

## **ANOTHER PALESTINIAN KILLED, AS U.N. OFFICIAL TOURS GAZA**

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (JTA) -- Another Palestinian was killed and five were wounded in clashes with the Israel Defense Force in the Gaza Strip on Tuesday.

The latest fatality brought to 35 the number of Palestinians killed in the West Bank and Gaza Strip since rioting broke out last Dec. 9, according to official figures. Palestinian sources place the death toll much higher.

The incident occurred at a refugee camp in Rafah in the southern Gaza Strip. Military sources said an IDF patrol was attacked by a group of Arabs with knives. One soldier was stabbed and slightly wounded.

The patrol opened fire after the Arabs failed to obey orders to disperse. Three Arabs were wounded. The man killed was reportedly the one who stabbed the soldier.

Two more Palestinians were wounded in a clash at the Jebeliya refugee camp near Gaza. The incident occurred shortly after IDF officers refused entry into the camp to United Nations Undersecretary General Marrack Goulding, who is on a fact-finding mission to Israel and the administered territories.

Goulding also was turned away from the Shati refugee camp on the Gaza coast. Both camps are under curfew and have been declared "closed military areas."

Goulding tried to visit a third refugee camp, but after learning that violent demonstrations were occurring, he ordered his U.N. motorcade to turn back.

### **Meets With Rabin**

The U.N. official met Tuesday afternoon with Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin to discuss the situation in the territories. Rabin explained Israel's actions to restore order in the areas.

Goulding reportedly expressed the United Nations' concern over events in the territories. It was not known whether he filed an official complaint.

In New York, a U.N. spokesman announced Tuesday that Goulding visited Gaza, but was denied entry to two United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) camps in the Gaza Strip that were under curfews. The spokesman said Goulding also met with "leading Palestinian personalities" and with Defense Minister Rabin.

Apart from the clashes at the refugee camps, the Gaza Strip and West Bank were relatively quiet Tuesday. The streets in Gaza were open to traffic. No rock-throwing incidents were reported.

A violent demonstration in Tulkarm, in the West Bank, ended after a curfew was imposed on part of the town.

But a commercial strike was in force in most West Bank towns and in East Jerusalem on Tuesday. Haaretz reported that Arab businessmen are complaining that the extent and duration of the strikes are threatening many merchants with bankruptcy and seriously harming the economy of the region.

Haaretz said it obtained this information in telephone interviews with prominent Arab business

leaders and merchants in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. They said that during the past five weeks, businesses in the territories were shut down 70 to 90 percent of the time. They have called the situation "catastrophic," the newspaper reported.

### **Peres Urges Peace Talks**

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres declared Tuesday that the political momentum for peace talks must continue, despite the most serious disorders in the territories in 20 years.

Speaking to reporters after briefing the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Peres said the problems in the territories cannot be solved by military means alone.

He expressed "deep concern" over the damage done to Israel's image by media coverage of the disturbances. "For two years we succeeded in balancing the attitude of the world toward us, but now the situation is changing," the foreign minister said. He was referring to the two years since the IDF withdrew the bulk of its troops from Lebanon.

Peres also said he was convinced that the "immediate partner" for peace talks "is a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation."

Rabin has expressed the opinion that once order is restored to the territories, Israel will have to deal with an entirely new Palestinian leadership.

### **FOUR ARABS MAY BE DEPORTED SOON**

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12 (JTA) -- Four of nine Palestinian activists ordered deported from the West Bank and Gaza Strip on Jan. 3 may be expelled very soon, it was reported Tuesday.

Military review boards in the West Bank rejected their appeals Tuesday. Attorneys for the four said they would not take advantage of their recourse to the Supreme Court, because they are convinced justice would not be done.

The high court has rarely overruled deportation recommendations by the military boards. According to one of the lawyers, the Palestinians will rely on world public opinion to deter the Israelis from expelling them.

A decision has yet to be announced on the appeals of a fifth deportee from the West Bank and four from the Gaza Strip. All nine were detained during the recent disturbances in the territories. According to Israeli officials, they all have long records of security offenses and most have served prison terms in the past.

### **ON THE SCENE IN GAZA: 'THE STREET IS TAKING OVER'**

By Gil Sedan

GAZA, Jan. 12 (JTA) -- It is several hours after a resident of the Sejaiya neighborhood in Gaza was shot dead in a clash with soldiers, and several hours before a 24-year-old resident of Khan Yunis will be killed in another clash.

In between the two incidents, it is merely another day of violence in the streets of Gaza. To an outside observer, it seems as if the army is gradually losing control over the situation -- and the street is taking over.

"Indeed, the street is taking over," confirms Rashad A-Shawa, the former mayor of Gaza, still one of the more prominent political personalities in the territories, "because the people see no alternative to put an end to occupation. In this respect we're all one file -- right and left, religious and non-religious, extremists and the so-called moderates."

Shawa sits at his serene residence, shadowed with trees, only a few yards away from the stormy town. "They were demonstrating until late last night," he says, visibly shaken, "children and women marching through the streets, chanting 'Allah Akbar (God is great).'"

There are roadblocks everywhere -- on the main streets of Ommar el-Mukhtar and el-Wihda, as well as on almost every side street.

And in nearby alleys, there are crowds of youths, eager for combat, armed with an endless supply of rocks, just waiting for their target.

They are hardly selective. Almost every vehicle that tries to pass through those roadblocks is pelted with a barrage of stones. Soldiers jump out of their cars, firing shots in the air to disperse the attackers so they can drive through.

Moments later, youths are again on the street, blocking it with garbage cans, electrical poles, heavy ladders and burning tires, which send up pillars of smoke, covering the entire city.

When the youths run out of Israeli vehicles to attack, they begin stoning local vehicles. "The army has started using vehicles with Gaza license plates," a former Arab policeman explains. "That is why they attack even local cars when they do not identify the owner."

#### 'State Of Anarchy'

But this seems to be only a partial explanation. "This is a state of anarchy, and the stoning is but another expression of it," says an Arab merchant.

"The youths rule the streets, and to manifest their rule, they will use whatever means, even stoning their own people."

"I have served in the Gaza police since 1943," says an Arab police officer, "and I can't remember anything like it, not even in the days of the British or the Egyptians."

The shops all are closed here. According to testimonies by shopkeepers, groups of youths went in the early morning hours from shop to shop, threatening them not to open for business.

By noon, the army reacts. Armored cars equipped with metal hooks bring down the iron gates to shops that refuse to open immediately.

A shaky shopkeeper stands at the entrance to his shop, saying: "They came and opened up my shop by force. Next thing, the youth will come and stone my shop. What am I to do?"

#### Youngsters In Control

But as a rule, the adult population is standing behind the militancy of the younger generation.

And this seems to be the story of the territories in a nutshell: For the first time since the Israeli occupation, events are being directed by the youngsters, and the older leaders have lost control.

They know they cannot do much to change the situation, and therefore they bless the youngsters. Kids who hit army cars with rocks and get away with it immediately turn into heroes, and those who are killed in clashes with the security forces are considered martyrs.

The army seems lost in the streets of Gaza. Here and there a patrol of soldiers walks along the street to show its presence.

Mobile units drive through the streets, forcing passers-by to clear the roadblocks and the burning tires, to allow traffic through. A few moments later, the kids return to the street, with more roadblocks and burning tires.

On the entrance road to Gaza, a command car slowly drives down the street. Two soldiers sit in the open vehicle, with their eyes closed under the helmets, using every opportunity to catch a nap, after long hours of duty. Suddenly, the vehicle speeds up, to avoid a barrage of rocks.

The army is caught in the territories in an impossible situation. The elite paratroopers, trained to be first-rate combat soldiers, have turned into riot police.

The orders are to refrain whenever possible from shooting. But the presence of the military in the midst of a hostile Arab population has caused situations in which the soldiers had to use firearms to scare away their attackers.

#### Daily Casualties

The result: 35 Arabs killed since Dec. 9 and hundreds wounded, an almost daily toll of casualties.

An Egged bus loaded with prison service officers leaves the center of Gaza up the road, heading toward the crossing point into Israel proper.

But as the bus approaches a local intersection, a large crowd of youngsters sends a rain of rocks pouring on the bus. Four wardens jump out, clearing the way by shooting in the air from both sides of the bus, scaring the youths away.

Without the shooting, the bus cannot get past the intersection. No one is hurt, by mere chance. But with an accidental movement of the rifle, this incident, too, could have ended with a loss of lives.

The road from the Gaza Strip to Israel proper is unusually empty. Many of the 80,000 workers who leave Gaza daily to work in Israel have remained at home.

A young man standing in Ommar el-Mukhtar Street laughs when asked why he is not going to work. He answers in fluent Hebrew: "I will only go back to work when the Palestinian state is established."

While Israeli policymakers talk of a "temporary wave of unrest," some Palestinians seem to genuinely believe that this really is their war of independence.

#### MINE KILLS UNIFIL CAPTAIN

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12 (JTA) -- An Australian army captain was killed and a Canadian officer was seriously injured Monday when their vehicle hit a mine and overturned on a dirt road in the western sector of the southern Lebanon security zone.

Both officers were serving with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. They were among 76 officers from 16 countries attached to the international peacekeeping force. They were not immediately identified.

UNIFIL sources said they presumed the mine was planted by guerrillas and intended to injure soldiers of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army, which patrols the security zone.

**NOBEL LAUREATE PHYSICIST  
ISIDOR ISAAC RABI DEAD AT 89**  
By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (JTA) -- Isidor Isaac Rabi, a Nobel Laureate physicist, died here Monday at the age of 89 after a long illness.

Rabi, won the Nobel Prize in 1944 for his work on magnetic properties of atoms, molecules and atomic nuclei. His discoveries were instrumental in the development of the atomic clock, the laser and diagnostic scanning of the human body by nuclear magnetic resonance.

Rabi was born to an Orthodox Jewish family on July 29, 1898, in Rymanow, Galicia, which was then part of Austria-Hungary. He immigrated to the United States with his family at the age of 2, and had lived here the rest of his life. His father was a tailor.

Rabi had a 63-year association with Columbia University in New York, which in 1985 accorded him the rare honor of creating a professorial chair in his name. Rabi received his doctorate from Columbia in 1927, taught there and established a center for physics and was named a professor emeritus in 1967.

He remained until a few months ago a familiar figure on Columbia's campus, meeting with students, attending seminars and working in his office almost daily.

A proud Jew and an admirer of Israel, Rabi was a member of Israel's Bar-Ilan University's Science Advisory Committee. He received an honorary doctorate from Bar-Ilan University last June.

In what may have been his last interview, Rabi told this correspondent last May that he found it "wonderful" to be an American and very comfortable to be an American Jew.

"I am not suggesting that there is no anti-Semitism here, but I think it is natural," Rabi said. "We (the human race) are so built that we do not like strangers. We, the Jews, are different, and no matter how much we imitate the others, we are still Jews."

Asked if he ever encountered anti-Semitism during his long academic career, he replied: "Yes and no. I had a feeling that I would be admitted to many elements of society if I were not Jewish. But once I was in the academic world I did not really encounter anti-Semitism. I always made it clear I am a Jew. I found it an advantage to be a Jew, to be part of a great history."

He said he was "very happy about Israel, that the Jews were able to establish a state and to prevail against their many enemies, and that the Jews were able to create a state that makes such significant contribution to any element of civilization and culture."

**TEL AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE REBOUNDS**  
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12 (JTA) -- The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, emulating Wall Street, staged a slight recovery Monday from the nose dive it took Sunday.

It recovered 0.03 percent of the 2.52 percent drop in the general shares index that occurred during trading Sunday. The New York Stock Exchange advanced 33.82 points Monday after a 140-point plunge last Friday.

Tel Aviv brokers and analysts were divided over whether the market has found a new level of stability on which to build an advance.

**GREEK OPPOSITION LEADER CALLS  
FOR FULL RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL**  
By Jean Cohen

ATHENS, Jan. 12 (JTA) -- The leader of Greece's largest opposition party called on the government Monday to extend full diplomatic recognition to Israel immediately, or certainly before Greece assumes the rotating presidency of the European Economic Community on July 1.

Konstantinos Mitsotakis, head of the New Democracy Party, said if the government fails to do this, his party would recognize Israel the moment it comes to power.

Konstantinos spoke at a meeting with Israel's diplomatic representative in Greece, Moshe Gilboa. Gilboa holds the rank of ambassador, but Greek relations with Israel are only on the consular level.

His remarks raised the spirits of Greek Jews and Israelis living here who have been upset by the Greek news media's coverage of disturbances in the West Bank and Gaza Strip for the past month. It has been very negative toward Israel, both in the left-wing press and the government-controlled television.

According to informed sources, the Foreign Ministry is unhappy with the television coverage and has protested to the television authorities.

**LITTLE HOPE FOR VATICAN RECOGNITION**  
By Henrietta Boas

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12 (JTA) -- Vatican recognition of the State of Israel cannot be expected soon, according to Cardinal Johannes Willebrands, president of the Vatican's Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews.

The Dutch-born Willebrands conveyed that message to Dutch Catholic bishops visiting Rome this week, according to reports reaching here.

Willebrands had been asked about the prospects of Catholic-Jewish dialogue. He replied that a sharp distinction must be made between religious and political dialogue.

A religious dialogue must take priority. But a political dialogue is not to be expected soon, nor is Vatican recognition of Israel, the cardinal said. He added that by no means do all Jews in the world identify with the State of Israel.

**FIERY PLAY'S DIRECTORS QUIT**  
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (JTA) -- The artistic directors of the Haifa Municipal Theater, Yehoshua Sobol and Gedalia Besser, angrily resigned Monday because of the furor over Sobol's controversial play, "The Jerusalem Syndrome."

Performed in modern dress and modern idiom, the play takes place in the year 70 C.E. and deals with the Jewish revolt against Rome, which ended with the destruction of the Second Temple. The play blames Jewish zealotry and extremism for the downfall of Judaea.

It was commissioned for Tel Aviv's "Original Theater Festival," part of Israel's 40th anniversary celebrations. Its opening at the Habima Theater in Tel Aviv last Saturday night was marred by fisticuffs and curses as right-wingers in the audience, trying to halt the performance, battled viewers sympathetic to Sobol's ideas.

Sobol and Besser complained about the "unceasing interference of politicians who meddle in the activities of the theater."

**BLACKS AND JEWS AT ODDS,  
BUT SEEKING COMMON GROUND**  
By Andrew Silow Carroll

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (JTA) -- Jews and blacks may be unable to restore the spirit of intergroup harmony they developed in the 1960s, say black and Jewish leaders, but the groups can avoid the conflicts that often have dominated their interactions in the 1980s.

According to analysts of the black-Jewish relationship, that may mean bypassing divisive issues and concentrating on the local communal concerns they share as members of historically oppressed minorities. Whether that is possible in an election year and in the light of events in Israel remains to be seen, they say.

"The relationship between blacks and Jews is rather tense, but both groups come out of a commonality that's still there," said Albert Vorspan, director of social action at the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Reform Jewish congregational organization.

Tension peaked in 1984, when Jewish groups, still reeling from the Rev. Jesse Jackson's "Hy-mietown" remarks and what they considered his inadequate apology, demanded that the presidential candidate and other black leaders repudiate Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan for rhetoric Jewish leaders considered anti-Semitic.

So far, Jackson's 1988 presidential campaign has not inflamed the same passions.

But disagreement over Jackson is often perceived not as a cause of tension between the groups, but as a symptom. The cause of the tension may be that Jews and blacks have diverged in economic status and thus in political and social conviction.

**'Disagree On The Means'**

Said Phil Baum, associate executive director of the American Jewish Congress, "Both groups believe in the better distribution of opportunity and advantage than exists at the present time. However, we disagree on the means of how to achieve that distribution."

A continuing conflict has been over quotas in hiring, which black leaders believe would help speed economic growth, but which many Jewish groups feel serve to limit individual achievement.

Analysts agree that discussion of quotas does not create the rifts it once did, but deep misunderstandings remain.

According to Cherie Brown, executive director of the National Coalition-Building Institute, those misunderstandings became apparent when she conducted, as part of the group's activities, intergroup dialogues in the months following the Farrakhan controversy in 1984 and 1985.

Ironically, Farrakhan's notoriety led to the formation of black-Jewish coalitions in a number of cities. Some, such as the New York Black-Jewish Coalition, have since become dormant.

Wilbert Tatum, a founder of the New York coalition and editor-in-chief of the Amsterdam News, the country's largest black newspaper, said the coalition foundered because "both sides are afraid to speak out, lest they be called racist or anti-Semitic."

In other cases, the coalitions have avoided areas of major conflict -- such as Israel's trade with South Africa, affirmative action and black support for Palestinians -- and instead seek common ground in local social and economic concerns.

Boston's Black-Jewish Coalition, for example, was formed in 1979 to diffuse tensions that arose when Andrew Young, a black who was dismissed as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations after holding unauthorized meetings with members of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Blacks accused Jews of forcing the ouster.

The coalition has since changed its mission to tackle urban issues such as housing, education and crime prevention, according to Sol Kolack of Boston, national community service director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

**Both Groups 'Outsiders'**

Such coalition-building implies that Jews and blacks still share an agenda. "Both groups still have a strong sense of being outsiders," said Murray Friedman, Middle Atlantic States director of the American Jewish Committee and vice chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

In addition, said Martin Lapan, executive director of the Jewish Labor Committee, "Of all white ethnic groups, the Jewish community is still in its voting patterns far closer to the interests of the black community."

Blacks and Jews were the only two groups to vote in majority for Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale in 1984.

But Friedman and others are concerned about underlying tensions. "Polls are showing more hostility towards Jews in the young and better-educated level of the black community than among older blacks who are knowledgeable about the civil rights movement," said Friedman.

On the other side, blacks say the traditionally liberal Jewish community has absorbed the negative values of the larger society. "There is a new kind of racism," said Norman Hill, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, a labor coalition founded by the late civil rights leader Bayard Rustin.

"Although less predominant among Jews, there's a feeling that there's something inherently wrong with blacks, that they are incapable of making it after all that was done, that following the civil rights legislation of the '60s, there is still crime, drug abuse, single parent families, teenage pregnancy," said Hill.

**'A Real Pulling Apart'**

Said Tatum of the Amsterdam News: "There has been a real pulling apart on the part of blacks and Jews. There is nothing to be done. A staunch ally appears to be like all others. They have failed us, and we them."

Yet despite pessimism on both sides, coalition-building goes on, according to Diana Aviv, director of domestic concerns at the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council.

She said a survey being conducted among 113 local Jewish community relations agencies nationwide shows that all of their communities are involved either in ongoing dialogues, jointly issued statements, joint cultural programming or commemorations of the birthday of Martin Luther King Jr. Identification with the King holiday is especially strong, she said.

Part of that identification is bound to be nostalgia for "the good fight" -- the battle for justice waged alongside black leaders in the 1960s.

But according to Brown, "There is a romanticization of the civil rights movement." Not only are Jews and blacks meeting in greater numbers than they ever did, but "in fact, there is greater honesty between the communities."