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**ISRAEL AGREES TO RECEIVE U.N. ENVOY
IN MOVE TO END DISPUTE WITH WASHINGTON**
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Nov. 12 (JTA) -- In a step to appease both the United Nations and the Bush administration, the Israeli government has announced its willingness to allow a single U.N. envoy to visit Israel for general discussions on the Israeli-Arab conflict.

But it is not clear whether the United Nations will agree to the idea, which Israel is proposing as an alternative to the U.N. mission that was to investigate the Oct. 8 riots on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is in Tokyo until Thursday for the coronation of Japanese Emperor Akihito, met Monday with Israeli President Chaim Herzog. U.N. officials said he was considering the proposal.

One obstacle may be the conditions Israel has placed on the envoy's visit. The Foreign Ministry is insisting there be no discussion of the Temple Mount incident nor of proposed steps to "protect" Palestinians living in the administered territories.

A U.N. spokeswoman in New York refused to comment about the specific conditions, but said, "As we have said before, we do not accept conditions."

Israeli officials said they are now prepared to receive U.N. envoy Jean-Claude Aimee, who visited Israel in June after seven Palestinian laborers were shot to death by an Israeli Jew near the town of Rishon le-Zion.

Aimee's visit would then be seen as a continuation of his earlier trip, rather than a direct response to U.N. Security Council calls for an investigative mission.

No Guarantee Of U.S. Veto

Israeli officials hope their decision will successfully end discussion of Israel in the Security Council, which has so far issued two resolutions sharply critical of Israeli actions during the Temple Mount riots, in which police fatally shot at least 17 Arabs.

Both resolutions demanded Israel cooperate with a U.N. fact-finding mission. But Israel refused, contending that doing so would compromise its claim to sovereignty over all of Jerusalem.

Now the Security Council is considering stronger action. A resolution under discussion would convene the signatories of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which protects the rights of civilians in areas under military occupation.

The purpose of such a meeting would be to discuss measures to protect Palestinians, including the dispatch of U.N. observers to the administered territories.

While the United States is believed to oppose such a resolution, Israeli officials have not succeeded in persuading Washington to guarantee a U.S. veto.

President Bush would not give that commitment to a delegation of five American Jewish leaders he met with at the White House last Thursday.

According to reports in the Israeli press,

confirmed with Jewish leaders in New York, the president said he could not understand why Israel would not accept a U.N. fact-finding mission. He told the Jewish leaders that Israel should find a way of cooperating with the United Nations, to get the issue off the U.N. agenda.

Urgency Conveyed By Jewish Leaders

The American Jewish leaders then reportedly conveyed to Israel that the dispute needed to be resolved promptly to prevent a further deterioration in U.S.-Israeli relations. They said Washington was anxious to refocus U.N. and world attention on the crisis in the Persian Gulf, which has grown markedly more tense in the past two weeks.

Officials in Jerusalem were getting the same message from Zalman Shoval, the new Israeli ambassador in Washington.

Foreign Minister David Levy told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on Monday that Israel had decided to accept a U.N. envoy after 10 days of behind-the-scenes discussions with U.S. officials.

According to the plan, the secretary-general would depict the mission as an interim stage toward the implementation of the two Security Council resolutions adopted last month. But it would be understood that the issue would be dropped after Aimee's trip, and U.S.-Israeli cooperation in the Security Council would be restored.

(Contributing to this report was JTA correspondent Aliza Marcus at the United Nations.)

**ISRAELI POLICE FORCE REORGANIZED
IN WAKE OF TEMPLE MOUNT INCIDENT**
By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 12 (JTA) -- The Israeli police force has undergone a major structural reorganization that includes the reshuffling of top personnel in the aftermath of the Temple Mount riots last month.

The unprecedented changes announced Monday were personally supervised by Police Minister Ronni Milo. They include upgrading the Jerusalem police, previously part of the southern police district, to a separate entity.

The move also includes a promotion in rank for the man who was Jerusalem's police chief when the riots occurred Oct. 8.

In fact, no member of the police received a demotion.

But the fact that changes took place was a tacit admission that the handling of the riots in which police fatally shot at least 17 Arabs on the Temple Mount left much to be desired.

An Israeli commission of inquiry headed by reserve Gen. Zvi Zamir justified the police's use of live ammunition against stone-throwers in a report it issued.

But while the panel faulted the high command -- naming three top officers -- for being unprepared for the disturbances despite advance intelligence that unrest was likely, it recommended no disciplinary action against anyone.

In fact, former Jerusalem Police Chief Aryeh Bibi, one of the three named by the Zamir panel, was raised in rank to commander.

However, the change in title puts him in

charge of the national police's manpower division, effective April 1, severing ties with the new Jerusalem police district he wanted to command.

The new district commander is Haim Albal-des, Jerusalem police commander from 1984-1986.

New Units To Deal With Intifada

Generally, the reorganization has brought a younger generation of officers to the fore. It also means a larger budget, more equipment and more manpower for the Jerusalem police.

New units will be established to deal directly with the intifada. Special efforts will be made to maintain law and order in the Old City, particularly on the Temple Mount.

The city has been relatively quiet following an outburst of violence last weekend. Beefed-up units patrolled the eastern precincts Monday wearing bullet-proof vests to protect against knife attacks.

Ofer Hajabi, the Jerusalem policeman who was stabbed in the chest Saturday by a young West Bank Arab, was not wearing a protective vest.

Hajabi remained in serious condition Monday at Hadassah-Hebrew University Hospital.

ALL ARABS WANT TO NEGOTIATE WITH ISRAEL, SAYS QUEEN NOOR

By Ruth E. Gruber

ROME, Nov. 12 (JTA) -- All Arabs, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, "are convinced of the necessity of negotiating with Israel," according to Queen Noor of Jordan.

"We must live in peace in the region, we and they," the American-born wife of King Hussein said in an interview published Saturday in *Il Messaggero*.

She complained, however, of a double standard set by the West. "Two weights, two measures. One for Kuwait, the other for the 23 years of the occupation of Transjordan," the queen said, referring to the West Bank, formerly occupied by Jordan.

She numbered the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir among those "who want to see the (Jordanian) monarchy collapse."

She accused the Israel government of speaking "openly about 'the Jordanian option,' of Jordan as 'a Palestinian state.'"

Queen Noor described the Persian Gulf crisis as a disaster for her country.

"Our economy is in shambles. We risk seeing all our efforts to transform Jordan into a modern state to have been in vain," she said.

POSSIBLE CURE FOR CANCER CLAIMED BY HAIFA DOCTOR

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 12 (JTA) -- A Haifa doctor claims to have found a possible cure for cancer he says proved "overwhelmingly successful" in rigorous tests on live animals and human cancer cells, though it has yet to be tested on human cancer patients.

Dr. Eitan Barnea, a gynecologist and reproductive endocrinologist, says he and his research team have discovered a compound of human origin that can combat and eradicate cancer.

"The compound we have isolated and further developed has been tested on animals injected with cancer cells and has been found to prevent the development of cancer in all cases," Barnea

said in an interview Sunday. He said his discovery marked a totally new approach to cancer treatment but declined to disclose details.

The 41-year-old doctor founded and heads the Feto-Placenta Endocrine Center for bio-hormone research at Haifa's Rappaport Institute for Medical Science.

Barnea has come under fire from medical and scientific colleagues for announcing his "breakthrough" in an interview with the *Jerusalem Post* last Friday instead of in a professional journal.

Barnea replied that he wanted to protect his patients' rights and to ensure his findings would be developed in Israel.

Had he sought to publish in a respected medical journal, he would have had to submit his findings for prepublication appraisal by experts, Barnea explained.

He said he decided to avoid that after learning of experiments abroad which might lead to a similar discovery.

"My main interest is to ensure that this discovery be completed and developed in Israel, hopefully in connection with the Rambam Hospital and the Technion," he said, mentioning a well-known Haifa hospital and the Israel Institute of Technology located in Haifa.

"The information about the research work being done abroad, in sophisticated and fully equipped laboratories, put a time limit on my own experiments," Barnea said.

"I felt that publicizing the results of my work in the field was the only way to initiate the momentum to press ahead."

Professor Natan Trainin, vice chairman of the Israel Cancer Association, welcomed the announcement.

"We are naturally very happy about any progress achieved in science, and especially in the field of cancer."

"On the other hand," said Trainin, who is a cancer research professor at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, "it would be desirable for such potentially important information to be channelled through the scientific community before raising expectations among the general public."

WATER SERVICE CURTAILED AS ELECTRIC BILLS GO UNPAID

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 12 (JTA) -- The Mekorot Water Co. temporarily lost some of its pumping capacity Sunday because its electric bills were long overdue.

The company, which is in charge of the water supply in Israel and which provides water to domestic and industrial users, owes the Israel Electric Corp. about \$20 million.

Mekorot says it cannot pay its bills because of delayed payments by consumers and even payments of government subsidies.

Both companies are government-owned.

The electric company cut off the current to several pumping stations that supply the northern and central regions of the country with water from Lake Tiberias.

But power was restored Monday after the Treasury came to Mekorot's rescue. It transferred \$5 million to the water company, which promptly deposited it to the account of the electric corporation.

Another \$5 million was paid by the Treasury directly to the electric company.

POLAND PUTS FREEZE ON BUILDING NEAR SITES OF JEWISH CEMETERIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (JTA) -- The Polish government has imposed a freeze on all building projects in Poland that might encroach on Jewish cemeteries, Kazimierz Dziewanowski, the Polish ambassador to the United States, announced here.

The freeze was ordered after bones were uncovered in the town of Kalisz by workers digging to lay water pipes for a school located in what was once part of a Jewish cemetery, Rabbi Chaskel Besser, a member of the presidium of Agudath Israel of America and chairman of the Polish department of the Ronald Lauder Foundation, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Dziewanowski made his remarks at a meeting convened by Agudath Israel on Oct. 28. Participants included Hasidic dynasties of Polish origin, many of which have been trying for years to assure protection of Jewish burial sites there.

Dziewanowski was joined by Wojciech Adamiecki, chief counselor of the embassy, and Jerzy Surdykowski, Polish consul general in New York.

Besser, who visits Poland at least once a month to deal with matters of concern to the Polish Jewish community, said the school director protested to local officials that the digging had to stop after it was known there was a cemetery at the site.

Besser said gravestones from the cemetery were carted away 25 years ago to make room for the school.

The discovery of bones provoked protests from rabbinical organizations abroad and the Warsaw government intervened.

1,000 Pre-War Cemeteries

The letter the government sent local officials instructing them not to build on Jewish cemetery sites was accompanied by a 14-page document explaining the significance of the burial places to the Jews.

Before World War II, there were about 1,000 Jewish cemeteries in Poland, of which 300 to 400 remain. There are an additional 300 sites where Jews were put to death during the Holocaust.

Dziewanowski said the Polish government ordered local officials to implement the digging freeze after a meeting in Warsaw attended by Jacek Ambroziak, a member of the Polish Parliament and chief of the Council of Ministers; Rabbi Menachem Joskowitz, chief rabbi of Poland; and Besser.

The Polish ambassador to the United Nations, Stanislaw Pawluk, "was very, very sympathetic, especially he himself being from Kalisz," said Besser.

But a Jewish foundation which he did not name promised to build a memorial on the site but has not yet fulfilled its promise, Besser said.

Dziewanowski, who is known for his writings against anti-Semitism, told the Orthodox Jewish leaders that the Polish government was aware of the suffering of Jews in Poland in the past and is doing its best to right historical wrongs and establish good relations with Jews everywhere.

Asked about recent outbreaks of anti-Semitism in Poland, the ambassador said his government has proof that several well-publicized incidents were incited by people whose aim is to undermine the stability of the Polish government.

(JTA staff writer Susan Birnbaum contributed to this report.)

JEWISH CEMETERIES VANDALIZED IN NEWLY FREE CZECHOSLOVAKIA

By Josef Klansky

PRAGUE, Nov. 12 (JTA) -- Crude anti-Semitism, principally by ultranationalists in Slovakia who identify with the wartime Nazi puppet state, has drawn a rebuke from Civic Forum, the largest political movement in the Czech region of the Czechoslovakian republic.

Jews too are fighting back against the racism and xenophobia building up in advance of the local elections to be held countrywide Nov. 23.

Civic Forum intervened in response to the vandalism early this month of a Jewish cemetery in the Slovak town of Nitra, about 75 miles northwest of Bratislava, the Slovak capital.

Gravestones were daubed with swastikas and anti-Jewish inscriptions were sprayed on the walls of a house of mourning.

The incident occurred only a few days after President Vaclav Havel unveiled a memorial to 93 Jewish families deported by the Nazis during the war from Dolny Kubin, a town about 100 miles northwest of Bratislava in the High Tatra Mountains.

Civic Forum, Havel's party, reminded the public that one measure of a society's dedication to democracy and tolerance is its approach to anti-Semitism.

Referring to the desecrations in Nitra, Civic Forum urged the public, Czech and Slovak alike, to spurn all utterances of a fascist nature and vigorously oppose incitement to intolerance, racial hatred and discrimination aimed against any group.

It denounced the vandalism as a shameful and barbarous act.

Nationalist Excesses In Slovakia

The vandalism in Nitra followed a series of nationalist excesses in Slovakia, connected with separatist demands for Slovakia's independence and exclusive use of the Slovak language in regions inhabited by a large Hungarian minority.

An agreement was reached Nov. 5 by the prime ministers of the Czechoslovak federal government and both the Czech and the Slovak republics on the future distribution of powers.

It is expected to calm nationalist passions in Slovakia.

But displays of anti-Jewish, anti-Czech and anti-Hungarian sentiments are part of the pre-election campaign of the ultra-nationalists who harbor a nostalgia for the Nazi puppet state.

Meanwhile, Anti-Semitism is not the only motive for cemetery desecrations. The Jewish cemeteries in Roudnice, some 20 miles north of Prague, were left alone by the Nazis but are now being vandalized for building materials, dumping and possibly robbery, according to an article in the Nov. 4 New York Times Magazine by writer Helen Epstein, who returned to visit her family's hometown.

Gravestones have been carted away for building materials from both the new cemetery, which dates from 1890, and the old Jewish cemetery, which dates back to 1611.

The new cemetery has been used as a dump by an auto mechanic, according to Jiri Tichy, a writer for the Prague weekly Respekt who spoke with Epstein.

Some graves were opened, Tichy said, postulating it was done by grave robbers.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES:

**RESETTLEMENT OF SOVIET JEWS IN U.S.
FULL OF CHALLENGES AND REWARDS ALIKE**
By Debra Nussbaum Cohen

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (JTA) -- As the momentous aliyah of hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews makes headlines around the world, an equally important immigration is making its mark on Jewish communities across North America.

Eighty-thousand Soviet Jews have arrived in the United States over the past three years. They have had a deep impact on the communities where they have made their new homes and on the people who are helping them make the transition from Soviet Jew to New American.

The Soviet Jews started coming in slowly -- about 10,000 arrived in 1988. But by the next year, the gates had opened wide enough to let 36,700 come to America. Estimates for 1990 are about 36,000, and more than 40,000 Soviet Jews are expected to arrive here next year.

They have been welcomed by communities in every part of the country: in New York and Los Angeles; in Savannah, Ga.; Wichita, Kan.; Flint, Mich.; and Beaumont, Texas.

Seven cities are resettling most of the emigres. Every year New York accepts the lion's share -- last year, 17,400 immigrants.

Chicago, Los Angeles, Boston, San Francisco, Philadelphia and Baltimore are the other top resettlement sites, while 17 smaller cities are settling from 100 to 500 refugees each year, and another 15 are resettling up to 100 each.

Other communities, generally those with Jewish populations of 200 or 300 people or less, are absorbing two or three families each. These include places such as Pottstown, Pa.; Duluth, Minn.; and Nashua, N.H.

Whether the number of emigres a community is welcoming is large or small, each faces an array of new challenges. And each of these communities has its own stories to tell: about personalities and bureaucratic red tape, successes and failures -- and lessons learned.

"It has taken a tremendous amount of dedication, an outpouring of love from the community," said Marilyn Chandler, executive director of the Greensboro (N.C.) Jewish Federation.

Greensboro has resettled 18 Soviet Jews this year and expects 40 more in the coming year.

Shlepping Immigrants Everywhere

The Greensboro federation has matched each new immigrant family with four or five local host families, who "shlep them everywhere," she said.

Initially, the federation advertised for the host families. Now Chandler has more than 100 people, all volunteers, working on resettling the new Americans in Greensboro. Each has pledged at least a six-month commitment to the endeavor.

Such community enthusiasm has also brought success to the resettlement effort in San Francisco, according to Anthony Fenner, planning and allocations associate for the Jewish Community Federation of San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin and Sonoma Counties. The federation has welcomed 3,117 Soviet Jews since July 1988.

"San Francisco is a major resettlement community, and that's part of the excitement here," he said. "We shelled all non-essential business for staff and lay leadership to focus on fund raising and education for resettlement."

Professionals involved with the effort across the country agree that their greatest challenge

has been getting the Soviet immigrants working as soon as possible.

"Employment has been, and continues to be, the biggest challenge," said Jerry Levinrad, director of the refugee resettlement program at the Council of Jewish Federations.

"The large cities have a harder time than the smaller communities finding them early employment," he said. "The rent is highest in the big cities, and the economy is probably the worst there."

Employment may be the single most important factor in determining the speed and ease of the acculturation process for the new immigrants.

"The sooner people are employed and independent, the better their self-worth and their adjustment," said Stephanie Spiegel, executive director of Jewish Family and Vocational Services in Louisville, Ky.

Louisville settled 137 emigres in fiscal 1990, which ended Sept. 30, and 20 people the year before. The community there is expecting at least another 116 people to arrive this next year.

The Next Step Is Acculturation

English-language skills have been the biggest stumbling block to quick employment, and just about every community has organized classes with specially trained tutors.

Many of the people who arrived in this country in the last year spent an average of six months in transit centers in Italy, where immigrant processing used to take place. There they had a chance to start learning English.

Now processing takes place in Moscow, and emigres are coming directly to the United States with little chance to study English in advance.

They are also increasingly arriving with no family to assist them. Next year, about 15 percent of the immigrants will not have that important family connection, 50 percent more than in 1990. This is poses a major challenge for federations.

Another major challenge of the new year will be helping immigrants who have already cleared the first hurdles of absorption become independent of federation support.

The next step is to prepare them for the long term, and to do that, the communities are "moving into an acculturation mode," as one official put it.

Acculturation means knowing how to open and maintain bank accounts, or being able to choose among six different brands of orange juice in the supermarket, when in the Soviet Union there was never any orange juice in the stores.

It also means becoming familiar with the various aspects of Jewish life in America, something arriving Soviet Jews know little about.

"They don't come knowing how to participate in Jewish religious life," said Max Kleinman, executive director of the Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service.

"We are trying to reach them in a way they can relate to, with social gatherings and programs on the holidays in the Jewish Community Center."

As challenging as the settlement effort has been for each community, it has also brought rewards. Jewish communities large and small have been mobilized by the effort and revitalized.

That is a good thing, because, "barring a cataclysm, the immigration could go on for a very long time," said Karl Zukerman, executive vice president of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. He said there are estimates of 2 million to 4 million Jews still inside the USSR.