has triggered sharp protests among hard-line members of the governing coalition.

The government vigorously denied any change of policy with respect the the Golan Heights after Health Minister Ehud Olmert, a politically moderate member of the Likud bloc, told a pro-Israel audience in Washington on Sunday that Israel was prepared to negotiate with Syria on "all issues," including territory. (See page 18.)

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Olmert merely meant that the Syrians could raise their territorial demands in the course of negotiations. But he said that as far as Israel is concerned, the Golan is "not a subject for territorial negotiation." Olmert gave the same interpretation Monday in media interviews in Washington.

Israel captured the Golan Heights from Syria in 1967 and formally annexed it in 1980.

Shamir made his comments on television after fielding questions about Olmert's statements at a hearing of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. But the uproar was a preview of the political explosion that could rock Israel if it ever entertained the idea of territorial compromise for peace with its neighbors.

Continued on 54

The secretary has been trying to push the idea that Middle East peace must be pursued on "two tracks" - between Israel and the Arab states, and between Israel and the Palestinians.

Shamir's media spokesman, Avi Pazner, said the prime minister had endorsed that approach and was gratified by the measure of accord he reached with Baker. Pazner described their morning meeting as "good, friendly and constructive" and conducted in a "positive spirit."

He said the prime minister agreed with Baker's view that there is at present "an opportunity to do something" for regional peace.

The aide said Baker did not raise the landfor-peace formula, which President Bush endorsed last week as the only route to peace in the Middle East.

Yossi Ben-Aharon, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, said later on Israel Radio that Israel wants direct talks with the Arab states "without preconditions." If they materialize, "we would then grapple with the territorial dimensions," he said.

"We do not, for our part, think the reference to withdrawal from territories in the U.N. resolutions necessarily means on all fronts or, as the Arabs contend, from all territories," Ben-Aharon said.

The key Security Council resolution, No. 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, calls for Israel's withdrawal from "territories," but does not specify all territories seized in 1967. Likud's position is that Israel already complied with that resolution when it completed its withdrawal from Sinai in 1982.

Baker had a separate session with Defense Minister Moshe Arens, who stressed it is necessary to curb local terror and unrest in the territories before productive talks can be held with the Palestinians.

Arens' spokesman, Danny Naveh, clarified later that the minister was not setting preconditions but explaining that intifada violence is an obstacle to progress toward peace.

Naveh said Arens dwelt on the unresolved issue of Israeli soldiers believed to be held by extremist groups in Lebanon. Baker promised him and Shamir that the United States would redouble its efforts to secure their release.

Israel hopes the Israeli soldiers can be exchanged in the context of postwar exchanges.

The families of some missing men met with John Kelly, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, who accompanied Baker to Israel. The father of one appealed to President Bush to help release his son, Rahamim Alsheikh, who has been a Continued on 54

Yom HaShoah observance

The annual interfaith observance of Yom HaShoah will take place on Thursday, April 11, at noon in the City/County Council Chambers at 800 French Street in Wilmington.

Reverend Thomas A. Flowers of St. Hedwig Roman Catholic Church will speak on "A Call to Teshuvah for the Shoah." He will base his remarks on a pastoral letter issued this past January by the National Conference of Polish Bishops on Catholic-Jewish relations. Reverend Flowers has done extensive reading on the Holocaust, has made four visits to the infamous concentration camp at Auschwitz and has participated in Holocaust conferences

Reverend Otis A. Herring of Union Baptist Church will give the invocation. Terry Dan-nemann, a Holocaust survivor, and Sean Quimby, a Sanford School student, will make brief statements.

The observance will close with memorial prayers for the victims of the Holocaust at the Holocaust Memorial in Freedom Plaza led by Rabbi David Kaplan of Congregation Beth El and Cantor Shari Preston, daughter of George Preston and the late Halina Wand Preston. This Holocaust Remembrance Day observance is sponsored by the Christian Council of Delaware, Interdenominational Ministerial Action Council, Jewish Federation of



Reverend Thomas A. Flowers

Delaware, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Rabbinical Association of Delaware and Wilmington Branch, NAACP. The Jewish community is invited to attend this memorial program for victims of the Holocaust.

Annual community service to commemorate Holocaust

The annual community Memorial Service and is presently serving as President of the for Yom HaShoah V'Hagvurah will take American Federation of Jews from Central place on Wednesday, April 10, at 7:30 p.m. at Temple Beth El, 301 Possum Park Rd, Newark.

The guest speaker will be Rabbi Robert L. Lehman who serves as spiritual leader of Hebrew Tabernacle of Washington Heights in upper Manhattan, New York.

Lehman was born in Germany and came to the United States as a young child in 1938. He is a graduate of Long Island University with honors in Philosophy and was ordained at Hebrew Union College-Institute of Religion in Cincinnati. Lehman has done graduate work at the University of Maryland and Yeshiva University and was awarded his doctorate from the New York Theological Seminary. He also holds an honorary Doctor of Divinity from HUC-DIR. He has served on various committees of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, is past-president of the New York Association of Reform Rabbis,

Europe.

Upon ordination, Lehman served as assistant at Oheb Shalom in Baltimore. He has been rabbi of Hebrew Tabernacle, the congregation in which he grew up and became a Bar Mitzvah, since 1956. A unique feature of Hebrew Tabernacle is that most of the members are survivors of the Holocuast. Lehman has spoken extensively both in the United States and Israel about the Holocaust.

This service is co-sponsored by the Rabbinical Association of Delaware, the Jewish Federation of Delaware and the Halina Wind Preston Holocaust Education Committee. Participating in the service will be students of area Jewish educational institutions.

The community is invited to attend. There will be baby sitting available, and reservations for the sitters must be made by April 3 by calling 366-8300.

The Jewish Voice

March 22, 1991

Editorial

Haggadah teaches lessons from past, for future

On Friday evening, March 19, Delaware's Jews will join Jews from around the world and begin the traditional observances of Passover — the "Season of Freedom" – commemorating the Israelites' liberation from bondage to Pharaoh in Egypt. In 1991 (5751) we will gather around our seder tables and read from the

Hagaddah:

וְכָל הַמַּרְבֶּה לְסַפֵּר בִּיצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם—הֲרֵי זֶה מְשֶׁבָּח.

V'chol ha-marbeh l'sapeir bitziyat mitzrayim, harei zeh m'shubach. "The more we speak about the departure from Egypt, the better," the Haggadah says. Moses led the Israelites out so long ago, yet these words still hold such great

importance for their descendents. Why? Just as the Jews were brought out of Egypt, there are Jews today being brought out of their modern-day slaveries. There are also Jews who continue to be held captive and for whose freedom we are obliged to fight. The exodus from the Soviet Union, which began so slowly and escalated to the

The exodus from the Soviet Union, which began so slowly and escalated to the tremendous emigration that it has become, has been a modern lesson. For how many relatively recent Passovers have we used the Jews in Russia to bring the plight of our enslaved ancestors to a contemporary audience? Twentieth century Jews were offered an opportunity to give the old words new meaning.

We also have the responsibility of bringing Syrian and Ethiopian Jews out of bondage.

Redemption, however, doesn't end with freedom from slavery. There are other aspects of the redemption concept for which we are responsible — we and those whom we rescue.

*)Operation Exodus offered us the opportunity to give necessary financial help to the State of Israel to resettle its own olim. With the continuing stream of immigrants arriving in Israel — many more than was ever hoped — a second national campaign has just been announced by the United Jewish Appeal. *)The Soviet Resettlement project within our Delaware community offered us the

The Soviet Resettlement project within our Delaware community offered us the opportunity to meet the local resettlement needs.

*)Our democracy offers us the opportunity to contact our influential political representatives to encourage them to provide the necessary financial support for immigrating Jews and to urge these representatives to exert pressure on those governments that oppress Jews.

")It is also, however, our **joint** responsibility to make certain that the Jewish lives saved will also be Jewish lives lived — that the Jews entering new lives of freedom should be encouraged to participate in the communities in which they now find themselves, thus strengthening the communities.

And, so, the story of the exodus will be told again. And again and again. Because there will always be reason to learn from it: "In each generation there will be someone who will rise against us to annihilate us." With an understanding of our past, we will meet the challenges of our future.

The Jewish Voice

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Letter to the Editor

Having just returned from the Soviet Union, I would like to share with you some of my impressions of the country and the people.

Everything that I had heard about the Soviet Union was true, only more so. Our trip from the airport to our hotel took us past blocks and blocks of enormous apartment buildings, surrounded by little else. The infrastructure to which we are so accustomed, the stores, the playgrounds, the parks, were no where to be found.

As depressing as Moscow was from an aesthetic point of view, the people whom I met were quite the opposite. Before I arrived, I was receiving reports that the war in the gulf had dealt a serious blow to the numbers of Jews applying for Israeli visas. I was told that only an average of 30 to 60 individuals were applying.

By the time I arrived, I was pleased to see that the end of the war had brought with it a resurgence in the numbers of Jews who are applying for visas. While seeing lines in Moscow is a common occurrence, there can be no feeling quite as gratifying as seeing five to six hundred Soviet Jews on line awaiting their Israeli visas.

It is incredible to a Westerner how these Soviet Jews can sustain their spirits in such depressing surroundings. But rather than accepting the status quo, they continue to push the boundaries further than any of us might have thought possible. People who, two years ago, would have been arrested for teaching Hebrew, are now conducting ulpan classes in rooms rented at Soviet public schools.

My memories of Moscow are mixed. There is hopelessness, yet there is hope. There is depression, yet there is also exhilaration. Even a war could not quash the spirit of these determined people. Their contributions to Israel will be great. Our contributions to them must also be.

> Herman S. Markowitz Executive Vice Chairman United Israel Appeal

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Quotes of Note

From the AIPAC Policy Conference

Washington, March 17-19

Senator Jay Rockefeller (D-West Virginia): "Saudi Arabia and Kuwait should take the lead in ending the war with Israel and end the Arab embargo with Israel...Saudi Arabia wasn't defended and Kuwait wasn't liberated so that they could wage war against Israel."

> Senator Phil Gramm (R-Texas): "We went to the Middle East to help the people who live there. They owe us and not the other way around."

General Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

"It isn't enough to want peace. You have to be prepared to fight for it."

Powell:

"The fighting is now over. Israelis have now packed away their gas masks. Kuwaiti flags now fly over Kuwait City. American servicemen are now coming home. And now we must all meet the challenge of peace with the same clarity of purpose with which we met the challenge of aggression."

Israeli Health Minister Ehud Olmert:

"America, use your influence in the right places. Go to the Saudis and the Kuwaitis and ask them to come without preconceived notions and sit at the table and let's make a breakthrough that will affect the whole area...There should be no obstacle. We are ready to sit with a proper Palestinian leadership to negotiate a two-stage agreement. I don't mean with Arafat. I don't mean with the PLO."



March 22, 1991

The Jewish Voice

enemy?

intentions.

Op - Ed

Winning the war and losing the peace?

By MORRIS J. AMITAY

When the final chapter is written on the U.S. military triumph in the Gulf War, its heading might very well read - "How to win a war - and lose the peace.

While the aftermath of a major conflict invariably presents new opportunities, President Bush's assertion in his speech to the Joint Session of the U.S. Congress relating to Israel that "geography cannot guarantee security" and his call for Israel to "trade territory for peace" have already been greeted warmly by the PLO and with dismay by Israel's supporters. Official Israel tried to put a positive spin on his remarks, citing what Bush did not refer to in his address - viz. - an international conference or a role for the PLO. But coming only days after the Palestinians openly sided with Saddam Hussein and cheered for the Scuds landing on Tel-Aviv, Bush's statements have

given them a real lift. Unfortunately, this is not toughness against a reliable friend, having just entirely unexpected from an Administration which has displayed a puzzling ambivalence (to put it kindly) toward Israel. Surely the President's pronouncements make little sense in terms of U.S. interests unless he and Secretary Baker are willing to lean as hard on our new Arab allies - as he already has publicly put the screws to Israel

Before the Gulf War, the reasons for pressuring Israel were related to the Soviet role in the Middle East and in seeking Arab allies to counter any dominant power in the region. Now, with Iraqi dreams of Gulf hegemony shattered and the Soviets preoccupied domestically, the traditional rationale for a more "even handed" U.S. Middle East policy is absent. Why then this sharp jab at Israel even before the Secretary of State visited the region? Why this demonstration of diplomatic

freedom search **By ARNO HERZBERG**

It seems to be a tale out of the history books. Almost 60 years have gone by, but events have never lost their fateful meaning. We still harbor in our minds the vivid reality of the year that turned our lives into a frightful mess: 1933 is not forgotten.

For the last time, our family — all of them — sat together at the seder table in a small town in Germany. We recited the Hagaddah. We sang the old songs. But the melodies so dear to us seemed to have a different sound and the words a new meaning. "In every generation," we read, "they stood up against us, to annihi-late us, but we were always saved." And we read it again: "In every generation somebody rose against us ... " but would we ever be saved?

We spoke of freedom attained and freedom fought for — and we just had lost our freedom. The wall was closing around us. The future was a question mark full of depressing omens. We were destined to be slaves of a new Pharoah.

Six decades later there is the certainty. We survived them all. And we will survive them all. All the Pharaohs that raised their ugly heads and did their best to take away our freedom and our lives during the years that have gone by since that fateful seder in the small German town, they all ended on the junk pile of history.

But they left a lot of devoted pupils. The venom they had spread left its mark all over the world. it is still there. Our enemies have not rested. As usual, they had their helpers, the kind that pretends to be a friend but wants to ram a dagger into your back. The dirty work they all performed has never ceased.

They went after the dead, desecrating cemeteries. They went after the living, digging up the lies and innuendoes of past centuries. They invented their code words, and again Israel was the culprit. They said the Holocaust never happened; that Zionism is racism. it was an endless chain of cowardly attempts to wear us down, to never give us the freedom to live a normal life. The United Nations, somebody counted, adopted or tabled 175 resolutions against Israel, condemning the Jewish state for one reason or other. If it were not so serious, it would be a joke.

We were good enough to be pushed around, objects of inferiority complexes and hateful teachings. It seems strange, only when we are down, only when we suffer, our stock is rising in the eyes of the world. Then our patience wins praise, our ability to take the blows becomes an awesome plus. Too bad we do not relish the role of being the underdog.

One feat has proven again and again to be the enemy of freedom. Greed, pure greed has

CORRECTION

Andrea Berman was incorrectly identified in the March 8 issue. She will serve as Secretary-Treasurer (1991-92) of the Widener University Jewish Law Students Association. The Jewish Voice regrets this error.

one of the "Big Four" intimately involved in forming U.S. policy vis-a-vis Israel have been particularly sympathetic to Israel's concerns not Bush, not Baker, not Scowcroft and not Sununu. This was highlighted by the fact that the legitimate political rights of the Palestinians got as much emphasis in the President's speech as his reference to Israel's security. In defense of the Administration, some point

invaded the thinking and the actions of those that should know better. In decade after decade, the policymakers, the politicians, the barons of industry, the bureaucrats, the guardians of morals in the East and in the West, they all are guided by an all-consuming selfishness and a depraved sense of righteousness that does not care who the victims are and where the victims are.

Who made Saddam Hussein what he is today? Who sold him the weapons that rain down on Israel and innocent soldiers? They all made the deals, the Germans, the French, the British, the Americans. Never mind the consequences. Even if he did not pay, his credit was good. Five smart U.S. senators, including Rober

Continued on 54

Shoah: Remembering and more

By CLAUDE LANZMANN

The Nazi program was designed not only to kill the Jews, but to kill the killing of the Jews - not only to destroy six million human beings but to destroy the destruction. The Nazis, in other words, wanted a complete erasure of the Jewish people, nothing less. All traces of Jewish existence were to be wiped out. The Jewish people was to become historically invisible. How it happened was never to be known

To accomplish this goal, the Nazis did not hesitate to change language. Killing was not called killing. Corpses were not called corpses. Because no one who crossed the threshhold of the gas chambers ever came back, there were not witnesses.

In that respect, my film, Shoah, is not about survival or survivors; it is about death, death without witnesses.

At the Belzek extermination camp, 800,000 Jews were murdered, yet not a single photograph of the camp has been found. At the Sobibor extermination camp, 250,000 were gassed, but we were not able to locate even one picture. I know of only one photograph of Treblinka, and that was taken from afar. No picture exists of what took place inside the gas chambers themselves. No victims can testify to

what happened there, because none who entered returned.

shown how tough he could be on a brutal

It is difficult to see why the Bush Administra-

tion in its wisdom would think that in the

aftermath of the Gulf War it might be able to

coax Israel into taking grave risks with its future

security. Surely the sight of Palestinians in the

Territories and all over the Arab world openly

siding with Saddam Hussein did nothing to

build confidence in Israel as to their peaceful

There are various answers to explain this

seeming contradiction in U.S. policy. As a

backdrop it should be candidly noted that not

out that there are a number of advisers of

Jewish origin in the White House, State and

the Defense Departments. But these highly

qualified officials only analyze and implement

policy - not shape it. Coincidentally they also

provide some protective coloration to a Secre-

tary of State who has been described on a

number of occasions by official spokespersons

as being "livid" at Israel. This is the same

Secretary of State, it should be noted, who has

finally set foot on Israeli soil and who gave out

the White House telephone number at a

Congressional hearing so Israel could use it if

it wanted peace. More recently, Baker publicly

chastised Israel's ambassador to our country

for asserting the truth about the runaround

Continued on 54

There was of course a great difference between the concentration camps and the extermination camps. The Jews who arrived at the extermination camps had no chance to survive; they were killed immediately, within hours of their arrival. Those who were sent to concentration camps underwent a terrible ordeal, but it was another process. They did not die at once. Auschwitz has become a symbol for extermination, yet there are survivors - because Auschwitz was both an extermination camp and a concentration camp.

There are witnesses of course. The Poles knew what was going on. The Germans wanted to hide everything from the world, but they didn't think of concealing what they were doing from the Poles.

The Poles smelled the stench of the fires in which the bodies were burned, even as the Nazis were trying to destroy all traces of their monstrous activities. They smelled the stink of the mass graves. But they never looked directly at what was going on. When I interviewed them for Shoah, they said, "Yes, we worked at the edge of the camp, but we had our eyes on the ground." They meant they had shut their **Continued** on 54

'Exodus' graphic is work of Baltimore artist

The artwork on Page 1 of this issue is the work of Avraham Cohen of Baltimore. The lithograph, created at the request of the Women's Division of Israel Bonds, depicts the tremendous influx of Russian Jews into Israel.

"I wanted to bring out the miraculous nature of this incredible Exodus, which exceeded even our most optimistic hopes and dreams," Cohen explains. "And I wanted to show the juxtaposition of the two cultures," he says of the work that portrays Jews leaving St. Basil's Cathedral just outside the Kremlin behind and crossing a body of water before entering the Old City of Jerusalem.

"Exodus" artwork ©1990 by Avraham Cohen. This artwork is reprinted with permission of the artist.

Arab Anti-Semitism is media's little secret CAMERA

Bob Simon, the CBS-TV reporter who was held captive in Iraq for twenty-four days, revealed after his release that his captors had taunted him with anti-Jewish slurs. Simon's recollections of his captivity have received considerable attention in the American media except for his remarks about his captors' anti-Semitic statements, which have received virtually no attention in the U.S. press. Unfortunately, this is just the latest in a series of incidents in which American newspapers have ignored or played down evidence of Arab anti-Semitism.

In an interview on the CBS-TV program "Sixty Minutes," Simon said that his Iraqi interrogators grabbed him by the face, "and said, 'Yehudi, yehudi', which means 'Jewish,' and then spit at me and slapped me. This sixth instinct that every anti-Semite has ever had - 'Jew, dirty Jew'.

The New York Times published a tenparagraph news story about Simon's "Sixty Minutes" interview — but omitted any mention of the Iraqis' anti-Semitism. The Miami Herald did likewise. The Philadelphia Inguirer did a somewhat better job. Its article about the Simon interview included a sentence about the anti-Semitic remarks - although that sentence was relegated to the second-to-last paragraph of the story. One of the few journalists to take the anti-Semitism issue seriously was Monica Collins, columnist for the Boston Herald, whose lengthy recap of Simon's ordeal mentioned the anti-Semitic remarks near the beginning of her story

The misreporting of the Simon episode was just the latest in a long series of instances in which news of Arab anti-Semitism was not given appropriate attention by the American press. Just last month, a Syrian delegate to the United Nations Human Rights Commission resurrected the charge of Jewish ritual murder at a meeting of the Commission yet no major American newspaper regarded the incident as newsworthy. The delegate, Nabila Shaalan, urged members of the Commission to read the book The Matzah of Zion, authored by Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlass, which attempts to prove that Jews carry out the ritual murders of Christian children in order to use their blood in the baking of Passover matzoh.

"According to this book, during the Middle Ages, Jews could kill and take your blood to make his Zionist bread," Shaalan declared. "Whoever reads this book will clearly discover the racist reality of Zionism." In view of the Bush Administration's evaluation of Syria to the status of a U.S. ally, one would think that have not been criticized by the Syrian government - would interest the American media.

The American media likewise responded with silence to other anti-Semitic Arab outrages in recent years:

*Last year, El Istiglal, an official PLO magazine based in Cyprus, published an article denying that the Holocaust had occurred. The article was headlined "Burning of the Jews in the Nazi Chambers is the Lie of the Twentieth Century in Order to Legitimize the New Nazism."

*In 1988, Egyptian newspapers published a series of stories claiming that "AIDS-afflicted Jewish girls" were spreading that dis-ease throughout the Arab world.

*During Israel's strike against Arab terrorist bases in southern Lebanon in 1978, numerous copies of Hitler's Mein K ampf (ir Arabic translation) were found in PLO bunkers

Why has the phenomenon of Arab anti-Semitism been ignored by the American media? Is it just another case of media sloppiness - or is it indicative of a conscious reluctance by many news editors to publish anything that could discredit the Arab cause? Whatever the answer, one thing is clear: the American public is not being told the unpleasant truth about the Arab world.

(CAMERA is a not-for-profit, educational organization, dedicated to combatting media bias and anti-Israel propaganda.)

The Jewish Voice

Candle Lighting

MARCH 22ND - 5:57 PM 29TH - First Seder/Shabbat 6:04 PM 30TH - Second Seder after 7:05 PM

APRIL **Concluding days of Passover** 4TH - 7TH day - 6:10 PM 5TH - 8TH day/Shabbat - 6:11 PM 12TH - 7:18 PM Yomlta Shoah - Holocaust **Rememberance Day is April 11th**

DELAWARE'S SYNAGOGUES

ADAS KODESCH SHEL EMETH (Traditiona

Affiliation: Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America Washington Blvd. and Torah Drive 762-2705 Rabbi Nathan N. Schorr Rabbi Emeritus Leonard B. Gewirtz SERVICES Friday -- 8 p.m. Saturday - 8:45 a.m. Sundays, holidays - 8 a.m. Monday through Friday - 7:30 a.m. Monday through Thursday -- 5:45 p.m.

BETH SHOLOM CONGREGATION OF DOVER Affiliation: United Synagogues of America Queen and Clara Sts. 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 Assistant Rabbi Sarah Messinger 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**

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What's in a name? By LIFSA SCHACHTER

Special to The Jewish Voice

Those who celebrate the Seder are pretty sure about the meaning of the name of the holiday Passover. They will tell that it is so called because God, during the night of the tenth plague, passed over the homes of the Israelites. But, as one might expect, the matter is not quite so straightforward.

Passover, as the name of a Jewish holiday, comes to us from the pen of William Tyndale, who lived during the sixteenth century and was the first person to translate the Bible into English. (He was executed as a heretic for this achievement.) "Passover" is his translation of the Hebrew word pesah.

However, the Hebrew Bible never refers to a holiday called Pesah. The holiday which we today called Pesah is known in the Bible as Hag Ha-Matzot, the Feast of the Unleavened Bread. The change in name from Hag Ha-Matzot to Pesah is post-biblical. In the Bible the word pesah only refers to the sacrifice which the Israelites were commanded to offer, first in Egypt, and afterward in celebration of the Exodus and the great liberation.

The word pesah is difficult to translate because it is not a common, well-known Hebrew term. The Hebrew root p.s.h. appears infrequently in the Bible and appears to have several differing meanings. When Tyndale translated p.s.h. as "passing over," he was conforming to the interpretation of Rashi (1040-1105), the great medieval Bible commentator.

But the oldest Jewish translation of the Bible, the Targum of Onkeles, dating from about 90 CE, does not understand p.s.h. as referring to God's passing over houses. There p.s.h. is translated from Hebrew into the Aramaic vernacular as "protected." This is the clear meaning of p.s.h. in Isaiah 31:5.

The biblical verse which gives rise to the name Passover (Exodus 12:27) is translated by Tyndale, "...because He (God) passed over (p.s.h.) the houses of Israelites in Egypt when He smote the Egyptians," while according to Onkeles the verse should read: "...because He (God) protected (p.s.h.) the houses of the Israelites in Egypt when He smote the Egyptians.

What is at stake is emphasizing one of these permissible translations over the other?

It must be stressed that, while p.s.h. in its verb form can have both the meaning of "pass over" and "protect", as a biblical noun pesah refers only to a special kind of animal sacrifice. As told in the Book of Exodus, some time after the ninth plague, while the Israelites were still enslaved, God commanded them, through Moses and Aaron, to offer the specific sacrifice to God called a "pesah". This command was given without explanation, suggesting that it was a type of sacrifice familiar to the Israelites.

The command was given on the first day of the new month of Nisan. The Israelites were told that, on the tenth day of that month. they were to select a lamb and tie it to the front of their homes. They were to wait until the late afternoon of the fourteenth day of Nisan, and at that time they were to offer the sacrifice.

The biblical narrative does not describe the response of the Israelites to this command, but, upon reflection, we must realize that it required great faith and courage. We recall from an exchange between Moses and Pharaoh that the lamb was one of the gods of the Egyptians. When Moses requested Pharaoh's permission to take the people out of Egypt in order to offer sacrifices to God, Moses explained that, inasmuch as the Egyptians believed in the divinity of the animals, it would be an affront to offer animal sacrifices in their presence.

We can assume that the Israelites, who lived among the Egyp-tians, were influenced by their belief in animals as deities. We find proof of this in the incident of the golden calf. A few short months after the Exodus, in a moment of despair over the prolonged absence of their leader Moses, the Israelites turned to this belief and fashioned the golden calf as an object to be venerated

This is the cultural context for God's command to the Israelites to offer the pesah as a protection sacrifice (following Onkeles). The significance of this command is heightened when we realize that the lamb is the Zodiac sign for the month of Nisan. On the tenth of that month - on the very day when the Israelites were to set aside one lamb for each household - the lamb, according to regnant astrological beliefs, began its ascendency, reaching its zenith on the fifteenth of the month

Imagine, then, how the Israelites must have responded to the command to take a lamb and to watch over it for four days before slaughtering it as a sacrifice. And how the Egyptians reacted to the spectacle of the lambs tied up in front of the homes of the Israelites. On the part of the Egyptians - consternation! Expectation that the Israelites would be punished for their effrontery. Increased consternation as each day passed with no evil befalling them.

On the part of the Israelites - anxiety and ambivalence. Faith in the promises of the Lord. Fear of their Egyptian masters. And what if ...? What if the Egyptians were right? What if the lamb was a deity? What if the Lord would not protect them when they confronted their Egyptian masters?

Thus, for the Israelites, sacrificing the lamb was not simply a ritual act. By preparing to sacrifice the lamb, the entire people took a Continued on 54

U of D students set record for JFD campus campaign

With two months still to go in the spring semester, the University of Delaware Jewish Federation of Delaware campaign has already exceeded the 1991 goal and has set an overall new record, announced Campaign Co-Chairpersons Brad Buchman and Eric Jacobs. To date, more than \$1500 has been raised which will be included in the overall 1991 Jewish Federation of Delaware campaign supporting cultural, educational, humanitarian, and social services for the Jewish community of Delaware, Israel, and the world.

The kickoff event for the students' campaign last fall featured an authentic Russian dinner hosted at the Hillel Student Center with New Americans Alexander, Anastasia, and Veronica Shtarker. The Shtarkers shared with the University students their personal experiences in the Soviet Union and their immigration process to the United States. "What struck me most, was the Shtarker's appreciation of everything the Delaware Jewish community has done for them ... It really made us feel good to be able to be a part of supporting these kinds of efforts," commented Buchman. Close to \$500 was raised that evening.

opened with a Campus phone-a-

thon, held at the offices of Patterson-Schwartz in Newark. Through the support of Hillel and Alpha Epsilon Pi fraternity, 15 students gathered for an afternoon spent contacting their peers to solicit contributions for the 1991 JFD Campaign. The Hillel and AEPi partnership raised more than \$1000 through the spring phone-a-thon.

Plans for the rest of the University of Delaware student campaign include a reception hosted by AEPi and follow-up phone-a-thons.

The University of Delaware Jew-ish Federation of Delaware student campaign is assisted by the United Jewish Appeal Campus Campaign program which is designed to offer college students an opportunity to understand first-hand the dynamics of a Federation campaign. Seth Bloom, Jewish Federation of Delaware Director of Community Development, commented, "The contributions made throughout this year's student campaign are most important not because of the actual dollars raised but for the education the students received about the needs of the Jewish community and for the experience of giving of themselves as volunteers as well as donors. The The spring semester activities student leaders of today will be the community leaders of tomorrow."



University of Delaware students who participated in the campus campaign phone-a-thon for the Jewish Federation of Delaware used a board to display the record \$1500 figure they raised.

Tax time tips

By the time tax payers have prepared their 1990 federal income tax returns for the April 15 deadline, they are well into the second quarter of 1991. It is not too soon to begin tax planning for 1991.

First and foremost keep a running account of items you will need to complete your 1991 tax return. If you expect a lower tax rate next year due to reduced income, more deductions or other reasons charitable gifts made in 1991 may be worth more to you in dollars saved.

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Unity that led to Gulf War's success is needed for peace, says Col. Powell

By DAVID FRIEDMAN WASHINGTON (JTA) — The

defeat of Saddam Hussein's forces was as much a "watershed" in the Middle East as Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's decision to seek peace with Israel, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff declared Tuesday.

"We must all meet the challenge of peace with the same clarity and unity of purpose with which we met Saddam's aggression," Gen. Colin Powell told the closing luncheon of the 32nd annual policy conference of AIPAC, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee.

He said Israel and the Arab states must seek a "common solution" that will result in "peace and security for all the nations and peoples of the Middle East.'

Powell's appearance was the emotional highlight of the three-day conference, attended by more than 2,000 people, including 800 college students, twice the number at last year's conference.

Conference participants greeted Powell with repeated ovations as they waved U.S. flags that had been provided at each seat. Many had tears in their eyes as they watched a 10minute film, made by AIPAC's office in Israel, showing the Iraqi missile attacks on Israel and the arrival of U.S. Patriot anti-missile batteries and their crews to safeguard Israel against the attacks.

siles launched against it, even though "Israel had every right to respond to these terrorist attacks.

"Israel faced the same threat as the other members of the coalition," and when it was attacked, "the United States stood by Israel," he said. "Let there never be any question about our commitment to Israel," ine gen-ETai added.

He said that an Israel that is strong and secure is "an Israel that can participate in the peace process with confidence and security.

But two U.S. senators, who addressed the conference's annual banquet Monday night, said the Bush administration is going at peacemaking the wrong way and should be urging the Arab states, not Israel, to make the first move toward peace in the Middle East.

This is not the time to call on Israel to trade land for peace," Sen. John Rockefeller (D-W.Va.) said to an ovation from the nearly 2,800 delegates and guests attending the AIPAC banquet.

This is the time when the Arabs should first demonstrate peaceful purposes and take concrete peacemaking steps," he said.

President Bush has called on Israel to consider giving up land for peace as part of a two-track diplomatic approach, in which the Arab coun-

Powell praised Israel's restraint in not responding to the 39 Scud mis-while Israel seeks a dialogue with the Palestinians.

Secretary of State James Baker said Sunday that both sides should move simultaneously, with neither having to go first.

But Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Texas) stressed to the AIPAC dinner audience that the Arab states, especially Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, must end their state of belligerency with Israel.

Gramm also received an ovation when, observing that U.S. troops went to the Middle East to save those two countries, he said, "They owe us, and not the other way around."

"I do not believe it is asking too much to ask them to lay the cornerstone for lasting peace in the Middle East by recognizing the State of Israel," he said.

Rockefeller agreed, saying, "We did not send half a million American men and women to defend Saudi Arabia and to liberate Kuwait so those countries will continue to wage war against Israel." But Rockefeller also stressed that Bush and Baker 'must be more than a dealmaker" in trying to bring about Middle East peace, "They must be a friend" to Israel

Pointing out that the administration is "constantly reaching out" to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev despite his increasingly hard line, Rockefeller said, "Israel deserves no



less than that.'

The record attendance at the Monday evening banquet included administration officials, many members of Congress, ambassadors, and local and state political officials. In an address to the conference Sundaynight, Thomas Dine, AIPAC's executive director, said the U.S.-Israel relationship is not just between governments, but because both countries are democracies, it is an alliance of two peoples.

"We can be confident that, whomever they select to lead them, close relations with the United States will be one of their foundations for many years to come," Dine said of the Israelis.

"When we ally with kings, sheiks or bullies, on the other hand, we are allying only with a think strata of the ruling elite," he said. Likewise, Powell observed Tues-

day that while the United States plans to strengthen its strategic alliance with Israel, it was allied democratically and morally with the Jewish state even before the strategic alliance existed.

Before leaving the conference, Powell sought to clear up reports that he speaks Yiddish as a result of growing up in a Jewish neighborhood of the Bronx and even used that language to talk to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. "I do not speak Yiddish," Powell said. He then paused and added, "Well, maybe a bissel."

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Senate approves aid for Israel and suspends aid to Jordan

By HOWARD ROSENBERG WASHINGTON (JTA) — The Senate voted 92-8 Wednesday evening to provide Israel with \$650 million in additional aid to offset its added defense-preparedness costs during the Persian Gulf conflict.

The money for Israel was included as part of an emergency supplemen-tal aid bill covering costs related to Operation Desert Storm.

A similar bill was approved over-whelmingly by the House of Repre-sentatives on March 7. But to receive any of the funds, Israel will have to wait for a House-Senate conference committee to iron out differences between the two versions.

Speaking after the vote, Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.) said the bill "reimburses the people of Israel for a portion of the material costs inflicted on them" during the war. But the bill covers only Israel's extra military expenses and not property damage caused by the 39 Iraqi missiles fired at Israel.

The Senate took the additional. step Wednesday of barring delivery of \$55 million in aid to Jordan this fiscal year unless President Bush certifies to Congress that Jordan is taking positive steps to bring peace in the Middle East. During the Gulf conflict, the White

House suspended further deliveries of U.S. aid to Jordan this fiscal year, specifically blocking the transfer of \$246 million in aid that was about to be released. That action was taken in response to King Hussein's open support for Iraq in the war.

The new effort to block additional aid won Senate approval in a voice vote on an amendment sponsored by Sen. Don Nickles (R-Okla.). A motion to strip the amendment from the bill failed by a vote of 57-43.

White House spokesman Marlin

Fitzwater said Wednesday afternoon that he was "very disappointed" with the Senate action, saying it would reduce Bush's "flexibility" in foreign policy at a time when he is trying to bring about peace in the Middle East.

Also as part of the bill, the Senate adopted an amendment calling on Syria to allow its estimated 4,000 Jews to reunite with family members abroad. The measure, adopted by voice vote, was sponsored by Sen.Bob Graham (D-Fla.).

The eight senators who voted against the bill, all Republicans, were Hank Brown of Colorado, Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Nancy Kassabaum of Kansas, Richard Lugar

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of Indiana, Nickles of Oklahoma, William Roth Jr. of Delaware, Robert Smith of New Hampshire and Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming.

On another subject, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unani-

mously adopted an amendment Tuesday that calls on the administration to encourage Arab nations to recognize Israel's right to exist. The Senate resolution, introduced by Sens. Charles Robb (D-Va.) and Connie Mack (R-Fla.), has 51 cosponsors. A House version, spon-sored by Reps. Nita Lowey (D-N.Y.) and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-Fla.), has 71 co-sponsors.



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Baker trip creates atomosphere of hope

By DAVID LANDAU JERUSALEM (JTA) — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has succeeded in a few crowded days in creating an atmosphere of hopeful expectation on both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It is an ingredient notably absent for years from this region and a vital first step toward advancing the ambitious goals set forth by President Bush, who has indicated he wants to visit the region himself in the near future.

One idea extensively discussed by Baker at his meetings here with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and others is for a regional peace conference, as opposed to an international one. It would involve all of the states of the region and the Palestinians, and it would be held under the auspices of the superpowers rather than the United Nations.

Baker will lose no time establishing the context for such an undertaking. his next step, according to Israeli sources, is an attempt to persuade the Kremlin to restore diplomatic relations with Israel.

For the moment, though, the secretary urged his Israeli hosts to provide some "confidencebuilding" gestures to impress upon the Pales-tinians and the broader Arab world with sincerity of Israel's interest in a peace settlement. He suggested, for example, that Israel consider reopening the universities in the West Bank, which have been shut down by the authorities since the start of the intifada in December 1987

Baker and his aides also hinted that the Arab states may be prepared to make concomitant gestures, such as ending their longtime trade boycott of Israel.

Such moves do not, of course, address the fundamental issue of land for peace, the formula firmly endorsed by Bush in his March 6 speech to a joint session of Congress. But they advance Washington's strategy, which is to create a climate of peacemaking on both sides of the conflict before plunging into the thicket

Analysis

of the peace terms themselves.

Plainly, Baker's swing through Saudi Arabia, where he met with eight Arab foreign ministers, and his stop in Egypt did not produce dramatic breakthroughs. He admitted as much here March 11, when, at a news confer-ence with "my friend David," as he called Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy, Baker spoke of the prospect of long, arduous diplomacy in the months ahead.

By the same token, the secretary did not flinch from that prospect. Nor did he avoid searching questions as to whether Washington is prepared to invest the requisite levels of American prestige and commitment.

In fact, Baker has elevated the profile of the American diplomatic initiative to a much higher level than most observers expected.

Reporters inevitably were reminded of Henry Kissinger's ubiquitous "shuttle diplomacy" of the 1970s to arrange truces following the Yom Kippur War. Baker did not demur at the analogy.

In a tactical move designed to elicit forth-coming responses from Israel, Baker backed the Shamir government's positions on at least two elements of the unfolding peace process: • He warmly congratulated the government

for reaffirming its own May 1989 peace plan and went out of his way to pronounce that plan still valid and a working basis for progress.

 He supported Shamir's desire for a "twotrack approach," in which the Arab states would be asked to normalize relations with Israel at the same time as Israel negotiates a settlement with the Palestinians.

That simultaneous effort was an element of Israel's 1989 initiative that did not get much attention at the time because the U.S. administration focused on the innovative plan for Palestinian elections.

In the wake of the Persian Gulf war and the cohesion shown by the U.S.-led coalition against Iraq, Baker apparently believes conditions are ripe for Israel and key Arab states to move toward non-belligerency and peace in tandem with Israeli-Palestinian talks. But there is a rocky road ahead before those generalized principies begin to be translated into practice.

In Israel, the process may well lead to a breakup of the present governing coalition. Hard-line elements within the ruling Likud party are already protesting over what they perceive to be a weakening of resolve to make no territorial concessions.

At the same time, some of the religious parties in the government are urging greater flexibility.

There was a public hint of disagreement with the U.S. ideas during Baker's visit when Shamir's media spokesman, Avi Pazner, observed that Israel preferred to give "priority" to talks with the Arab states over talks with the Palestinians.

That attitude could create a "Catch-22" situation, because the Arab states condition their readiness to make peace with Israel on the Jewish state's ability to resolve its conflict with the Palestinians.

Baker got a firsthand look at the tremendous obstacles to an Israeli-Palestinian settlement during his stay in Israel. A pall was cast over the visit before it even began, when a Palestinian from the Gaza Strip on March 10 brutally stabbed four Israeli women to death near a children's playground in Jerusalem. The secretary went out of his way to express solidarity and sympathy with the victims and their fami-lies. He laid wreaths on the graves in an unscheduled ceremony.

But in a speech March 12 in the Galilee development town of Carmiel, Baker cited such terrorist acts as a compelling reason why "we peacemakers" must not be daunted from seizing the opportunity that the Gulf war victory had presented.

Baker's meeting the same day with 10 local Palestinian leaders at the American consulate in western Jerusalem was seen by some here as a significant and potentially promising development. It signaled the emergence of an indigenous, influential Palestinian representation in the administered territories after the Palestine Liberation Organization discredited itself in Washington and other Western capitals by supporting Saddam Hussein.

To be sure, the local Palestinians took pains to let Baker know their meeting with him was by grace of prior approval from Yasir Arafat at PLO headquarters in Tunis.

But U.S. officials said later that this seemed more a ritual incantation than an indication of the true state of affairs within the Palestinian nationalist movement.

Nevertheless, the United States will have to look to the Arab members of its anti-Iraq coalition to help the West Bank and Gaza Strip populations break loose from the grip the PLO has had on the Palestinians for decades. Baker suggested that Israel could help greatly

in that direction by easing certain restrictions in the administered territories. Observers said that if Israel responded to this request with concrete measures, it would be seen as an achievement for Baker personally and would improve the prospects of an indigenous Pales-

tinian leadership evolving. Israeli sources said that Shamir was pleased with the way Baker's visit went. And Foreign Minister Levy made no secret of his satisfac-tion. The Americans, for their part, stressed at news briefings that Shamir did not actually say "no" to any of the secretary's ideas.

At this sensitive initial stage, that was about Continued on 49



Page 8

High court to hear case involving prayers at high school graduations

By HOWARD ROSENBERG WASHINGTON (JTA) - The Supreme Court's decision to hear a case involving the constitutionality of religious prayers at public high school graduation ceremonies has drawn a strong protest from the American Jewish Congress, which believes they should be banned.

The high court accepted a petition Monday, Leevs. Weisman, that urges the court to scale back its 1962 Lemon vs. Kurtzman ruling banning organized prayer in public schools.

Oral arguments will not be heard until the court's next term, which begins in October.

The case involves a high school in Providence, R.I., where a prayer offering thanks to God and asking God's blessing was delivered by a rabbi during a 1989 graduation ceremony. The family of a graduating student, Deborah Weisman, contested the prayer on the basis that its recitation in a public school violated the separation between church and state as interpreted in the First Amendment.

Last year, a federal district court and later a U.S. appeals court ruled

in that it had the effect of advancing religion. AJCongress filed friend-ofthe-court briefs in both of those cases on behalf of Weisman and will do so before the Supreme Court as well.

The Bush administration, in filing a friend-of-the-court brief last month on the school's behalf, argued that unlike organized prayer in schools, graduation prayers occur once a year and take place in the presence of "families as a whole," which serve as a "natural bulwark against any coercion.

But in a statement released Monthat the prayer was unconstitutional day, AJCongress said, "We are at a

"All sides of the issue will be best

served, and problems minimized,

when public secondary schools have

a clear idea of how provisions of the

act affect their development of poli-

cies with respect to student groups,"

said Mark Pelavin, Washington rep-

ment of Justice thinks that a junior high school student who wishes to attend her own graduation, but not to participate in a government-sponsored prayer, is not 'coerced' into doing so.

times for all who treasure religious liberty," the group expressed disappointment that the Supreme Court of the First Amendment which was long settled — that officially sponsored prayers in public schools are inconsistent with the separation of church and state mandated by the First Amendment of Constitution.

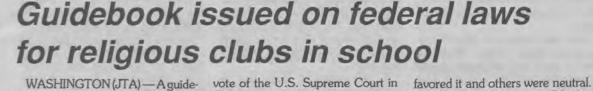
church and state in this or any other instance could open the floodgate for greater government entanglement with religion.

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book has been published to help educators, parents, students and religious leaders understand the federal requirement that public schools give religious clubs the same access to school facilities as other student-initiated groups

The 1984 Equal Access Act, which made this requirement law, was upheld as constitutional by an 8-1

October. The guidebook is being published under the sponsorship of 21 organizations including two Jewish groups, the American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee;

Protestant and Catholic groups, and organizations in the education field.

resentative of the AJCongress. Pelavin, who sopke at a recent Some groups, like the two Jewish organizations, opposed the law, some Capitol Hill news announcing publication of the guidebook, said that "if followed by school boards, these

Head of Islamic Jihad awarded B'nai B'rith 'Haman of the Year'

NEW YORK (JTA) - The 1991 "Haman of the Year" award, which according to B'nai B'rith International is "the world's least coveted distinc-tion," was bestowed this Purim on a Palestinian terrorist who currently makes his headquarters in Amman, Jordan.

The recipient of the award, Sheikh Assad el-Tamimi, leader of the Islamic Jihad, was announced by Harris Schoenberg, B'nai B'rith director of United Nations Affairs, at the eighth annual U.N. Purim party held last week at U.N. headquarters.

Schoenberg recalled for the assembled U.N. officials that the Islamic Jihad took credit for murdering a busload of Israeli tourists in northern Egypt last year, among them their former colleague, Zev Shifton, a member of the International Council of B'nai B'rith.

Schoenberg cited as a further qualification for the Haman award Assad's interview published in the German weekly Stern on Feb. 14.

Assad was quoted as saying he chose Stern "because Hitler always saw us as honest allies," and "we want the reunited Germany to support us this time also.'

Assad, once spiritual leader of a mosque in Hebron, claimed his Islamic Jihad assassinated president Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who signed a peace treaty with Israel, and also vowed to kill Sadat's successor, president Hosni Mubarak. Assad also confirmed that he ordered his followers to carry the Persian Gulf war "beyond the Arab frontiers" and "kill all of Saddam Hussein's enemies all over the world.

The guidelines in the brochure use the question and answer form to explain the law, which the sponsors point out has three basic concepts.

guidelines will avoid the potential for

abuse which we saw in the Equal

Access Act.

The first is that a religious club cannot be barred if a public high school allows other students to meet for student-initiated activities not directly related to the school curriculum. The purpose was to ensure that religious speech receives equal treatment, not preferred treatment, the guidelines stress.

The second concept is that student-initiated and student-led meetings are protected, while the courts still prohibit state-initiated or stateendorsed religious activities.

Finally, the law does not limit the authority of the school to maintain order and discipline. Unlawful organizations can be barred as well as those that interfere with the orderly conduct of educational activities, the guidelines note.



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Asked why he attacked innocent tourists, Assad declared, "No Jew is innocent. All Jews must die.



Beer

Wiesel urges Bush to use persuasion, not pressure, on Israel to make peace

By DAVID FRIEDMAN

WASHINGTON (JTA) — President Bush was urged Monday by Nobel laureate Elie Wiesel to use persuasion, not pressure, on Israel as he seeks to bring about peace in the Middle East.

"We are confident that persuasion rather than pressure, trust rather than suspicion will continue to govern your relationship with Jerusalem," said Wiesel, a survivor of the Holocaust who writes and teaches about it.

Wiesel spoke at a ceremony in the White House Oval office in which he presented Bush with the humanitarian award of the Elie Wiesel Foundation for Humanity. Wiesel created the foundation after he won the 1986 Nobel Prize for peace, in order to promote human rights and peace around the world. The award was a replica of the old-time charity box, or pushke, that once was in almost every Jewish home.

Wiesel also gave the president a pen, saying, "I hope you will sign the peace agreement between Israel and the Arab states with this pen." The president replied, "Well, we're

The president replied, "Well, we're going to try."

Responding to reporters at the ceremony, Bush warned against missing the opportunity that now exists for progress toward peace. "I think the longer one waits to take any initiative, the danger is that things will go back to the status quo," he said. Before the ceremony, the president met for 45 minutes with Secretary of State James Baker, who reported on his 10-day trip to the Middle East and the Soviet Union. While Bush is expected to go to the Middle East himself next month, he said Monday that the trip was not set yet.

Baker found everywhere "a recognition that we ought to go forward" to a solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question, Bush said. "I think the climate for fulfilling some of those hopes is better now than it's ever been," he said. "We're not going to miss this opportunity."

After the ceremony, Wiesel told reporters Bush should "listen to Israel's fears just as Israel should listen to the president's hopes." The Nobel laureate said he had tried to make Bush understand the personal bond Jews have with Israel.

"Mr. President, I, a refugee from Eastern Europe, am now a proud and loyal citizen of the United States," he told Bush. "But spiritually I claim Israel's destiny as my own. I do not live in Israel. And yet I cannot imagine living without Israel," he said.

The only previous recipient of the award was Danielle Mitterrand, wife of French President Francois Mitterrand, who was honored for her work with children in the Third World.

Wiesel told reporters that he had planned to present the award to Bush 10 months ago, but scheduling difficulties and then the Persian Gulf War intervened. He said he particularly wanted to honor Bush for his efforts on behalf of the emigration of Ethiopian Jews.

As vice president, Bush was reportedly instrumental in facilitating the Operation Moses airlifts that brought thousands of Ethiopian Jews to Israel by way of the Sudan.

At Monday's ceremony, Wiesel also praised Bush for his "moral courage and unshakable resolve" in leading the international coalition against Saddam Hussein's aggression. Wiesel said that because of Bush's action, "small nations feel more secure" and "the last decade of the 20th century may well be remembered for its quest for peace rather than its obsession with violence and death."

The White House ceremony was the first time Wiesel had been back to the White House since April 19, 1985, when he publicly urged then President Ronald Reagan not to go to the military cemetery at Bitburg during his upcoming visit to Germany because Nazi SS troops were buried there.

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Issue of Arab recognition of Israel plays out in newspaper ads

By ARTHUR J. MAGIDA The Baltimore Times

BALTIMORE (JTA) — Now that the guns are stilled in the Persian Gulf, the battle of the ads has begun.

In the March 13 New York Times, the American Jewish Congress took out a full-page advertisement asking Arab members of the anti-Iraq coalition to "seize the moment" of the postwar period and recognize Israel; end the anti-Israel trade boycott; and help encourage Israel toward the first steps to resolving the Palestinian question.

Full-page ads from "the state of Kuwait and its people" appeared earlier this week in such publications as The New York Times, The Washington Post, and Time and Newsweek magazines.

The ad thanked "America and the global family of nations" for its "swift

response" in the effort to restore Kuwait's independence.

The ad's map of the Middle East portrayed Israel, not "Palestine," in its present borders. It also did not have demarcations for the Gaza Strip or West Bank. Some observers of the Middle East interpret this as a sig of Kuwaiti displeasure toward Palestinians, who sided with Iraq during the recent war.

In its ad, the AJCongress urged Arab states to "hold out the promise of full and formal normalization of relations once the Palestinian issue is resolved. The promise of formalization of relations with its Arab neighbors will remove the major obstacle to Israel's ability to deal with Palestinian aspirations in a forthcoming manner."

The ad did not detail the specifics of an Israeli-Palestinian settlement.

Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, said the ad was intended "to let Arab states know that support exists among segments of the American public (and) that progress in peace talks is impossible without a certain threshold being established. We know for a fact that this will be met with an appropriate Israeli response."

Siegman said recent polls indicating that Israel's public is evenly split — 49 to 49 percent — between retaining the administered territories and trading land for peace were "remarkable." "This is after Palestinians were cheering Iraqi Scud attacks from their rooftops," he said. "Think what the Israeli response would be after a substantive initiative from the Arab side."

The AJCongress ad also asked for contributions "to help bring this message to the Arab world."



The Jewish Voice

Interruption of Ethiopian aliyah arouses concern

TELAVIV(JTA)—A sudden inter-uption in the flow of Ethiopian Jews Jewish emigres very difficult. ruption in the flow of Ethiopian Jews to Israel has aroused deep concern among Jewish officials in Israel and the United States.

Ethiopian Jews have been arriving here at the relatively high rate of about 1,000 a month since the start of the year. But early this month, for the first time since early November, not one planeload of Jews from Ethiopia landed in Israel.

The Jerusalem Post on March 11 quoted an unnamed source "closely involved with bringing Ethiopian Jewryto Israel" as saying that Ethio-pian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam halted the departure of Jews as a ploy to get military equipment and gasoline from Israel. The article said Mengistu needs the war materiel for his army, which has suffered several costly defeats in recent clashes with rebel forces now said to be within 300 miles of the capital.

But the Post also quoted the political counselor at the Ethiopian Embassy here, who denied charged that Mengistu was playing his "Jewish card" to extract badly needed mili-tary supplies from Israel. "We are not selling people, not letting them go in exchange for anything," he said. "We are letting them go as part of a program of reunification of families, as a humanitarian gesture.'

The counselor said any interruption in the emigration of Jews would be only for "technical reasons."

Foreign Ministry sources in Jerusalem concurred that the delay was only technical and suggested waiting a few days before drawing conclusions. The sources said Addis Ababa is experiencing severe shortages that

"There is not enough fuel for military vehicles there, let alone plan-

eloads of Jews," an Israeli official said. But officials at various Jewish agencies in New York indicated that theproblem appears to be serious.

One official reported that Ethiopian immigration officials had suddenly gotten more exacting about the type of paperwork required to process immigrants. And in Washington, the Bush administration reportedly was asked

by Israeli officials and the Conference of Presidents of Major Ameri-can Jewish Organizations to discuss the problem with Ethiopian officials. The flow of olim from Ethiopia has

been an on-again-off-again affair since it resumed in March 1990, a few months after Ethiopia re-established diplomatic relations with Israel it severed during the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

About 2,000 arrived between March and May 1990, but the out-flow was suddenly halted last sum-mer. It resumed last November, after Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir sent a special envoy, Uri Lubrani, to Addis Ababa.

The Ethiopian government said on Nov. 1 that all Jews were free to leave for Israel and pledged their movement would not be interrupted. That pledge appeared to be holding until the flights to Israel came to a halt last week amid the deteriorating situation in the capital.

The source quoted by the Jerusalem Post claimed to have learned from U.S. diplomats that Washing-

Israeli says cleanup of oil may be better left to nature

NEW YORK (JTA) — Charging Saddam Hussein with creating "an unforgivable ecological disaster" when he deliberately spilled Kuwait oil into the Persian Gulf, an Israeli expert on marine oil pollution maintains the damage is irreversible and is best left to nature to recoup. "The Persian Gulf oil spill is the

largest to have occurred in marine history," said Professor Yosef Loya, dean of the George Wise Faculty of Life Sciences at Tel Aviv University. "The immediate result to the environment will be a mass killing of all the sedentary fauna and flora in the contaminated area.'

But according to Loya, the cure may be worse than the disease. Using chemicals to clean up the spill could compound the damage while the positive effects would be only cosmetic, he said.

use chemicals and various detergents work in the open sea," Loya said.

received by the local municipality.

Days.

begun in Germany

BONN (JTA) - Israel launched a camp

Israeli 'image' campaign

image in what was formerly East Germany with the first of a series of "Israel

summer was still dominated by a Communist Party hostile to Israel.

believed to be widespread in the former East German territory.

devoted to improving relations between Christians and Jews.

The opening event, attended by the Israeli ambassador to Germany, Benjamin Navon, was held in Magdeburg, a city which as recently as last

Participants in the event said it drew thousands of people, who attended various discussion panels dealing with the Jewish state. Navon was cordially

Anti-Semitism and negative attitudes toward Israel and Jews in general are

The Israel Day in Magdeburg followed a seven-day "Brotherhood Week" organized by the Association for Christian-Jewish Cooperation in Bonn. It began officially on March 4 and consisted of hundreds of meetings

which disperse the oil," Loya explained. "In this fashion, one can get rid of the horrific 'black stain' spread-ing across the surface quickly and thus decrease the public outcry against

the oil companies. "While it is in the company's interest to make the 'black crude' disappear as fast as possible, these cleanup methods do very little to restore the ecosystem and might even harm it further," he said. Loya disclosed that a biological

approach, still in experimental stages, is under investigation by Tel Aviv University professors Eugene Rosenberg and David Gutnick, who have developed a strain of bacteria that "eats up" the crude oil.

But "no research has been done on the effects of the bacterial-desintegrated crude oil on the fauna and flora, and more research is needed in "What an oil company does is to order to find a way for the bacteria to

n this month to improve its

ton, long at odds with the Mengistu government, urged Israel to refrain from sending war supplies to Ethiopia. When emigration was halted last summer, there were allegations in the U.S. Congress that Mengistu was trying to get cluster bombs from IsEthiopian Jewish leaders inIsrael have expressed fear that Jews still in the African country may be trapped and in serious danger if rebel forces overrun Addis Ababa. The rebels blame Israel for arming Mengistu.

Most of the Ethiopian emigres arriving here are reuniting with fam-

ily members brought to Israel by the clandestine airlift from Sudan in 1984, known as "Operation Moses."

It was halted by the Sudanese authorities early in 1985 because of leaks to the media. "Operation Mose" brought an estimated 10,000 Ethiopian Jews to Israel.

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Happy Passover

lies on donations from Diaspora Jewry for most of its funding. The agency, however, has converted its share from a grant to a loan.

The reduced subsidies raised an outcry among immigrant absorption officials and aliyah activists, who feared it would greatly decelerate

was not expected to approve the cuts. According to some sources, the Treasury decided to avoid that embarrassment by restoring them.

Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, a sharp critic of the government's absorption policies, resigned March 10 as chairman of the Cabinet committee dealing with immigration and absorption problems, partly to

The Israeli public has become in-creasingly aware that many immi-. grants are in financial difficulties. The mass-circulation tabloid Yediot Achronot published a photograph Sunday of Soviet olim scrounging for leftovers at a Tel Aviv vegetable

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dam Hussein threatened to destroy half of Israel with chemical weapons. But neither of the satellites possessed intelligence capabilities.

Opposition politicians have berated the government for its need during the Gulf war to rely on U.S. satellite data for intelligence about Iraqi Scud

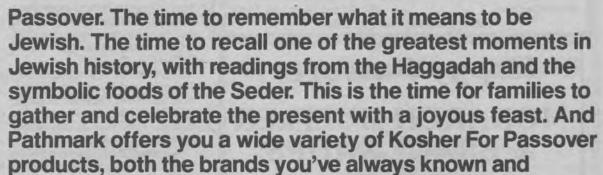
Labor Knesset member Michael Bar-Zohar accused the government of ignoring Iraq's military buildup since 1981, when Israeli war planes destroyed its nuclear facility in a preemptive raid. He claimed that Israel had no advance intelligence of Iraq's

Arens maintained that Israel's intelligence was up to date throughout the Persian Gulf crisis. He said that he had in fact relayed information to U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney before the Gulf war began on Jan. 17.

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee decided nevertheless to establish a subcommittee to study the functioning of the intelligence community during the recent hostilities.

The Jewish Voice

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Missile threat has not ended as Syria gets N. Korean Scuds

By HUGH ORGEL TEL AVIV (JTA) — The defeat of Iraq apparently has not ended the Scud missile threat to Israel. Israeli military sources said March 7 that Syria is obtaining North Korean Scud C missiles that are more accurate than the Iraqi-made Scuds launched at Israel during the six-week Persian Gulf war.

The Scud C has a range of over 300 miles and is much more accurate. Launchers deployed deep inside Syria could reach targets in southern Israel, the sources quoted by Israel Radio said.

Moreover, the Syrians are said to have the ability to tip the new Scuds with chemical weapons they have developed, the sources said. The same capability was attributed to the Iraqis, but all 39 missiles they launched at Israel carried conventional warheads.

Military sources said it has been known for some time that Syria was trying to obtain an improved version of the Scuds, which were originally designed in the Soviet Union.

After Moscow rejected Damascus' bid to purchase Soviet-built SS-23 missiles, the Damascus government turned to North Korea for improved Scuds. A shipload of Korean missiles has already arrived in Syria, and another is on the way, the Israeli sources said.

The report that Syria is building a Scud missile arsenal coincides with debates in and outside government circles over whether the time is ripe

supporter of international terrorism, Syria was part of the U.S.-led coalition that defeated Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

The Israeli military sources said Damascus is trying to improve relations with the United States because the economic, political and military power of the Soviet Union is declin-

in Damascus has not altered Syria's attitude toward the Arab-Israeli and annexed from Syria in 1980.

Once regarded by the West as leader of the Arab rejectionist bloc and a ing those problems have been heard from Syria lately, the sources said.

The idea of Syria as a possible negotiating partner has been advanced by Foreign Minister David Levy, who believes Israel should launch a peace initiative in the aftermath of the Gulf war. Levy is opposed by Likud hard-liners and coalition partners even further to the The sources said the new thinking right who shun negotiations involving the Golan Heights, which Israel

New French envoy to Israel known as tough negotiator

By EDWIN EYTAN

PARIS (JTA) - France has selected a career diplomat with knowledge of the Middle East and the reputation of a tough negotiator to be its next ambassador to Israel. But according to diplomatic custom, the appointmen of Jean-Louis Lucet, 58, former deputy director of Mideastern and African affairs at the Foreign Ministry, will not be announced until Israel has approved it.

Lucet served as counselor to the French Embassy in Cairo from 1974 to 1978. He speaks Arabic and is reportedly studying Hebrew in preparation for his new post.

He comes from a family of diplomats. His father, Charles Lucet, was ambassador to Washington in 1972, for peace negotiations with Syria. when his career was sidetracked after American Jewish activists, enraged because France agreed to sell combat planes to Libya, stormed the Chicago hotel where the visiting French president, Georges Pompidou, was staying with his wife.

Pompidou reportedly blamed the ambassador for lax security. Slated to become secretary-general at the Foreign Ministry in Paris, an office equivalent to U.S. undersecretary of state, the elder Lucet was instead named ambassador to Rome.

That was a prestigious posting, but not one to advance his diplomatic career.

His son will be replacing the current French envoy in Tel Aviv, Alain Pierret, long considered a warm friend of Israel who worked hard to improve Franco-Israeli relations.

Pierret was due to leave this summer, but the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reportedly decided to quickly replace him with a tougher envoy than the one originally envisaged after Pierret was personally insulted inthe Israeli press for defending France's reputation.

Traffic - 40, Scuds - 1

TELAVIV (JTA) - Motor vehicles are a far greater menace to life and limb in Israel than Iraq's high-explosive Scud missiles.

Forty people were killed in traffic accidents in Israel during the 42 days of the Persian Gulf war, while only one died from a Scud hit, Knesset Speaker Dov Shilansky noted during a recent debate on the subject of highway safety.

The Jerusalem Post summed it up with the headline "Scud 1; Traffic 40.

Labor Knesset member Shoshana Arbeli-Almoslino said 27,500 people were injured on the roads in 1990, a 15 percent increase over the previous year. Serious accidents rose by 12 percent.

But highway fatalities are steadily decreasing, according to Transport Minister Moshe Katsav. They de-clined from 510 in 1988 and 475 in 1989 to 433 in 1990.

Katsav said the automobile density per kilometer — six-tenths of a mile of highway in Israel was three times greater than that of the United States and other Western countries. He estimated it would cost \$1.5 billion to reverse the deterioration of the country's western countries. He estimated it would cost \$1.5 billion to reverse the deterioration of the country's highways over the past 20 years.

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Passover Hotline

NEW YORK (JTA) — To assist Jews nationwide in observing the laws of Passover, the Union for Traditional Judaism will again conduct its "Operation Pesach" to respond to the increased need resulting from the Persian Gulf war. The program includes a full day set aside for taking Passover questions on the UTJ's toll-free number, and a national center for the sale of chametz, food not kosher for Passover.

According to Rabbi Ronald Price, executive vice president of the UTJ, The war in the Persian Gulf has displaced many Jewish families. Heads of households have been called to active duty, and the family at home will have to celebrate Passover on its own. We will be there to help with advice, direction and encouragement."

Those serving in the armed forces may also face problems. The union's national center for the sale of chametz will be available to soldiers who need a means of selling the chametz they may have at home

The UTJ will open its toll-free phone lines - (800) 843-8825 - to answer Passover questions on Monday, March 25 from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. EST. Authorities on Jewish law will be on call to provide information and advice on all aspects of the Passover observance. Last year nearly 1,000 people from 44 states called to ask questions.

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Behind the headlines When the Passover shelves go up in the stores, so do the prices

By DEBRA NUSSBAUM COHEN NEW YORK (JTA) — Passover price-gouging is nearly as old as the holiday itself.

The Talmud (Pesachim 30a) tells that it had been customary for Jews to break their pottery dishes and buy or make new ones for Passover. But the price of pottery and clay would rise so steeply just before the annual celebration of the Exodus that it became a hardship for many Jews to buy a new set each year. So the rabbis decreed that Jews no longer needed to destroy and replace a set of dishes, but just keep one set solely for Passover use and reuse it every year

More recently, around the turn of the century, kosher beef prices rose so steeply before Passover that only the threat of a boycott convinced producers to lower their prices.

Prices go up, say the manufacturers of packaged goods, because more rabbinic supervision is needed to ensure that products are kosher for Passover than is needed the rest of the year.

Distributors of kosher food say they are just passing along the higher costs they are charged by manufacturers. Retailers proffer the same explanation, though some small grocers open up separate stores near their main outlets to sell Passover food rather than go through the process of ensuring that no chametz remains in their main stores. The cost of opening up a temporary new store could add to the price of the Passover foods they carry.

It is on fresh products, like meat, poultry and dairy, where some of the steepest price hikes occur

"Chicken goes up 25 percent during Passover. Eggs go up 25 to 30 cents, so do carp and whitefish," observed David Pollock, associate director of the New York Jewish Community Relations Council.

Max Wilson, a retired butcher from Brooklyn, was in the business for 30 years and learned the trade from his father. Each of those years "the price of meat went up before Jewish holidays without fail.

Manufacturers "say it costs them more for Passover, but that's a lot of baloney," he said. "From the big guy all the way down to the little guy, they just want to make more money." After all, he pointed out, "meat and poultry is kosher for Passover all year around.

This is the first year Wilson has ever seen prices for kosher poultry and meat stay stable just before Passover, he said, because of a new program initiated by New York City Consumer Affairs Commissioner Mark Green.

With the backing of 22 Orthodox, vative Ref community organizations, Green convinced 34 manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers not to raise their prices above mid-February levels.

The second part of the effort is the distribution to consumers of cards that list mid-February's average price of 27 products, from sugar to Michigan pike to boneless veal shoulder roast, in independent grocers and supermarkets in Manhattan and the four outer boroughs.

While many participants in this first-time community effort are hopeful about its impact, not everyone

agrees that it will be a complete success. And a campaign of this type would probably not work outside major cities with large Jewish populations, which account for enough of the customer base in cities like New York to encourage retailer cooperation.

According to Rabbi Ephraim Sturm, executive vice president of the National Council of Young Israel, manufacturers are jacking up their prices earlier in order to adhere to the mid-February price baseline and providing inferior quality products.

The real hard-core problem is when they mark prices up by giving you an inferior product," he explained. "They water it down. The ketchup is thinner and (so is) the jam.

He would like to convince kosher consumers to buy Passover food well in advance of the holiday. "Everybody gets hysterical and overbuys, he said, noting that "60 percent of the products he or she buys for Passover can be bought months before.'

For many products, such as "Sanka and spices, there's no difference in the product from before Passover to Passover. Buy orange juice and freeze it," Sturm suggested. "Lots of products are kosher for Passover all year long.

Others think the solution to keep-ing prices reasonable is greater freemarket competition among manufacturers.

The more companies which go kosher and produce kosher-for-Passover goods, the more competition there will be in the market, which keeps prices low and really stabilizes the market," said Rabbi Menachem Genack, rabbinic administrator for the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, whose O.U. certification is familiar to many shop-

"If the profit motive is there, price-gouging will be there, and pledges won't alleviate it," he said.

The range of Passover products available today is greater than ever: from traditional staples, like matzah ball mix and gefilte fish, to chocolatenut macaroons, blueberry muffin mix and even a Cheerios cereal imitation made with matzah meal.

But the extensive range of Passover goodies itself has little, if any, impact on prices, according to another O.U. kashrut expert, Rabbi Shmuel Singer. "It hasn't changed anything for the companies that charge unfair prices," he said.

The food most central to the observance of Passover, matzah, is a product category long beset by allegations of price-fixing, and one where there are too few competitors for natural market forces to bring the price down.

the New York City Last ye Consumer Affairs Department found that a five-pound box of Manischewitz matzah cost anywhere from \$3.99 to \$9.99.

Manischewitz, which also produces cakes, cookies, fish and soup, generates 43 percent of its \$34.6 million in annual sales from matzah and is the largest matzah producer in the country, according to a recent article in The Wall Street Journal.

This year the company has taken New York's "Passover Pledge" not to raise prices before the holiday.

But Manischewitz was indicted last

year for allegedly fixing the price of matzah with Streit's and Horowitz Margareten, two other major brands, from 1981 to 1986.

Manischewitz has yet to come to trial in the U.S. District Court in Newark, N.J., The matzah maker could be fined up to \$1 million. Manischewitz purchased Horow-

itz Bros. in 1986 and the rights to the A. Goodman & Sons label in 1983. That gives Manischewitz three of

the four major matzah brands and a 90 percent share in the \$20 million Passover matzah market. With such a monopoly, matzah prices are un-likely to fall from the pressure of competition.

Despite Manischewitz's tight hold on the matzah market, price-gouging on Passover foods is not as terrible a problem as some make it out to be, according to the Genack of the O.U.

There are hundreds of companies which make available kosher products with no increase at all," he said. "The overall percentage of those prices that go up is a relatively small part of the cost of food for the consumer. If there is price-gouging it is serious, because it undermines confidence," he said. "But in terms of the overall price of food, it's probably less serious than people think."





he Jewish minority on campus becomes active

The Jewish Voice

By CELIA GANS pecial to The Jewish Voice

Page 16

The University of Delaware's 10 percent Jewish minority can no longer be labeled "silent." It has become "highly vocal, highly visible, and charged with energy. It is no longer scary to be a Jew at the University, comments Hillel Director Ruth Kershner, C.S.W., whose twice-a-month Friday night services and kosher dinners now attract 40 or more students. Today's students are "proud to be Jewish," representing a more conservative, less assimilationist, kind of Judaism, she says. Their focus, reports Kershner, is not primarily on social events, but on the cultural, religious and educational aspects of Hillel's programming, a dramatic change from Hillel's first years at the U. of D. in the early 1950's.

Hillel students, reports Kershner, not only expressed displeasure with the Reconstructionist prayerbook in current use for Friday evening serv-ices, but are currently completing their own more traditional siddur.

Hillel at the University of Delaware has purchased and is currently re-modeling 47 West Delaware Avenue in the heart of the University's Main Campus as its new home. Early plans include the conversion of the downstairs space into an all-purpose room with an occupancy of 200

The Chabad Lubavitch House, led by Rabbi Chuni Vogel, established a presence at the University four years ago, with twice-monthly Shabbatons, whose 1990 attendance was 5 to 10 students. A March 8 Shabbaton attracted 30. Well publicized campuswide Jewish holiday celebrations attract crowds in the 100's. "It was amazing," recounts Vogel, "to hear student after student say to one another 'but I didn't know you were Jewish!' during our Hanukkah party.'

Vogel sets up and staffs a Chabad House table in the Student Center every week to provide information, answer questions and serve as a religious sounding board for Jewish and non-Jewish students. Among his best attention-getters are buttons advising students to "Study Torah - It's the Real Thing," or "Happy Passover" buttons with a slice of bread in the slashed circle graphic for "not permitted.

Although large, public Jewish holiday celebrations are an important part of campus life, says Vogel, "it's just as important to respond to students immediately and on an individual basis." Because college years are years of discovery and questioning, students often want instant answers and instant solutions," he says. "Just being with students re-charges



Students at the March 10 Rally for Israel showed support for both the Jewish State and the American troops stationed in the Persian Gulf. (Photo: Celia Gans)

and challenges me," admits Vogel. The University of Delaware itself rose to the challenge issued by Jewish students and faculty and estab-lished a minor in Jewish Studies, as of the Fall, 1991 semester. It is widely believed that this minor will attract additional Jewish transfer and freshman students by the fall of 1992.

On the political front, where Jewish students present a spectrum of political opinions, a chapter of the Washington-based Israel-American Political Action Committee has been established on campus by six students, led by Suzanne Borden. The group's aim, says Borden, is to develop a more positive, pro-Israel atti-tude on campus. Delaware AIPAC or DIPAC was one sponsor of the March 10 Rally For Israel on the rear steps of the Student Union building. A crowd of 60 to 70 wind-blown students and adults listened to speakers from SMASH (Students Mobilized Faculty Advisor Vivian Klaff and Educational Studies professor Richard Vanezky, discuss the future of the Middle East. (A counter-protest group was also represented at the rally. Their signs urged "two people/two states," and urged "Peace now - an end to the Arab-Israeli War.)

On the housing front, a co-ed Hebrew bayit (house) for 20 students will open this fall as part of the 14 special interest communities of U. of D.'s Ray Street Housing Complex. Requirements for residents include one semester of Hebrew or fluency in Hebrew and an interest in the culture, society and government of Israel. For additional information, call Shirah Rubin at 738-1281.

The University's Greek community of Jewish fraternities and sororities is also on the increase. Sigma Alpha Mu, established three years ago, expects to be admitted to full recognition in the spring of 1991. Its current close-to-campus house is home to 61 members, who co-sponsored, carried signs, sang and marched in the recent Rally for Israel.

Alpha Epsilon Pi, whose U. of D. Rho Deuteron chapter dates from 1925, completed a new fraternity house at 314 Wyoming Street in 1986-87, and had doubled its prehouse membership to 112 by Spring, 1990. The Alpha Epsilon Phi sorority has a 1990-91 pledge class of 60, and at least 120 current members.

In 1991, Jewish student activism on the University of Delaware campus is on the increase. Heightened levels of religious observance and more vigorous political activism sity professor and Hillel Chapter 90s.



the conflict. (Photo: Celia Gans)

to perform Sephardic music the Turtle oice of

By KAREN MUSS For many people, the year 1492 evokes images of Christopher Columbus' historic discovery of America. For Jews the world over, the year also takes on somber overtones. The same year that Columbus set sail from Spain in search of the New World, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella expelled from their country all of the Jews and Moors who refused to convert to Christianity. Thus began the journey of Spain's Jews, the Sephardim, to Morocco, Turkey, the Balkans, Palestine and the United

States. To commemorate the quincentenary of the Spanish expulsion, "Voice of the Turtle," a Boston-based en-semble specializing in Sephardic music, has embarked on a five-year concert series called "Paths of Exile." The group will take audiences on a

musical odyssey, tracing a different path of the Sephardic exile each year

Delaware audiences will have an opportunity to share this journey when "Voice of the Turtle's" concert tour takes them to the Jewish Community Center, 101 Garden of Eden Road, Talleyville, on Sunday, April 21, at noon. This performance will be one of several events for children on this day. (See box.) The group's Delaware debut is funded by a grant from the Delaware Humanities Forum, and is open to the community

free of charge. Judith Wachs, the group's director and founder, hopes to make accessible through music, the history and culture of the Sephardic Jews, a subgroup she refers to as a "minority within a minority."

During their centuries of exile, the

Sephardim maintained their unique culture with astonishing faithfulness. Their exile, Wachs points out, is actually from two mother countries: ancient Israel and Spain. "Voice of the Turtle" (Wachs, Derek Burrows, Lisle Kulbach and Jay Rosenberg) goes to great lengths to ensure the authenticity of their music, according to Wachs. Its primary source of repertoire is field tapes of Sephardic people preserved through the oral tradition.

"We get songs from old women with cracking voices remembering from the old, old days," says Wachs. "You may have to listen to some-thing 15 or 20 times to really get what they're singing about. It's a major retrieval project." Each year Wachs travels to Israel

and other countries to hunt songs in the archives of the Jewish Music Research Center and in field work. The group has several Sephardic advisors including octogenarian Mary Halevy who rarely misses a concert. Halevy, descended from Turkish Sephardim, helps with translations and backgrounds.

nge of st including romantic love songs and ballads and sprightly children's songs. The songs are performed in the original Judeo-Spanish, a language based on medieval Castilian Spanish written in Hebrew characters.

Group members accompany their songs on a wide array of ancient and medieval instruments including the "ud," a classical Arab stringed instrument which is an ancestor of the lute; the "cornetti," ancestor of the trumpet; the "rebek," a three-stringed bowed instrument which is the ancestor of the violin, a Spanish medieBlack Sea fiddle played between the knees

For their Wilmington appearance, the group will blend demonstrations, education and concert pieces into an unforgettable performance appropriate for adults as well as families with information, call 478-5660.

val bagpipe and the "kamanja," a young children. The concert, which will take place at noon on Sunday, April 21, in the auditorium of the Jewish Community Center, is open to the community free of charge. Food will be available for sale following the performance. For further

Community children to celebrate Yom HaAtzmaut

Children from all over New Castle County have been invited to celebrate Yom Ha'atzmaut, Israel Independence Day, at the Jewish Community Center, 101 Garden of Eden Road, on Sunday, April 21. The morning's activities, scheduled to begin at 10:30 a.m., will include Israeli dancing and singing, crafts projects and videos. School principals from area synagogue religious schools, as well as Gratz Hebrew High School and Albert Einstein Academy, have joined with other educators, community members and JCC staff to plan a morning of activities.

Children in kindergarten through second grade will make Israeli flags and hats. Jane Hormadaly, JCC Children's Center Director, will lead he youngsters in a sing-a-long. Helen Cuomo, a dancer with the Adas Kodesch Shel Emeth Dance Group, and leader of the children's Talmud Torah Dance Group at AKSE, will teach Israeli dancing.

Third through sixth graders will have their own sing-a-long, led by Eleanor Weinglass, principal of Albert Einstein Academy, and Rabbi Jeffrey Eisenstat, Eisenstat, along

with Hormadaly, lead the JCC Children's Center's very popular Kabbalat Shabbat celebrations where Weinglass is a frequent parficipant. Third through sixth grade voungsters will learn Israeli dancing from Harriet Ainbinder, a member of the AKSE Dance Group, and founder and leader of Harokdim, a community wide Israeli dance group for teenagers. The children will also watch a video.

Junior high and high school students will participate in a "Kids Panel" on Israel, moderated by Ann Jaffe, a teacher at Adas Kodesch ShelEmeth. Schaliach Nurit Katziry will show a music video, and voca ists Jodi Perlman and Leslie Polss will lead an Israeli sing-a-long.

A morning snack will be provided to all children.

The morning's activities will culminate in a family concert at noon, given by "Voice of the Turtle," a Boston-based ensemble specializing in Sephardic music. The group's Delaware performance is funded by a grant from the Delaware Humanities Forum and is open to the community free of charge.



"Voice of the Turtle" will perform for the Delaware Jewish community on April 21 in a commemoration of the quincentenary of the expulsion of Jews from Spain.

The group's repertoire spans a



Negotiations with Arabs on all issues can begin immediately, Israeli asserts

By HOWARD ROSENBERG WASHINGTON (JTA) — Israel will waste no time seeking peace with its Arab neighbors and is prepared to negotiate with Syria on "all the issues," including territory, an Israeli Cabinet minister asserted here Sunday

'The war and the events which took place recently should not be an excuse to delay efforts for peace negotiations but rather as stimuli, as

an incentive, to start them on a basis that may lead to peace and security for Israel and for the other countries in our region," Health Minister Ehud Olmert said in an address to the 32nd annual policy conference of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee

"We will immediately embark on negotiations to achieve peace with the Arab countries in our region, with Saudi Arabia, with Kuwait, with the (United) Arab Emirates, with Jordan, with Syria, without any delay," Olmert told over 2,000 dele-gates attending the AIPAC conference. "Israel is prepared, is offering to sit at the table with each one of these countries and to negotiate immediately," he said.

With Syria, he said, "we are ready to negotiate all the issues, all of the claims, all of the demands, including the territorial demands of the Syri-

ans," as well as Israeli demands

Olmert's statement was the clearest indication in recent weeks that Israel is willing to discuss the future status of the Golan Heights with Syria

Israel has previously said it is willing to enter negotiations with Syria without preconditions. But Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has been quoted lately as saying that Israel would never give up the Golan Heights, which it captured from Syria in 1967 and annexed in 1980.

Olmert, a politically moderate member of Shamir's Likud bloc, made clear at the outset of his speech that he was speaking on behalf of the prime minister, who had been scheduled to address the AIPAC conference in person.

Shamir spoke to the convention by satellite hookup from Jerusalem, but limited his remarks to greetings and a brief report on Secretary of State James Baker's visit to Israel last week. The prime minister said he had a "useful exchange of views' with Baker and was "encouraged by the secretary's cautious and friendly approach to the very complex problems of the region.

In his remarks, Olmert indicated that Israel agrees with the "two-track approach" to the Middle East peace process that Baker has been advocating. The idea, Olmert said, is that as Israel moves toward peace negotiations with its Arab neighbors, it simultaneously begins "an immediate process of negotiation with proper Palestinian representatives to achieve an interim agreement that will agree to a permanent solution of these problems.

The process "will start simultaneously, independently, at the same time right now," he emphasized, drawing a strong round of applause.

Olmert made clear what it meant "by proper Palestinian representatives." He said the Jewish state would not talk to the Palestine Liberation Organization, which, he claimed, does not "belong to the mainstream of history in our part of the world."

At the same time, though, he acknowledged that "one of the most important problems for the Middle East is the Palestinians.

Israel needs to achieve an "interim agreement for the autonomy for the Palestinian people with a delegation, with a leadership that will have the courage to represent the inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and Gaza," he said, referring to the administered territories.

Olmert appeared to challenge directly those who have charged the Israeli government is dragging its feet on reaching a settlement with the Palestinians. "Israel has no purpose of stalling this process," he said. "Israel has no desire of stretching the time now in all kinds of preliminary inquiries of examinations that will lead nowhere.'

At the same time, though, the world now recognizes that the Palestinian problem is not the biggest obstacle to peace in the Middle East, Olmert said

The war in the Persian Gulf, he said, has made the world "aware of the enormous danger lying in the existence of terrorist states, dictators and not-democratic governments in

Praising the allied war effort against Iraq, Olmert expressed Israel's "great admiration and support for the enormous courage of the American political and military leadership that carried out this effort."

"We certainly convey our warmest greetings to the servicemen from this great country and from the allied forces," he said. "We are looking forward to continue this type of daily intimate cooperation for the mutual benefit of the Israeli and American people."

Baker hails triumph of Israel and urges nation to seek peace

TELAVIV (JTA) - U.S. Secretary of State James Baker took a few moments out of his hectic diplomatic schedule to share some personal feelings about his whirlwind visit to Israel. He hailed the Jewish state as the "living, thriving proof of man's hope and of the ultimate triumph of good over evil.

He said that impression overwhelmed him on his visit March 11 to the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial in Jerusalem, which he called "a very grim monument to a grimmer truth. As I emerged from the darkened memorial building into the light of modern Israel, I could see that you had built in this country the antidote to despair," Baker told a rapt audience at the community center school in Carmiel

He landed in the Galilee development town, largely populated by recent immigrants, in the course of a helicopter tour over Israel, the West Bank and the Golan Heights.

The American diplomat was accompanied by Foreign Minister David Levy and Maj. Gen. Yossi Ben-

Defense Force Staff College. Greeted by Carmiel's mayor, crowds of residents from all over the area and young children waving American and Israeli flags, Baker said he hoped Operation Desert Storm would be the last war in this

region If there was a political message for Israelis in the secretary's remarks, it was buried deep in emotional imagery

"Seeing Israel so close, I somehow feel I had seen it before," said Baker, who was on his first trip to the Jewish state since taking office in 1989. Growing up in Texas, in a religious family, we were particularly conscious of the two countries - the United States, where we lived, and ancient Israel, where the basic foundations of the Christian faith were laid," he said

"But Israel is not only a place with a great past. You have a vigorous present and a very bright future," Baker added. "As the prophet foretold, the dry bones have come back Hanan, commandant of the Israel to life. And therefore, it is not surpris- President Bush's decision to assist

ing to me that those Jews of the Soviet Union, those who lost hope there, recover that hope here. And this school is a working, tangible symbol of that hope," Baker said. He assured his audience, "You are

not alone in building the great hope of Israel today. The American people share your pride, your values, your belief in democracy, your strength in defending your existence. And we are proud to be helping you as you open your doors to Jews from the Soviet Union and from Ethiopia."

Baker also stressed the "strategic alliance that enables us to work together on the very most important issues.

He praised Israel again for its conduct under unprovoked attacks by Iraqi missiles.

'I can think of few occasions in history when a nation under attack by a merciless foe such as Saddam Hussein held its breath and, through its self-restraint, facilitated successful American and coalition efforts to destroy the threat," he said.

Baker said all Americans supported

Israel with Patriot anti-missile batteries, "even as our own forces worked ceaselessly to destroy the Iraqi Scuds. No one can doubt today, I think, the wisdom of Israel's decision for restraint. No one can doubt today our commitment, that the American commitment to Israel's security is firm.

"The storm is now over," Baker observed. "Everywhere, people are trying to pick up their lives and find hope for the future. The nations of the Middle East are, I think, very anxious to close the book of war and to open the book of peace. I would suggest that now it is time for all of us to take the psalmist's advice, 'Seek ye peace and pursue it'," the secretary said

He concluded his remarks with a pledge to work with Israel, the Palestinians and the Arab states in search of a lasting peace, "which is built on trust" and reconciliation. "And I mean peace with Israel's Arab neighbors and peace with the Palestinians, a lasting peace in the region," Baker

Back from Mideast mission, Baker will pursue peace by phone

By DAVID FRIEDMAN

WASHINGTON (JTA) - Secretary of State James Baker returned Sunday from his visit to the Middle East convinced there is a chance for progress in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict because of the high standing the United States enjoys in the region in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf crisis.

There is an enhanced credibility out there for the United States that might make possible some progress in some of these very, very intrac-table areas and problems that we have faced for a long time," Baker program "This Week with David Brinkley."

During his 10-day trip, Baker vis-



ited Israel, where he met with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Foreign Minister David Levy and a group of Palestinians; Syria, where he also met with Lebanese officials; Saudi Arabia; Egypt; Kuwait; Qatar; the United Arab Emirates; Oman; and Bahrain. He also visited the Soviet Union and Turkey.

"I believe there is a sense on the part of most, if not all, of the governments I visited that this is a window of opportunity," Baker said.

He now plans to follow up his visit with telephone calls to leaders of the region in which he is expected to make specific proposals based on his conversations with Israeli and Arab leaders.

Baker is revealing few details about his specific proposals. Doing so, he said, could force the parties concerned to respond negatively.

But he did explain the path which he is exploring. "One of the thins we have done on this trip was to suggest that the parties to the conflict consider reciprocal confidence-building measures," he said on the ABC program.

There should be specific measures considered by Arab governments and specific measures considered by Israel," he said. He added that on a separate track, Israel and the Palestinians should move toward a "direct dialogue on negotiations."

The secretary said Israel and the Arab states should act simultaneously on these steps. "Nobody should have to go first," he said. "They ought to be willing to move together, and they ought to abandon old rigid formulas and rigid stereotypes that have prevented peace for lo these many years," he said.

While Baker did not reveal his suggestions Sunday, reports during his trip suggested that he had asked the Arab countries to announce an end to their state of belligerency with Israel and drop the economic boycott of the Jewish state.

Baker admitted Sunday that although "there has been a change in the region," none of the Arab leaders is ready to recognize Israel yet.

In Jerusalem, he reportedly suggested that Israel build confidence by reopening universities in the West Bank, shut down during the intifada, and by halting the building of new settlements. Baker said the United States sees the building of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip or "the directing or diverting of new immigrants there as de facto annexation.

He explained that would be "changing the facts and circumstances on

tions between the parties which would be designed to solve this Arab-Israeli conflict.

States cannot impose a solution on the region. "But we should be able to serve as a catalyst in helping, hope-

ously thinking about it," he said.

and helpful in trying to bring about peace in the Middle East, this is something they ought to do," the secretary said. "If they are going to be players and participate and try to help move the process forward, they ought to have the credibility that would come with full relations with Israel," he said.

Baker ruled out any role for the Palestine Liberation Organization. he said the United States broke off its dialogue with the PLO last June because Yasir Arafat would not condemn a thwarted terrorist attack May 30 on Tel Aviv beaches. He said Arafat and the PLO would have to take even more steps now because of their support for Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait.

the ground in the absence of negotia-Baker stressed that the United

fully now more than ever. He said the Soviet Union can be helpful in the Middle East process, but only if it restores full diplomatic relations with Israel. "They are seri-

If the Soviets "want to be effective

our part of the world.

March 22, 1991

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Local artist to exhibit work in Soviet Union

By PAULA BERENGUT Editor of The Jewish Voice Judith Schwab, a local artist/sculp-

tor whose studio is in Claymont, has been invited by Vladimir Gabelia, consulate of Cultural Affairs of Tbilisi, Georgia, USSR, and the Soviet artist Otari Chetvatadze to exhibit two of her recent works this spring. The two pieces, "Cross Cultural Bridges" and "Gestures of Friendship," were created to express "cultural exchange through art," according to Schwab.

with Georgian artists. "This work will of the Babylonian exile who migrated there and who have been protected and the other will return to the U.S. so that we can have a tangible example of this cultural exchange," she added.

Before Schwab's trip, the pieces will be exhibited on April 2, from 5 to 7 p.m., in the Susan Isaacs Gallery, Bank of Delaware Center, 222 Delaware Avenue, Suite 6, in Wilming-

While in Tbilisi, Schwab plans to help Georgian artists build a perma-

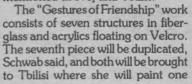
from anti-Semitism by the larger Christian community," Schwab said.

While her work is not obviously "Jewish" in any way, Schwab said she feels "very rooted" in her Jewish background. "Whatever I am and whatever I have came from a search for my roots. Even though my work is more universally focused, it comes from a very spiritual base," she explained. Schwab said that, when she re-



Half of a two-part presentation from the series call "Gestures of Friendship," is a self-portrait, which Schwab says, shows "reverence to God for guiding me along the visionary path of dreams." The second part will be painted by the artists of Tbilisi. (Photo: John Loy)

of three bridges made from flexible fiberglass poles, string, wood, fiber-glass panels and acrylic paints. "The Bridge to Bernice" celebrates the efforts of Schwab's good friend Ber-nice Massey who, from her home in Stone Mountain, Georgia, has worked to establish U.S./Soviet art exchanges. The second and third bridges are called "The Communication Bridge Through Art" and "The Bridge to Otari [the Soviet artist mentioned above] and Tbilisi."



"Cross Cultural Bridges" consists nent installation for the Central House of Art. The piece will be made with vines and branches from their envi-ronment. "Ienvision a trellis-like structure with a painted canopy above. Large gates on either side of the passageway will signify a new era of cooperation and openness between our two cultures," Schwab explained. Schwab said she would be bringing

American paints and a roll of Tyvek for this project. She said she is hoping to bring a

gift from the synagogues of Delaware to the synagogue in Tbilisi. "Rabbi Schorr [of Adas Kodesch Shel Emeth] is contacting the area synagogues and Jewish groups to ar-range for them to send a gift with me for U to the people of Tbilisi, descendents 2721.

turns to Delaware, the works — with the exception of the one to be left in Tbilisi — will form a travelling exhibi-tion, showing "citizen diplomacy through art."

The project is being sponsored by the Delaware Council for US/USSR Relations, a project of Pacem in Terris, which donates staff assistance and office space. Schwab is raising funds in order to bring materials and art supplies to the artists of Tbilisi. The current shortages in the Soviet Union have been particularly devas-tating for artists," she noted.

For more information on the project, contact the Delaware Council for US/USSR Relations at 656-



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Ethiopian aliyah to resume soon, officials say

JERUSALEM (JTA) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir confirmed Monday that Israel expects the imminent resumption of immigrant flights from Ethiopia. He expressed concern, nevertheless, for the safety of Jews in Ethiopia and the continu-ation of their aliyah should rebel forces triumph over the government of President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The weekly flights, which have brought about 2,000 olim from Ethiopia to Israel since the start of the year, were interrupted at the beginning of this month without explanation

In Washington, a statement issued by the Ethiopian Embassy said 500 Ethiopian Jews had been granted exit visas in recent days and would be leaving the country soon.

Shamir was quoted Monday as saying he expects the flights to resume before the month ends.

But in briefing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, the prime minister did not conceal his anxiety for the safety of Jews waiting in Addis Ababa to emigrate, considering the precarious military situation of the Mengistu regime.

Shamir put their number at 15,000. Other sources estimate there are over 18,000 Jews still in Ethiopia.

Israeli experts fear their exit would be blocked if rebel forces capture Addis Ababa, a possibility that seems more likely now than at any previous time. Moreover, the safety of the Jews could be in jeopardy. Some of the rebel forces have been supported by Libya. And they tend to see Israel as having backed Mengistu.

stopped two weeks ago, there were media reports that Mengistu suspended them to extract gasoline and weapons from Israel for his beleaguered army. The Israeli Foreign Ministry flatly rejected such speculation

Unnamed government sources were quoted Monday by the respected Israeli daily Ha'aretz as declaring unequivocally that Israel would not consider supplying arms to Mengistu even if it might jeopardize aliyah.

The sources implied that Israel was not about to offend the United States, which has a negative attitude toward Mengistu, whom it considers a Marxist. The newspaper emphasized that no linkage has been established between arms for Mengistu and the halted immigrant flights.

An announcement made after the weekly Cabinet meeting Sunday and elaborated upon Sunday evening by a government official, Uri Lubrani, said the resumption of the flights was imminent. It followed "intensive contacts" over the weekend between the Israeli ambassador in Addis Ababa, Asher Naim, and the Ethiopian authorities

Lubrani, a former ambassador to Ethiopia who now coordinates the government's efforts to bring Ethiopian Jews to Israel, visited Addis Ababa recently as Shamir's personal emissary.

Lubrani said Mengistu told him he considered the emigration of Ethiopian Jews to reunite with their families a strictly humanitarian issue in no way connected to arms supplies or When the immigrant flights other bilateral issues between Ethio-

pia and Israel.

Mengistu made that statement "in my presence, as envoy of the prime minister and in the presence of an American envoy," Lubrani said in an appearance on Israel Television. He

said "technical and bureaucratic" difficulties caused the flights to be suspended but they were "not insurmountable." He counseled "patience, which we are sometimes lacking in." Lubrani confirmed that the Ethio- Ethiopia.

pian government is facing hard times as the civil war continues. But he would not speculate what effect any particular outcome of the fighting would have on Jews remaining in

Israeli anger at Bonn submerged after warm talks, aid promises

By DAVID KANTOR BONN (JTA) — With an eye to future economic and political benefits, Israel seems prepared to forget, or at least submerge its anger at Bonn for the help German firms gave Iraq to produce poison gas and improve the Scud missiles that hit Tel Aviv and other parts of Israel during the Persian Gulf war

That is how officials and observers here are evaluating last week's twoday visit by Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy.

Levy held extensive talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and other officials and met with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Richard von Weizsacker.

On two public occasions and in media appearances, the Israeli min-ister praised the Bonn government for showing solidarity with Israel under attack. When a television interviewer referred to tensions between the two countries, Levy interrupted to say, We have had all along continuous good relations, which have become

even closer in the past few weeks." His demeanor contradicted widespread assumption that German-Is-

raeli relations were badly damaged during the Gulf crisis.

The public and the government here were deeply disturbed by the harsh criticism and even hatred demonstrated by Israeli activists, who compared the gassing of Jews in the Holocaust with the aid rendered Iraq by private German firms to produce chemical weapons.

But according to observers here, Levy values the good will of the Bonn government. He sees long-term gains for Israel, including a dramatic increase in German financial and other aid.

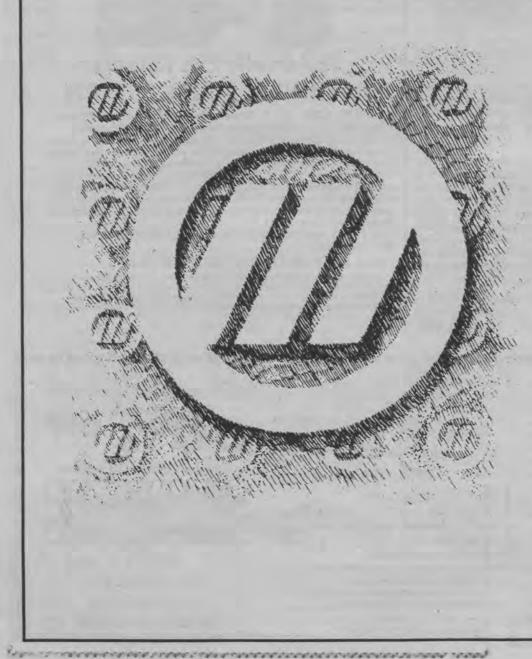
According to television reports over the weekend, Germany will loan Israel 1 billion marks, roughly \$630 million, at low interest, to help repair Scud missile damage. Billions more marks in German loans and other instruments are envisaged to help Israel absorb the hundreds of thousands of Soviet immigrants expected to arrive this year.

The Israeli delegation here argues that united Germany has a moral commitment to help Israel with that formidable task. It points out that the Volkskammer, the parliament of the former East Germany, decided last year, after over 40 years of denial, to payreparations to Israel and to Jewish victims of Nazism.

The Israelis are aware that deci-sions by that defunct body carry no legal weight. But they are seeking a way to involve the former East Germany in reparations to the Jewish state

They say financial and other compensation is owed Israel for the years of hatred and active assistance to its enemies, including terrorists, by the Communist regime. The Germans are said to have listened carefully to these arguments and, according to well-informed observers, may agree.





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March 22, 1991

The Jewish Voice

Women of the Wall go to court amid cries of heresy

JERUSALEM (JTA) - Women demanding the right to worship as a group at the Western Wall have had their day in court. But the Feb. 27 hearing before a three-judge panel of the High Court of Justice was completely overshadowed by the euphoria attending the end of the Persian Gulf war, although the outcome of deliberations could profoundly affect the nature of Israeli society.

The Women of the Wall, an Israeli group, and its overseas support organization, the International Committee for Women of the Kotel, are suing the Israeli government, the Chief Rabbinate and the Israeli police for failing to secure the women's right of religious expression and freedom of access to the most holy site of the Jewish faith.

The women appealed to the High Court two years ago, demanding the right to pray at the Wall as a group, with Torah scroll and prayer shawls. Their appeal followed an encounter at the Wall during which the women were cursed and physically assaulted by traditionalist Orthodox Jews, male and female

The authorities have since criminalized the vocal chanting of prayers and touching of sacred objects by women anywhere in the huge Westem Wall plaza.

The women, who say they do nothing that violates halachah, or traditional Jewish law, have accused the authorities of blatant discrimination against women and pandering to the prejudices of the most unyielding Orthodox groups.

The High Court bench was occupied by the president of the court, Meir Shamgar, flanked by Justices Menahem Elon and Shlomo Levin. tends that the court is in no position The women are represented by Arnold Spaer, one of Israel's foremost legal experts.

The state and the religious estab-lishment have deployed their legal heavy artillery in the persons of Deputy State Prosecutor Nilli Arad; Menahem Terlo, representing the religious political parties, all of which are part of the Likud-led coalition government; and Rabbi Simha Meron, representing a group of rab-

Their basic argument is that the women disrupt public order because their very presence at the site arouses angry emotions. The state also conto adjudicate an issue of such emotional religious impact.

Spaer contended that the state's actions were arbitrary, inasmuch as the Western Wall is not a synagogue nor is it the possession of one faction or another, but rather a holy site sacred to all Jews. He pointed out that there are no laws that govern prayer at the site.

Spaer also argued that since the State of Israel is the protector and guarantor of freedom of access to many sites holy to several religions, it is unprecedented to allow one faction or denomination in a religion to impose its practice on others of the

same faith at a holy site. The state's brief contained the opinions of several current and former chief rabbis of Israel, and other

rabbis who decried women's prayers as "the work of the devil" and "desecration." Some of the rabbis' statements denounced the women as "stubborn" and "heretics."

Most shocking, according to the plaintiffs, was the state's inclusion of a statement by one rabbi that "when women create their own congregation, the shechinah (divine presence) is not present.'

'The state's brief is a mixture of misinformation about what the women do and blatant misogyny

parading in the mantle of Torah," Women of the Wall contended in a written statement. "It is an affront to Jewish women and a betrayal of the promise of Israel as the spiritual home of all Jews," the groups said.

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The court adjourned without setting a date for its next hearing.

Meanwhile, the women are barred from praying according to their custom. But they do meet every Friday morning for a demonstrative prayer session at the Western Wall.

On Rosh Chodesh, the start of the new month on the Hebrew calendar, they gather to pray at an archaeological garden above the Wall with a Torah and wearing prayer shawls.

\$1.5 billion in investments needed each year for olim, economist says

NEW YORK (JTA) — In order to create the housing and jobs needed for the estimated million Soviet immigrants who are expected to settle in Israel by 1995, world Jewry must invest \$1.5 billion in Israeli businesses each year over and above what is raised through philanthropy, an Israeli economist said at a conference here March 10.

Between 1990 and 1994, creation of housing for the new immigrants and young Israeli adults will cost \$17.5 billion, and the creation of new jobs will cost \$42 billion, according to Dr. Haim Ben-Shahar, a professor of economics at Tel Aviv University.

In order to raise the capital necessary to ensure the successful absorption of the Soviet olim, "the Jewish Israeli economic, business and govpeople must come forward and place at the disposal of the Israeli economy, through loans and equity, an additional sum of at least \$1.5 billion per annum," he said.

The balance of the capital can be obtained "only with the U.S. government," he said. While an increase in the current \$1.2 billion U.S. economic assistance program for Israel is unlikely, commercial loans can be obtained with U.S. government guarantees.

Israel needs up to \$3 billion in these guaranteed loans each year, according to Ben-Shahar, who said they would be repaid with future returns from the new businesses.

Ben-Shahar shared this information with 100 leading American and ernment leaders who gathered here Sunday and Monday for a conference organized by the North American Jewish Forum and theCenter for Foreign Policy Options. The North American Jewish Forum, a project of the United Jewish Appeal and the Charles Bronfman Foundation, brings together Israeli and Diaspora leaders to exchange ideas and expertise on a range of topics.

Of the \$60 billion total that will be required to create the necessary housing and jobs, about one-quarter can be provided by the Israeli government "if a proper economic policy is implemented," Ben-Shahar said. The rest, \$45 billion in capital investment, must be imported.

Some \$25 billion of that will be available through private, institutional and government channels, mostly from the U.S. government and the United Jewish Appeal. The remain-ing \$20 billion must be raised from other sources, which, according to Ben-Shahar, will be a very difficult task

"The massive mobilization of resources can only be achieved with the participation of worldwide Jewry at a level hitherto unknown," agreed Richard Rosenbloom, an economist at the Harvard University School of Business. "Money must be mobilized as business investments, not philan-thropy," he said, "not to provide a dole for the needy but to provide employment for 500,000 people."





Accounts insured to \$100,000

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Many gas masks issued to Israelis were ineffective, newspaper charges

of thousands of gas masks issued to Israeli civilians in the months before the Persian Gulf war began would have provided little or no protection in a chemical attack, according to a report by Ze'ev Schiff published Sunday in the daily Ha'aretz.

Schiff, one of Israel's most respected military affairs commentators, quoted allegations by the state comptroller that about 1.4 million gas masks distributed to the public were unfit for use. The charge could have serious repercussions for the defense establishment.

Schiff said a warning letter to Defense Minister Moshe Arens from Comptroller Miriam Ben-Porat at the time of the war was kept secret until revealed by Ha'aretz. Arens and the Israel Defense Force chief of staff, Gen. Dan Shomron, flatly denied the charge Sunday at the weekly Cabinet meeting.

But the Defense Ministry seemed to hedge. It said the 1.4 million figure was inaccurate, but conceded that as many as 860,000 gas masks could have been ineffective.

According to Ha'aretz, the masks supplied to the civilian population had a protective factor of 100, compared with a protective factor of 1,000 in the masks supplied to the IDF and those manufactured in the United States.

The Defense Ministry admitted that gas masks manufactured between 1972 and 1986 offered "reasonable" protection if the user remained inside a gas-proof room and was equipped with atropine, an antidote to poison gas that must be injected on exposure.

Ha'aretz quoted experts who said that approach neglected the chance that people might have been caught outdoors during a chemical attack or that their sealed rooms would be exposed in the event of a direct hit. Schiff said the entire matter would

be discussed shortly by the Knesset's State Control Committee. According to Ha'aretz, the comptroller reported that 170,000 gas masks manufactured in Israel years

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JERUSALEM (JTA) - Hundreds ago were obsolete. Sold abroad, they were repurchased in the emergency at high cost, because there were insufficient masks for the entire population, including Arabs.

Ha'aretz quoted IDF officers as saying the obsolete masks should be replaced immediately.

Reports of ineffective gas masks appeared after the war began Jan. 17. Residents of an Israeli Arab village, Majd el-Kurum in Galilee, said cooking gas penetrated the filters. But the IDF insisted the masks would protect against chemicals.

According to Ha'aretz, that was the subject of the comptroller's letter to Arens, which was suppressed.

Iraq launched 39 Scud missiles at Israel during the seven-week Gulf war, all of which were armed with conventional, high-explosive warheads. Though most of the public felt more secure in underground bomb shelters when an air raid alert sounded, the IDF, fearing chemical attack, urged the populace to put on gas masks and stay in gas-proof rooms until the all-clear.

Rishon le-Zion killer gets 7 life terms for 7 deaths

TEL AVIV (JTA) — Ami Popper, a dishonorably discharged Israel Defense Force veteran who killed seven Arabs and wounded 10 in an unprovoked armed attack near Rishon le-Zion last May, received the maximum prison sentence last week.

Family members rioted in court for an hour after the district judge imposed seven cumulative life sentences for the premeditated murder of each victim, plus 20 years for the attempted murder of an unspecified number of others. The dead and wounded were Palestinian day laborers from the Gaza Strip who had been waiting in a field outside Rishon le-Zion early on a Sunday morning to be picked up by Israeli employers when Popper opened fire on them.

According to the charges, Popper, wearing his brother's IDF uniform, systematically sprayed the workers with automatic fire from a Galil asault rifle.

The killings reignited the then 29-month-old intifada, which had been waning. They touched off riots in normally quiescent Israeli Arab communities such as Nazareth, Taiba, Kfar Sava and parts of East Jerusalem. The worst rioting took place in the Gaza Strip, where at least 17 Palestinians were killed and 700 wounded in two days of pitched battles with the IDF.

The incident severely embarrassed Israel abroad. The word was put out that Popper, dismissed from the IDF for misconduct sometime before the shooting, was mentally deranged. But a series of psychiatric examinations by defense-approved experts found him fit to stand trial.

The accused sat quitely until sentence was pronounced, when he began to pound the table with his fist. When he was ordered removed from the court, Popper's grandfather, who has a heart ailment, began to rant against the judges until he nearly collapsed and was taken away in an ambulance. Popper's sister and other family members went into a frenzy. They cursed the judges and the prose-



Ami Popper, shown in court during his May 1990 hearing for killing seven Arabs in an unprovoked attach, received the maximum prison sentence last week

cuting team, which was headed by an attorney who burst into tears. The judges expressed horror at the

cold-blooded murders.

In response to Popper's claim that his finger had gotten "stuck" in the trigger, the court pointed out that he had poured indiscriminate fire into his victims, pausing to change magazines, and then resumed shooting until his bullets ran out. Popper fled the scene but was arrested some hours later.

According to the judges, his act was "one of the most horrid, senseless crimes ever committed in Israel. contrary to all human behavior or Jewish values.

Housing to include shelters

TEL AVIV (JTA) — All new housing will have to incorporate shelters to offer protection against nuclear, biological and chemical warfare, as well as high explosives, before receiving a building license, Interior Minister Arye Deri announced last week.

Construction industry sources said standards and specifications for nuclear shelters have yet to be worked out, let alone issued.



March 22, 1991

March 22, 1991

The Jewish Voice

Mulroney attempts to mend fences with pro-Israel circles in Canada

By BRAM D. EISENTHAL

OTTAWA (JTA) - Prime Minister Brian Mulroney attempted to mend fences with Israel supporters when he made an unscheduled appearance at the parliamentary dinner of the Canada-Israel Committee here last week.

The dinner took place during the national conference of the CIC, which serves as the Canadian Jewish community's official voice on Canada-Israel relations.

Briskly shaking the hands of as many of the 1,000 CIC delegates as he could grasp in 20 minutes, Mu-Ironey seemed to mollify some of the anger in pro-Israel circles over External Affairs Minister Joe Clark's remark earlier this month in Amman, Jordan, that the Palestine Liberation Organization should play a role in Arab-Israeli peace efforts.

While the Canadian prime minister made no public remarks, he conversed briefly with Ronni Milo, Israel's minister of police, who was keynote speaker at the affair. Milo, a last-minute substitute for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who was occupied meeting in Jerusalem with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, relayed what Mulroney told him.

"I was happy to hear from the prime minister of Canada that, according to his belief, nobody should tell Israel what is good for the country," the Likud minister said. That was good news for Canadian supporters of Israel.

Meanwhile, outside the Capital Congress Center, where the CIC dinner was held, pro-Israel and pro-Palestinian crowds staged simultaneous demonstrations. The demonstrators stood on opposite sides of the road, separated by police, shouting slogans and waving flags.

The pro-Israel crowd had gathered to demonstrate solidarity with the Jewish state. The Palestinians' message was that Israel should "get out of the territories.

Their organizer, Sala Musa, charged that Jews wield undue influence over the Western news media, producing bias against Palestinians. There are about 100 Palestinian from the Soviet Union.

families in Ottawa, many of them recent arrivals.

Inside the hall, Milo described the first night Israel was attacked by Iraqi Scud missiles after the Persian Gulf war began.

"If we had acted, we could have destroyed all of the Scuds in western Iraq, this I can assure you," he said. But "we accepted the request of the United States and waited," he said. "I believe that, as Israelis and Jews, we will never forget that night, waiting and asking ourselves, 'What's next'?

"I can assure you that in the future we shall not allow any Arab country, any Arab leader, to attack the civilian population of Israel," Milo vowed.

Earlier, Israel's ambassador to Canada, Itzhak Shelef, read a message from Shamir, in which he affirmed that Israel is "willing to talk to every and any Arab government about peace." Shamir also expressed his gratitude to the "people and govern-ment of Canada" for their support over the years for Jewish emigration

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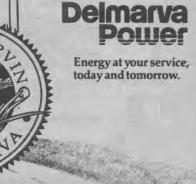
And we're going further. Recycled ash is being used: in renovations at the

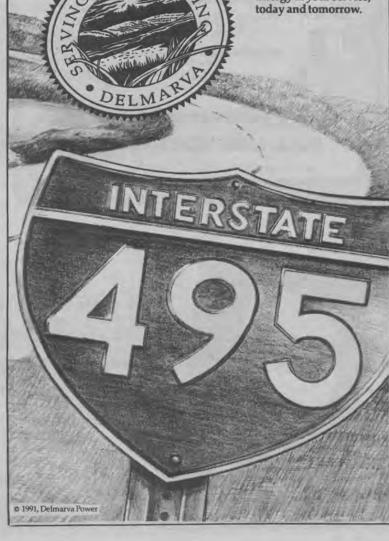
- Rockwood Museum. as a foundation for
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Britain to export oil to Israel rescinding 12-year unofficial loan

By JENNI FRAZER and ANNE SACKS ewish Chronicle

LONDON (JTA) - A 12-year-old rule that excluded Israel from buying North Sea oil has finally been revised in what friends of Israel consider a reward for the restraint it showed under Iraqi missile attack.

Energy Secretary John Wakeham told the House of Commons that the guidelines which govern the destination of crude oil exports from the

United Kingdom are to be withdrawn immediately, with the only remaining exception being South Africa.

Although the government has always denied there was a ban on British oil sales to Israel, that was the effect of the energy guidelines introduced in 1979 by Tony Benn, then secretary of state for energy. The guidelines restricted North Sea oil sales to member states of the European Community, members of the International Energy Agency and

"longstanding traditional customers outside these two groups. In practical terms, only Israel and

South Africa were left out. Neither the Foreign Office nor the Department of Energy would concede that the removal of the guidelines is anything more than a "tidying up" of rules that no longer apply.

It is believed, however, that the government agreed to a request from Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy when he visited Britain last month.

Supporters of Israel are delighted. According to Teddy Taylor, a Con-servative member of Parliament who has long campaigned against the ban, the guidelines were lifted "none too soon.

Israel has largest military per capita

By TOM TUGEND

LOS ANGELES (JTA) - Israel, whose defense spending per capita is the highest in the world, may now also have the largest military force in proportion to its population.

Until recently, Iraq had 53 soldiers on active duty for every 1,000 residents, the highest proportion in the world, followed by Israel with 42.6, according to a chart published by the Los Angeles Times.

With the destruction of much of Iraq's armed forces, Israel now appears to top the list, followed by North Korea, Syria and Cuba. The

United States ranks 20th, with 9.3 troops on active duty per 1,000 population.

As for military spending, Israel ranks No. 1, laying out \$1,373.91 per inhabitant in 1990-91. Second is the United States, with \$1,165.13 per capita. Other high spenders include Saudi Arabia in third place, the United Kingdom in fifth (\$589.24 per capita), Syria in 12th, and Egypt in 15th place (\$116.42 per capita).

The Times based its figures on data from the International Institute for Strategic Studies and the 1990 World Almanac.

They "gave the impression that the U.K. was treating Israel as a second-rate regime, of which it did not approve," Taylor said, adding that the restriction on the export of crude oil "was insulting to Israel and

a pointless piece of nonsense." Natan Meir, the economic counselor at the Israeli Embassy here, said, "There is no question that there has been a definite change of policy. Israel would be happy to enlarge its range of supply sources and would like a contract from a solid European

source.

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Page 23

German Jews question Bonn's posture during Gulf crisis

By DAVID KANTOR

BONN (JTA) — German Jews remain seriously disturbed over their country's initial lack of solidarity with the American-led alliance in the recent war to dislodge Iraq from Kuwait.

But they are aware that Bonn's eventual decision to support the use of force against Saddam Hussein stemmed from shock and revulsion over Iraq's unprovoked missile attacks on Israel. "The sensitivity toward the fate of Israel made us think very hard about our alliances in broad terms," a top German official said here.

"In fact, Israel played a major role in influencing our behavior," the official added. "At some point in this crisis, we decided to abandon ambiguity and to side clearly with the American and anti-Saddam front." Ambiguity now best describes the attitude of Jewish activists interviewed

here in recent days.

Behind the headlines

They are still infurated by the massive peace demonstration that swept major German cities during the seven-month Persian Gulf crisis, which became sounding boards for anti-American and anti-Israel sentiments.

In fact, some German Jews are even reflecting on the possibility of emigration, Jewish activists said in interviews.

In the northern city of Bremen, a longtime community activist said the crisis raised serious questions over whether Jews may have made a mistake settling in Germany after World War II. "This sent shockwaves among many community members, forcing them to think about the possibility of finding another homeland," he said of the recent experience. Many Jews are disappointed with President Richard von Weizsacker, despite his positive reputation of sensitivity to Jewish concerns.

Critics say the popular German chief of state failed to motivate Germans to show solidarity with the United States and the anti-Hussein coalition.

"The government did nothing, and the streets were dominated by anti-American, largely anti-Israel demonstrators," the Bremen community member remarked. "We were frightened at the moment and we are still worried now. Our confidence in modern Germany has been shattered for a long, long time to come."

Some German Jews take the view that when Bonn finally lent its support to the alliance, it was acting opportunistically, under pressure at home and abroad.

Bonn had been urging a 'peaceful solution'' to the Gulf crisis up to the time hostilities started on an. 17. It was the Scud missile attacks which prompted German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to travel to Jerusalem shortly thereafter in a gesture of solidarity with Israel.

Germany also made a sizable grant to Israel for humanitarian aid, and a shipment of needed armaments, including tanks equipped with sensors that detect and measure approaching nuclear, biological or chemical weapons.

The Germans recognize now how marginal their influence is in the Middle East, so long as they are not ready to engage themselves seriously in the affairs of the region.

The scope of German engagement has been limited because the country feels it cannot participate in military campaigns for historical and constitutional reasons. But for all of its hesitations and lack of resolve, what has clearly emerged from the developments of the past half year is that when Israel seems to be at risk, large portions of the German public feel a commitment to support the Jewish state.





Poland invites Jewish educators to teach Catholics about Judaism

By DEBRA NUSSBAUM COHEN NEW YORK (JTA) — American rabbis and other Jewish educators hope to travel to Poland by the end of the year to teach Polish Catholic clergy about Judaism, in response to an invitation extended by the Polish Catholic Church.

Bishop Henryk Muszynski, chairman of the Polish Episcopate Commission for Dialogue With Judaism, asked the Synagogue Council of America at a meeting here earlier this month to send rabbis and educators to assist in an intensive education and dialogue campaign to teach Polish Catholics about the relations between Catholics and Jews.

His invitation follows the reading of a pastoral letter in Poland's Catholic churches on Jan. 20 that denounced anti-Semitism and expressed "sincere regret for all incidents" of anti-Semitism by Poets.

The trip is being seen as an opportunity to act on the principles set forth in a declaration signed last September in Prague by Catholic and Jewish religious leaders. The declaration defined anti-Semitism as a sin and called for concrete measures of communication between Catholics and Jews.

Jewish leaders also hope the trip to Poland will serve as a precedent for strengthening relations between Catholics and Jews in other Eastern European nations.

The invitation to Poland is "a very clear and immediate fulfillment of Prague," according to Rabbi Jack Bemporad, chairman of the Synagogue Council's Interreligious Affairs Committee. It is "the first and most important link."

Poland is estimated to have no more than 10,000 Jews remaining from what, at its prewar peak, was a culturally and religiously vibrant community of 3.5 million souls. Just 2,000 members of the small surviving community affiliate with organized Jewish life, according to Muszynski.

The tiny number of Jews in Poland makes the need for a trip by Jewish leaders more acute, say Synagogue Council leaders.

The contribution of Jews to "Polish history must be preserved and transmitted by Jews who are willing to visit," Bemporad said.

Polish intellectuals and theologians have a "genuine, but almost macabre moral and intellectual interest" in the Jews, according to Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, a member of the Synagogue Council representing the Conservative movement's Rabbinical Assembly.

They have been devoting an increasing number of seminars and conferences to the subject of Polish Jewish history, and "they found that they were running a number of these without any Jews present," Tanenbaum said. "They were dealing with Jews as an abstraction, almost a caricature."

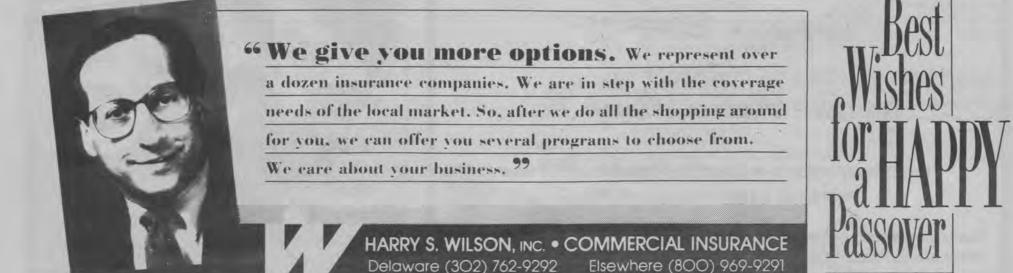
The new invitation to visit grew out of a realization among Polish theologians that "they need to have communication with living Jews," said Tanenbaum. "The Poles know almost nothing about world Jewry."

Tanenbaum added that a successful visit to Poland "could have positive effects in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria."

During his meeting at Synagogue Council headquarters here March 6, Bishop Muszynski also spoke of efforts to reorganize the museum at Auschwitz as a state-sponsored museum to "reflect the grim history" and "the tragic role that Jews played in it and its deep meaning for the Jewish people.

"Until now, it has been a museum of anti-Nazi, communist and atheistic propaganda, rather than a museum of the true Auschwitz history," he explained.

Muszynski expressed hope that the new center would become a vehicle for reconciliation, education and understanding, and that it had been developed in consultation with Jewish scholars.



Australian paper promotes 'Protocols' as guide to Bush's new world order

By JEREMY JONES

SYDNEY, Australia (JTA) - The Adelaide Advertiser, the leading newspaper in South Australia, has been blasted in the federal Parliament for promoting the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion" as a guide to current events.

The advice was given in the context of its daily column, "What's Your Problem?" which referred to the anti-Semitic forgery which originated in Czarist Russia as the best way for readers to understand President Bush's "new world order."

Leaders of South Australia's Jewish community of about 1,200 have tion from the newspaper. Chris Schacht, a Labor Party sena-tor from South Australia, raised the matter in Parliament.

"I certainly understand why the Jewish community of South Australia is so outraged that the only morning daily newspaper, which has a very large circulation, would allow itself to publish such tripe.

"I hope the Adelaide Advertiser has the courtesy to apologize and retract the disgraceful answer that it gave in a column that, I thought, was not really there to deal with the propa-gation of anti-Semitic views," Schacht said.

The only action taken by the Addemanded an immediate explana- vertiser was to publish a note in the

same column that "an answer" which had been published "was irrelevant and incorrect." It did not mention Representatives of the Advertiser Schacht's comments.

The Advertiser column informed readers that "the new world order was the brainchild of Dr. Adam Weishaupt, a German Jew who, in 1876, founded the Order of the Illuminati.

The column went on to say, "From Illuminism came the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion. Although banned and discredited in many countries, these protocols are identical with the aim of communism for the Western world. These originated from the Bolsheviks who brought about the 1917 revolution, of which

cited as the sources of its information Gary Allen's "None Dare Call it Conspiracy" and "Tragedy and Hope" by Carroll Quigley.

Allen's book, a 141-page polemic alleging a conspiracy of international bankers, mostly Jewish, was pub-lished in connection with the 1972 U.S. presidential campaign and widely distributed by the extreme right-wing John Birch Society.

Quigley, a respected historian at the University of Maryland, published his book in 1966. A scholarly work

not remotely anti-Semitic, it became a favorite of the John Birch Society because it seemed to give credence to the conspiracy theory of history. Both authors are deceased.

The note in the Adelaide Advertiser said the column would no longer deal with "political or philosophical" issues

But Jack Hines, president of the South Australian Jewish Community Council, said the matter will not be allowed to rest. The Advertiser readers must learn of the offense caused and of the history of the Protocols, Hines told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Russian religious leaders urged to help reduce tensions

By CHARLES HOFFMAN

MOSCOW (JTA) - Rabbi Adolph Shayevitch, religious leader of Moscow's Choral Synagogue, told Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev recently that the government must give freedom to all nationalities, languages and religions in the Soviet Union. Shayevitch spoke at a gathering of religious leaders called by Gorbachev to discuss rising tensions and conflicts between the dozens of nationalities and republics that make up the Soviet Union.

This is reportedly the first time Gorbachev has convened leaders of all religious movements in the Soviet Union, including Shayevitch, who is the country's senior rabbi. At a similar meeting two years ago, Gorbachev conferred only with the heads of the Russian Orthodox Church.

According to Shayevitch, Gorbachev urged the religious leaders to use their moral authority to reduce tensions. The religious leaders must explain to their followers, Gorbachev said, that only if all the components of the Soviet Union hold together can the country be strong

Shayevitch said he told the gathering that "all of us are patriots. Jews can be citizens of the Soviet Union, but they also want to be Jews."

On March 13, the Sephardic chief rabbi of Israel, Mordechai Eliyahu, met here with the patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, Alexei II.

Continued from 32

the formerly Jewish-owned homes for a few of the photographs, but

most were acquired through deter-

mined detective work. She contacted

fellow survivors, those who emigrated before the Holocaust, and traced the

records of the Ejszyszki Society in

Chicago. But most she obtained by

tracing relatives and friends to whom

Ejszyszkians might have sent copies

of photographs prior to 1941. Prof.

Eliach also has researched the back-

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This is the first visit of an Israeli chief rabbi to the Soviet Union.

The patriarch was apparently wary of publicity about the historic meeting, as he barred reporters and photographers from attending.

Eliyahu was in Moscow to attend the second Congress of the Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Soviet Union, which ended its three-

day conference on March 13. The Ashkenazic chief rabbi, Abraham Shapira, also planned to attend, but canceled his participation at the last minute, for reasons that are not clear

Rabbi Arthur Schneier, senior rabbi of the Park East Synagogue in New York, attended the meeting between Eliyahu and the patriarch, which lasted for 40 minutes. Schneier said the Russian Orthodox leader was looking forward to his first pilgrim-age to Israel, which begins March 27. The trip, the first ever to Israel by a head of the Russian Orthodox Church, was originally scheduled for mid-January, but was postponed because of the war in the Persian Gulf.

Eliyahu and Schneier asked the patriarch to speak out against anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. Alexei reportedly replied that his church had done nothing to hurt the Jews and that it stood for peace.

While in Moscow, Schneier also met with Soviet Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov, Vice President

ground of each individual pictured and knows the tragic story that lies behind every photograph.

"I've always believed in the power of this material," she says. "It's only through these peaceful, joyous images, such as children smiling at a birthday party, that we can understand the enormity of the destruction.

Eliach, founder and director of the Brooklyn center for Holocaust Studies, is the author of Hasidic Tales of the Holocaust and a number of other books.

Best Wishes For A Healthy And Happy Passover

Gennady Yanayev, Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh and Moscow Mayor Gavril Popov. Bessmertnykh assured Schneier that the Soviet Union is eager to play a positive and constructive role in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Schneier is president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, an ecumenical organization of American business and religious leaders established to promote religious freedom around the world.







Study: Widespread drug and alcohol use in Israeli society

Consumption of alcohol and drugs most comprehensive survey of habithas become widespread throughout Israeli society, according to an extensive epidemiological study carried out by researchers from Tel Aviv University's Bob Shepell School of Social Work.

The study was commissioned by Israel's Anti-Drug Authority and car-ried out by Dr. Zipora Barnea, Dr. Meir Techman and Prof. Giora Rahav of the Shapell School, in collaboration with the PORI Institute. It is the

forming substances ever done in Israel.

Among the findings:

-The level of alcohol consumption of Israeli youth is similar to that of British and other European youngsters. However, young Israelis presently consume less alcohol than their American peers.

-Fifty-eight percent of Israeli pupils, aged 12 to 18, consumed alcohol in 1989-90. Twenty-four or sleeping pills without a prescrippercent smoked cigarettes, and more than six percent of them reported using illegal drugs.

-Seventy-one percent of the adult Jewish population in Israel aged 18 to 40 consumed alcoholic drinks last year, not including the use of wine in Jewish rituals. Forty-nine percent (approximately 600,000) smoked cigarettes. Four percent used prescription drugs such as tranquilizers

tion and close to seven percent used illegal drugs.

'The study was based on representative samples, with over 15,000 respondents who answered self-report questionnaires. It covered the extent of Israel's drug and alcohol problem among Jews and non-Jews, adults and youth," said Barnea. "The survey included prisoners, adult pa-tients in drug treatment programs and institutionalized youth.

"In general, there is an upward trend in the amount of alcohol consumption among the population. People have developed a 'live for the moment' attitude. Exposure to the media and frequent travel abroad dictate what is presently 'fashionable' bringinf foreign influences closer to home. These are some of the reasons for this trend," she said.

The study also revealed high levels of alcohol and drug use among institutionalized youth and so-called "detached" youngsters - children aged 12 to 18, who are not within the framework of the formal education system and may or may not be working. They number approxi-mately 20,000 in Israel, and about three-quarters of them consume alcohol, according to this survey.

Nearly 90 percent of Israel's institutionalized youth smoke cigarettes. And 55 percent of them have taken illegal drugs compared with 32 percent of Israel's detached youth. Thirty percent of institutionalized youth use hard drugs such as cocaine and heroin, compared with over 9 percent of detached youth.

"Both these groups, compared to

PASSOVER

high-school students, smoke and drink more, use prescription medications without a prescription more frequently and are more involved with illegal drug use. It is essential that we reach these youth in time, stressed Barnea, "because the earlier one starts using these habit-forming substances, the more likely it is that one will become addicted in adulthood."

Use of drugs and alcohol in Israel's prison population is very high in comparison with the general population. Over 87 percent reported smoking cigarettes during the past year, nearly 70 percent consumed alcohol and 60 percent reported using illegal drugs. Forty-five percent reported using hard drugs during this period.

One group, which was researched for the first time in Israel, was the Arab male population, sampled from the ten major Arab urban centers in the country. This group was found to smoke more heavily than Jewish males in the same age group. Over 70 percent of the Arab male population smoked cigarettes over the past year, compared with 55 percent of Jewish males. On the other hand, the Jewish men consumed more alcohol - over 80 percent compared with 68 percent of the Arabs.

"Still, the study revealed that drinking in the Arab population is much more prevalent than it was thought to be," noted Barnea. "The findings also showed that Israeli Arab males used all types of substances (legal as well as illegal) much more frequently than their Jewish male peers," she concluded.

Court fines Le Pen \$2000 for gas chambers slur

PARIS (JTA) - A French court has imposed a \$2,000 fine on Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the extreme right-wing National Front, for insults he made three years ago about a member of the French government which included a slur on gas chambers

The court, in the Parisian suburb of Nanterre, imposed the fine for remarks Le Pen made in September 1988 in which he mockingly used the last name of Michel Durafour in conjunction with the word "crematoire," which means crematorium,

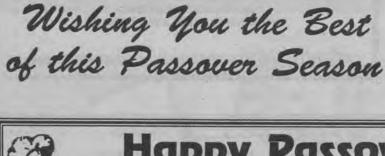
or gas chamber. The word "four" in French means oven. In after the National Front leader made

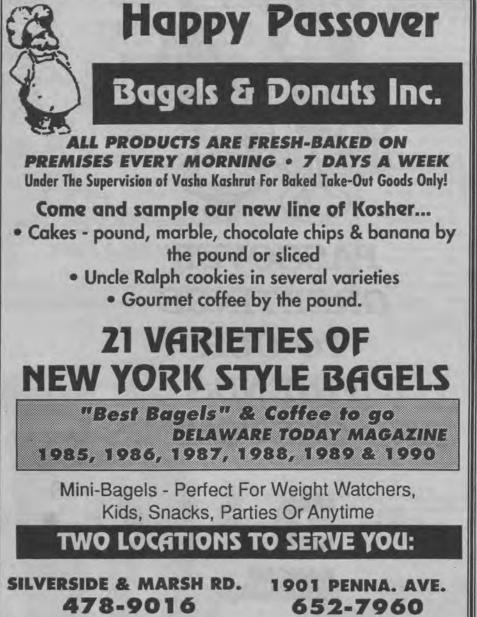
He also said Durafour was an "imbecile" and contemptible. Le Pen made his remarks about Durafour, a centrist politician who was at the time minister in charge of public service, at a National Front meeting. They were made in response to Durafour's call for voters to ensure defeat of the National Front, known for its racism, in an upcoming election for Parliament.

The suit against Le Pen was brought by the French governmnt for insulthis comments. The justice minister announced the suit, which was based on a 19th-century law that is rarely applied.

At a court hearing on the case in 1989, Le Pen denied having abused Durafour, saying his "game of words was part of the political debate." The Nanterre court rejected Le Pen's explanation and found him guilty after almost two years of delibera-

But Le Pen's outspoken remarks about Arabs and obliquely about Jews by denigrating the existence of the Holocause has not deterred voters in Lyon, in southeastern France. In a recent by-election to Parliament in France's second-largest city, Le Pen's candiates secured almost 25 percent of the ballot







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March 22, 1991

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the year's most special dinner By NAOMI ARBIT

Special to The Jewish Voice

Observance of Passover, which begins at sundown Friday, March 29, is the oldest and most cherished of all the Jewish holidays.

The Passover seder is a beautiful family ceremony. The dinner table is set with the best china, silver and crystal. Included is a seder plate for the foods which are used symbolically, as the biblical story of the Exodus is retold. All of the guests at dinner take part in this ritual

The seder plate holds matzah, the unleavened bread that recalls the flight of the Jewish people from Egypt, when there was not time for the bread to rise; a roasted lamb bone, symbolizing the Temple sacrifices; a roasted egg, as a token of grief for the destruction of the Temple; bitter herbs or horseradish to symbolize the bitterness of slavery; charoset, a mixture of chopped apples and nuts moistened with wine, symbolizing the mortar used by the Hebrew slaves to make bricks; salt water as a symbol of the tears; and sprigs of parsley to welcome the spring.

The recipes used during the eight days cannot include any form of leavened bread or grains. Ashkenazic Jews, those of European origin, also forbid the consumption of legumes during the holiday.

Recipes for the foods served at this time may be passed from generation to generation, but there is always the creative cook's desire to present new dishes that carry on the tradition. The menu for this seder dinner includes a

fish course, soup with matzah balls, roast veal, a vegetable dish and dessert. **GEFILTE FISH LOAF**

3 medium whole carrots, peeled and cooked till tender crisp

2 pounds whitefish fillets

- 2 medium onions, chopped
- 1 carrot, grated
- 1/2 cup matzah meal (scant) 1 teaspoon vegetable oil
- 1 whole egg
- 2 egg whites
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- dash of salt; white pepper to taste
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1/2 cup cold water

Grind fish and onion or use food processor. Combine this mixture with the grated carrot, matzah meal, oil, sugar, salt, pepper, eggs and cold water. Mix well. Place half of the mixture in a non-stick or lightly greased 9-by-5-by-3inch loaf pan; arrange the 3 carrots lengthwise on top of the mixture. Cover with the remain-ing mixture Bake in a 350 degree oven for 1 hour. Cool in pan. Turn out; refrigerate covered. Slice and serve with horseradish. (6 to 8 servings)

CHICKEN SOUP

3- or 4-pound sop chicken (hen) 2 to 3 pounds chicken necks, backs, wings

5 quarts water

1 tablespoon salt

2 large onions, each studded with 3 whole cloves

3 carrots

- 3 ribs celery
- 1 parsley root
- 1 parsnip

sprigs of parsley; celery leaves dash of sugar, white pepper

Place chicken and parts in a stock pt; add water, salt and onion. Place over medium heat; bring just to a boil. Turn down heat so that liquid barely simmers. Skim gray toam from cook gently for 3 to 3 1/2 hours. Strain stock. Taste and correct seasonings if desired. Cool and refrigerate overnight. When cold, remove layer of at. Reheat to serve.

MATZAH BALLS

(Cholesterol-Free) 1 cup matzah meal

2 teaspoons salt

cool

- 1 carton egg substitute (defrosted)
- 4 tablespoons margarine (1/2 stick), melted,

4 tablespoons cold water

In a small mixing bowl, combine meal, salt and egg substitute; mix well. Add margarine and water; stir into batter. Cover bowl and refrigerate several hours or overnight. Then wet hands in cold water and shape mixture into walnut-sized balls. Drop into gently boiling water flavored with instant chicken bouillon. Reduce heat; cover and cook 30 to 45 minutes. Transfer matzah balls with a slotted spoon to chicken soup. Heat soup and serve. (20 to 24 balls)

MATZAH BALLS 6 eggs

1 cup matzah meal

1/2 teaspoon salt; dash of white pepper In a small mixing bowl, beat eggs with a whisk or a fork. Pour in meal, salt and pepper; whish well together. Place in refrigerator for 1 hour. Wet hands in cold water and shape mixture into walnut-sized balls. Drop into gently boiling water, flavored with instant chicken bouillon. Reduce heat, cover and simmer 45 minutes. Transfer matzah balls with a slotted spoon to chicken soup. Heat chicken soup and serve. (20 to 24 balls)

STUFFED SHOULDER OF VEAL 4 pounds veal shoulder, boned and butterflied 2 onions, chopped

2 cloves garlic, minced 1 pound mushrooms, chopped

salt and pepper to taste 1/4 cup olive or vegetable oil

2 tablespoons wine (optional) paprika

11 1/2 ounces canned tomato sauce 1 onion, sliced stalk celery, cut up

carrot, cut in chunks

1 cup boiling water

In a skillet, saute onion and garlic in 2 tablespoons oil until golden. Add mushrooms and wine if desired; saute till moisture has evaporated. Season mixture with salt and pepper to taste; cool slightly. Spread the mushroom mixture over the boned side of the veal, leaving a 1-inch border. Roll up the veal, jelly-roll style; tie the roll securely with kitchen string at 2-inch intervals.

In a Dutch oven, heat 2 tablespoons oil or fat over moderately high heat; brown veal lightly on all sides. Remove from heat. Sprinkle roast with paprika. Add vegetables to bottom of pan. Add tomato sauce and water. Place in a 350-degree oven for 2 1/2 to 3 hours or until tender. Baste several times, adding more water if necessary.

Remove veal to cutting board. Remove strings; carve into slices. Arrange slices overlapping on platter; keep warm. Skim fat from pan juices, remove vegetables and stir up brown bits from bottom of roaster to make gravy. Add chicken stock. Thicken if desired, with 1 teaspoon of potato starch dissolved in 1 tablespoon of cold water. (8 servings) TSIMMES

(Carrot Casserole) 2 pounds brisket of beef, fat trimmed 1 to 2 tablespoons vegetable oil 2 to 3 pounds carrots, sliced 2 to 3 large sweet potatoes or yams, quartered 3 large white potatoes, quartered

pound prunes

3/4 cup brown sugar; dash of salt

4 cups boiling water

1 tablespoon lemon juice In a Dutch oven, over medium high heat,

brown brisket in oil. Drain fat; add water, cover and cook over low heat for 1 hour. Add ngredients; p rema top; discard. Partially cover pot and allow to oven for 3 hours or until very tender. Remove cover and cook 30 minutes more. Best cooked a day ahead and reheated. (8 servings) TOASTED NUT ROLL

Cake:

4 eggs, separated, then brought to room temperature

3/4 cup fine sugar (pulverize in blender) 1/2 cup toasted finely ground filberts or pecans

1/4 cup matzah meal

1 tablespoon potato starch; dash of salt **Continued** on 42

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A vegetarian seder

By JUDY SEGAL Special to The Jewish Voice

At Passover there are special complications for the vegetarian — whether as a cook or as a diner: While vegetarians tend to be more nutritionally aware than the general public, many of their protein sources, particularly legumes, are not kosher for Passover if the family is Ashkenazic.

These recipes will make planning for meatless meals easier and could even serve as the entire menu for a vegetarian seder.

CRUSTLESS SPINACH QUICHE

12-ounce package fresh spinach

1 tablespoon vegetable oil 1 large onion, coarsely chopped

5 eggs

12 ounces grated Swiss-style cheese generous sprinkling of freshly ground white

pepper pinch of nutmeg

Preparation:

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees; generously butter a 9-inch pie plate.

2. Fill a large pot with water; bring to a boil. Blanche spinach for 30 seconds; run under cold water and dry thoroughly on paper towels. Chop spinach coarsely.

3. Put all in skillet over medium high heat. Add onion and saute till wilted. Add chopped spinach and cook several minutes.

4. In large bowl, beat eggs. Add cheese. Stir in onion-spinach mixture and season with pepper and nutmeg. Spread eggs evenly in pie plate.

5. Bake 35 to 45 minutes, till golden brown. Serves 8.

GARLIC BROTH WITH MATZAH BALLS

Audrey insists that her guest don't realize that this is not chicken stock. Use this with your favorite matzah ball recipe or substitute mixed vegetables.

2 heads of garlic, cloves separated and peeled.

2 quarts of water

2 tablespoons olive oil

1 bay leaf, torn in half

1/4 teaspoon dried thyme

6 sprigs of fresh parsley

pinch of dried sage 1 teaspoon salt

Preparation:

Place all ingredients in a large pot. Bring to a gentle boil and boil one hour. Strain stock through sieve lined with a wetted linen towel. Serves 6 to 8

POACHED STRIPED BASS WITH TOMATO SALSA

This fish would usually be served with a hollandaise sauce or green herbal mayonnaise. Because this meal is so creamy and pale, we have substituted a trendy tomato sauce instead.

2 pounds fish trimmings

1 cup very dry white wine

1 quart water

2 sprigs parsley

1 medium onion

1 teaspoon salt

2 teaspoons freshly ground white pepper

1 bay leaf, torn in half

1/2 lemon Preparation:

Cut onion and lemon into thick slices. Put all

ingredients into a large pot and bring to a gentle boil. Simmer 20 minutes. Strain through sieve lined with cheesecloth. Fish:

1. Choose a whole fish such as salmon or striped bass. Allow approximately 1/2 pound per diner.

2. Wrap fish in cheesecloth tying securely at either end and using long pieces of cheesecloth to use as handles.

3. Pour fish stock into fish poacher or flame-

stove-top burners. Bring stock to a boil and reduce heat to a simmer. Put fish into pan. Cover pan, using foil if improvising a poacher. Cook fish for 8 minutes per pound.

4. Gently remove fish to serving platter, using cheesecloth handles for assistance. Remove cheesecloth. Gently remove skin. Serve with tomato salsa. Serves 8.

TOMATO SALSA

2 pounds fresh tomatoes, peeled, seeded and chopped

1/3 cup vinegar

2 teaspoons ground cumin or minced fresh dill 1/2 teaspoon salt

1/2 teaspoon freshly ground pepper 1/3 cup vegetable oil Preparation:

In processor, place all ingredients except oil. Blend well. Just before serving, whisk in oil slowly, as if making mayonnaise.

POTATOES LASALLE

This is a variation of another classic dish, Pommes Anna. Pommes Anna are slightly tricky, as they have to be weighted so that during cooking they compress into a cake shape. This home-style version uses unpeeled potatoes and is served directly out of the baking dish.

6 baking potatoes, scrubbed and sliced thin 2 large onions, peeled and sliced thin

1/4 pound butter salt and pepper

preparation:

1. preheat oven to 350 degrees. Generously butter a 3-quart baking dish.

2. In concentric circles, arrange a layer of potato slices. Top with a layer of onion slices. Cut about 2 tablespoons butter into 8 bits; dot over onions. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Repeat the layers until all ingredients have been used. Bake, covered, for one hour. Uncover and bake 15 to 20 minutes more. Serves 8.

BROCCOLI WITH LEMON BUTTER

2 bunches fresh broccoli

6 tablespoons butter

juice off one lemon

salt and pepper

1. Cut broccoli into flowerettes. Reserve stems for another use such as salad or soup. Fill a large pot with water and bring to a boil. Add broccoli; cook 2 minutes. Drain into

colander and run under cold water to stop the cooking process. Allow to drain on towels. 3. If preparing in advance, wrap broccoli

loosely in paper towels, then put in plastic bags and refrigerate. Before serving, bring to room temperature.

4. In a skillet, place the butter and melt over medium heat. Add lemon juice and cook one minute longer. Add broccoli and toss till all flowerettes are coated in butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Serves 8.

MERINGUE NUT TORTE

Norma Imershein is a registered dietician who routinely prepares seders for 30 or more guests. She sometimes serves as many as 15 desserts. This one is her family's "favorite of favorites."

10 egg whites

1 cup sugar

1/4 cut matzah cake meal

1 1/4 cups finely ground toasted almonds

- 8 ounces bittersweet powdered chocolate
- 6 tablespoons water

1 teaspoon water 1 teaspoon powdered instant coffee

2 1/4 cups heavy cream

3 tablespoons coffee liqueur

3/4 cup toasted, slivered almonds 1. Cover 2 cookie sheets with foil. Trace out

six 8-inch circles. Spray with Pam. Preheat oven to 250 degrees.

2. Beat egg whites till stiff. Fold in sugar,

proof roasting pan large enough to fit over two matzah cake meal and ground almonds. Divide this meringue among the six circles and spread evenly. Bake about 30 minutes. Meringues should be fairly dry but not deeply colored. Wait a few minutes and peel foil off back.

> 3. Mix together powdered chocolate, instant coffee and water. Brush mixture over each layer of meringue and allow to dry.

4. Beat cream till stiff and fold in liqueur. Put meringue layers together with whipped cream in between, on top, and around the sides. Press the toasted almonds firmly into the sides of the torte. Variation:

1. Alternate the mocha glaze with a glaze of melted raspberry or apricot jam.

2. Between the layers, add sliced, fresh strawberries to the whipped cream. Serves eight.

(Judy Segal is a frequent contributor of food articles to the New York Post. This article originally appeared in The New York Jewish Wee.)

At the funeral, therefore, I began talking

with my thirtysomething relatives, and found

them ready to assume the seder; they too

sensed the new emotional terrain being cre-

ated beneath us. Since then I've been learning

quite a lot about my family. My younger brother,

and my father - at seders for the way he tries

to sabotage the service, offered to host it at his

new house, and asked me to lead the cere-

mony. My cousin Sue, who wasn't raised

religiously, found to her surprise that the serv-

handle on what I wanted out of the seder, the

family seder. I found that I was eager to

shoulder my burden in family matters. This is

a little odd because I don't live nearby and

never visit for very long. But I also know that

want my children to understand that they

have a Jewish family larger than the one that

sits down to most suppers, and a ritual meal

helps anchor that knowledge in their psyches.

Where else, as a family, do we get to mark

arrivals and passing, to welcome new posers of

the Four Questions, to feel the loss of those

wait to get my hands on the ritual itself. Rituals

can bind us, elevate us, and deepen us all at

once. I am convinced, with all the hubris of

youth, that I can make this service work - for

my parents, for my cousins, for my children.

Passover is, after all, a story with great miracles

I don't know how it's all going to turn out. I

hope my parents like it. It could be a ridiculous

flop and my days as a liturgist will be over. But

already I know this: We are going to drink wine

and recline in our chairs; we're going to answer

the children's questions instead of sending

them off to watch TV; we'll cry from bitter

herbs and delight in the sweetness of charoset;

we'll hide the afikomen and help our kids find

it; and we'll celebrate the Exoduses of Eastern

Too much work? Maybe. But I can hardly

(Warren Goldstein, who teaches American

Studies at the State University of New York

at Old Westbury, is the author of "Playing

for Keeps," a history of early baseball pub-

lished by Cornell University Press. This article

originally appeared in Jewish Monthly

Most surprising of all, it turns out that I can't

who used to give us the answers?

and thunderous punishments.

Europe.

magazine.)

wait.

And as I talked to people, I got a better

ice could be meaningful.

for instance, who has always annoyed me -

Pesachsomething: Coming of age at Passover

By WARREN GOLDSTEIN

If we had known what was going to happen, maybe we would have felt more celebratory at our family seder two years ago. Instead, too many people seemed to be going through the motions. For most of my relatives, bondage meant sitting through the evening, 40 years were spent looking for the afikomen alone, and the long-awaited Exodus meant leaving for home. The plague of cleanup was visited upon the hosts.

So I exaggerate a little. But there were strong signals, strong enough that I shouldn't have been stunned when my parents announced afterward that this was their last big family seder, that it had become "too much work." Incredulous, I was also angry.

"Too much work?" I thought. Every year no matter what else is happening in our livesmy wife and I take time off work, pack the children (and the dog) into the car and drive 312 miles (one way, but who's counting) on a miserable highway to my parents' house, in the name of being part of the annual family ritual. And this big dinner party for 25, to which everyone brings food, is "too much work?!" You do the work, I felt, because it was important.

My wife, who rarely misses an emotional beat, immediately jumped in. "So we'll do it," she volunteered. My parents were not the only ones who were skeptical. But the more we thought about it, the move convinced we became. The time had arrived for the younger generation of siblings and cousins to take on the seder

Now this was a weighty set of thoughts not the least because, at 38, I gradually realized that for me, this family generational transition was going to be mixed in with turning 40. That's why I did nothing about if for six months, until there was a seismic emotional shift in our family. One of my father's first cousins, a woman who had always helped to organize the family seder, and who was known as the best bridger of the family generation gap, succumbed to a mysterious, fatal illness.

She was the first member of her generation

to die. Her children organized a magnificent

funeral, a moving memorial to a life well and

joyfully lived. I was proud of my cousins, and

confident, in a barely conscious sort of way,

that my generation had come into its own, that

in the future we would be handling the funerals,

deciding who would host the Hanukkah party,

guiding the family.



Medical views on euthanasia divided by morals and ethics

Northern California Jewish Bulletin SAN FRANCISCO (JTA) — A recent day of lectures, panel discus- and other health professionals who sions and debates here made it clear attended the second annual Jewish that there is a widening moral and Medical Ethics Conference last philosophical gap between Jewish month, sponsored by the Hebrew

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By BARBARA LYNNE HARRIS when a family or doctor may withdraw lifesaving care.

Some 300 rabbis, doctors, nurses Medical Ethics Conference last and secular medical communities over Academy, spent half a day grappling

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over a patient's right to live or die. They heard how doctors of patients in comas or suffering severe brain damage may be allowed to starve to death the people placed in their care — even over objections of spouses, parents or children.

Dr. Thomas Raffin, a professor at Stanford University's School of Medicine, said state and federal courts have consistently upheld not only patient autonomy - that is, a patient's right to determine his or her treatment — but also the right of family members to make such decisions for an incompetent patient.

Courts also have recognized a doctor's prerogative to decide what is appropriate care and when care is futile and should end.

Raffin, a Reform Jew who presented a secular medical viewpoint at the conference, highlighted the major right-to-die cases - beginning with Karen Ann Quinlan's 1876 case affirming a 100-year-old U.S. Supreme Court ruling. That ruling declared: "No right is held more sacred or is more carefully guarded by the common law than the right of every individual of possession and control of his own person, free from all restraint or interference by others.

The cases he cited, many of them from California courts, show an increasingly broad definition of "medical care" to include not only medication and technology but also food and water.

Courts which earlier allowed doctors to remove patients in irreversible comas from respirators now have ruled that food and water may be withheld from severely brain-damaged patients as well.

'In working in medicine you have to understand that ... death is both an enemy and a colleague, and it is entirely appropriate that at a certain point people die, and it is entirely appropriate at times to be of some assistance," Raffin said. "The question is, what do you mean by some assistance, how much assistance (and) where do you draw the line?"

Rabbi Moshe Tendler, a Yeshiva University biology professor and a renowned Jewish medical ethicist, argued that Torah is not arbitrary, saying right-to-die "slogans are designed to befuddle the human mind." When advocates of the patient's right to die ask rhetorically, "Whose life is it?" Judaism answers, "Not yours," Tendler said.

Traditional Jews believe life is Godgiven, and that "death with dignity," another right-to-die slogan, comes "only after a life lived with dignity ... on a respirator. Off a respirator has nothing to do with your dignity," Tendler said.

He cited the case of Nancy Beth Cruzan of Missouri as an example of today's skewed priorities.

Cruzen, 32, and comatose for several years after an automobile accident, died last fall after her family went to the Supreme Court to allow doctors to starve the permanently comatose woman by withholding food and water.

The family argued that it was ing medical ethics.

Cruzan's wish not to be kept alive in such a condition, and the courts ruled that with "clear and convincing evi-dence of her wishes," withholding food and water was permitted.

"What was the patient-oriented reason for discontinuing her care? Tendler asked. One might argue that Cruzan's parents were suffering, or that society, which was footing the bill for her care, was suffering, "but you cannot tell me it was for the patient's benefit."

He said doctors must not confuse a patient's interests with those of a society concerned about rising medical costs, the medical system or the family because Jewish law prohibits sacrificing the life of one person to alleviate the suffering of another.

He also suggested that future braindamaged stroke victims and other disabled people might be denied food and water if society continues on the "slippery slope" on which it has embarked.

Tendler said Jewish law views all cases in which treatment or nutrition are withdrawn as "active euthanasia" and said secular ethics seem to only support a patient's right to autonomy when it will lead to a "quicker death.

Meanwhile, Rabbi Pinchas Lipner, dean of the Institute on Jewish Medical Ethics of the Hebrew Academy, has established a toll-free telephone number --- (800) 258-4427 --- which Jews and non-Jews can call for halachic guidance on any issue involv-

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Missionaries' use of Jewish symbols pose biggest threat to young Jews NEW YORK (JTA) - Missionarcollege, said Dr. Philip Abramowitz,

ies who incorporate Jewish rituals and symbols into their Christian theology pose the most serious danger to the religious and cultural identity of Jewish young adults, according to experts who monitor the activities of missionaries, especially the so-called "Hebrew Christians."

The warning was sounded at a conference here last month attended by 140 Jewish high school students from New York and New Jersey. The conference was sponsored by the Task Force on Missionaries and Cults of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York and other

The conference, titled "Cults, Missionaries & Intermarriage: Destroying Jewish Identity," is an annual event for college-bound Jewish youths. The best time to reach these students is before they go away to Task Force director. "We provide them with an awareness that cults and missionaries have the ability to manipulate almost any individual unaware of mind-control tactics," Abramowitz said.

Dr. Joseph Sternstein, Task Force chairman, added that "the best defense against Jewish involvement in cult and missionary groups is a wellinformed community.

Rabbi Michael Skobac, New York director of Jews for Judaism and a former Task Force consultant, said, "Missionaries have discovered two reasons why methods of proselytizing in the past were unsuccessful.

One, he said, is the strongly negative impressions of Christianity embedded in the Jewish experiences of the Holocaust and the Inquisition, and second is the feeling of estrangement engendered in Jews by Christian ritual and symbols. Missionaries have therefore developed modern responsive proselytizing methods by 'exuding warmth, receptiveness and love" to counterbalance the histori-cal violence, Skobac explained.

"Hebrew Christians conduct Passover and High Holiday services and similar events which have a Jewish appearance in order to deceptively encourage Jews to enter their ranks, Abramowitz said.

He noted that kipot, tallitot, Sifrei Torah, and Hebrew and Jewish music are all elements to be found in a Hebrew Christian service. An unsuspecting Jew with limited or no Jew-ish educational background would believe he had entered an authentic synagogue service, Abramowitz commented.

But according to Arnold Markowitz, director of the Jewish Board of Continued on 39

Shekel devalued by 7%

TEL AVIV (JTA) - The Treasury acted to stimulate Israel's exports by devaluing the shekel by nearly 7 percent last week.

A 6 percent devaluation had been predicted March 10, when the new shekel was reduced relative to a "basket" of European currencies. At noon March 11, however, it stood at 2.192 shekels to the dollar, a 6.67 percent devaluation from 2.055 the week before.

The higher-than-expected devaluation was due in part to the strengthening of the dollar on the world market over the weekend. The new exchange rate against European currencies is 2.4252 shekels, 5.79 percent lower than the previous rate.

The devaluations were ordered by the Treasury and the Bank of Israel, the country's central bank, to help Israeli manufacturers and exporters overcome the 7 percent competitive disadvantage that local costs burden them with in world markets.

But not all Israelis will benefit. The inflationary effects of the cheaper shekel will more than offset the 3.7 percent cost-of-living increase to be paid April

By JOSEPH POLAKOFF Special to The Jewish Voice

Special to The Jewish Voice WASHINGTON — With allusions to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's hostilities towards Israel, 389 of the 435 Representatives in Congress have voted the use of the Capitol's famous rotunda for Holocaust commemoration ceremonies on April 11 of this year and April 30, 1992. The remaining members were absent when the vote was taken.

There was no opposition as Democrats and Republicans spoke out in support of the authorization for the ceremonies in connection with the week-long observances designated by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council as "Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust."

Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) has introduced the House measure in the Senate where similar approval is certain.

At the request of Rep. Martin Frost (D-Texas), the House suspended its rules of operation on March 12 to permit consideration of the measure that was presented, as in years past, by Rep. Sidney Yates (D-III.), the "dean" of the Jewish members of Congress who has served in the

Saddam Hussein's threats to Israel recalled

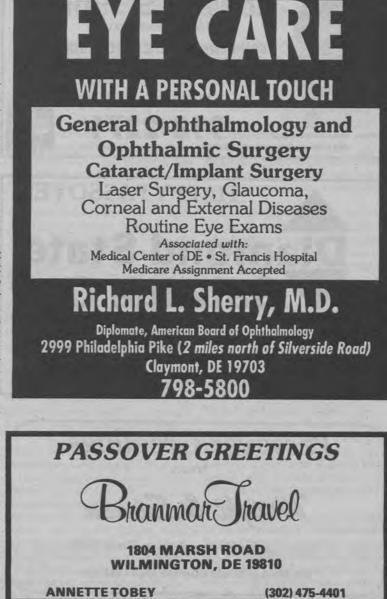
House since his first election in 1948 except for one two-year period beginning in 1961.

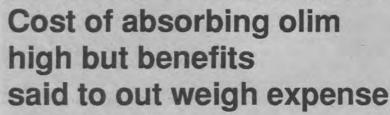
Frost, who is Jewish, noted in opening discussion of the resolution that "just 50 years ago today, the Aryanization policy" by Hitler "was instituted to confiscate all Jewish property in The Netherlands" and that "the year 1941 brought a host of anti-Jewish decrees to all of Europe."

"We can never be sure, especially in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf War, that the dictators are only in the history books," Frost said. "Clearly, they are still in our midst. Clearly, we have a responsibility to keep a watchful eye and prevent the injustices of the past from recurring in our lifetimes."

Rep. Bill Barrett (R-Neb.) noted that the resolution was being voted "only a few days after we have silenced a Middle East tyrant who pointed a finger at the Jewish people and again threatened their survival. When the world united against Saddam Hussein's naked aggression in Kuwait, he tried to divide and undermine the determination and resolve of the allied forces by trying to make Israel the issue and the Jewish people once again the scapegoats of the world's political turmoil. But not again, Mr. Speaker; never again."

The rotunda was first the site of the commemoration in 1979 with President Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale in attendance. Carter originated the federal agency that later became the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council with authority to oversee the construction of the Holocaust Museum now being built here. In 1980, no commemoration was held since the Council was not yet formed. In 1981, it was at the White House and the Rayburn House Of-fice Building. The next year, the White House again was the locale. The huge Capital Center was the scene in 1983 when the first gathering of Holocaust Jewish survivors was held with President Reagan addressing them. The more than 12,000 survivors also gathered at the Capitol lawn where then Vice President George Bush presented a symbolic key to the museum to be built to Elie Wiesel. In the years 1984-87, the Rotunda was the scene but while the rotunda's use was au-thorized for 1988 the renovation of it caused the ceremony to be held at the State Department. The rotunda again was the site in the last two years.





NEW YORK (JTA) — Although Israel is expending vast sums to absorb and house Soviet Jewish olim, it will be compensated by the enormous boost the mass immigration of Soviet Jews will give Israel's economy, according to a study just released here.

The report on the subject was prepared by the Institute of Jewish Affairs, a London-based international research body sponsored jointly by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the World Jewish Congress.

The report is based on a study, "Rising to the Challenge: Israel and the Absorption of Soviet Jews," that was conducted by Professor Wolf Moskovich, chairman of Russian and Slavic Studies at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, who immigrated to Israel in 1974. The report puts the number of potential emigres from the Soviet Union who meet the criteria of Israel's Law of Return at 3.5 million.

It forecasts an economic boom arising from the immigration of as many as 1.75 million Soviet Jews, as well as profound social and political changes that such large-scale immigration will effect in Israeli society.

The report pointed out that the Israeli government will have to spend at least \$20 billion over the next five

years for immigrant absorption, but 80 percent of those costs will be returned annually by the immigrants' contributions to the economy, the report said. It pointed out, for example, that the manpower reserves of the Israeli military will increase, reducing the economic disruption caused by call-ups for duty.

The study recommended establishing a single national development policy and plan under a single absorption authority. It also suggested the appointment of scientific advisors to assist government policy planning and urgent reform of restrictive and backward housing practices.

It asks Diaspora Jewry to provide economic and management expertise, not just money. The report called for immediate

The report called for immediate measures to tackle unemployment and improve Israel's transportation system to encourage settlement outside the populated coastal plain.

According to Evelyn Sommer, chairman of the American Section of the World Jewish Congress, most of the 181,759 Soviet Jews who arrived in Israel in 1990 settled in the coastal region and largest cities, with only 285 Soviet immigrants settling in the West Bank between April 1989 and June 1, 1990.



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The Jewish Voice



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'Tower of Faces' is tower of life

By SAM ESKENAZI and DARA GOLDBERG

WASHINGTON, D.C. - While flying from Warsaw to Kiev in 1979, high above her childhood home, the lost Lithuanian Jewish town of Ejszyszki, Yaffa Eliach gazed out the window and made a promise to herself to recapture the richness of the life that had been there.

"I had just visited a number of Holocaust sites and I was struck by the fact that there was no portrayal of the diverse and vibrant Jewish life that existed before the War - there were only images of death," the Brooklyn resident recalls.

young Yaffa was in the care of a Polish family and her parents managed to escape from the synagogue and flee. The family was reunited three weeks later in another town. "They took people from the synagogue, to the market place and then to the killing fields," she says.

The Einsatzgruppen were responsible for the murder of nearly one million innocent victims in 1941 alone. Often with the assistance of non-German collaborators, they stormed into a town, rounded up every man, woman and child, and separated Jews from non-Jews. The troops usually marched the Jews to a

memorial to all people from shtetls [predominantly Jewish towns]. I dreamed that one day these photographs would be exhibited in a museum, but this design has exceeded my expectations."

Eliach is a descendent of one of the five founding families of Ejszyszke. The Jewish population thrived in this shtetl for approximately 900 years. Until the Holocaust, thousands of similar towns dotted the landscape of Eastern Europe

Twenty-nine Ejszyszkians who managed to escape the 1941 massacre returned to their town follow-ing liberation in 1944. Yaffa and her



A model of the Tower of Faces, a three-story high tower to be a permanent part of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, is an exhibit of 1,500 photographs — portraying almost every one of the former 3,500 townspeople of Ejszyszki in Lithuania before the war. Nearly all of these townspeople were Jewish and all but a handfull were massacred by the Nazis.

Her promise became a mission and, more than a decade later, that mission has become a reality. Eliach has presented the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum with 1,500 photographs of almost every one of her 3,500 former towns-people, nearly all of them Jewish. In the Museum's permanent exhibition, these photos will surround visitors in a three-story high tower — a "tower of faces" - that will help to tell the story of the massacres carried out by Nazi mobile killing squads.

The 1920's and 30's vintage photographs show families, children, groups of young people and workers, wedding scenes - pictures of the sort that people display on their dressers and in their family photo albums. While most of the subjects are posed, some are in candid more relaxed postures and playful stances.

"The subjects of these photos seem to make eye contact with you," Prof. Eliach, Broeklundian Professor of History and Literature at Brooklyn College, says. "But as they draw you into their world, your thoughts are continually interrupted by the knowl-edge of their fate." All but a handful of these people from Ejszyszki (pro-nounced E-shish-key), including the babies and children plus 1,000 Jews from neighboring small towns, were murdered by mobile killing squads, the Einsatzgruppen, in two days September 25 and 26, 1941.

The Ejszyszki massacre occurred during the High Holiday period when most Jews were in synagogue. The

nearby forest clearing and forced them to dig a large ditch, whereupon they methodically machine gunned each Jew, who fell into the Mass grave dead or dying. In all, more than two million Jews were murdered by the Einsatzgruppen; so were many Gypsies, Byelorussians and Russians. Ralph Appelbaum, the designer of

the Museum's permanent exhibition, reconfigured the 54-foot high, skylit, 16-foot by 28-foot tower space interior by removing its fourth and fifth floors. The tower photographs, each with dimensions varying from approximately one to three feet, will be displayed on baked enamel panels and mounted on a lattice frame angling slightly inward as it rises from its third floor base up to the fifth floor

Visitors will first walk through the tower over a translucent seven foot wide glass bridge on the fourth floor where they will be able to peer over the side of the bridge and view the photographs from Ejszyszki seemingly floating above and cascading below them.

Visitors will then walk through the tower again on the third floor, where they will come upon a single artifact from Ejszyszki - a dress worn by Fruml Blacharowicz on the day she was murdered.

"This tower," Eliach says, "is the best physical expression of what I felt when I stood before the mass grave in Ejszyszki a few years ago. I sensed that I was surrounded by the faces of these people. This is a most fitting

immediate family, who had been in the Radun Ghetto in Byelorussia, were among this group. On October 20, 1944, the local Polish population staged a pogrom against the few surviving Jews, killing Yaffa's mother and younger brother. Yaffa fled with her older brother and father. "My family was part of the beginning of the town and part of its final chapter," she says. Today, the town has a population of 12,000 and not a single

Eliach's passion for photos began with her grandmother, one of two photographers in the town collection. After the war Yaffa, along with her father and brother, began to gather photos of the townspeople. They were determined even than to document prewar life in Ejszyszki.

"The only way we can remember the past in Ejszyszki is through pho-tographs," she says. "There is no other evidence, no gravesites, no childhood friends, only photos.

She decided to embark on this project in 1979, after visiting Holocaust sites as a member of President Carter's Commission on the Holocaust, the body that preceded the creation of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council.

Since then, she has traveled extensively and corresponded with people around the world to obtain the photographs in the collection that she has presented to the Museum.

Eliach's father paid the Polish residents of Ejszyszki who took over

Continued on 25

Poll reveals Soviet people have mixed feelings on Jews

By ALIZA MARCUS NEW YORK (JTA) — A comprehensive study of how Soviet citizens view Jews, Israel and Jewish issues has found that while substantial portions of the population hold positive attitudes, 56 percent agree that the Soviet Union "should be more resolute in fighting Zionism and Zionists in the USSR and all over the world."

The survey, sponsored by the American Jewish Committee, also found that despite their views on Zionism, 64 percent want the Soviet Union to restore diplomatic ties with Israel and 44 percent would like to visit Israel as tourists.

AJCommittee officials said this and other information gleaned from the survey of 3,712 Soviet citizens would be useful in monitoring trends, pin-pointing potential problems and offering suggestions on Soviet educational programs.

They said the information about restoring diplomatic ties to Israel would be especially useful in countering official Soviet claims that this cannot be done because of opposition from the general public.

"Clearly this poll tells us that public opinion strongly supports such a step," said David Harris, AJCommittee executive vice president. Israel and the Soviet Union recently established consular but not full diplomatic ties, 23 years after ties were broken.

Harris added that the apparent discrepancy between respondents' views on restoring diplomatic ties to Israel and their general feelings on Zionism stemmed from the tendency of Soviet governments to use the word Zionism when they wanted to

malign Jews. "Zionism has successfully been portrayed by the enemies of Israel as a demonic ideology, and that view has taken root even by people considering themselves well-disposed to Israel," said Harris. "It's taken on a life of its own, a force of its own."

Harris said that the Soviet Union 'has often used Zionism or Zionists as code words when they often meant Jews but wanted to avoid the appearance of anti-Semitism."

The survey found that overall, 40 percent of respondents harbor some legative feelings toward Jews, with 10 percent strongly anti-Semitic and 2 percent openly hating Jews. When asked how they generally views Jews. 61 percent said their attitude was generally positive." Jews are viewed more favorably than Uzbeks of African-Americans, according to the survey, but less favorably than Russians, the British and Germans.

Although the majority of respondents agree that Jews are generally hard workers, good family men, wellbred and educated, a majority or a plurality also hold negative stereotypes about Jews. Forty-one percent say money means more to Jews than human relations, 61 percent believe Jews avoid physical labor and 63 percent agree Jews are richer than others. While only 16 percent think Jews "must answer for killing Christ," 34 percent disagreed and 50 percent said they did not know.

There is much ignorance about Jews, including about the Holocaust. and we would encourage Soviet officials to try to reverse that, since a good part of the Holocaust took

Although the majority of respondents agree that Jews are generally hard workers, good family men, wellbred and educated, a majority or a plurality also hold negative stereotypes The survey polled people in 10 of the 15 Soviet republics, excluding about Jews.

place by the Nazis on Soviet soil,' said Harris.

When people were asked how many Jews they believed died in the Holocaust, 74 percent said they did not know, and only 2 percent were able to give the figure of 6 million. In an open-ended question asking which Jews have inflicted great harm on either the Soviet or other peoples, 87 percent could not name one, but

The survey, conducted last Octo-ber by the Moscow-based Soviet Center for Public Opinion and Mar-ket Research and headed by scholar Tatyana Zaslavskaya, employed faceto-face interviews, a method that David Singer, AJCommittee's director of research and publications, said was unlikely to have resulted in less honest answers.

Referring to an earlier study conducted by Zaslavskaya on Soviet views of Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev, Singer said respondents were more than willing to make negative comments, despite the use of faceto-face interviews. "Soviet citizens, far from being shy, are delighted to have the opportunity to tell you what they think," Singer said March 14 during a news conference at AJCommittee headquarters.

those five with negligible numbers of Jews. The republics, ranked from greatest to least hostility expressed toward Jews, included: Byelorussia, Moldavia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaidzhan, Russia, Latvia, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Lithuania.

The findings, broken down also by age, educational status, sex, occupation and religion, found that negative attitudes toward Jews are most frequently held by the elderly, those with low educational and occupational status, and those in rural areas.

But Singer cautioned that even among highly educated professionals in urban areas, a certain anti-Semitic view was more prevalent

Adolf Hitler showed up as sixth on the list of those named. The survey, conducted last Octomajority of those who fall into the extreme anti-Semitic category: they are ideological anti-Semites with an intellectual bent," according to the AJCommittee report on the survey.

The survey also found that a large majority, 83 percent, agree that Jews have the right to decide whether or not they want to stay in the Soviet Union.

Most respondents also exhibited neutral or sympathetic attitudes on why Jews were seeking to emigrate. For example, 31 percent believe it is because Jews "want a better future for their children"; 24 percent picked "because of the economic crisis and high crime rate"; and 15 percent responded "because their national dignity is insulted an they are perse-cuted and threatened." But 36 percent believe such emigration weakens the national economy, 28 percent see it as undermining the country's prestige and 28 percent think it encourages others to leave.

The survey also found that Jews are not the only ones seeking to leave: 16 percent of those interviewed expressed the desire to leave permanently — which translates into 45 million of the Soviet Union's 280 million citizens.

Harris said the fact the survey could be taken was a sign of the strides the Soviet Union has made in opening up under the rule of President Mikhail Gorbachev. This survey will soon be followed by a similar one conducted among people in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.



U.S. presses Kuwait to end boycott of firms dealing with Israel



By DAVID FRIEDMAN WASHINGTON (JTA) — There is a growing feeling in Congress that

a growing feeling in Congress that one way Kuwait can show appreciation to the United States for its liberation is to end the Kuwaiti boycott of U.S. companies that do business with Israel.

A letter, signed by 90 out of 100 senators, urging the emir of Kuwait to lift this secondary boycott as he begins the rebuilding of his devastated country, was presented Saturday to Kuwait's crown prince, Sheik Saad Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah, by Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.). Lieberman, one of the originators

of the letter, was part of a delegation of 15 senators who visited Kuwait and Saudi Arabia over the weekend. On his return Monday to Washing-

ton, Lieberman said the crown prince, who is Kuwait's prime minister, made no promises. But the senator said there were indications the boycott "would not be observed" in selecting companies for Kuwait's rebuilding.

The other originators of the letter, which urged the emir to use the reconstruction of Kuwait as a "historic opportunity to make an important move toward peace in the region," were Sens. Carl Levin (D-Mich.), Connie Mack (R-Fla.) and Bob Packwood (R-Ore.).

Levin told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that after reading an article about the boycott, Lieberman and he agreed the current situation provided a good chance to break it.

Kuwait has long been one of the strictest enforcers of the boycott. The letter does not ask Kuwait to end its direct economic boycott of Israel, although current resolutions in both houses of Congress demanding Arab countries to recognize Israel list that as one of the requirements.

"We have got some real leverage on Kuwait," and the United States and a "unique" opportunity "to drive home a point that when they (Kuwait)warred on Israel they also warred on American companies," Levin said in a telephone interview. "Since America came to their aid, they should not be waging war on American companies," he said. It would be "just outrageous" if they continued the

boycott of U.S. companies "after U.S. troops have put their lives on the line to free Kuwait."

U.S. companies are expected to receive 70 percent of the contracts issued in the rebuilding of Kuwait. "America has earned the right to do business in Kuwait and in Israel," Lieberman said in a statement issued last Friday.

"We should not be forced to make a choice," he said. "Lifting this boycott on American companies can help further the cause of peace and stability in the region, as well as promote economic growth for all involved."

Since 1977, it has been illegal for U.S. companies to supply information to Arab countries in compliance with the economic boycott of Israel. Many companies have been fined for violating the law by the U.S. Commerce Department's Office of Antiboycott Compliance.

Jess Hordes, Washington representative of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said the Bush administration supports an end to the boycott as part of its two-track approach to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He noted that two years ago, in an address to the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, Secretary of State James Baker said ending the boycott was one of the confidence-building steps the Arab countries could take

toward Israel.

"I believe it is on the menu of confidence-building measures" the administration is discussing with the Arab states now, Hordes said.

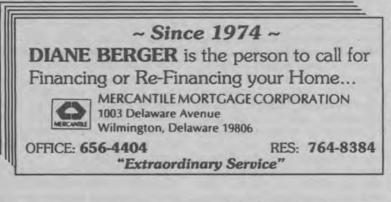
If the Arabs can make steps forward," Hordes said, he said the Arabs might want to maintain the primary economic boycott against Israel until there are peace negotiations, but as an immediate step they should drop the secondary and tertiary boycotts.

The Senate letter to the emir says that the "boycott of Israel and of companies which trade with or invest in Israel is a significant impediment to the prospects for long-term peace and accommodation in the Middle East."

"We urge you to announce that Kuwait will no longer participate in the Arab boycott of Israel and that help from any American company in the reconstruction of your nation is welcome," the letter says.

A lifting of the secondary boycott, it says, "would constitute an important gesture toward peace in the region and would eliminate a significant source of friction between our two countries."

Members of the House of Representatives, particularly those who voted to allow President Bush to use force to drive Iraq out of Kuwait, are also pressing Kuwait to drop its boycott against U.S. firms doing business with Israel.



Photographers work on project to document Czech Jewish sites

By RUTH E. GRUBER

PRAGUE (JTA) — A group of Czechoslovak photographers is carrying out an ambitious project: making a photographic record of Jewish sites throughout the country.

"I don't know if we will be able to photograph all sites," Pavel Jasansky, a founder of the Signum photographers group, said in an interview. "We are working on Bohemia and Moravia now, but we would also like to do Slovakia," he said.

The six Signum photographers have already taken thousands of pictures of Jewish cemeteries and some synagogues. A selection of the highly evocative pictures — many showing in detail desecration, vandalism and indifference — was shown in an exhibition in Prague in January. More pictures, as well as pictures of Polish Jewish cemeteries by Polish photographer Monika Krajewska, are to be exhibited this fall at the Polish Cultural Center in Prague.

Signum hopes to have exhibits of the photographs in Israel, Canada and the United States. Jasansky said the photographs will be published later this year in a book, "Jews in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia," due to come out in Czech, German, English and Hebrew.

The deadline for pictures for the book is this June. The book will be about 200 pages long, with most photographs in black and white and a few in color.

The book will also include "a sort of oral documentation, quoting people we talked to when we photographed the cemeteries, their memories, etc.," Jasansky said.

The majority of the Signum team is Jewish. "We got together as a group of photographers documenting the revolution here" in 1989, Jasansky said.





4001 Concord Pike 479-0200

Learning about Passover in Israel



All Israeli secular and religiou school third grade students not only learn about the Passover holi-day and study the Biblical texts dealing with the exodus, but also recreate the ritual Seder. Passover this year begins on Friday evening, March 29.



HAPPY

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International gathering of hidden children

From May 26 to 27, children hidden from the Nazis during World War II will assemble in New York City at the First International Gathering of Hidden Children.

From 1939 to 1945 thousands of Jewish children were taken from their families and placed in unfamiliar surroundings. They were forced to keep their identities secret. Some were left to fend for themselves wandering in search for food and shelter while others were placed in the hands of strangers. Some lived in constant danger.

A group of these hidden children, among the last living witnesses to the Holocaust, have organized this gathering in the desire to tell their story, to reunite with lost friends and families and to pay tribute to their rescuers.

For more information contact The Hidden Child, P.O. Box 1085, Riverdale, N.Y. 10471, 212-886-9898.

Action urged against lawyers which help Soviets leave Israel

JERUSALEM (JTA) - A Jewish Agency official urged legal action March 6 against "unscrupulous" lawyers who are offering to help Soviet immigrants in financial distress leave Israel for other countries.

Uri Gordon, chairman of the agency's Immigration and Absorption Department, said he had planned a quiet and thorough investigation into the phenomenon. But it was prematurely disclosed by Absorption Minister Yitzhak Peretz in a recent Knesset speech in which he revealed information he had received from Gordon.

Peretz, stressing the urgency of the problem, claimed that 1,000 olim have already availed themselves of the services of such lawyers, who have set up shop in Tel Aviv and Haifa. They offer to arrange immi-gration to Canada, South Africa, Germany and Australia, where they promise jobs will be waiting.

Many Soviet olim are having trouble finding jobs, especially in the professions for which they were trained. Gordon accused the lawyers of "unscrupulous exploitation" of their difficulties.

According to Interior Ministry fig-ures reported by Ha'aretz, only 500 olim left Israel in the past year and have not returned. Another 500 left but records show they did return, the report said

Gordon announced, meanwhile, that initial applications have been received for nearly 63,000 Soviet Jews since the beginning of the year, despite the Persian Gulf war, which began on Jan. 17. He said 411,507 family applications were received during all of 1990, representing 1,159,827 Soviet Jews. So far in 1991, there have been 25,800 family applications, representing 62,822 Jews

Although the rate of arrivals slowed down during the recent hostilities, Gordon predicted it would return to

the prewar level by next month. He noted that the Hungarian airline, Malev, has resumed flights suspended when the war started and that Lot, the Polish airline, plans to return to Tel Aviv on March 20. Because the Soviet authorities do not permit direct immigrant flights to Israel, Soviet olim must change planes at various Eastern European capitals.

El Al, the Israeli airline, has been flying throughout the emergency. Now the various other national carriers are resuming service from Budapest and Warsaw.

Soviet Jews who postponed their travel plans because of the war are now ready to go, Gordon said. He predicted a gradual increase of aliyah to the prewar rate.

Jewish Agency Chairman Simcha Dinitz predicted last week that 300,000 Soviet Jews would immigrate to Israel this year. To date, the figure is 21,745.



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the world.

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The Jewish Voice

March 22, 1991

Books

Jewish Book Council announces nominees for 42nd annual Jewish book awards

NEW YORK - Nominees for the 1991 National Jewish Book Awards have been announced by the Jewish Book Council.

Now in their 42nd year, the National Jewish Book Awards are given by the Jewish Book Council to authors of Jewish books of scholarly and/or literary excellence that are generally available in the U.S. and Canada. The awards are for books published during the previous year. Nominees have been selected in

the fields of Autobiography/Mem-

oir, Children's Literature, Children's mares: Reflections of a Harlem Picture Book, Contemporary Jewish Childhood (University Press of Mis-Life, Fiction, Holocaust, Israel, Jewish History, Jewish Thought, Schol-arship and Visual Arts.

For the National Jewish Book Award — Autobiography/Memoir (The Sandra Brand and Arik Weintraub Award), the nominees are: author Ida Nudel, translator Stefani Hoffman, A Hand In The Darkness: The Autobiography of a Refusenik (Warner Books); Irving Louis Horowitz, Daydreams and Night-

sissippi); and Kate Simon, Etchings In An Hourglass (Harper & Row).

Nominees for the National Jewish Book Award — Children's Literature (The Anita and Martin Shapolsky Award) are: author Nava Semel, translator Seymour Simckes, Becom-ing Gershona (Viking/Penguin); author Adele Geras, illustrator Jael Jordan, My Grandmother's Stories: A Collection of Jewish Folk Tales (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.); and Jan Slepian, Risk 'N Roses (Philomel Books).

Nominees for the National Jewish Book Award — Children's Picture Book (The Marcia & Louis Posner Award) are: author Eric A. Kimmel, illustrator Giora Carmi, The Chanukkah Guest (Holiday House); author Roni Schotter, illustrator Marilyn Hafner, Hanukkah (Little, Brown & Co.); and author Barbara Diamond Goldin, illustrator Jeanette Winter, The World's Birthday (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich).

Nominees for the National Jewish Book Award — Contemporary Jewish Life are: co-authors Daniel J. Elazar and Harold M. Waller, Maintaining Consensus: The Canadian Jewish Polity in the Postwar World (The Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs/University Press of America); co-authors Charles S. Liebman and Steven M. Cohen, Two Worlds of Judaism: The Israeli & American Experiences (Yale University Press); and Vanessa L. Ochs, Words On Fire: One Woman's Journey Into the Sacred (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich).

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Nominees for the National Jewish Book Award - Fiction (The William and Janice Epstein Award) are: Chaim Potok, The Gift Of Asher Lev (Alfred A. Knopf Inc.); Aharon Appelfeld, The Healer (Grove Weidenfeld); and Curt Leviant, The Man Who Thought He Was Messiah (Jewish Publication Society).

Nominees for the National Jewish Book Award — Holocaust (The Leon Jolson Award) are: Dina Porat, The Blue and The Yellow Stars of David: The Zionist Leadership in Palestine and the Holocaust, 1939-1945 (Harvard University Press); Leni Yahil, The Holocaust: The Fate of European Jewry (Oxford University Press); and Judith Miller, One, By One, By One: Facing the Holocaust (Simon and Schuster).

Nominees for the National Jewish Book Award — Israel (The Morris J. and Betty Kaplun Award) are: coauthors Ze'ev Schiff and Ehud Ya'ari, Intifada: The Palestinian Uprising - Israel's Third Front (Simon and Schuster); co-authors Marcia Kunstel and Joseph Albright, Their Promised Land: Arab and Jew in History's Caulldron-One Valley in the Jerusalem Hills (Crown Publishers); and author Sergio I. Minerbi, translator Arnold Schwarz, The Vatican and Zionism: Conflict in the Holy Land 1895-1925 (Oxford University Press).

Nominees for the National Jewish Book Award - Jewish History (The Gerrard & Ella Berman Award) are: Elisheva Carlebach, The Pursuit of

Heresy: Rabbi Moses Hagiz and the Sabbatian Controversies (Columbia University Press); Aron Rodrigue, French Jews, Turkish Jews: The Alliance Israelite Universelle and the Politics of Jewish Schooling in Turkey 1860-1925 (Indiana University Press); and David Ellenson, Rabbi Esriel Hildesheimer And The Creation Of A Modern Jewish Orthodoxy (The University of Alabama Press).

Nominees for the National Jewish Book Award — Jewish Thought (Anonymous) are: Moshe Idel, Golem: Jewish Magical and Mystical Traditions On the Artificial Anthropoid (State University of New York Press); Marvin Fox, Interpret-ing Maimonides: Studies In Methodology, Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy (University of Chicago Press); and Neil Gillman, Sacred Fragments: Recovering Theology for the Modern Jew (Jewish Publication Society).

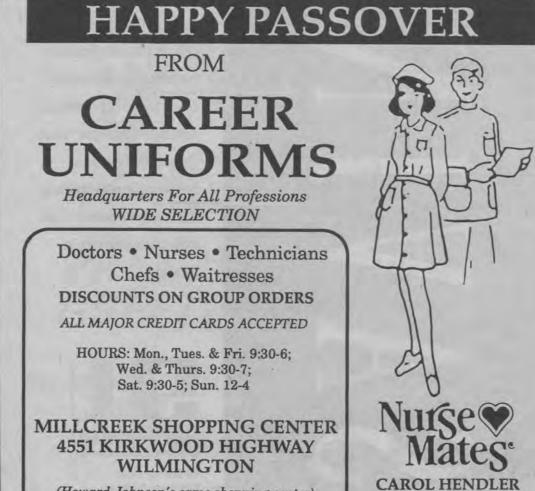
Nominees for the National Jewish Book Award — Scholarship (The Sarah H. and Julius Kushner Memorial Award) are: Uriel Simon, Four Approaches to the Book of Psalms: From Saadiah Gaon to Abraham Ibn Ezra (State University of New York Press); Gavin Langmuir, History, Religion & Antisemitism (University of California Press); and Daniel Boyarin, Intertextuality and the Reading of Midrash (Indiana University Press).

Nominees for the National Jewish Book Award — Visual Arts (Ita and Continued on 39

Ethiopian connection

In Jerusalem, an Ethiopian Jewish immigrant, now serving in the Israeli army, telephones family in Addis Ababa. Members of his family originally from the Gondar region — are waiting with thousands of others in the city until they can be reunited with their families in Israel. According to reports, this waiting period is often marked by extreme hardship and suffering. Free telephone calls between Israel and Ethiopia are made possible through a "hotline" project sponsored by the Association of Reform Zionists. ARZA officials in Israel report that the calls are invariable "emotional and even painful," since many Ethiopian immi-grants have been separated from close relatives for as long as five years.





(Howard Johnson's same shopping center)

The Jewish Voice

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Medical Center's Jewish chaplain: Creating Jewish awareness

By CELIA GANS Special to The Jewish Voice

Reva Cook: wife, mother, world traveler, art collector, gourmet kosher cook, lover of classical music, skilled interior designer, missionary. Missionary? Yes, missionary. Not Reva Cook handing out fundamentalist tracts to suspicious natives on barren islands, but Pastoral Care Chaplain Reva Cook establishing an awareness of the needs of Jewish patients at the Medical Center of Delaware's Christiana, Wilmington and Pelleport hospitals.

When she joined the Medical Center's Pastoral Care staff five years ago, recalls Chaplain Cook, it was often impossible to identify the Jewish patients, let alone meet their special needs. "The Pastoral Care office would often receive information from the Admissions Office on patients identified as "Jewish unknowns." She said, "We even had instances where a J for Jehovah's Witness was assumed to be a J for Jew."

Her first step, recalls Cook, was to teach and encourage understanding, "not only for Jewish patients, but for all patients." So she began a series of in-service training programs on the needs of Jewish patients. These patients, explained Cook to the dietary, medical and support staffs, want to be part of the Jewish holidays and the Jewish community beyond their hospital rooms. They want to see the symbols of Jewish holidays in their rooms, on their meal trays or in hospital corridors and lobbies. They need to know that kosher food even glatt Kosher food — is available on request and that the foods associated with each holiday will be served.

As part of her educational efforts, Cook prepared a series of 18-minute videos on four Jewish holidays (Passover, Rosh Hashanah, Hanukkah and Purim) for the Medical Center's closed circuit TV for Christiana's 650 patients, Wilmington's 150 patients, and Pelleport's 40 patients. Each video features a dialogue between Cook and a different rabbi on the meaning of each holiday, the symbols of the holiday and the songs, prayers or customs associated with its observance. Completed in 1987, the videos are available to other medical centers and have been used at the Fox Chase Cancer Center in suburban Philadelphia.

Each year, explains Cook, she has gone over each holiday's requirements with the dietary staff. During Passover, Christiana, Wilmington and Pelleport offer 3 kosher le pesach meals a day during the eight days of Passover to both patients and staff. "Most prepared food is ordered from suppliers," she says, "but we provide appropriate fresh foods also. In fact, we now provide three kosher meals a day 12 months a year at all three hospitals. We also recognize that if a patient isn't satisfied that the food is kosher enough, we must find food that he or she will accept." And, stresses Cook, not only is this

And, stresses Cook, not only is this food available to all patients, but it is available at no extra charge.

Cook herself visits Jewish patients in each facility before a holiday with gifts from the Medical Center. At Purim, it's hamentashun and shlach manot; at Hanukkah, it's dreydels and chocolate gelt. On a community level, Cook sends pre-holiday informative letters to all Delaware synagogues, to The Jewish Voice, and to the Medical Center's publication Focus about the Center's special preparations for the holidays' observance. Once a month, Cook conducts interfaith Sunday services at two Medical Center locations.

Another of Cook's innovations is the recent meeting with Delaware's rabbis and cantors, the Head of Pastoral Care and the Director of Clinical/Pastoral Education of the Medical Center. "We explored ideas



Medical Center Chaplain Reva Cook

on how to work with affiliated and non-affiliated Jewish patients. We even discussed establishing a program in which we trained lay volunteers to back-up the religious staffs' hospital visits — a Bichor Cholim group trained to establish caring relationships with our patients," she notes.

"In fact, this is how I became involved with the chaplaincy," Cook says. "After my children grew up, I began volunteering at Abbington Memorial, and, after their threemonth Clinical/Pastoral Education, I became a Pastoral Associate. I found the work so rewarding that I continue at the College of Chaplaincy. To date, I am their only Jewish lay chaplain graduate — the only one who had no religious vocational training."

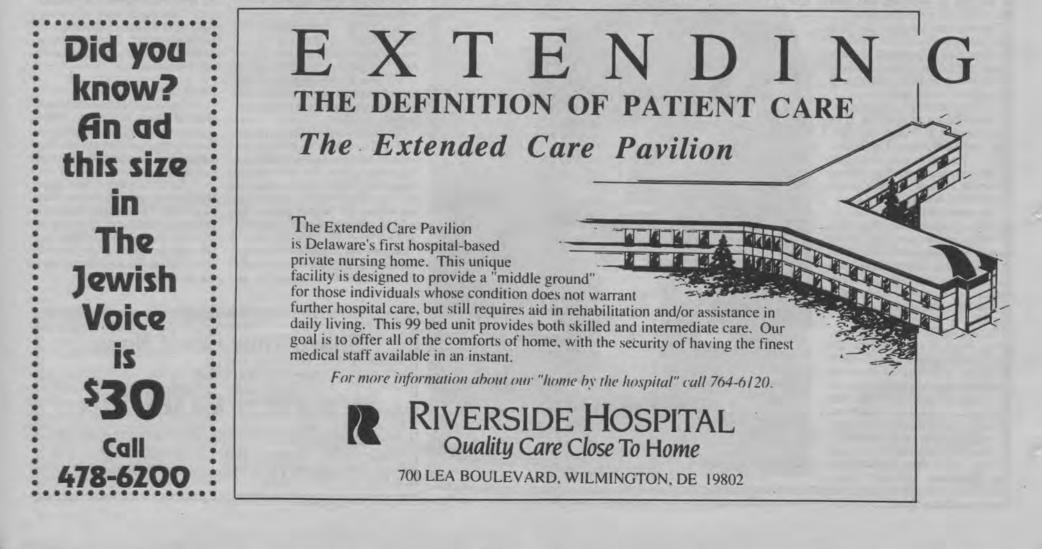
Her chaplaincy education, she says, taught her to respect all religions and to talk to people on all levels at times of illness and crises. "Our's was a 'hands-on' education," explains Chaplain Cook, "with half of our time spent in class and half on the hospital floors. We became the family's ears — their shoulder to lean on — by listening, paying attention and showing caring. We learned how our presence is needed by patients, families and staff. We're all part of one another's support system."

"The nursing staff, for example, is "more and more aware of our chaplains being here to help patients and families deal with non-medical issues. They understand that people don't want to cry, don't want to open up about family problems, and don't know how to make the connections they need to get help solving these problems. We can help," she says. "We know the right person to contact in the Center's Billing Offices, or the right social workers, or vocational counselor for handicapped workers. We not only listen, but we hear what is said and what is not said."

How important are chaplains to the Medical Center? Three have been added since Cook, who normally works a 20-hour week, joined the staff in 1987. At present, Christiana has five on staff, Wilmington has two and three who work part-time at night, often on an on-call basis. (Their work is predominantly with Emergency Room patients and their families awaiting or receiving treatment.) The Medical Center has also begun its own Clinical/Pastoral Education program, which currently includes eight students being trained as Pastoral Associates. Cook herself was invited to become a member of the Chapel of Four Chaplains in recognition of her work in Philadelphia.

At present, all members of the Cook family live and work in the Wilmington area. Her husband, Leonard, is a Departmental Fellow and Director of Central Nervous System Research at DuPont. Daughter Sandra, with a Ph.D. in pharmacology (toxicology) and son Michael, with a Ph.D. in engineering (robots) are also working for DuPont. Son Steven is a local Ear, Nose and Throat surgeon. Chaplain Cook expects them all (including grandchildren) for Seder, she says, "and I intend to do all the cooking."

do all the cooking." The chaplain's family — with grandchildren — will gather next week around her seder table. Somehow, the busy Cook will prepare the entire meal.



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Travel

Washington, DC – Capital museums for Jewish travelers

By RUTH ROVNER

Special to The Jewish Voice The six triangular display cases are filled with the everyday objects of a soldier's life. Uniforms and helmets, medals and military identification tags, even a razor and sewing kit are all neatly laid out in the cases.

These concrete objects help bring to life six individual servicemen. They served in two different wars - World War I and the Vietnam War - and represented all branches of the military. And all six were Jewish.

This spotlight on six individuals in the military is just one highlight of the exhibit at the Jewish War Veterans-U.S.A. National Memorial and Museum in Washington, D.C.

The six special display cases are part of a larger exhibit, "Perspectives on Patriotism," which covers the participation of Jewish soldiers in every war. It includes everything from Congressional medals won by Jew-ish soldiers to a Jewish War Veterans' poster from 1938 urging a boycott of German goods.

The chance to see this unusual exhibit - and to visit the only veterans' museum of its kind in the United States — is one of the opportunities available to the Jewish traveler in Washington, D.C.

It's well known that the nation's capital, which attracts 20 million tourists a year, has an impressive variety of museums, over two dozen major ones as well as smaller specialized ones

But it's less well known that among the many museums in this fascinating capital are several of special interest to the Jewish traveler.

One of the most unusual is the Jewish War Veterans Museum at 1811 R Street, where the special exhibit, "Perspectives on Patriotism," is on display. "The purpose of our exhibit is to show that American Jews have fought and died in every war," explains Leslie Freudenheim, curator of the exhibit. "Jews are just as patriotic as everyone else, and that's what we wanted to show."

The focus on six particular Jews who fought in World War I and the Vietnam War is one way to show Jewish patriotism. They came from diverse backgrounds, but each of them exemplified Jewish patriotism.

During World War I, Oscar Gruber of Philadelphia was stationed at an army hospital in France; Jay Riseman from Boston served in General John J. Pershing's unit; and Elijah Wisebram, a Russian immigrant from Barnesville, Georgia, fought in France in the 82nd Division.

Fifty years later, Fred Zedeck, an air force navigator from Brooklyn, served in the Vietnam War. So did Joseph Goldstein, a navy officer from Roosevelt, New Jersey who won the Vietnam Gallantry Cross; and Roger Briskin of Ardmore, PA, a young marine who was killed in action at age 19

Besides the six display cases featuring these Jewish soldiers, the exhibit includes over 160 objects in 15 display cases. The objects include a special yarmulke made of camouflage material which a Jewish Vietnam soldier created for himself, and an old-fashioned steamer trunk which a Jewish chaplain lugged from place to place as he ministered to Jewish soldiers. The contents include Shabbat candlesticks, a kiddush cup, a white silk flag with the Star of David, even a miniature Torah.

Not far from the Jewish War Veterans Museum is the B'nai B'rith Klutznick Museum at 1640 Rhode Island Avenue. On display in its permanent collection of Jewish ceremonial and folk art are more than 500 objects. There are silver coins from Israel, Babylonian bowls from the third century BCE, a silver amulet from 16th century Italy, a copper charity box from 18th century Holland, a ketubah from Persia dated 1859, a bronze clock with Hebrew letters from Vienna.

Besides its permanent exhibit, the Klutznick Museum mounts special exhibits. The current one, "Becoming Americans" portrays the story of immigration to the U.S. in the peak years 1890 to 1924, when over two million Jewish immigrants left their homelands for new lives in America.

The exhibit traces the journeys and experiences of these new Americans. The processing at Ellis Island, the tenements, the sweatshops, the new lives in the nation's crowded cities - all this is conveyed with photographs, artifacts and art.

The art includes the bronze statutes of prominent sculptor Philip Ratner, which will eventually be on permanent display in a sculpture garden on Ellis Island.

A third museum, located almost in the shadow of the capital, acquaints the visitor with Washington's Jewish history, and at the same time offers the chance to visit a former synagogue that is now listed on the U.S. Register of Historic Places

Adas Israel at Third and G Streets is a simple brick building in late Colonial style. Around it is a delicate wrought-iron fence with an intricate Star of David design.

Though its exterior is modest, its history is impressive. This was the first synagogue built in the capital. President Ulysses S. Grant and Vice President Henry Wilson attended its dedication in 1876.

neighborhood in Washington, not far from Adas Israel. Also displayed are newspaper articles of the time

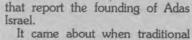
that were part of the first Jewish stored sanctuary. It's a simple, stately room with wooden bimah, plain wooden pews, a women's balcony above and a central chandelier.



The B'nai B'rith Klutznick Museum in Washington has Jewish folk and ceremonial art in its collection. (Photo: R.Rovner)

Today, although it's no longer a functioning synagogue, it's open to visitors as a museum, offering them the chance to trace the early growth of Washington's Jewish life.

On display in the Lillian and Albert Small Jewish Museum on the first floor of the building are photos showing Jewish grocery stores, kosher butchers and other small businesses



members broke off from the earliest congregation, Washington Hebrew, founded in 1852. These traditionalists saved their money and built their own synagogue by 1876. They later moved to larger quarters, and finally to the current modern Adas Israel at Connecticut and Porter.

They managed to save their first sanctuary when it was slated for demolition in 1968. By then it was no longer used as a synagogue — but it held special significance for Washington Jews.

So a group of congregants and other citizens rallied to the cause, and the city agreed to lease a new site for Adas Israel at Third and G Streets. In 1969, the entire synagogue was carefully moved to the present site and then restored over a five year period.

'To us, this restoration is important in the culture of our people, because we have always considered the synagogue as the backbone of Jewish life," Albert Small had said at the time. Small was the philanthropist whose gift helped restore the building and open it to the public in 1975

Besides the exhibits downstairs, visitors can climb the wooden stairs to the second floor to see the re-

Then, visitors often go back downstairs to look at the exhibit which shows how the entire synagogue was ingeniously transported from the southeast corner of Sixth and G Streets to its new site.

It was quite a project. Some 270 tons of bricks and lumber were strapped with steel bands, lifted into dollies and moved three blocks, as traffic stopped and cameras recorded how the shell was placed on a new foundation.

The dramatic recounting of how a historic synagogue was saved restored and rededicated is carefully detailed in the Lillian and Albert Small Museum. And it's just one example of how Washington's Jewish museums are indeed a capital attraction for the Jewish traveler.

Travel tips

B'nai B'rith Klutznick Museum at 1640 Rhode Island Ave. NW is open Sunday to Friday 10 to 5 p.m. The current exhibit "Becoming Americans" is on display through mid-April.

-The Lillian and Albert Small Museum at Adas Israel is at Third and G Sts. N.W. Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, 11-3 p.m.

—The Jewish War Veterans Museum at 1811 R St. N.W. is open Monday to Friday and Sunday by appointment.



Adas Israel, a synagogue with a modes exterior, has an impressive history. (Photo: R.Rouner)

Share Your Good News in the NACHES COLUMN

Send your typed, double spaced news to the Jewish Voice, 101 Garden of Eden Road, Wilmington, DE 19803. There is a \$15 charge to print photographs.

Yom

March 22, 1991 Yad Vashem's Valley of Destroyed HaShoah **Jewish communities**

To memorialize the communities where Jewish life flourished in Europe before the Nazi onslaught, the Valley of Destroyed Communities is currently being built on a six-acre site surrounding Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. Now nearing completion, the Valley features rough-hewn building blocks of stone on which are being engraved the names of more than 5,000 destroyed Jewish communities. The section shown above features Vilna (Vilnius) and other Polish communities. (Photo: Menachem Fogel)

Books-

Continued from 36 Joshua Aber Award) are: Shalom Sabar, Ketubbah: Jewish Marriage Contracts of Hebrew Union College Skirball Museum and Klau Library (Jewish Publication Society); Toby Knobel Fluek, Memories of My Life in a Polish Village 1930-1949 (Alfred A. Knopf Inc.); and B. Barry Levy, Planets, Potions and Parchments: Scientifica Hebraica from the Dead Sea Scrolls to the Eighteenth Century (Jewish Public Li-brary/McGill-Queen's University Press).

Winners in all categories will be announced at the end of March. The authors will be presented with their awards by the Jewish Book Council at the National Jewish Book Awards ceremony on June 12 at the 92nd

Street YM-YWHA in New York City. A cash prize of \$750 and a certificate of recognition will be given to each winning author, and a citation will be presented to the publisher. Free tickets may be obtained by calling Mrs. Kathleen Pisano at (212) 532-4949, extension #297.

Among the past winners of the awards — widely considered to be the highest recognition in American Jewish literature — are Cynthia Ozick, Isaac Bashevis Singer, Elie Wiesel, Bernard Malamud, John Hersey, Irving Howe, Leon Uris and Philip Roth.

The Jewish Book Council seeks to promote North American Jewish literary creativity, Jewish libraries and an appreciation of Jewish literature.

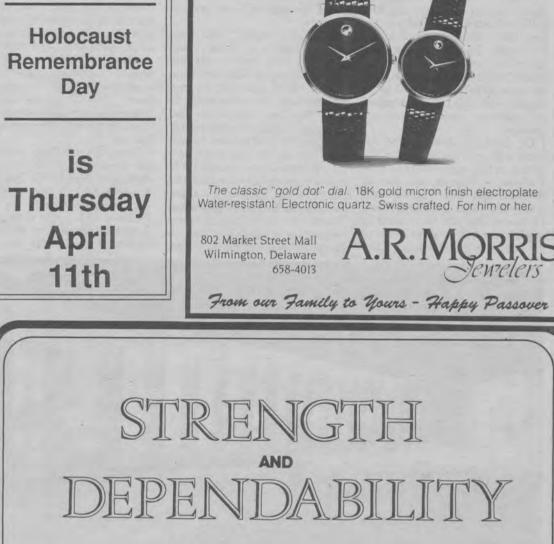
Missionaries

Continued from 30

Family and Children's Cult Hotline and Clinic, a co-sponsor of the conference, clinical data indicate that many Jews involved in missionary groups received some type of Jewish education.

In addition, Markowitz noted, the victims of cults and missionary groups are most often college educated and have performed well in college. Moreover, contrary to widespread belief, 71 percent of them come from intact, two-parent families.

The most common age of people involved in these groups is 22, Markowitz said, usually a time when a young adult has graduated university and is faced with important life decisions.



MOVAD

The Museum Watch

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'Unto every person there is a name'

By HELGA ABRAHAM

Special to The Jewish Voice (WZPS) — In 1943 a family of Dutch children, Maijer, Sonja, Rita and Fred Tenenbaum, aged 5 to 13, were killed with their parents in the Nazi death camp of Sobibor. The fate of the Tenenbaums was not an isolated incident. Entire Jewish families perished in the Holocaust as did Jewish poets and painters, cantors and craftsmen — men, women and children.

On April 11, Jews around the world will honor the memory of the victims as they commemorate Yom HaShoa — Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day. Together with memorial services and silent tributes, Holocaust Day will be marked by day-long recitations of the names of the victims of the Holocaust. Their

names, birth date, birthplace and site where they died will be recited aloud in synagogues, schools and public places throughout Israel and the Diaspora.

Under the slogan "Unto Every Person There is a Name", these recitations have become the focal point of Holocaust Day commemorations. "They represent the most concrete way of remembering the dead," says Dutch-born Haim Roet, the man responsible for having initiated them. A child survivor himself, Roet believes that the enormity of the Holocaust, in which 10,000 Jewish communities were destroyed, cannot be fully grasped if it is perceived as an abstract phenomenon. "Names are something personal, however, with which everyone can identify. Through them history comes

nd site alive." I aloud Hidden in the home of a Christian

> family, Haim Roet survived the Nazi occupation of Holland and escaped the fate of his sisters and grandparents who, with tens of thousands of other Dutch Jews, were deported to death camps. "Although the Dutch have the reputation of having been supportive, the fact remains," says Roet, "that 80 percent of Dutch Jews perished in the Holocaust. That is one of the highest percentages in Europe."

When the two Nazis responsible for the deaths of 100,000 Dutch Jews were freed by the Dutch Government in 1989, Roet organized a demonstration outside the Dutch Embassy in Tel Aviv during which 1,000 demonstrators recited the names of those who died. "The



THE MARTYRS' AND HEROES REMEMBRANCE LAW, 5113-1953 determines in article No. 2 that - The task of YAD VASHEM is to gather into the homsland material regarding all these members of the Jewith people who laid down their lives, who fought and rebelled against the Nait energy and his rollabors-	דאס נעועץ צום אנדענק פון אומקום און גבורה – ידיושם, תשייג 1953 שטעלט פעסט אין פאראנראף נוס׳ 2: די אויטנאבע טון ידיוש איז איינואטלען אין היימלאנד דעם אנדענק פון אלע יידן, וואס דענע נעמאלו, האבן זיך סוסר נסש בעודען, בעקטפט און זיך אנטקענגעשטעלט דעם ואדיטן שונא אנן זיינע אודיטהעלעער, און זיי אלעסען, די קהילות, די ארגאניואביינט און אניסטיפוציעט, שונא אנן זיינע אודיטהעלעער, און זיי אנעסענן, די קהילות, די ארגאניואביינט און אניסטיפוציעט, וועלכע זענען זורוב געזארן צוליב זיינע אנענדמעריטיט צון מיידון פון אין אוינטקאל, (נעועקיבור נוסי צבג, ייש אולו משיינ, 1983)		
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דיסע אנשרייבן ימדן ואמען פון אומנפקומתסנו אויף א באותדער בלאס. Please inseribe the name of each victim of the Holocaust on a separate form. In accordance with the "Yad Vashem Law" passed by the Israeli Knesset in 1953, Yad Vashem established a Hall of Names where, to date, nearly three million victims of the Holocaust have been commemorated.

The Hall of Names (above) houses "Pages of Testimony" (left) which record the names and biographical details of Jews who perished in the Holocaust. "Pages of Testimony" are filled in by the victims' family member, neighbors and friends. The purpose of the Hall of Names is to collect this information and preserve it for eternal memory.

However many names are yet to be registered and time is running out, according to Yad Vashem staff member Dr. Cynthia Haft. "Memories are fading away and within a generation there may not be anybody alive who can testify to the Holocaust victims' fate. The next few months or years are all that are left to help preserve what may otherwise be lost forever.

Pages are now being collected from the olim (immigrants) arriving in Israel from the Soviet Union. "Pages of Testimony" in several languages are available from the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority at Yad Vashem, P.O. Box 3477, Jerusalem 91034, Israel.

demonstration was so impressive and emotional," recalls Roet, "that we decided to organize similar nationwide recitations for Holocaust Day." Taking temporary leave from his job, Roet spent the next three months turning his idea into a national project. With the support of Dov Shilansky, Speaker of the Knesset and a Holocaust survivor himself, and the Organization of Children of Holocaust Survivors, Holocaust commemorations in 1989 included for the first time recitations of names of victims. A historic name-reading ceremony in the Knesset, with the participation of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, marked the inauguration of the project and by 1990 "Unto Every Person There is a Name" had become a worldwide event involving every major Jewish organization.

of camps at tremendous risk. (Photo: WZPS)

The idea is to personalize the individual tragedy of the victims of the Holocaust by reciting their names, their birthplace, age and place of death, aloud in public throughout the Jewish world on Holocaust Day, which this year falls on April 11th.

"We immediately recognized the significance of these ceremonies,' says Alan Schneider, Director of the B'nai B'rith World Center in Jerusalem. "Not only as a way of strengthening the bond between generations but as an educational tool that would stimulate every Jew to learn more about his own history. We believe that they can also help make the general public more aware of the dangers of anti-semitism and counteract revisionist theories that claim the scale of the Holocaust was exaggerated. Our lists of names are based on eyewitness accounts; they are indisputable.

In 1990, under the auspices of B'nai B'rith, recitations were held in 100 North American cities, some lasting as long as 24 hours. In Washington, D.C. the central name-reading ceremony took place on the steps of the U.S. Capitol and began with a letter of tribute by President George Bush.

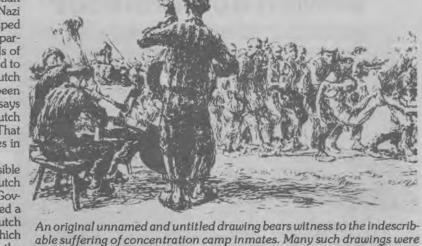
In Europe, Latin America, South Africa and Australia, ceremonies were

organized under the auspices of the World Zionist Organization while the World Jewish Congress assumed responsibility for promoting the project in Eastern Europe. "1990 was a revolutionary year for the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe," says Simona Kedmi of the WJC. "The only memorial days they had celebrated marked the end of the war and victory over the fascists. With Holocaust Day commemorations, Jews of Eastern Europe rediscovered their own history and became united once again with world Jewry."

Recording the Names

The lists of victims are taken from Yad Vashem's Hall of Names in Jerusalem. Recorded in Latin, Hebrew and Cyrillic, the names are drawn from one and a half million pages of testimony, from the Nazis' own files and from memorial volumes of individual Jewish communities. But they are, as yet, incomplete, forming what historian Martin Gilbert has called "the unfinished business of World War II." The Soviet government only recently provided Yad Vashem with the names of 250,000 Soviet victims of the Holocaust and historians hope to find many more in the hitherto closed Soviet State Archives. Jewish families in the Soviet Union and new immigrants to Israel are also expected to provide much new information. 10,000 pages of testimony are sent out every month by Yad Vashem to Soviet families who are eager to have the names of their relatives inscribed in the Hall of Names.

But the task of recording all the names of the six million victims will never be fully accomplished. Where mass murders took place, as frequently happened during the Nazi occupation of Eastern Europe, no trace of the victims has survived. Thousands of infants also died before their births could be recorded. As time passes and fewer witnesses are left to tell the tale, the role of Holocaust commemorations will grow in importance — forging a link between the past and the present and deepening Jewish collective memory. "We know that six million Jews died in the Holocaust," says B'nai B'rith's Schneider, "but it is only when we recite their names that we begin to grasp the personal tragedies encompassed in this figure.



found underneath floorboards, buried outside barracks of smuggled out

Page 41

The Jewish Voice JOHN W. KENDALL We are proud to have INSURANCE played a part in the production of this special issue 20 The Jewish Voice. **Best Wishes for a** Happy Happy Passover Passover The Dover INSURANCE **PHONE 998-2236** Post Company 1210 Kirkwood Highway **Elsmere**, **Delaware PASSOVER GREETINGS** from THE PEPSI-COLA BOTTLING CO. OF WILMINGTON ofusat Wilmington Trust join in wishing you and yours a joyous Passover issover PEPSI Experience the Best! WILMINGTON TRUST THE CHOICE OF A NEW GENERATION.

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life promises mirad In the hell of Auschwitz, a new

(Editor's note: This essay is based on an actual report from the women's camp of Auschwitz. It was smuggled out during World War II and sent to Herbert Luft, who translated and adapted it from the

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German and contributed it to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.) It is the year 1942. We are at

Birkenau, the prison yard for female suspects, some of them outspoken enemies of the Third Reich.

Filthy is the world behind the wire fence. The awful smell of urine pollutes the air; the curse of pestilence hovers over us by day and night. Streets and alleys within the stockade, kept in perpetual darkness, are covered with a thick layer of mud. Dark and muddy are the damp stables, our living quarters. Are we still living?

It is night. I'll invite you to come with me for a quick stroll through the barracks. While you pass the row of stables, you will hear inarticulate screams, the moaning and coughing of the sick.

The women convicts are piled up high like logs on the vermin-infested, mouldy cots. Not enough space is provided for them to lie next to each other like ordinary human beings.

If you walk around here among the rubbish and debris at this late hour, you'd better watch your steps. Look out not to stumble over the countless corpses that are packed en masse alongside the barracks. My friends, be careful not to disturb the peace of the dead. They sleep - their fight is

Let's go on to the hospital for a quick visit. I can show you a scene you'll never forget as long as you live. But take a firm hold of the door; the night wind may slam it right back into your face. And please, don't be surprised when you enter. Nothing, but nothing down here in the camp should surprise you.

A flickering match throws weird, grotesque shadows on the walls. A teenage girl holds up shreds of scorching paper in her trembling hands anxious to kindle a piece of cardboard. The light discloses a group of inmates dressed in rags standing around in a semicircle. A childbirth will take place in our midst.

A woman is stretched out on the bare floor. Her face is thin, her eyes expressionless. You may judge her to be a wizened, old peasant, illiterate and ignorant. Yet she is Countess Marion von Henckels, wife of an officer on the German general staff who joined the Nazi movement long before Hitler rose to power.

Too ambitious for the party bureaucracy ruling the country with an iron fist, he was liquidated during the Polish invasion. His widow automatically became a dangerous risk. She has been lingering on throughout the war years in prisons and concentration camps. The father of her expected child is unknown to her and to us. She has been raped too often to remember faces.

The woman is in labor pain, and her teeth grind nervously. In her tense state, she vainly tries to hang on to something, and her emaciated hands dig deeper and deeper into the muddy ground.

Did you notice that the expectant mother is placed on the bare floor? Camp regulations! We tried hard enough to fetch some blankets and sheets, but we fought in vain. So we have just thrown some torn army coats around the naked body, a scanty effort to keep her warm within this lake of mud.

No, we do not have the slightest chance to boil some water. The Auschwitz camp accumulates its water reservoir only when it rains. And it hasn't rained for a long time

Someone rushes silently into the

6 ounces bittersweet chocolate (best

Ruth Slarek survived only because her profession made her valuable to the masters of the camp, who do not care for the lives of their enemies but concern themselves with the breed-

ing of racially pure Aryan children. Right now, in her striped convict blouse, Ruth looks like the rest of us. Her head is shaved clean like the one of an ordinary prisoner, and her forehead reveals scars of torture and beatings.

hut and now kneels at the woman's

side. You wouldn't believe that she is

a doctor and a graduate from the

University of Vienna. Her sole crime

that she has been born a Jew.

But take a good look at the sharply chiseled face, at the deeply burning eyes. I don't think that you ever saw

Someone rushes silently into the hut and kneels at the woman' side. She is a doctor. Her sole crime that she has been born a Jew.

so much despair in a young face. Her mouth is bitter. "I feel like a criminal to bring more babies into this rotten world," she said only yesterday. You now understand why, don't you?

Watch! The little one must arrive now any minute. The woman's meager hands dip deeper into the layer of mud. She screams. It is the wild outcry of a wounded animal that is helpless and alone in the desert. The doctor at her side works fast and skillfully, but not a single instrument is at her disposal, not even a pair of sterilized rubber gloves.

A last scream! It is a boy, wet and bloody, undersized, with a thousand wrinkles in the tiny face. The mother, exhausted, falls back against the cement wall and weeps bitter tears.

After a while, she ceases to crythe doctor looks at her with a fixed stare - we all turn back to the woman. A strange beauty has come into her haggard face, the beauty of a mother.

My friends, promise me never to forget this sight!

Sweet little baby, forgive us for not giving you your proper bath. But can we help it that there are no tubs, and not even a drop of water down here?

So, we just do the next best thing and cleanse you with a bit of kapok, and then wrap you into a clean piece of linen. Tonight, you may not understand why we had to receive you so unceremoniously, but on day you will.

Down here in Birkenau, we are without power to do anything. The cardboard shreds are burning to a crisp, and we must hurry ahead before complete darkness returns to the hut.

Young man, you don't know yet what the morning will bring. They'll come to press a sharp-pointed needle whipped topping. (8 to 10 servings) into your tender white arms and scratch in a number, the numeral of a new political prisoner. And that number will make you one of us.

Little one, we do love you so very much. Admiringly, we pass you along from arm to arm and kiss your feet. Something warm touches your tiny face, but it is not glare of sun light. It is our tears that are dropping on your cheeks, our hot and bitter tears. We cry, but we do not cry about you. Anger and humiliation is in our outcry, anger and humiliation that the world allows these things to happen.



(302) 998-2060





Seder

Continued from 27 Filling:

1 cup non-dairy whipping cream 2 tablespoons fine sugar

1 tablespoon brandy (any flavor) 1 chocolate bar; shave for decorating Grease a 15-by-10-1-inch jelly-roll pan. Line with waxed paper extending a few inches off narrow ends. Grease paper lightly, too. In a mixing bowl, using electric beaters, whip egg whites until they hold their shape

and cling to the beaters. Set aside. In a large mixing bowl, using same beaters, beat yolks, adding sugar very gradually. Beat until sugar dissolves and yolks are thick and light yellow in color. Add nuts, matzah meal, potato starch and dash of salt. Beat until very smooth. Transfer 1/4 of the whites to the yolk mixture and fold in very gently. This will lighten the mixture. Add another 1/4 of whites and fold in, continuing until all are combined. This will result in a fluffy batter. Pour the batter into prepared pan. Bake in a preheated 375 de-gree oven for 15-20 minutes or until a toothpick inserted in center comes out clean.

Spread a tea towel on the kitchen counter and sprinkle with 2 tablespoons of fine sugar. Loosen cake around edges with a knife and turn out onto towel. Remove pan and gently peel off paper. Roll the cake up lengthwise, with towel, jelly-roll fashion. Let cool. When cake is completely cool, unroll and spread quickly with filling. Roll back and frost with whipped topping garnished with shaved chocolate, or just sprinkle top with fine sugar.

For filling:

Whip the cream, adding sugar and brandy at the last stages of the whipping.

CHOCOLATE CAKE

quality preferred) 6 ounces milk chocolate 3/4 cup sugar

3/4 cup butter or margarine (1 1/2sticks)

5 large eggs, separated, then brought to room temperature tablespoon orange liqueur or

brandy; optional 2 tablespoons potato starch Bake this fudgey chocolate treat a

day or two before serving. Melt the chocolate over very low

heat or in a microwave oven, stirring once or twice. When the chocolate is melted, stir in the sugar and mix well. Stir in the butte,r mixing until all is smooth. Add slightly beaten egg yolks to the mixture. Beat egg whites with an electric mixer until frothy; sprinkle the potato starch over them and beat until stiff but not dry.

to lighten. Gently fold in remaining whites. Do not over mis; blend well. Fill a buttered or vegetable-sprayed 8-inch springform pan with the batter. Bake in a 350-degree oven 35 to 40 minutes. Top of the cake will be firm and springy. Cool on a rack before removing frame. Chill until serving time. Serve with or without (Naomi Arbit is the co-author of eight cook books. She is a syndicated food writer, consultant, cooking teacher and a member of the International Association of Cooking Schools.)



Add one-third of the egg-white mixture to the batter; mix thoroughly

from

Wilmington, Del

(302) 656-3100

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Gratz College's Jewish Community High School has announced the opening of registration for its 20th Annual Israel Tour. The program, which spans 43 days, from June 25 to August 6, is the longest Israel summer tour available to American teens. It is open to Jewish teens age

the Mill Street synagogue.

any Jewish educational program. The "Gratz Israel Youth Tour," which more than 1,000 Philadelphia-area teens have participated in over ten years is unique in that it offers fully accredited Hebrew language study, with the aid of experienced Israeli teachers and state-ofthe-art computers, plus extensive tours throughout the country covering the famous tourist spots. Three weeks at Nahalal, a moshav near Haifa, offer the participants facilities for study and recreation, including broadcasting on closed circuit TV. ceramics, tractor driving, horseback riding, swimming, tennis and other sports

While at Nahalal, participants will tour Northern Israel, the kinneret (where they go tubing, swimming, disco dancing), Golan Heights, an Israeli air base, archaeological digs and other sites. Students choosing not to pursue Hebrew language study

YJAD April calendar

thirties) have planned several activities for April. Call the JCC at 478-

Volleyball in the JCC gymnasium beginning at 6 p.m. Games are non-competitive. Admission is \$1 for JCC members, \$2 for non-members. Call Mike Schenk (475-4981) for more information.

On Thursday, April 11, the YJAD will enjoy a gourmet buffet dinner by Chef Randy at a member's home in North Wilmington. Cost is \$20 per person and dinner begins at 6 p.m. sharp. Reservations are required and

Students of the Widener University School of Law) will sponsor "Bagel & Bowl" at Pleasant Hill Lanes in Newport. Bagels and orange juice will be served at 11:30 a.m.; bowling begins at 12:30 p.m. Cost is \$8. Reservations are requested by April 17. Call Mike Schenk at 475-4981 for reservations.

On Saturday, April 27, the YJAD will hold a "Monte Carlo Night" including blackjack and poker and a dance party with a live DJ, from 8 p.m. to midnight at the JCC. There will be a cash bar and hot foods will be available. Admission is \$5 for JCC members and \$7 for non-JCC members. Contact Dave Bernstein for more information at (609) 678-8029



Announcements/Events

Klezmerama to appear at AKSE

The Adas Kodesch Shel Emeth Congregation will celebrate its tenth anniversary of concert programs on Saturday, April 13, at 8 p.m., with the presentation of "Klezmerama," a group of instrumental and vocal artists whose specialty is Klezmer music. The concert will be held at the synagogue.

Klezmer, the folk music of East and Central European Jews, has survived through generations of family musicians mainly by oral tradition. It first appeared upon the recorded scene in the late Middle Ages and during the early Renaissance. Until the 19th century it was the custom for Klezmer bands to play traditional airs just before the Friday evening prayer service to deepen the solemnity of the Sabbath. Klezmorim (musicians) also played at weddings and other festivities. The art has developed its own distinctive musical discovery through a modern revival and its popularity is growing among young and old, among Jews and non-Jews, according to concert co-chairperson Sarah Goldstein.

The founder of "Klezmerama" is Janet Leuchter, a singer, pianist and arranger. She is well-known as a singer and teacher of Yiddish songs. She was co-founder of the world's only women's klezmer band. Leuchter has performed in the U.S. and Canada and has recorded Yiddish songs for several documentaries. "Her repertoire of Yiddish songs is excep-tional in its depth and scope," Goldstein said.

Sid Beckerman, a guest artist to perform with "Klezmerama," is a clarinetist whose style is linked closely with the European clarinet style. His family, according to Goldstein, has



Janet Leuchter

produced master musicians for centuries. Also a teacher, Beckerman himself has played with many of the well-known Klezmer musicians and has enjoyed, since the mid-80s, a public rediscovery.

Leuchter and Beckerman will be accompanied by Ismail Butera, accordionist; Michael Hess, violinist; David Meer, double bass artist; and Eve Sicular, drummer.



Sid Beckerman

"Klezmer at Adas Kodesch Shel Emeth is very fitting at this time as it brings an exciting high point to a decade of outstanding annual musi-cal performances," Goldstein concluded.

Tickets may be obtained by calling the AKSE office at 762-2705. Cost is \$15 for adults and \$5 for children under 12. All concert guests will be invited to a reception for the artists following the performance.

Naches

Boffa/Joyce

Dr. and Mrs. Felix J. Boffa announce the engagement of their daughter, Jody Ilene, to Stephen C. Joyce, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis

Joyce, all of Wilmington. Jody is employed at MBNA, and Stephen is a credit analyst at Chase Manhattan. A May, 1992 wedding is planned.

Preston

Cantor Shari Ann Preston is a graduate of the University of Delaware and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, where she received a master's degree in Jewish education and attended the Cantors Institute.

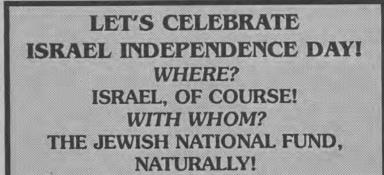
She has served as cantor of the Pine Brook Jewish Center in Montville, New Jersey, and is cur-rently employed by Temple Beth

Shalom in Manalapan, New Jersey. Cantor Preston is the daughter of George Preston of Wilmington and the late Halina Wind Preston, both Holocaust survivors.

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Join the Jewish National Fund Solidarity Mission to Israel, April 14 - 23, 1991. Price for the 1991 Solidarity Mission to Israel: \$1991 including tax. The Poland pre-mission option is scheduled for April 10 - 14, 1991. Additional cost for the Poland pre-mission \$549.

Israel needs the financial and moral support that can be gained only through tourism. JNF is turning talk into action through its missions program. We stand proudly behind Israel - and we invite you to stand with us!

On Israel's 43rd Anniversary of Independence, lets demonstrate solidarity in the most direct wayby being there!

JOIN OUR 1991 SOLIDARITY MISSION TO ISRAEL – SHOW THAT YOU MEAN WHAT YOU SAY!



For further information on the JNF 1991Solidarity Mission to Israel, call the JNF Missions Department THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND 800-223-RSVP

Programs on aging scheduled

Are you caring for an elderly relative? Do you know your legal and financial options? Are you aware of community resources available to assist you and your relative?

The American Association of University Women, the Delaware Cooperative Extension Program and the Older Women's League have developed a four-part program fo-cusing on families planning the care of elderly relatives. The purpose of this program is to equip families with the skills and knowledge necessary to provide care for an elderly relative. Individuals may also wish to attend

inorder to prepare for their own later years. It is hoped that by providing families with such necessary infor-mation they will be more effective in their decision making and make better plans and choices than would be made in a crisis with little or no information.

This very comprehensive program has been presented to many community organizations over the past two years. The Jewish Community Center, Jewish Family Service and the Kutz Home will sponsor this series for the Jewish community. Sessions will be held at the Jewish Community

Stained glass windows work of local artist



Stained glass windows, designed and made by Emanuel Harad (second from left) of Wilmington, were recently dedicated in the chapel at Riverside Hospital. Rabbi Herbert Yoskowitz of Congregation Beth Shalom and Riverside Hospital President Norval Copeland spoke at the dedication. Pictured with the artist in front of the new windows are (left to right) Harad's daughter, Judith Riebman, Rose Harad and Copeland. The windows were dedicated to the memory of Harad's son Saul. (Photo: iau Greene)

Center on Wednesday evenings from 7 to 8:30 beginning April 17 and ending May 8.

The first session will deal with Families, Aging and Change; the second, Legal and Financial Options; the third, Survival of a Caregiver; and the fourth, Housing Arrangements and Lifestyle Supports. Presentation will include information relevant to the Jewish community.

To register send your name, phone number and check for \$8 to cover the cost of printed materials to Jewthe cost of printed materials to Jew-ish Family Service of Delaware, 101 Garden of Eden Road, Wilmington, DE 19803, Attn. Mary Brent Whipple. Make checks payable to AAUW Wilmington Branch, Inc. For further details call Whipple at 478-0411 9411.

On a similar note, Myrna Ryder, Director of Family Life Education at Jewish Family Service will present, "You and Your Aging Parent" on May 22 at 7:30 p.m. at the Jewish Community Center. This program is designed to give participants the opportunity to learn about the aging process and share ideas for dealing with different situations.

Beth El men's club

The Men's Club of Temple Beth El is planning a children's event on Sunday, April 7. A parent's and children's breakfast at 9:30 a.m. will be followed by the Fablemonger Puppet Theater's presentation of a show and "make your own puppet" activity for each child. The cost is \$4 for adults and \$1 for children. This celebration of spring recess is cosponsored by the Newark Committee of Jewish Federation and Temple Beth El. Non-members of Beth El are asked to call the Temple office at 366-8330 to make a reservation.



The Jewish Voice

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Announcements/Events

Dennis Prager to speak as scholar at Kesher Israel Congregation program

Dennis Prager, internationally recognized author and lecturer, will be the guest speaker at Kesher Israel Congregation's Scholar-in-Residence weekend, Friday, April 12, through Sunday, April 14. The program, which is the fifth in a series of annual harold Doppelt Scholar-in-Residence programs, will take place at Kesher Israel, 1000 Pottstown Pike, in nearby West Chester, Pennsylvania.

During the weekend, Prager will address himself to the topic, "Juda-ism Confronts Modernity." His lectures will include discussions on Judaism in a Christian world, Judaism and Islam and Judaism confronting Secularism. Prager, called by B'nai B'rith

"perhaps the most eloquent speaker of his generation," has lectured ex-tensively throughout the United States, Canada, Israel, Central America, Australia and Korea. His two major books, co-authored with Rabbi Joseph Telushkin, have received wide acclaim.

Their first collaboration, "The Nine Questions People Ask About Judaism," has been called by Herman Wouk, "the intelligent skeptic's guide to Judaism." It has been translated into four languages and has become the most widely used introductory book to Judaism.

His second book, "Why The Jews? The Reason For Anti-Semitism," is already considered by many to be the



Dennis Prager

most persuasave explanation of anti-Semitism ever written. Rabbi Harold Kushner, author of "When Bad Things Happen To Good People," calls it, "the wisest, most original and provocative book on the subject.'

In addition to books and lectures, Prager gets his message across on his radio and television talk shows, through syndicated weekly newspa-per columns and in "Ultimate Issues," his own quarterly journal on personal, political and religious issues. His many essays and articles have appeared in journals as diverse as Commentary, Moment, and the Journal of the New Jersey Psychological Association.

The message he wishes to convey is a simple one, he says - a clear difference exists between right and wrong. He deplores the moral relativism he finds so prevalent in today's society. The Los Angeles Times once described Dennis Prager as an "amazingly gifted man and charismatic moralist whose mission in life already has been crystalized, 'to get people obsesses with what's right and wrong.'

In addition to media coverage, he achieves his goal through his international work on human rights. Prager will deliver three lectures at

Kesher Israel. Friday evening, at 7:30 p.m., he will discuss "Judaism Con-fronts Secularism." He will present "Judaism in a Christian World" at a luncheon on Saturday. During a Sunday brunch, he will address the topic "Judaism and Islam.

For further information and reservations, contact Kesher Israel Congregation at (215) 696-7210.

YLC to explore Love & Sex in the 90s

The Jewish Federation of Dela ware Young Leadership Cabinet General Programs Committee will sponsor a brunch exploring "Love and Sex in the 90's: A Jewish Per-spective," Sunday, April 7, at the Jewish Community Center, 11:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m., announced Susan Kreshtool, Chairperson, and Steven Paikin, Vice-Chairperson. Myrna Ryder, Director of the Jewish Family Life Education Department of Jewish Family Service will be the keynote speaker for the program.

"We are thrilled that Myrna will be our guest speaker," commented Kreshtool. "In the short period of time that she has been with Jewish Family Service, she has established a great reputation as a dynamic and intriguing speaker." Ryder, whohas been with Jewish Family Service for over a year, has held various positions before coming to Delaware. She has been a personnel analyst and personnel director for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a teacher and counselor of adolescents in a public school system and a director of a Jewish Community Center Day Camp

The YLC General Programs Committee April 7 brunch is open to the entire young adult community. Registration for the April 7 brunch before March 28 is \$6.50 per per- Seth Bloom, JFD Director of Comson. For more information, contact munity Development, 478-6200.



Myrna Ryder





The Jewish Voice

Announcements/Events

Berman Museum offers symposium on City of David excavations

The Philip and Muriel Berman Museum of Art at Ursinus College is offering a symposium dealing with various archaeological and historical

ORT meeting

The next general meeting of ORT will feature a baking demonstration by a member in the restaurant business. This event will take place on Tuesday, April 16, at 7:30 p.m. For more information call Debby Jacobson at 475-9505.

ORT tea

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The next ORT membership tea will be held on Monday, April 8. The community is invited. For more information call Michelle Engelman at 475-7418.

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issues related to important excava-tions of the ancient City of David in seum and \$20 for nonmembers. tions of the ancient City of David in Israel.

According to Lisa Tremper Barnes, director of the Berman Museum, this symposium will bring together a variety of perspectives concerning the significance of the artifacts, their relevance in a cultural and biblical context and the experience of participating in the excavations.

The Berman Museum is holding the symposium, The City of David: Discoveries from the Excavations, in conjunction with a new exhibition of the same title, which is on display there through June 30. Open to the public, the symposium will feature three well-known experts who will share their viewpoints on this dig from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Friday, April 12, at Ursinus. AdmisAdvance registration is encouraged.

The first speaker will be Roberta B. Maltese, a textbook editor with a special interest in archaeology in Israel. Her talk is entitled "Excavating the First Biblical Royal City 1978-1985: A Chronicle." In addition to collaborating with Israeli archaeologists to publish their research in English, she participated in the City of David excavations for five seasons, and also in other Israeli excavations

Hershel Shanks, a noted author, will discuss "The City of David Excavations: An Archaeological Perspec-tive." He is founder, editor and publisher of Biblical Archaeology Review and Bible Review. He also is the editor and publisher of Moment magazine.

"Jerusalem as Sacred Center" will be the topic of Robert L. Cohn, associate professor of religion and the Philip and Muriel Berman scholar in Jewish Studies at Lafayette College. He received his doctorate from Stanford University and has taught at Penn State University and Northwestern University, and as the Aaron Roland Visiting Professor at Stanford University. His teaching and research focus on Hebrew Bible, Judaism, and the history of religion. He is the author of The Shape of Scared Space: Four Biblical Studies (1981) and is co-author of Exploring the Hebrew Bible.

Rare archaeological discoveries from the eight-year City of David dig in Jerusalem are on display at the Berman Museum through June 30. Archaeologists report that these are the most significant clues ever as to

and are open to the entire commu-

nity. Refreshments will be served.

The program is funded by a grant

from the Delaware Humanities Fo-

rum

Beth Emeth Sisterhood

how the ancient Jews lived, worshipped and fought. The artifacts have never before been seen outside of Israel

The exhibition was organized by the Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University, in Jerusalem and will be circulated by the Berman Museum to four other cities in the United States.

Gratz College spring films

The Gratz College Samuel Netzky Division of Continuing Education is pleased to announce the films of the Spring 1991 Film Festival: "Hide and Seek" was shown on March 17; "The Policeman" set for April 28 and the third and final film, "Three Days and a Child" will be screened June 2. Each of these films deals with the Israeli experience and reveals a different social, historical and psychological facet of Israeli-existential issues. Each is an expression of styles and trends in the Israeli cinema, which emerge from and echoes social, political and literary evolution of the State of Israel.

The Film Festival will take place at Gratz College in the Ann Newman Building on the Mandell Education Campus, Old York Road and Melrose Avenue, Melrose Park. Films begin at 7 p.m. and admission is \$5 per film at the door.

Greenhouse to speak at B'nai B'rith

"How the Reunification of Ger-many Affects World Jewry" will be the topic of County Executive Dennis E. Greenhouse's talk to B'nai B'rith members during a 10 a.m. brunch on March 24 at the Claymont Hilton.

Greenhouse, a member of Wilmington B'nai B'rith Lodge 470, will present a slide presentation of his trip to Germany and Poland. Last November, Greenhouse spent seven days in Germany and three days of Poland with ten political leaders from around the country, during a trip sponsored by B'nai B'rith and the Adenaur Foundation.

Medical Center Passover events

Jewish patients at all Medical Center of Delaware hospitals will be able to celebrate Passover with special, closed-circuit television programs and Kosher meals, which will be available upon request. The Medical Center operates Wilmington, Christiana, and Eugene duPont Memorial (Pelleport) Hospitals

According to Chaplain Rheva Cook, the closed-circuit television programs will be aired the first and second nights of Passover, Friday and Saturday, March 29 and 30. Kosher for Passover meals and cold Passover platters will be available for patients and Medical Center employees throughout the eight days of Pesach.

Family and friends with additional Passover requests should telephone Cook at 302-428-2780.

Series on Gulf War at Beth Sholom Delaware on April 26. Beer recently

lived and studied at the Ecumenical

Institute located on the border be-

tween Jerusalem and the West Bank.

All lectures will begin at 8:30 p.m.

Congregation Beth Sholom in Dover has announced a four-part series of lectures on the crisis in the Persian Gulf. The lectures will be delivered on consecutive Friday evenings in April at the synagogue at Queen and Clara Streets.

On Friday, April 5, Raymond Callahan, Director of the Master of Arts in Liberal Studies program at the University of Delaware will examine the historical background of the Middle East, including the breakup of the Ottoman Empire and the post-World War I creation of Iraq by the British.

University of Delaware Political Science Professor Mark Miller will discuss the European and Arab perceptions of the Kuwait crisis on April 12. Miller will focus on the ways in which Western European and Arab analyses of the crisis have diverged from prevailing viewpoints in the US

On April 19, James Oliver of the Department of Political Science at the University of Delaware will discuss U.S. policy in the Middle East.

"Sharing their holy land?" is the topic of John Beer of the Department of History at the University of

Emeth will present its annual Donor Luncheon on Tuesday, April 9, in the auditorium of the synagogue. Dr. Henry Wenkart, editor of the sampler of poems written by Jewish women, entitled "Sarah's Daughters Sing," will assign excerpts to be read by poetesses, some of whom have authored these poems. "Sarah's Daughters Sing" is a project of the Jewish Women's Resource Center in New York City.

Sisterhood of Congregation Beth

The luncheon will be preceded by a champagne reception at 11:30 a.m. For reservations, call Mrs. Betty Chambers at 764-0168. Donations are as follows: Donor: \$35, Golden: \$50, Platinum: \$75, and Diamond: \$100.

will celebrate Passover with recently published Haggada The birth of a Haggada requires The illustrations are the work of

many hands and this is certainly true of the new illustrated Haggada with a Russian translation just released by the Masorti Movement in Israel. The driving force behind the entire project was the massive aliya of almost 200,000 Russian Jews in 1990.

Dr. David Geffen, formerly of Wilmington and now living in Jerusalem, served as the editor. He selected several Russian translators with whom he worked. Geffen made sure that the text, commentary, illustrations and translation were a "wholesome balance." Since making aliya, he has been researching the history of the Haggada and unusual sedarim in Jewish history. In 1990 he wrote about the printing of Haggadot in Jerusalem during the last 150 years.

Sharon Binder, a calligrapher and artist living in Jerusalem. In her original color illustrations she has woven together the history of the Jewish people beginning with the exodus from Egypt and continuing through the recent exodus from Russian and Ethiopia. The return to Israel is a most important theme in her work.

Miriam Shein of the Between the Lines Company of Jerusalem designed the Haggada. Her father, Ralph Kramer, was responsible for the Bay Area Haggada produced in San Francisco in the early 1950s.

Inquiries from abroad have resulted in the Haggada being sent to Sioux City, Iowa; Teaneck, New Jersey; Atlanta, Georgia; Montreal; Edmon-ton; Houston, Texas; Framingham,

Massachusetts; Tucson, Arizona; and Wilmington, for use by Russian Jews living in those communities. In Israel, the Haggada will be distributed to over 6000 Russian families.

the The Haggada was used in Wilmington community by the New Americans at a model seder conducted on Sunday, March 17, in the Jewish Community. Center. The purchase of the Masorti Movement Haggada for use and distribution in the Delaware community was made possible through an anonymous donation and by a gift made by the Congregation Beth Shalom Religious School Keren Ami Fund.

In the USA the Haggada is available through the United Synagogue Book Service, 155 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010.

Henny Wenkart with her children **New Americans in Delaware**

Donor luncheon planned

The Jewish Voice

TV Review 'The Sunset Gang' A real-life look at the challenges and issues of aging

By MORRIE WARSHAWSKI Special to Th

Author Warren Adler found life in his parents' retirement community in Florida so full of variety and surprise that he decided to encapsulate some of those experiences in a series of popular short stories called The Sunset Gang (Viking Press 1976). A dozen years later actress/producer Linda Lavin discovered Adler's work. Her own father had moved to a similar "condo ghetto" in Florida and Adler's writing struck a strong emotional chord.

With the help of two directors (Calvin Skaggs and Tony Drazan), the support of PBS's AMERICAN

JERUSALEM (JTA) - A possible

visit by Pope Paul to Jerusalem should

be accompanied by the Vatican's recognition of Israel, said Avner

Shaki, minister of religious affairs, in

reaction to the announcement that

the pope wishes to visit Jerusalem.

Party, emphasized the pope's inten-tion to "pray in the holy city" could

only take place "in united Jerusa-

The pope made his comment

March 6 in an address to the Vatican.

The Ministry of Religious Affairs has

not yet received notice on any im-

pending papal visit, but the pontiff's

remark was taken here more seri-

Shaki said that a visit by the pope,

ously than in the past.

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lem

Shaki, of the National Religious

PLAYHOUSE, and the work of a talented cast of veteran actors, Lavin has fleshed three of these stories to life for television. Yiddish, The Detective and The Home will air on three consecutive Friday nights in April over most PBS stations.

The world of Sunset Village is teeming with activity - cycling, swimming, card games, clubs, dinners, animated conversations. Like a flock of birds, this group of elderly Jews has migrated from the urban North and settled together in a minishtetl shaded by palm trees.

In Yiddish Velvil [Harold Gould] tries to fight off the boredom of

State of Israel, could contribute to

peace efforts and serve as a "mes-

sage to all the Arab states."

retirement and rediscover his Jewishness by attending the community's Yiddish Club. He meets and falls in love with Genendel [Tresa Hughes]. Both are married to mates who neither understand nor are interested in Yiddish. Velvil's wife Mimi [Doris Roberts] angers him by calling it a "dead language." Vevil replies, "It's not dead, it's beautiful. You can say things in Yiddish that you can't say in any other language." What transpires between Genendel and Velvil may well be a result of this "language of the heart" as well as their desire to live life fully in the time they have left.

The comedy team of Jerry Stiller and Anne Meara play the couple Bernice and Seymour Shapiro in the funniest of the three plays, The Detective. Seymour is a sedentary former teacher who spends most of his time avoiding Bernice's friends by reading detective novels. The Shapiro's begin to notice food missing from their kitchen — hamburger, bread, tuna fish and a sponge cake. This provides the perfect opportunity for Seymour to employ his skills as an armchair detective, and for Bernice to teach her husband a lesson about friendship.

The Home is the last of the trilogy and broaches a topic that strikes fear into the heart of many elderly and their children — the nursing home. Sophie [Uta Hagen] lives alone in Sunset Village. She is a fiercely independent and proud 79-year-old woman who claims to be 76. Her greatest wish is that her three well-meaning children, "Would just butt out and let me use my new wings." What she does not count on is a hip injury that suddenly makes her dependent on siblings who have to confront their love for each other and for their mother.

The Sunset Gang broaches issues

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A scene from "The Detective," to be shown on PBS on April 12.

about aging that ultimately transcend truths about ourselves. regions and religion. As Adler notes, Yiddish will air on WHYY on April 5, The Detective on April 12, "Like birth, aging flattens all differences." Although all three works are. and The Home on April 19. All three will be shown at 10 p.m. (Morrie Warshawski writes fredirected in a tempered and leisurely manner, none present a vision of aging bathed in a golden hue. Rather,

quently about culture and the arts for publications throughout the U.S. and Canada from his home in St. Louis.)



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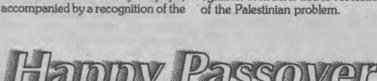
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Adler shows us the challenge of ag-



'Pope should recognize Israel'

The pope should recognize that Jerusalem is indivisible, Shaki said. While it would always serve as a center for three religions, it should be recognized as Israel's sovereign capital, he said.

Catholic sources in Jerusalem said that the Vatican has recognized Israel de facto for years, but has re-frained from establishing formal relations so as not to alienate the Arab countries. Recent Vatican statements about Israel have seemed warmer than previous remarks but emphasize, nonetheless, that Vatican recognition of Israel is tied to resolution of the Palestinian problem.



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The picture book of Passover

By JENNIFER BREGER

The Haggadah is the most frequently illustrated Hebrew text, because it is for home use, it is short in text and there has always been the wish to entertain and educate children at the seder. The illustrations add another form of telling the story of the Exodus.

Medieval illuminated Haggadot divide into two groups - the Sephardi and Ashkenazi. Sephardi Haggadot, coming from Spain, have cycles of biblical illustrations narrating the Exodus, with some textual illustration as well.

Perhaps the most magnificent of these is the Golden Haggadah dating from the 14th century, which con-tains a sequence of 15 full-page miniatures, painted on a gold back-ground illustrating the biblical story from Adam up to the Exodus.

But the most famous of Spanish Haggadot is the Sarajevo Haggadah, also from the 14th century - probably from Barcelona - which contains 69 illuminations of 34 full-page miniatures; the cycle extends from Creation until the death of Moses. The story of the Sarajevo Haggadah is as famous as the manuscript itself.

In 1894, a child named Cohen,

from the Sephardi community of Sarajevo, brought it to school to sell it, after his father had died and the family was in need of funds. So famous was this Haggadah that when the Nazis occupied Sarajevo in April 1941, they immediately sent an officer to the national museum to seize the manuscript. Fortunately, the museum director had removed it for safekeeping in the mountains.

Ashkenazi Haggadot from Germany, France and northern Italy do not include cycles of biblical pictures preceding the text. The illustrations, which are both biblical and of the seder service and ritual, came only in

the text itself, usually in the margins. The earliest known example is the Bird's Head Haggadah from about 1300 in southern Germany. Its name comes from the fact that almost all the people illustrated have bird-like features, as a way of avoiding portraying the human form.

By the 15th century, we can see from the Darmstadt Haggadah that there are already human representations of men and women in beautiful illuminations.

information about how Jews actually

illustrations of the preparation of matzah, the searching for chametz, the hiding and finding of the afikomen, etc.

In some of the Haggadot, the text that read, "In every generation a man

should see himself as if he had come

however, there was a revival of handillustrated Haggadot for personal use, which were commissioned by wealthy Jews in Central Europe.

and illuminated. In the 18th century,

Many of these artists copied the illustrations from the printed Hagga-

Every Haggadah is very much a product of its time and place.

out of Egypt," is illustrated by a picture of a man looking at himself in a mirror. In some, when the marror is introduced, there is a picture of a husband pointing at his wife, not at the bitter herbs. Often, the Egyptian taskmasters resemble contemporary soldiers

After the development of the printing in the 15th century, manuscript Haggadot were not longer copies

dot, which were then well known. The artists, however, added their own personal and contemporary touches. One, "Jacob going down to Egypt," is illustrated with an 18thcentury horse-drawn stagecoach.

The first printed Haggadah, from Guadalajara, Spain, dates from about 1482. It was printed on both sides of six small folio pages without any commentaries or illustrations.

Only one copy of this Haggadah exists, at the Hebrew University. In 1986, three faked copies were produced. Attempts were made to sell them in America as authentic, resulting in indictments and convictions in Federal Court.

Only fragments remain of the earliest known illustrated printed Haggadah, which is believed to have been printed around 1515 in Constantinople.

The prototype illustrated printed Haggadah was produced in Prague in 1526. It was beautifully designed with engraved borders and is considered one of the finest books produced in the 16th century.

On one leaf, which illustrates the Haggadah text "Shefoch Hamoscha," or "pour out thy wrath," the borders contain figures of Adam and Eve, Samson and Judith with the head of Holofernes, and beneath them the Bohemia coat of arms.

Other important illustrated Hag-gadot were printed in Mantua in 1560, in Venice in 1609, and in Amsterdam in 1695 and 1712. In the Mantua Haggadah, Abra-

ham is seen crossing the River Euphrates in a gondola, with a standing gondolier. The wise son is a copy of Michelangelo's Jeremiah from the Sistine Chapel.

The Venice Haggadah of 1609 begins with a pate of 13 separate woodcuts illustrating the order of the seder. The 10 plagues are also illustrated by 10 separate rectangular woodcuts. These two devices became standard in later Haggadot.

The Amsterdam Haggadah of 1695 was the first to be illustrated with copper engravings, rather than woodcuts, by a convert, Abraham ben Jacob. His illustrations were copies from one main source, Icones Biblicae, published by Mathew Merian the Elder of Basle in the middle of the 17th century. The Amsterdam Haggadah was reissued, with some changes, in engraving in 1712 and became the most influential source for later printed Haggadot and for 18th-century Haggadot manuscripts.

Every Haggadah is very much a product of its time and place. In the 20th century, there were Haggadot with woodcut illustrations by the Jewish artists Joseph Budko and Jacob Steinhardt. Other famous artists have illustrated Haggadot, including Arthur Szyk, Ben Shahn, Leonard Baskin and Ya'akov Boussidan

But one of the most stunning contemporary Haggadot is a 1984 manuscript by contemporary artist David Moss. Imbued with a deep knowledge of Jewish history, art and Haggadah text, this is one of the most Jewish of Haggadah illustrations ever, and very much in the tradition of Medieval Jewish illumination

For those who live in the nation's capital, there is also a Haggadah known the world over as the Washington Haggadah, which was written and illustrated in 1478 by Joel ben Simeon, the famous 15th-century Ashkenazi scribe and illuminator. This Haggadah is now in the Library of Congress.

Close analysis of the Washington Haggadah indicates traces of wine and food stains, reminding us that Haggadot are not only beautiful objects but are a living part of our religion.

(Jennifer Breger writes on Jewish arts and books. This article originally appeared in the Washington Jewish Week.)

Book Review What happens when Jews and Christians talk?

By NANCY FUCHS-KREIMER

Special to The Jewish Voice THREE FAITHS — ONE GOD: A JEWISH, CHRISTIAN, MUSLIM ENCOUNTER. John Hick and Edmund S. Meltzer, eds. Albany, N.Y.: State University of New York Press, 1989, 240 pages. \$49.50 (hardcover), \$14.95 (paper)

BELIEVING TODAY: JEWS AND CHRISTIAN IN CONVERSATION. by Leon Klenicki and Richard John Neuhaus. Grand Rapids, Mich.: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing, 1989 108 pages. \$8.95 (paper).

I was recently asked to speak at the 12th National Workshop on Christian-Jewish relations, and I was amazed to discover that over 2,000 people were expected to attend this event. While this includes some who are professionals in the dialogue business, it obviously includes many hundreds more who earn their living doing other things and who have found dialogue with those of other faiths an enriching personal activity.

I was delighted to learn there were so many people like that and I eagerly read these two new books with the hope of finding material that would be useful and accessible to such people.

The Hick and Meltzer book would not fit the bill. It is the record of the prepared academic addresses given at a "Trialogue" held in Claremont, Calif., in 1984. The format was for a Jewish, Christian or Moslem professor to present a paper followed by responses by representatives of the other two faiths.

The papers are usually scholarly and quite difficult to read. What does not appear in this book are the impromptu exchanges which followed each cluster of talks and, perhaps even more interesting, the conversations that went on later in the evening in twos and threes over coffee.

On the basis of what is printed here, one gets the impression that the cast of characters at the conference was learned and well meaning, that some fine ideas were expressed, but that much of what was supposed to be dialogue was, in fact, a series of monologues (albeit interesting ones) passing each other like the proverbial "ships in the night.

Perhaps the most clear illustration of that phenomenon is the paper by Rabbi Chaim Seidler-Feller on "The Land of Israel." I found the paper exceptionally good, a really useful contribution to contemporary Jewish thought on the question of the religious meaning of the return to the land of Israel

While I do not know Seidler-Feller's political views, it was apparent to me from what he wrote that he is among those Jews who are deeply concerned about the moral challenge to Zionism of Palestinian national aspirations.

Yet, the Moslem response dealt with the history of Zionism and advanced the thesis that Zionist ideology with its idolatry of the Jewish people has illegitimately become the "orthodoxy" of Jewry. It was hard for me to figure out how the two papers related to one another. Surely this is a topic which requires hard work for a Jew and a Moslem in dialogue. Here, however, one got the feeling they had hardly begun to roll up their sleeves.

On the positive side, there are occasional moments of real "meeting," where one speaker gives something of himself or herself and the respondent indicates that the giving has been received.

For example, I enjoyed Elliot Dorff's very personal excursus on faith in which he showed how his own life experience reflects the Jewish tendency

for belief to grow out of practice rather than the other way around. The Christian response paper was written by James Sanders, a noted Bible

scholar. In it he noted his appreciation of Dorff's sharing, agreeing it was a good description of the Pharisaic-rabbinic option as against Christianity, and then went on to suggest that perhaps Jews might be reminded by Christians how to "first celebrate what God has done and then contemplate what we should do.

My frustration with this book was that this sentence, enigmatic as it is, is left totally unexplained. I just wish I could have been in the lobby later when Sanders explained to Dorff what he was talking about and Dorff came back with his own response

Which leads us to "Believing Today: Jew and Christian in Conversation," a book by two veterans of the dialogue circuit who have felt the same frustrations I describe above.

Leon Klenicki, a Reform rabbi and director of the Department of Interfaith Affairs of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Richard John Neuhaus, a Lutheran pastor who with Abraham Joshua Heschel and Daniel Berrigan founded Clergy Concerned about Vietnam, decided to let the reader listen in on an informal talk between a Jew and a Christian.

The dialogue wanders from "chosenness" to Palestinians, from messianism to secularism. There is a good deal of autobiography shared, hard questions posed and trank positions clearly stated. I admired the two men greatly, and thoroughly appreciated their having taken on this challenge and handling it so gracefully. This book would be a relatively easy and yet intellectually stimulating way for a person to get a sense of what Jewish-Christian dialogue is all about, or can be at its best.

A caveat: the book is quite clearly by two men and reflects their male orientation. Jews and Christians are, of course, "brothers," and God is the father." Anti-Semitism is "castrating.

Moreover, despite the fact that this book is more personal and informal than almost anything else on this topic, it is still surprisingly full of abstract beliefs. These leave me wishing I could hear more of the human being behind the pronouncement.

It is striking to me that even in a book dedicated to being intimate and off the record, we never find out if either of our protagonists are married or have fathered children! These crucial human relationships never come up in the discussion. I can't help wondering if a conversation between two women on matters of God, of faith, of abortion(!) would have been different.

Finally, I am made slightly uneasy by Neuhaus and Klinicki's rather cozy agreement that Christians need Jesus, but Jews do not, and that the world is well served by both peoples keeping their respective covenants.

It feels like a safe foundation for Jews living in a Christian country, but it also smacks of Judaism being triumphant vis-a-vis all other religions in the world. The Rosenzweig thesis, which gives an enduring role to both Judaism and Christianity, is simply too neat and too narrow for the challenges of our world today.

Which brings us back to the disappointments of "Three Faiths: One God." Let us hope that soon a Jew, a Christian and a Moslem with the knowledge and honesty of Klenicki and Neuhaus undertake to share with us a very personal "trialogue." I'll be the first to buy the book.

(Nancy Fuchs-Kreimer is a Reconstructionist rabbi with a Ph.D. from Temple University in Jewish-Christian relations. She currently teaches at the Reconstructionist Rabbinical College, Jewish Books in Review is a joint project of the Jewish Book Council and the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.)

The Ashkenazi Haggadot provide lived in the Middle Ages; we see 91

Beate Klarsfeld: The never-ending work of a Nazi hunter

By ALIZA MARCUS

With her well-coiffed blond hair and pink wool sweater, Beate Klarsfeld looks more like a chic French housewife than the famed Nazihunter.

Her efforts have unearthed and brought to trial people such as Klaus Barbie, serving a life sentence for deporting more than 7,000 Jews to death camps; Kurt Lischke, former chief of the Gestapo in France now finishing a 10-year sentence; and Josef Schwammberger, currently on trial in Germany for allegedly supervising and participating in the deaths of hundreds of Jews at forced labor camps in Poland.

It is the stuff from which movies have been made — and one about her life was — yet she recounts the tales in a soft-spoken voice with a hint of a smile, as if her actions, those of a German-born Christian woman, were not uncommon.

Names and dates and arrests and demonstrations tumble over each other, from protests against Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, linked with deportations in Yugoslavia, to her agitation in Chile against Walter Rauff, the now-dead Nazi who devised the mobile gas vans that killed 97,000 people.

97,000 people. She identified Alois Brunner, Adolf Eichmann's chief aide who has ben hiding in Syria for over 30 years; traveled to Beirut to offer herself in place of Lebanese Jews held hostage; and campaigned against anti-Semitism on almost every continent.

She dismisses as unimportant the arrests, the nasty phone calls, the threatening letters, the parcel bomb volice safely neutralized and the car

bomb they did not. "We came into this business be-

cause it was necessary, because there wasn't anybody else doing it, because it was some kind of obligation," says the 51-year-old Klarsfeld, who together with her husband, Serge, has spent decades uncovering the very lives former Nazis and their collaborators have worked to bury in their post-war rise to respectability.

Their tactics start with meticulous research and documentation and, when the facts are known, the survivors located and the identity assured, they move in with public protests, something that often embarrasses the host country into starting extradition or criminal proceedings.

"A lot of people get embarrassed over what we do even though they admire us for our work, but this is our way to act, and as a German, I am showing the type of responsibility my generation should have had," she explains, sitting in a New York office.

explains, sitting in a New York office. What brought her out of Paris this time was a series of lectures and plans to organize demonstrations against Fred Leuchter, a self-proclaimed engineer and expert on executions who had published a book claiming that, based on scientific evidence, the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek were really disinfection booths.

The State of Massachusetts has arraigned him on charged of practicing engineering without a license, which observers believe was partly a response to pressure from Holocaust groups that had worked to make his revisionist sentiments known, and in so doing, exposed his lack of engineering qualifications. Klarsfeld, along with about 50 people trailed by 15 journalists, stood outside the courthouse October 23, placards in hand. Soon after Leuchter entered a plea of innocent, Klarsfeld left to give her lectures before flying back to home, with plans on returning for the pre-trial hearings December 11.

This Nazi-hunter, this woman who shocked the world in 1968 by publicly slapping German Chancellor Kurt-Georg Kiesinger after uncovering his work for Nazi radio propaganda, began her ascent into activism as a 21-year-old au pair in France who caught the eye of a 25-year-old political science student in 1960.

What might have seemed an unlikely pair — she, a German Christian whose father served in the Wehrmacht; he, a French Jew whose father died at Auschwitz — now seems to be the most likely of teams.

The 55-year-old Serge Klarsfeld, a lawyer and currently director of the Jewish Documentation Center in Paris, was her first teacher of the Holocaust, and together they have come to signify a battle between good and evil.

"For over 20 years they have done this because they can't accept that Nazis won't somehow become responsible for their earlier actions," says Shelly Shapiro, director of the Holocaust Survivors and Friends in Pursuit of Justice, an educational and documentation group whose list of honorary directors includes Beate Klarsfeld. "They can't just sit back and allow these former Nazis to go unpunished."

The former director of the Office of Special Investigations, which was

formed in 1979 as part of the Justice Department to coordinate efforts to search for Nazi war criminals in the United States, complimented the Klarsfelds' abilities to back up their claims with meticulous documentation and research.

"This puts them in a very different class from people interested in just publicity," said Allan Ryan Jr., who now works as a lawyer for Harvard University.

Still, the Klarsfelds are not without their detractors, and their public methods have earned them criticism from Simon Wiesenthal, the legendary tracker of Nazis, who prefers a more low-key approach to exposing such crimes.

Beate Klarsfeld is quick to acknowledge Wiesenthal's important role, and explains their differences are ones of means and not ends because, in the end, all three believe former Nazis should be called to account for their crimes against humanity.

Klarsfeld and others who have devoted their lives to tracking down Nazi war criminals speak of that time — maybe in 10 years, maybe in five — when few of the perpetrators will still be alive, or those alive will be judged too elderly and ill to stand trial.

With this end in mind, an important part of Klarsfeld's work is documenting, with Nazi-prepared reports, lists of Jews deported to concentration camps and gassed, as testimony against those who would deny that the Holocaust, the mass extermination of 6 million Jews during World War II, actually occurred.

Klarsfeld, whose work has always been focused on searching for German and French Nazis, accepts the upcoming deaths of long-sought Nazi war criminals — and an end to her searching — with equanimity: "Even if they die peacefully, it's better than having them alive, because the victims are always offended that they (Nazis) are living free.

"I've spoken to a lot of Nazi war criminals and faced them, and I think the most awful thing is that they have no regrets, that they make you feel like a criminal for troubling their quiet life," says Klarsfeld. "They are always so secure, believing that nothing will happen to them."

She smiles for a moment: "But we have always hoped, and sometimes it has been true, that one day something would happen and when it does, when they have to go to jail, I hope they remember that moment of protesting their innocence."

Baker-

Continued from 8 the best which could be hoped for. The Americans departed Wednesday morning gratified that progress had been made, if only in the realm of "atmospherics."

But as Baker arrived in Damascus, the voices of Israeli hard-liners were expected to rise. Peace talks with Syria, if they come about, will inevitably have to deal with the Golan Heights, which Israel captured in 1967 and annexed in 1980.

The Golan settlers have already aligned themselves with the powerful West Bank settlers lobby in fierce opposition to any future compromises.



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Dbituaries

Charles Solomon

Charles Solomon, 89, formerly of 306 Shipley Road, died March 7 of respiratory failure in St. Francis Hospital, after becoming ill at The Kutz Home, Bellefonte, his residence since August.

Mr. Solomon retired in 1955 after 20 years as a Wilmington deputy auditor

He was a member of Adas Kodesch

Shel Emeth Congregation, B'nai B'rithLodge 470 and Montefiore Mutual Benefit Society.

He had been the state boxing commissioner in the 1940s and 1950s and was a wrestling referee. He is survived by his wife of 63 years, Anne K.; a son, Marvin A. of Wynnwood; a daughter, Joan Levithan of Northcrest; a sister, Bertha Bonnet of Wilmington; four grand-

Betty Polotsky and

daughter Marian Leighton

children and four great-grandchildren. Arrangements were made by the Schoenberg Memorial Chapel.

Instead of flowers, the family suggests contributions to The Kutz Home or the Deborah Heart and Lung Foundation, both in Wilmington.

Howard S. Dubroff Howard S. Dubroff, 73, of 8711 Society Drive, Claymont, died March 8 of cancer at home.

Mr. Dubroff, a self-employed homebuilder for more than 20 years, retired in 1985.

At one time, he had run food concessions in five office buildings in Wilmington. He and his son, Victor, closed the last one, The Mezzanine, in the City-County Building at 800 French St., in 1983. They opened Crumbs restaurant at 908 Orange St

His wife, Beatrice, died in 1979. He is survived by a companion, Ethel Borew, with whom he lived;

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three sons, Richard, Robert and Victor, all of Wilmington; a daughter, Connie Beardwood of Newark; two brothers, Ralph of Philadelphia and Stanley of Howell, N.J.; two sisters, Jane Aronson of Trenton, N.J., and Eleanor Cohen of Philadelphia; and seven grandchildren.

Arrangements were made by the Schoenberg Memorial Chapel. Instead of flowers, the family sug-

gests contributions to Delaware Hospice Inc., Wilmington.

Jack Friedlander

Jack Friedlander, 65, of Bethesda, Md., formerly of Wilmington, died of cancer March 9 in Georgetourn University Hospital, where he was a patient.

Mr. Friedlander was born in Pirmasens, Germany. He immigrated to the United States in 1938 and settled in Wilmington. He was a graduate of the University of Delaware

During World War II, he served in the Army in Europe, then did graduate study in international relations at Harvard University. He was recalled to military service during the Korean War, then joined the State Depart-

ment upon his discharge in1951. His career withthe State Department included two assignments in Berlin and duty in Vienna and Tokyo in addition to service in Washington.

After his retirement in 1985, he volunteered as a teacher at Lab School in Washington, D.C.

He is survived by his wife, Fay

Friedlander; his mother, Gertrude Friedlander, and a sister, Susie Le-wis, both of Wilmington.

Instead of flowers, the family suggests contributions to The Kutz Home or American Cancer Society, Wilmington.

Nathan Rich

Nathan Rich, 71, of 6337 Royal Manor Circle, Delray Beach, Fla., formerly of Wilmington, Del., died March 10 of heart failure in Boca Community Hospital, Boca Raton, where he was a patient.

Mr. Rich was a certified public accountant, operating his own firm in wilmington for more than 40 years. The Riches moved to Florida in October.

He was a former member of Congregation Beth Emeth, Wilmington, and an associate member of Hadassah. He was a member of Oriental Masonic Lodge 27, AF&AM, Wilmington.

He was an Army veteran of World War II.

He is survived by his wife, Zelda J. Rich; two sons, Jeffrey S. of Wilmington and David M. of Cambridge, Mass.; a daughter, Cindy A. Weiner of Graylyn Crest; a sister, Eleanor Wasserman of Los Angeles; and four grandchildren.

Arrangements were made by the Schoenberg Memorial Chapel.

Instead of flowers, the family suggests contributions to Hadassah, in care of Judy Stiebel, 6 Devon Court, Wilmington.

Lola Kramarsky, former Hadassah president dead at age 95

NEW YORK (JTA) - Lola Kramarsky, former national president of Hadassah from 1960 to 1964, died Feb. 28 at her home in Manhattan. She was 95 years old.

Active in the organization for much of her life, Kramarsky's particular concerns were with Youth Aliyah, whichrescues and rehabilitates displaced children, and the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center in Ein Kerem.

While chairing Youth Aliyah, Kramarsky organized the rescue and care of Jewish and non-Jewish children from Germany and Poland in Holland. Later, before Hitler's invasion, some of the children were sent to England and others to Palestine where they became wards of Youth Alivah.

In over 40 years of service to Hadassah, Kramarsky had been treasurer, vice president and national chairman of the Hadassah Medical Organization, of the Wills and Bequests department, and the Fund-Raising department.

With her husband, Siegfried, a banker and philanthropist who died in 1961, Kramarsky owned an art collection that was exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and included works by Van Gogh, Cezanne, Renoir and Seurat.

The former Violet Ingeborg Else Popper was born in Hamburg, Germany, the daughter of an importer who died in 1917. In 1932, Kramarsky and her family left Germany, fleeing the rise of Hitler and anti-Semitism.

The Kramarskys came to the United States from the Netherlands in 1940, aided by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, a family friend.



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Service in the Jewish Tradition

Outpouring of kindness-Meeting the needs of Jewish troops in the Gulf

By STEWART AIN The New York Jewish Week

Judging by the amount of food and letters they have received in recent months, the estimated 1,000 to 1,500 Jewish troops in the Persian Gulf have not been forgotten by the American Jewish community. "One of the (Jewish) chaplains told us his tent is beginning to look like a post office," said Rabbi David Lapp, director of the JWB Jewish Chaplains Council. "It's just wonderful. I can't express myself too much about what's been happening.

"I have never seen so much support in the 30 years I've been associated with the chaplaincy. Never has there been such an outpouring of kindness as there has been for the guys in Saudi Arabia."

Rabbi Nathan Landman, deputy director of the Chaplain's Council, echoed that sentiment, saying support for the Jewish troops "has been overwhelming from all over the country - from religious schools to Jewish community centers.'

One Jewish chaplain in the Persian Gulf wrote Lapp that the response of the Jewish community has made the non-Jewish troops envious

There are eight Jewish chaplains in the Gulf area - six on the ground and two aboard ships - to care for the spiritual needs of Jewish troops. A ninth Jewish chaplain is in Israel with American troops manning the Patriot missile system. In addition, there are about 30 lay Jewish leaders in the Gulf who assume a role similar to that of a congregation president. "He coordinates the activities of the Jewish troops," Lapp explained. "If he is capable, he conducts services. Otherwise, he tries to find someone who is."

Many of the Jewish troops in the Gulf keep kosher, most of them among the more than 200,000 reservists who have been called up. "When it comes to professionals among the reservists, many of them are our boys, and many of them are religious and shomer Shabbat (keep fruit. the Sabbath)," said Lapp.

office to provide all the kosher food said many other groups and individu-

of their needs," it has been left to the individual serviceman's spouse and family to provide much of the kosher food

"Some of the chaplains have called to say they need (more) kosher food," he said. That word was spread to many Jewish organizations by Rabbi Michael Ackerson, a former New Yorker who was an Army chaplain stationed at Fort Bragg, N.C., until his reassignment in December to the Persian Gulf.

One of the most enthusiastic responses to that plea came from the Jewish community in Broward County, Fla. The Community Relations Committee (CRC) of the Jewish Federation of Greater Fort Lauderdale contacted synagogues and Jewish organizations throughout the county and collected 32 cases of non-perishable kosher food.

'We got lots of canned food, boxes of matzot and even chocolate," Joel Telles, director of the CRC, told the local Jewish Journal. "The canned food and matzahs were shipped. The chocolate we turned over to the food bank at the JCC to be given out locally. They would have had hot chocolate milk by the time it got to the Middle East.

More than 20 volunteers from the CRC and the local federation Judaica high school packed the non-perishable food in boxes and loaded it on a donated truck. The truck delivered the food to Fort Bragg, where Lapp said it was put aboard a military transport that took it to the Persian Gulf last month.

Rabbi Ackerson assured me that the Saudi government would allow the kosher food into the kingdom, said Telles. "Then he and other Jewish chaplains would handle its distribution to the Jewish soldiers." He added that he is waiting to make sure the food reaches the Jewish soldiers before conducting a second kosher food drive

Lapp said the kosher food being sent is designed to supplement to the troops' regular diet of vegetables and

In addition to the major food drive He said it is impossible for his organized in Broward County, Lapp necessary for them and that, although als have sent food packages to the the military is "supposed to take care Persian Gulf in care of the Jewish chaplains. For instance, the Jewish community in Springfield, Mass., recently sent 100 packages of hamantashen for Purim.

But because some of the food sent in the past has arrived spoiled, Lapp said he would prefer that all food shipments be cleared with his office first. His office phone number is (212) 532-4949, and his address is 15 E. 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010-1579. He pointed out that his office, in conjunction with the New York Metropolitan Region of the United Synagogue of America, is putting together "solo seder" kits that will be shipped to ensure their arrival by Passover.

Lapp said he hoped to raise enough money so that each Jewish service member receives at least one kit. The kits cost \$10 each. Checks can be sent to either Lapp's office or the New York region of United Syna-gogue, 155 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Each kit will contain one Haggadah, a one-pound box of matzah, a can of gefilte fish containing two pieces of fish, a can of tuna fish, a bottle of grape juice, a box of maca-roons and Passover literature. "If someone wishes to sponsor a kit and wants to have a note enclosed in the packet, just send it to us along with the check, and we'll see that it's put in the box," said Lapp.

Bruce Greenfield, executive director of the New York region of United Synagogue, said individuals may send one letter with each kit they sponsor.

These activities are nothing new for the JWB Jewish Chaplaincy Service. It was established shortly after the U.S. entered World War I as the U.S. government-accredited agency for the religious, Jewish educational and recreational needs of Jewish military personnel, their families and patients in VA hospitals. Chaired today by Rabbi Abraham Avrech, it will celebrate its 75th anniversary next year.

There are currently a total of 47 active-duty Jewish chaplains, all of whom must be approved by the Chaplaincy Service. All chaplains must be rabbis ordained by a recognized seminary and have at least a bachelor's degree and 90 credits of postgraduate theological studies. In addition, there are more than 100 reserve Jewish chaplains and 178 Jewish chaplains at VA hospitals, all but 11 of whom serve on a part-time basis

Although all of the Jewish chaplains are now men, six years ago Rabbi Julie Schwartz became the first female Jewish chaplain when she was stationed at the Oakdale Naval Hospital.

Lapp, who spent 25 years as an Army chaplain, has been the service's director for the past eight years. Landman, an Air Force chaplain for 20 years, has been at the service for six years. "I saw combat in Vietnam, and so

I have an appreciation for what is happening now with the chaplains," said Lapp. "Transportation out there must be awful. In Vietnam we used helicopters; today everything is being used except choppers, such as jeeps and trucks. The choppers are reserved for combat.

Except for the Navy, where chaplains based on aircraft carriers must also minister to Jews on smaller ships, and thus helicopters are often employed. Because the choppers carry chaplains, they have been dubbed "holy helos."

Although many helicopters can safely land on the decks of the larger and newer ships, chaplains must be lowered by hoist to the decks of smaller ships. The electric winch that's used sometimes must lower the chaplains from heights in excess of 30 feet.

Armed with nothing more than a float coat (an inflatable life preserver), a crash helmet and a small bag containing prayer books, yarmulkes and a bottle of sacramental wine, Navy Chaplain Lt. Maurice Kaprow has regularly been hoisted to and from ships that surround the Saratoga, on which he is based in the Red Sea.

"I fly once each week on the average and see as many Jews as I can throughout the battle group," Kaprow said in a recent interview. "I do it because I can see the joy in their faces when they have the chance to meet a rabbi in uniform.

Kaprow conducted Rosh HaShanah and Yom Kippur services aboard the Saratoga. As he does for all Jewish holidays, he invited Jewish service personnel from smaller ships to join him. To break the fast after Yom Kippur, the ship's chief cook followed a recipe in the "Jewish Kid's Catalogue" to bake bagels.

Kaprow had a lulav and etrog for Sukkot, although Lapp said several he sent didn't arrive until the end of the holiday

To celebrate Hanukkah, a hanukiah was lit — Lapp said he sent more than 500 of them - and there were parties featuring potato latkes and dreidel games. Kaprow flew to those sailors unable to join the festivities and presented each with Hanukkah gifts and their own chanukiah.

Lapp said the gifts - special prayers on laminated paper and Star of David necklaces — were provided by the Women's Organization Services of the JWB Jewish Chaplains Council.

Landman noted that the service has consistently received the total support of the three rabbinic bodies that comprise the three main branches of Judaism — the Rabbinical Council of America (Orthodox), the Rabbinic Assembly (Conservative) and the Central Conference of American Rabbis (Reform).

There is a marvelous cooperative venture between all of the branches of Judaism that is seldom matched in Jewish life," said Landman. "They work together in a unified way.

In fact, all three rabbinic groups collaborated in the writing of a prayerbook with which they all could be comfortable. It contains the traditional Hebrew text and a modern English translation.

Lapp said his office has sent more than 600 copies of the book to the Persian Gulf, as well as 1,000 yarmulkes, 100 prayer shawls, 400 Bibles and 50 miniature Torahs made of paper. In addition, he said, several copies of Hertz's Chumash, contain-ing the Five Books of Moses, were also sent for use by study groups.

The troops have had a lot of time on their hands, and when things were going very slowly, they organized study groups that were led by the rabbis and lay leaders," Lapp said. (Stewart Ain writes for The New York Jewish Week, where this article first appeared.)

An Israeli Perspective When Schwartzkopf goes home

By NECHEMIA MEYERS Special to The Jewish Voice

Most people immediately opened up and aired out their sealed rooms the moment that the civil defense authorities gave them permission to do so last month. But there are some who have left the rooms as they fulwhoa were, and even a hand carrying their gas masks around with them.

These skeptics argue that "the war isn't really over." Moreover, they add, even the signing of a formal cease-fire agreement won't prevent disgruntled Iraqi units from launching a few more Scuds in a final act of defiance.

The great majority of Israelis, in contrast, are letting themselves go, frantically trying to make up for six weeks of virtual house arrest. On the Saturday after the civil defense alert

was ended, for example, three times the usual number of people participated in outings sponsored by the Nature Protection Society. And on Saturday night, shopping centers, cafes, movie theaters and pubs were filled to overflowing.

There was a particularly festive atmosphere that evening in Tel Aviv's Mann Auditorium, where the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Zubin Mehta, gave its first postwar concert in a hall still "decorated" with signs pointing to nearby sealed rooms

The costumes worn by Israeli voungsters on Purim likewise reflected the influence of recent events. Alongside the usual plethora of cowboys and Queen Esthers, there were hordes of tiny U.S. soldiers - some dressed as General Schwarzkopf and others as members of Patriot crews. The

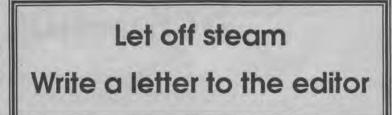
crew members themselves were drawn into Purim celebrations, where they joined Israelis whooping it up over the defeat of both Haman and Saddam.

American music was no less prominent on the airwaves than were American costumes on the streets ast week. Indeed, "America the Beautiful" and "God Bless America" were heard almost every hour on the hour, to the extent that it sometimes seemed more like the Fourth of July in Iowa than Purim in Israel

Israelis, I suspect, are likely to be a little less starry-eyed about the Stars and Stripes once Secretary of State Baker starts asking them to be "reasonable" in regard to the Palestinian question. Baker, of course, claims that he won't be exerting pressure, but there can be little doubt that he

will be pushing hard for a return to Israel's 1967 borders, perhaps with minor modifications. This would be an anathema to many Israelis, who don't relish the thought of a country that would once again have a 10mile-wide "waistline" or of Syrian gunners again being stationed on the an Heig

To be sure, there are some people here who welcome the prospect of American pressure, because, as they see it, only such pressure can force the Jews and Arabs to end their decades-long dispute. But even dedicated peaceniks wonder about the durability of a pax Americana. After all, Schwarzkopf will sooner or later be going home, while Israelis will remain surrounded by untold millions of Arabs who — after Irag's humiliating defeat - will be still more consumed with hatred for the enemies of Islam.



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Resignation of top UJA professional seen as chance to reassess agency mission

By ALIZA MARCUS

NEW YORK (JTA) - The recent resignation of Stanley Horowitz as chief professional officer of United Jewish Appeal comes at a time when some Jewish officials are questioning the need for an agency of its size in light of recent shifts in the dynamics of Diaspora fund raising for Israel.

During Horowitz' seven-year tenure, UJA staff was pared down by about 25 percent, operating costs were reduced and the organization was made into one now highly regarded in administrative and organization matters, according to Horowitz and others.

Despite occasional personality clashes that are rumored to have contributed to his resignation, Horowitz is though by most people involved in Jewish fund raising to have done a more-than-admirable job running the agency.

Horowitz, whose resignation becomes effective July 1, presided over the tremendously successful \$420 million Operation Exodus special campaign for Soviet Jews last year, a regular campaign the same year that raised \$765 million, and a number of other special campaigns during his tenure, such as the Operation Moses drive for Ethiopian Jewry.

But his resignation, made public earlier this month, is generally believed to have been agreed upon mutually with Marvin Lender, UJA's national chairman, and other top UJA officers. Horowitz would not comment on the terms of his departure, but according to one Jewish federation leader, he still had two years left on his contract.

Some of those involved in Jewish fund raising said Horowitz was too much of a technocrat for some officers' tastes and that they wanted more of a public figure.

"He was hired to make it (UJA) efficient, streamlined and (to) raise more money," said one person closely connected to UJA. Few would disagree that he accomplished most of these tasks.

But whoever is finally chosen to replace Horowitz in the position, rumored to carry a \$300,000 annual salary, will face the daunting challenge of charting a path and identity for UJA in a Jewish fund-raising world that is growing increasingly more crowded.

Under the current system, community federations across the United States each run combined campaigns to raise money for local, national and overseas Jewish needs. The portion of money raised for overseas needs primarily for Israel - is turned over to UJA, which sends the money, via the United Israel Appeal, to the Jewish Agency for Israel.

The Jewish Agency, on whose Board of Governors both Diaspora fund-raising leaders and Zionists are presented in equal numbers, then decides how to apportion the money to various social programs, including aliyah, immigrant absorption, neighborhood development and youth centers.

Over the decades since its founding in 1939, UJA has evolved from an organization that once unilaterally decided how much money would be raised and allocated to one whose officers now talk of the need for cooperation and consultation with local Jewish federations.

Federation leaders are demand-

ing, and getting, the opportunity to provide more input on fund-raising decisions, such as how much money will be raised for Soviet Jewish resettlement and whether some of the money should be made available in loans rather than grants.

"More and more, UJA is bringing federations into the planning process," said David Sacks, president of the UJA-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York. "Instead of saving, 'You shall raise a billion dollars,' they call us in and say, 'Fellows, we need a billion and what can we do'?" Sacks explained. "I figure this will continue with whoever replaces" Horowitz.

Some federations still rely heavily on UJA for fund-raising techniques and information, while others are well-equipped to handle it alone. Many even run their own missions to Israel rather than rely on UJA missions.

In the process, the 179 federations in the United States have virtually taken over local fund-raising campaigns, combining local and UJA needs under one heading and deciding what percentage of the money will go to UJA for overseas needs.

There has always been a certain tension that exists between UJA and CJF," said a board member of the Council of Jewish Federations, which represents federations in the United States and Canada. "The reason is that in the major Jewish communities, some of the lay people and staff will say, 'Why do we need UJA?' "

One Jewish fund-raising professional said Horowitz's resignation offered the American Jewish community the opportunity to review UJA's structure and role and ask whether the agency, with its 200 employees and \$28 million operating budget, needs to stay as it is. "If UJA is the campaign organization but the money is really being raised 90 percent by federations, what do we need a campaign organization for, and if we need it, what function should it fill?" the fund-raising professional asked.

While the combined federation

regular campaign totals increased each year from 1983 to 1990, local federations' allocations to UJA in the same period actually declined during some years, according tofigures provided by UJA.

Fund-raising officials attribute the decline to a combination of U.S. economic woes, growing local needs and, some say, decreasing interest in Israel.

"It used to be UJA got 60 percent of the money (raised), and now it's only 50 percent," observed one influential federation lay leader. "It used to be that poor Jews in the world were more important than the United States. Well, that's no longer the case. It's not right or wrong but a different value," said the lay leader, who, like most people interviewed for this article, asked not to be identified.

Meanwhile, some federations, albeit a few, have started donating small amounts of money directly to Israel in addition to their regular UJA allocations.

The Jewish Community Federation in San Francisco, for instance, sends \$100,000 a year directly to Israel. And the UJA-Federation in New York has a special fund that donates approximately \$7 million a year directly to Israel.

Morton Kornreich, chairman of the UJA board of trustees, said such direct allocations are not widespread and are not an attempt to bypass 'JJA or the Jewish Agency. "It's not in place of but in supplement, to establish more rapport with communities" in Israel, he said.

Phyllis Cook, associate executive director of the San Francisco federation, said UJA remains extremely important to the federation. The direct donation was begun about five years ago, she said, before Mandel Kaplan, chairman of the Jewish Agency Board of Governors, started a highly regarded series of changes to make the agency more cost-effective

Prior to Kaplan's arrival at the end of 1987, the Jewish Agency was

(\$7 Per Tree)

* DEDICATION CEREMONY IN ISRAEL AND A SPECIAL

PLAQUE IN THE FOREST IS INCLUDED

75 Trees = Arbor

100 Trees = Garden

1000 Trees = Grove*

300 Trees = Orchard

Write a letter

to the editor.

18 Trees = Chai

25 Trees = Cluster

50 Trees = Jubilee

36 Trees = Double Chai

viewed by critics as top-heavy, wasteful and a place where people who otherwise could not find a job found one. Thanks to Kaplan, and Simcha Dinitz, who for three years now have served as chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, the agency's reputation has changed for the better.

And Cook, like others interviewed, said UJA, in its role as the chief advocate for Israel, plays an important role in fund raising. As such, a restructuring of the UJA that took away its important advocacy role would require the creation of a new advocate for Israel.

The issue of that strong advocate is the main issue," said Cook. "I think the issue of Israel is what holds the federations together, and I think that's how we do our fund raising."

Over the years, there has been some discussion among fund-raisers of merging the federations' umbrella group, CJF, with UJA, as a way to minimize duplication.

Norman Lipoff, chairman of the United Israel Appeal, said the important thing is that people involved in fund raising keep an "openness to consider possible changes.

He said he is not convinced changes

need to be made now, but that, "like all things in Jewish organization life, I think it's advantageous to explore how Jewish organizations are structured now and whether there's a more effective way to carry out our responsibilities.

But the informal talks over the years on merging the two organizations apparently have not gotten very far, though, according to Robert Loup, a former UJA national chairman, Horowitz helped strengthen the relationship between the two organizations.

Others point out that UJA helps service some smaller Jewish communities that are not federated, UJA can be counted on to fill in the gaps left by unpaid CJF lay leaders who may not have the ability to devise a marketing strategy for a new campaign, or the time to woo a new donor

Disagreements aside, both critics and supporters of UJA say that the unprecedented overseas demands that have risen in the past year attest to the need for a strong fund-raising agency, whether UJA continues to serve that function or is reconstituted in some other form.



In Memory

Good Wishes

Special Occasion

Get Well

□ New Baby

□ New Year

□ In Gratitude

Other

envoy.

Baker in Jerusalem last week were not people

Israel would talk to. According to Shamir, all of

them are officials of the Palestine Liberation

Continued from 5

Israel had gotten before final approval of \$400

million in housing loan guarantees. To top it

off, Baker had the White House issue an

unprecedented rebuke to the same guiltless

The sad truth is that this is an Administration

out of step with the U.S. Congress and the

American people with regard to their feelings

about Israel. It is an Administration which has

apparently written off American Jews politi-

cally, and which has denigrated Israel's role as

an ally, while displaying a curious hostility

toward the Jewish State, here in Washington,

the word is that it was only the threat of a

Congressional veto override which produced

the Administration's belated support for the

\$650 million in emergency aid for Israel. So much for an expression of U.S. gratitude for

Israel's restraint in not retaliating against the

Iraqi Scuds - and for its direct contributions to

the Allied war effort such as the loan of mine

plows and the performance of Israeli-designed

The American military triumph in the Gulf

came about through sound planning, precise

execution and the setting of clear goals. Only

days after the guns were silent, however, the

fruits of victory were being spoiled by the

possible launching of an unsound and unjust

policy aimed at undermining the security of a

friendly state. The linkage so fervently denied was in fact being made by those who denied it

the loudest. The differences here are so obvi-

ous - but worth restating. Iraq was wrong in

invading a weak neighbor which posed no

threat to it. Israel occupied the so-called West

Bank after it was attacked by Jordan - and has

always been willing to negotiate without pre-

unmanned aerial vehicles.

Winning the war-

Israeli's remark-

Continued from 3

Olmert spoke at the 32nd annual policy conference of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the main Israel lobby in Washington.

Discussing the situation in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf war, he told the 2,000 delegates that Israel would waste no time seeking peace with its Arab neighbors and is prepared to negotiate with Syria.

"We are ready to negotiate all the issues, all of the claims, all of the demands, including the territorial demands of the Syrians" as well as Israeli demands, he said.

Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, a Likud hard-liner, told the Knesset on Monday that the best answer to speculation about the future of the Golan Heights is more intensified build-

UJA-

Continued on 3

"We don't feel we can raise \$1.3 billion, and we are raising what we think si the capacity of the Jewish community in a campaign. And the balance of the shortfall will be generated by a loan program " he explained.

Under the loan program, local Jewish federations will guarantee bank loans totaling \$900 million, which includes a reserve of \$200 million to cover potential defaults.

Since March 1, arriving Soviet immigrants have been receiving part of their cash subsidy in loans, which later will be assumed by federations once the loan program is officially approved. The loans are being granted by Israeli banks, Lender said. Lender said UJA's final fund-raising figure

Lender said UJA's final fund-raising figure was established "hand-in-hand" through consultations that included leaders of the Council of Jewish Federations, which represents 179 federations in the United States.

"We've been working with CJF, and CJF endorses our campaign, and we endorse their loan program," he said.

Federation leaders will meet in Washington on April 16 to vote on the loan program. CJF is planning a satellite hookup conference next week to discuss the program with federations across the country.

Baker Continued from 3

captive in Lebanon for five years.

The Palestinian delegation met with Baker at the residence of the U.S. consul general in western Jerusalem, Philip Wilcox. The group presented an 11-point memorandum, demanding that United Nations resolutions on the Palestinian problem be implemented and that the United States recognize the PLO as the "sole representative of the Palestinians."

The group was led by veteran Palestinian activist Faisal Husseini, who came with a clear mandate from Arafat. Other members of the delegation identified themselves as local proxies for the PLO.

The meeting was the first between Palestinians and an American secretary of state in many years. Most observers agreed that it amounted to a resumption of the U.S. dialogue with the PLO, explicit denials by Baker notwithstanding.

The U.S. dialogue with the PLO began in December 1988 after Arafat recognized Israel's right to exist and renounced terrorism as a political weapon. It was suspended by Washington last June 20 because the PLO refused to denounce a commando raid on the Tel Aviv beach by one of its factions, the Palestine Liberation Front.

Despite an initial debate within the Palestinian community about whether or not to attend a meeting with Baker, the Palestinians, including the PLO mainstream led by Arafat, definitely wanted it. The people who only a few weeks ago were cheering Saddam Hussein are now trying to reach a new understanding with the victors who defeated Hussein, observers here pointed out.

But two of the 12 invited to the meeting with Baker did not show up. Both were identified as representatives of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a hard-line PLO faction led by Nayef Hawatmeh. ing of Jewish settlements there.

Knesset member Geula Cohen, whose Tehiya party favors annexation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, called Olmert's statement "stupid and damaging." She threatened her three-seat party would quit the government unless Shamir put matters right.

The chief of staff of the Prime Minister's Office, Yossi Ahimeir, promptly telephoned the local council of Katzrin, the largest Jewish settlement in the Golan, to assure it that Shamir's position is unchanged.

The annexation 10 years ago remains the formal, unswerving position of the government, he said.

Eli Malka, chairman of the Golan Settlement Council, said he and his colleagues were satisfied by Ahimeir's call. he attacked Olmert for making ill-advised, "irresponsible and immoral" statements and urged him to stick to his own department in the future.

But the government's speedy reassertion of its policy of no concessions on the Golan was somewhat deflated by Interior Minister Arye Deri of Shas, the largest religious party in Shamir's coalition.

He observed that like it or not the precedent of land-for-peace was established when Israel withdrew from Sinai after signing a peace treaty with Egypt.

Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party, did not comment on the Golan Heights. But he said the "two-track" approach to the peace process advocated by Shamir to the United States led nowhere on either track. It calls for parallel talks between Israel and the Arab states and Israel and the Palestinians.

On the Palestinian track, there is nobody to whom the prime minister is prepared to talk, Peres said. And on the Arab states track, there is "nothing he is prepared to talk about."

The Laborite commented after Shamir told the Knesset panel that the Palestinian leaders who met with U.S. Secretary of State James

Search of freedom

Continued from 5

Dole (R-Kansas) and Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), visited Saddam Hussein on April 12, 1990, and came away with the impression that Saddam Hussein was a man of peace. "I realize," said Metzenbaum, "you are strong and an intelligent man and that you want peace."

Less than four months later Hussein invaded Kuwait. A German-Jewish statesman once said: If the people would know with how much stupidity they are governed, they would revolt.

The Arabs would never have the clout and the nerve to dictate to the West what to do and what not to do, they would be impotent nothings in the halls of the dis-United Nations. But the Western governments hooked on oil and oil companies agreed to the Arab proposition.

First the Arabs blackmail the oil-consuming countries and grab the dollars wherever they can, then they use the dollars to bribe industry with orders. It is the highest degree of "statesmanship."

These days, with children donning gas masks in Israel, we should never forget and always remember that it was Britain's Foreign Office

Torah

shaping their destiny.

that, a few years ago, denied Israel the right to buy gas masks for her children. With unexcelled hypocrisy, Britain said that gas masks for children could be used for aggressive purposes. What did they care if our children would endure the same fate Hitler once had in store for them. It was much more important to secure the \$30 billion order Saudi Arabia had given them for weapons and military equipment.

"In every generation somebody rose to annihilate us. . ." In every generation it is a neverending struggle to maintain and to secure our existence. We are constantly in search of freedom, which is denied us so often. Nothing has changed since the days the Haggadah was written. Nothing has changed since 1933, when the skies darkened for us. Nothing has changed in the last four months, when the missiles came down to challenge patience and endurance. Only one thing has changed forever: We have the weapons and the means to meet destruction with destruction, to take the blows, but to dish it out when necessary. It is a good feeling.

(Arno Herzberg was JTA bureau chief in Berlin in the 1930s.)

Continued from 6

public stand for the God of Israel in defiance of the Pharaoh, challenging his authority and

belief system. Up to this moment, the Israelites had been passive bystanders to the great

confrontations between Moses and Aaron, representing the God of Israel, on one side, and

Pharaoh on the other. Many times it appeared as though Moses and Aaron would overcome

Pharaoh — but the Egyptian ruler always prevailed and the slavery continued. By defying Pharaoh through the pesah sacrifice, Moses and Aaron were no longer alone. The entire

This partnership has been repeated throughout our history, and the histories of other

peoples. Tyranny is never overthrown by the miraculous intervention of God alone, nor by

the interventions of leaders alone, but only when the people join together to participate in

(Lifsa Schachter, DHL, is Dean of the Cleveland College of Jewish Studies. She is a

national consultant and workshop leader specializing in teacher training and day school

education, and is a member of the editorial committee of the National Bible Contest.)

©National Havurah Committee

people had joined in the challenge to the Pharaoh and his regime.

Organization, with whom Israel would never negotiate. He demanded that the Palestinians seek "other leaders" to represent them.

conditions over the future of this disputed territory. Fortunately, there are those who realize these basic differences and who will also ask a very fundamental question – to whom should Israel relinquish territory in exchange for "peace"?

If instead of Israel's own ability to defend itself, the United States offers itself (or the U.N.) to be the future guarantor of Israel's security, it is hard to imagine that the alternative of waiting seven months, a la Kuwait, to be rescued, will really be that attractive.

Given this inauspicious diplomatic beginning, hopefully the Administration will have learned more from the Gulf crisis than when it comes to war - turn it over to the Generals. (Morris J. Amitay is a Washington attorney and former Executive Director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee.)

Shoah-

Continued from 5

eyes to their responsibility as witnesses. The Holocaust was thus an attack on the act of witnessing, an attack against history itself. Today we deplore the denial of the Holocaust by so-called revisionists. But we have to understand that the denial was built into the Holocaust itself, by its perpetrators, who used every means available so that the world — and history—would not know what they had done.

The denial of the Holocaust's existence is one of the growing difficulties the Jewish people confront. We will never stop facing it, because the effort by revisionists to reject the ghastly truth will be renewed again and again.

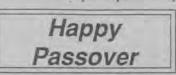
In the end, the goal of the Nazis to delete the fact of the Holocaust itself from the historical record may yet be achieved. The Nazis may win because we all die. Each generation begins life at an historical zero point. No one can tell just which remembrance of the past will remain or what will be transmitted 100 or 200 years from now, or how it will be passed on. That is why our struggle to remember must be a never-ending one.

My own case is an example. I was not deported to the Nazi camps, and nobody in my immediate family was caught. During World War II, I underwent various ordeals, was forced to use false papers and fought the Germans with guns. I knew what had happened during the war and afterward. yet in all honesty I must confess that I never understood what really took place until I started working on Shoah.

There is a danger that in time simply teaching about the Holocaust may become a mechanical exercise. This does not mean that historical research — the gathering of testimony, the corroboration of evidence, the scientific and scholarly approach to the Holocaust — is invalid. Indeed, a treasury of material is already available at Yad Vashem, which is central to the struggle for the truth of the Holocaust.

But for our generation to know the reality is not enough. Even more vital is the struggle to transmit to future generations the truth of what happened. In the end, what we transmit becomes history. May the world's memory of the Holocaust remain as everlasting as the existence of Jerusalem itself, and the stones of Yad Vashem.

Claude Lanzmann, a French journalist, spent 11 years directing and producing "Shoah," the monumental film about the Holocaust. This article was adapted from his address at the annual dinner on Nov. 4 in New York of the International Society for Yad Vashem, the Jewish people's central memorial to the Holocaust and the world's largest repository of documentation detailing the destruction of European Jewry.



Traditions of the seder, leading up to Had Gadya

By LEONARD WINOGRAD Special to The Jewish Voice

This is the week of that uniquely Jewish festival observance, the seder. Two different things are going on: adults are reliving the Exodus of our ancestors from Egypt, and are also fulfilling the biblical commandment of teaching their children that we are descended from slaves, on the very anniversary of that miraculous deliverance.

The mitzvah of telling the children requires a special effort in order to hold the interest of the little ones as long as humanly possible, so that they can remain alert and learn who they are and how dear freedom is to us. Much of religious literature can legitimately and correctly be read at two different levels. This is a necessity if we are to hold the interest of the children. Teaching them our story is not a nicety - it is a necessity for our survival.

The Four Questions are really one question with four different parts. We do things differently then at any other time just to get the attention of the children, and then to make sure that they notice these things, we teach them to chant the Four Questions so that they indeed must notice just how different things are.

The answer to the Four Questions is "Avadeem Hayeenu," we were slaves. We believe that we were slaves because if it were not true, it is not the kind of lie one would invent. One would be more likely to invent an ancient royal lineage were one making up a past to impress someone.

The dramatic ritual of opening the door for Elivahu as well as the search

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for the afikomen work to keep the children awake and alert. There is a whole panoply of children's songs which most children adore as fun songs. But one such song has a particularly inspiring and hopeful message and should be explained at every seder before the adults sing it.

That song is "Had Gadya." Each of the listed victims and victors represents an ancient power who was first a conqueror and then one of the conquered. These civilizations, unlike the children of Israel, have long ago left the stage of history

The "kid" is our people, whose heart was won by God with the two zuzim which we are told are th two tablets of the law, the Ten Commandments.

The cat that devoured the kid is Babylon, which destroyed Jerusalem and laid waste he Temple in the sixth century before the common era.

The dog is Persia, which overthrew Babylon, and the stick is Greece, which vanquished Persia. The fire is Rome, which conquered

Greece, and the water is the Vandals, who sacked Rome. The ox represents the Islamic powers, who absorbed the Mediterranean world as an ox drinks the water.

The slaughterer of the ox would be the Crusaders, who crushed Islam. But in the end, we are still here, and God will conquer death forever, slay-

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ing the angel of death as God's kingdom comes to rule with justice and brotherly love.

This song should be interpreted each time for the adults, and then it should be sung in a mocking singsong way as each of the mighty powers of the past takes center stage for a brief moment of preening and strutting. How often does it seem to us that the enemies of decency have all the tanks and all the planes. If only they knew that as each new dominant power takes the stage, someone else is stepping into the wings awaiting his turn in the spotlight.

This is God's world and we are all just living in it. For all of Hitler's boastful threats, he was in power only from 1933 to 1945. Granted it was too long, but in terms of the age of a world which at the very minimum is 5,751 years old, his administration did not last long enough to be Bar Mitzvah.

So when another tyrant wraps his bloody fingers around some hapless nation, don't let him crush your heart because you will need your heart to live. Remember in our own time Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin, Khomeini, George Lincoln Rockwell, Charles Coughlin and Idi Amin, and how they all came to kneel before the might of our God. Think of this at the seder. Smile at our wonderful children, nod your head to the music and wink at

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one another that we Jews know a secret that gives us strength and hope for the future. Let's not tell our enemies so that they indeed do make fools of themselves by acting as though it would last forever. Hitler

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said that his reich would last a thousand years. Where has the time gone? Hag Pesach somayach! Z'man

heruteynu, chagim uzmanim l'sasson. (Rabbi Leonard Winograd is a retired rabbiliving in Pittsburgh.)

COMMUNITY CALENDAR

	April 1991
5:30 p.m.	JCC Passover Restaurant
7:30 p.m.	JCC Board Meeting
9:30 a.m.	Beth Emeth Sisterhood Board Meeting
7:30 p.m.	JCC Gulf Talks —
	Making War in the Middle East
8:00 p.m.	JFS Board Meeting
	JCC Senior Center Third Passover Seder
	Last Day of Passover
11:00 a.m.	JFD-YLC Brunch - "Love & Sex in the
	90's: A Jewish Perspective"
7:30 p.m.	Hadassah/Wilmington Chapter Board Meeting
7:30 p.m.	JFD Executive Committee Meeting
12:00 p.m.	Beth Emeth Sisterhood Donor
1:00 p.m.	JCC Gulf Talks — European and Arab
Second Points	Perceptions of the Kuwait Crisis
7:30 p.m.	AKSE Executive Committee Meeting
7:30 p.m.	Beth Emeth Board Meeting
7:30 p.m.	Beth Shalom Board Meeting
7:30 p.m.	Beth Sholom Board Meeting
7:30 p.m.	Yom Hashoah Community Service — Beth El
noo pini	Yom Hashoah — Holocaust Commemoration Day
12:00 p.m.	JFD-JCRC Yom Hashoah Downtown Program
6:00 p.m.	JCC-YJAD (Singles) Gournet Buffet Dinner
8:00 p.m.	AKSE Tenth Annual Concert
11:00 a.m.	
	Hillel Bagel Brunch
7:30 p.m.	AKSE Sisterhood General Meeting/Program
7:30 p.m.	JCC Executive Committee Meeting
7:30 p.m.	AEA Board Meeting
7:30 p.m.	AKSE Board Meeting
7:30 p.m.	JCC Gulf Talks — U.S. Foreign Policy
7.00	in the Middle East
7:30 p.m.	ORT General Meeting
9:30 a.m.	NCJW Executive Committee Meeting
7:00 p.m.	AEA Musical Program
7:30 p.m.	Beth El Sisterhood Meeting
	JCC/JFD-JCRC Yom Ha'Atzmaut/
	Yom Hazikaron Program
	Yom Ha'Atzmaut - Israel Independence Day
	BBW Regional Conference
6:00 p.m.	Hillel Shabbat Dinner
8:00 p.m.	Hadassah/Wilmington Chapter - Shabbat Service
8:30 p.m.	Beth Shalom Gala Auction
10:30 a.m.	JCC Yom Ha'Atzmaut Celebration —
1:00 p.m.	Voice of the Turtle
11:30 a.m.	JCC-YJAD (Singles) and Jewish Law
	Students Association Bagel & Bowl
6:30 p.m.	Hadassah/Wilmington Chapter Donor Dinner
7:15 p.m.	JFD-YLC Leadership Development Session #3
7:30 p.m.	Beth Emeth Executive Committee Meeting
iner print	JCC Cultural Caravan
10:00 a.m.	NCJW Board Meeting & Program
7:30 p.m.	JFD Board Meeting
8:00 p.m.	JCC-YJAD (Singles) Monte Carlo Night
10:00 a.m.	JCC Craft Market & Swap Shop
2:00 p.m.	
6:00 p.m.	Kutz Home Annual Meeting
otoo p.m.	BBW AJE Supper Kutz Auxiliary Donor Luncheon

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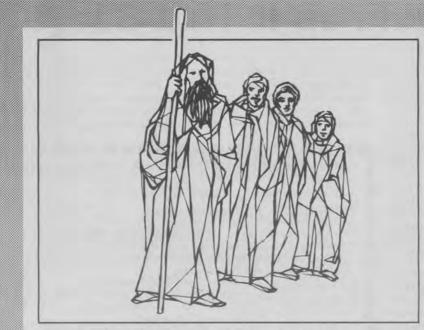


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The Jewish Voice

March 22, 1991





The Exodus of our Ancestors

The Exodus of Our Time

"Once We Were Enslaved - Now We Are Free"

For the 400,000 Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel this year, this very familiar Passover passage certainly has great significance. For the first time in their lives, they will be able to study their Jewish history, understand their Jewish culture, and yes, even celebrate Passover.

But freedom for Soviet Jews is not free. They need transportation, housing, clothing, medical, and vocational assistance. And it's up to us.

Our tradition and experience have impressed upon us the necessity of taking care of our own. This poignant lesson applies now more than ever.

At a time when the strain on Israel's capacity to serve human needs has never been greater, and at home with a recession that is hurting the most those that can afford it the least, we must ask you...

If Not You. . . Who? and If Not Now. . . When?

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