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**LABOR SCORES UPSET OVER LIKUD,  
ACCORDING TO EARLY PROJECTIONS**  
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, June 23 (JTA) -- The Labor Party trounced the Likud in the elections for the 13th Knesset and stands the best chance of forming the next government, according to computer projections based on exit polling.

The projections, broadcast by Israel Television shortly after the voting ended at 10 p.m. local time Tuesday, gave Labor 47 seats in the new parliament, up from 38, while Likud dropped from 40 to 33, a loss of seven seats.

Actual tallies of the vote were not expected until Wednesday and could differ from the projections. But Israeli commentators described the preliminary results as a "revolution."

The projections stunned Likud politicians at the party's Tel Aviv headquarters. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said he wanted to see the actual returns before commenting further.

At Labor headquarters, there was jubilation. "It will be a different country, a better country," said Haim Ramon, the party's campaign chairman.

If the exit polls are correct, the left wing bloc led by Labor would have 64 seats in the new Knesset, against 56 seats for the Likud-led bloc of right-wing and religious parties.

But the left's 64 would include two Arab parties on the far left, which won four seats between them. Labor Party leader Yitzhak Rabin has vowed not to take an Arab party into a Labor-led government.

However, one of those parties, the Arab Democratic Party, is led by a former Labor Party Knesset member, Abdel Wahab Darousha, who could conceivably be persuaded to rejoin Labor.

The other Arab party is the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, a Communist list also known as Hadash. Each was projected to have won two seats.

**A Big Gain For Tsomet**

Without the Arabs, Labor and the allied Meretz bloc would be one vote short of a Knesset majority, if the polls are right. Meretz was projected to have won 13 seats, making it the largest of the "smaller" parties.

On the right, the Tsomet party increased its share of seats from two to six, and the extremist Moledet party gained a seat for a total of three, according to the projections.

But the veteran Tehiya party, which had three seats in the outgoing Knesset, apparently failed to win the 1.5 percent minimum vote needed to qualify for the new Knesset.

Others apparently failing to pass the threshold included the Progressive List for Peace, a mainly Arab party, and Rabbi Moshe Levinger's the Torah and the Land party.

The religious bloc as a whole appeared to have lost four of the 18 seats it held in the outgoing Knesset. The National Religious Party and Shas remained steady at five seats each, but the combined Agudat Yisrael-Degel HaTorah list, known as United Torah Jewry, won just four.

The exit polls were taken at 50 dummy polling booths at carefully selected voting stations, where electors were asked, as they left, to

repeat the vote they had cast for the Knesset. The dummy stations closed at 8 p.m., two hours before the official polls closed, to give time for counting and tabulation.

Final results will be known only on Friday, after the tabulation of votes cast by soldiers, sailors, and diplomats and officials serving abroad.

**IMMIGRANTS FIND VOTING IN ISRAEL  
CAN BE EXCITING BUT OVERWHELMING**  
By Michele Chabin

JERUSALEM, June 23 (JTA) -- For more than a week before Election Day, Tatyana Kravitz felt a flutter of anticipation in her stomach.

"I've never voted in a democratic election before, and I'm excited," she enthused Tuesday at a polling station in Jerusalem's Gilo neighborhood.

"Of course, there were a lot of parties to choose from, and it was hard to decide which one to vote for," she added.

Kravitz, like many other new immigrants, found that having the right to vote in Israel can be both exhilarating and overwhelming.

As one new immigrant from Ethiopia put it recently: "The more you learn about the different parties, the more confusing it gets."

Since 1989, when Soviet Jews began to immigrate to Israel en masse, the political parties have viewed them as an important voting bloc. And while the number of Ethiopian immigrants of voting age is less than 20,000, they, too, have long been considered an untapped source of votes.

During the election campaign that wound up Monday, most of the major parties and some of the smaller ones made a concerted effort to woo the immigrants. Many of the nightly political commercials featured translations in Russian and Amharic, as did a slew of brochures, stickers, kites, beach umbrellas and T-shirts.

In the ordinarily pristine neighborhood of Gilo, where thousands of new immigrants live in rented apartments or absorption centers, many of these campaign leaflets littered the streets as people made their way to the voting stations.

**Discontent Over Lack Of Jobs**

To the background noise of the Likud's campaign song, Tatyana Cherney, an unemployed engineer who immigrated a year ago, stood outside a local school and explained why she had just voted for a right-wing party.

"First, I distrust left-wing politics. I lived under a communist government, a left-wing government, and the system didn't work. I think we need something more oriented to the right -- the Likud and those parties.

"For me and my friends, who are also unemployed, the main problem is the lack of jobs," she said.

"Then there is the issue of the territories," she continued. "I have friends who live in the West Bank, and for them the land is like their blood. I visited them and now see why the territories are so important to many Israelis."

Galina Popovsky, a computer programmer with a good job, also decided to vote right-of-center, "because I am from a socialist country, and we know how that story turned out."

In Israel for more than two years, she also

based her vote on the issue of jobs and the economy. "Although I am working, my husband, a physician, is not. For us, a healthy economy is very important," she said.

Abraham Adiso, on the other hand, voted "in the center. I emigrated from Ethiopia just one year ago, and I still don't understand a lot about what goes on here. Before I choose to vote right or left, I need to see more, learn more about the country," he said.

Billy Weisel, who moved to Israel from Illinois eight years ago, voted left-of-center, although he describes himself as "pretty centrist."

In Israel long enough to know Hebrew and understand the Israeli political system, Weisel said he was able to concentrate on the campaign's content -- or lack of content.

"The fact is, I was very disappointed with the campaign's lack of attention to issues," he said. "By coming out to vote today, I hope that the voters sent a clear message to the major parties: that they have lost the public's confidence because the political system is corrupt."

In a more upbeat tone, he added, "Despite our politicians, it's important to remember that having democratic elections here shouldn't be belittled, given the amount of external pressure Israelis live under."

#### POLL FINDS ISRAELI EX-GENERALS COMFORTABLE WITH LAND FOR PEACE By Larry Yudelson

NEW YORK, June 23 (JTA) -- Three-quarters of Israel's retired generals believe at least part of the West Bank could safely be given over to the Palestinians, if certain security arrangements were made.

That was one of the findings of a poll commissioned by the Council for Peace and Security, a group of dovish former military officers. The poll, released Sunday in Israel, made front page news there just two days before the national elections.

While there was no way to measure its electoral impact, the finding echoed the central message of the Labor Party campaign. Under the leadership of retired Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, Labor has argued that Israel could negotiate peace without jeopardizing its security position.

Those polled were slightly more pessimistic of reaching an accord with Syria than with the Palestinians, though 71 percent felt that arrangements could be made to guarantee Israel's security if a significant portion of the Golan Heights were returned to Syria.

The 20-question survey was conducted by an independent polling agency, according to the council. The sponsor was not made known to the respondents.

Questionnaires were sent to all of Israel's roughly 450 retired IDF generals, as well as officers of equivalent rank from the Mossad and from the General Security Services, popularly known as the Shin Bet.

Sixty percent of the officers responded, 12 percent refused reply, and the remainder were either out of the country, barred from commenting because they hold public office or could not be located.

Asked which they consider more hazardous to Israel's security, returning the territories to the Palestinians with peace, or keeping the territories without peace, the retired military officers

said territorial compromise is safer by a margin of 68 to 32 percent.

Similarly, 69.5 percent were willing to return at least some of the territories. Only 3 percent favored annexing the territories, and 2 percent favored continuing the status quo.

Twenty-one percent felt granting the Palestinians autonomy is the best solution given security restraints. Sixteen percent recommended returning most of the territories, for a treaty with security arrangements.

#### War Most Likely With Status Quo

But the most popular choice was a return of the territories following an autonomy phase, which was chosen by 58 percent.

As described in the question, the 10-year autonomy period would test Palestinian willingness to adhere to security arrangements. It also would allow Western aid to help establish an economic infrastructure for a Palestinian state.

While the 10-year timetable goes beyond that discussed in the Camp David accords or formally in the current set of peace talks, the extended transition represents previous proposals that have come from the military and intelligence communities, according to Tom Smerling, executive director of Project Nishma.

Project Nishma serves as the American branch of the Council for Peace and Security, and tries to promote acceptance of the idea of territorial compromise in the American Jewish community.

Herb Zweibon, chairman of Americans for a Safe Israel, which advocates Israeli annexation of the territories, rejected the survey.

"It would be interesting to see how many of these retired generals became generals under the Labor government and were, in fact, Labor supporters," he said.

Zweibon derided the security arrangements insisted on by the respondents as "pie in the sky. It is totally unrealistic to think the Arabs, either those living in Hebron or the surrounding states, would accept such a solution" involving significant security concessions to Israel.

Smerling of Project Nishma responded that "Israeli peace proposals should be based on what's best for Israel, not what's acceptable to the Arabs.

"Furthermore," he said, "there's only one way to find out what's acceptable to the other side: Put forth a proposal.

"Finally, Faisal Hussein and other Palestinians have accepted the idea of transition periods, demilitarization and extensive Israeli security arrangements as a basis for negotiations. Why not put them to the test?"

When the ex-officers were asked to rate the prospects of war under different circumstances, 83 percent said war is very likely or almost inevitable if the status quo is maintained. About the same number saw as much danger if the territories were annexed, as advocated by the parties to the right of Likud.

By contrast, only 35 percent saw war as likely to result from either an autonomy arrangement or a Palestinian state with appropriate security precautions.

The solution seen as least likely to cause a war was the return of Judea and Samaria to Jordan as part of a peace agreement. While only 10 percent feared war would result, that option is officially rejected by both Jordan and the Palestinians.

## UNESCO CONFERENCE ON ANTI-SEMITISM REFLECTS U.N. AGENCY'S NEW DIRECTION

By Michel Di Paz

PARIS, June 23 (JTA) -- A U.N. agency long considered a hotbed of anti-Israel polemics redeemed itself by launching a global assault on anti-Semitism here this week.

An international conference titled "Educating for Tolerance: The Case of Resurgent Anti-Semitism" opened here Tuesday under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Simon Wiesenthal Center, a Holocaust remembrance and Jewish advocacy group headquartered in Los Angeles.

The conference, formally opened by Vienna-based Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, devoted its first session to speeches and messages of support from world leaders.

UNESCO would have been an unlikely partner in such a project a few years ago, when it was a bastion of pro-Arab, anti-Western sentiment. Israel was regularly attacked at its sessions by the Arab countries and their allies in the former Soviet bloc and Third World.

The situation was attributed in large measure to the leadership of Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, who was UNESCO's director-general for 13 years.

He was replaced in October 1987 by Federico Mayor Zaragoza of Spain, who immediately began a house-cleaning and depoliticization of UNESCO.

Mayor found it necessary Tuesday to deny that the conference was a ploy to entice the United States to resume membership in UNESCO.

### Militant Approach Curbed

"Of course I would like to see the organization resume its internationally representative character again, but I would never act in a direct way to achieve this," he told reporters.

The Americans, who provided 25 percent of the agency's budget, walked out in 1984, complaining that the organization had been politicized and was poorly managed. Britain followed suit a year later.

UNESCO has curbed its most militant pro-Third World stances since Mayor took over. Significantly, as the conference opened, its deputy director-general, C.L. Sharma, was in the United States said to be discussing a possible American return.

One of the first messages read Tuesday was from President Bush, who declared that "governments can and must" lead the fight against resurgent anti-Semitism "by enforcing laws against crimes of hatred and intolerance."

The president observed, however, that "legislation alone cannot preserve -- much less promote -- sound ethical and moral standards if we are unwilling to codify them in law." Bush's message was read by the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Vernon Walters.

One of the most vehement denunciations of anti-Semitism was contained in the message from the vice president of Russia, Alexander Rutskoi, who visited Israel earlier this year.

"In many countries, citizens increasingly encounter examples of racism and national xenophobia," he said.

"Covering themselves with pseudo-patriotic slogans, exploiting economic difficulties, the forces of racial intolerance organize outrageous demonstrations and defile cultural monuments and

graves," the Russian vice president said.

"I am convinced that those forces do not have any future in any country, including Russia," he declared.

Simone Veil, former president of the European Parliament, a former French Cabinet member and an Auschwitz survivor, introduced Rita Sussmuth, president of the Bundestag, the German parliament, whose presence at the conference was seen as a powerful symbol of reconciliation.

The German lawmaker said, "In spite of all our efforts, we know there is still a small minority of anti-Semites in Germany."

She went on to stress that "Germans have a special obligation to fight anti-Semitism and to foster and guarantee respect for human rights."

Israeli diplomats in Paris carefully avoided any visible part in the conference, which they see as a turning point in UNESCO's attitude toward Israel. "It is a very positive change," an Israeli observer told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

## SECOND AUSTRALIAN CHARGED UNDER NEW WAR CRIMES ACT

By Jeremy Jones

SYDNEY, Australia, June 23 (JTA) -- A South Australia resident was formally charged in an Adelaide magistrates court with participating in the mass murder of Jews, mostly women and children, in the Ukrainian village of Gnivan in 1942.

The accused, Mikolay Berezowsky, is the second person to be charged under Australia's amended war crimes act, which allows World War II war crimes suspects living in Australia to be tried by Australian courts.

The state claims that Berezowsky headed the village police, which participated in the systematic killing of Jews that was part of the Nazi program of genocide.

According to senior prosecutor Sydney Tilmouth, the Ukrainian police, known as the Schutzmannschaft, arrested the entire Jewish population of Gnivan and forcibly marched the 102 Jews to a pit in the woods outside of town.

An exhumation performed by Australian investigators uncovered the remains of the victims, who were each killed by single bullet wounds to the head or by skull fractures.

Forensic experts determined that 64 of the victims were women and 25 were under the age of 9 at the time of death.

The mass slaughter occurred in the spring or early summer of 1942, the prosecution says.

Prosecutors will present eye-witness evidence, documents from German archives and material taken from the defendant's home to support their case.

The prosecution says it intends to prove that Berezowsky participated in the arrests of the Jewish villagers in full awareness that he was carrying out the genocidal policy of the German occupying forces.

Berezowsky's trial could overlap that of Ivan Polyukhovich, another resident of Adelaide accused of complicity in the mass murder of 850 Jews in the Ukrainian village of Serniki during World War II.

Polyukhovich, the first Australian resident to be charged under the war crimes act, was arrested more than two years ago. He was ordered to stand trial by Magistrate Kelvin Prescott earlier this month after the failure of his appeal to have the war crimes act invalidated.

## BEIT SHE'AN EXCAVATIONS CONTINUE TO UNEARTH ANCIENT HISTORY OF AREA

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, June 23 (JTA) -- Ancient empires that were the cornerstones of Western civilization left their mark on the Holy Land.

Among other things, they left a public toilet, a brothel and a city reputed to have been founded by the Greek god Dionysus, the son of Zeus and Semele, who was the goddess of fertility and wine and patron of choral music and drama.

These relics from deep antiquity have been unearthed by generations of archaeologists digging away year after year in and around Beit She'an, south of Lake Tiberias.

The Beit She'an excavations are the most extensive in Israel and have been going on since the 1920s.

To date they have unearthed the history of the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine cities, built one atop the other on the site like layers of a cake beginning about 300 B.C.E. They were inhabited continuously until the destruction of the tiered cities by a massive earthquake at the end of the 8th century C.E.

This season's dig appears to have shed new light on the legend of Dionysus.

The earlier excavations, conducted by British and American archaeologists during the British Mandate period and continued after 1948 by the Israel government's Antiquity Department and the Hebrew University, concentrated on ancient Roman and Byzantine cities on the plane.

### Work Moves To Top Of Hill

This year, the work switched to the top of the hill overlooking the restored Roman amphitheater which these days is often the scene of jazz concerts.

According to archaeologist Gaby Mazor, who led the latest dig together with Rahel Bar-Natan, legend has it that Dionysus stopped at Beit She'an en route from Europe to India.

He was accompanied by Nysa, the nurse who had raised him as a boy. She died there and was buried on the site by Dionysus, who left behind bodyguards to protect the tomb. He also established the city of Nysa Scythopolis in her honor.

The excavations did not reveal any signs of the nanny's tomb but did uncover parts of the ancient Hellenistic city.

The hilltop excavators found the remains of several homes, a hoard of pottery, candle holders painted with mythical figures, a weaving loom, wine jars, and other domestic utensils, many bearing manufacturers' stamps from the islands of Rhodes and Kos.

An exploratory dig nearby had been intended to unearth more of the city. Instead, the workers discovered the remains of a church dating back to the Byzantine period, with a colorful mosaic floor depicting animals and local fruits and vegetables.

The excavations in the Roman-Byzantine city uncovered a colonnaded street built on top of shops from an earlier period. There were the remains of a triumphal arch and a bridge built of huge blocks over Nahal Harod -- the main northern entrance to the cities from the first 1st to 7th centuries.

The hippodrome horse-racing arena built on the outskirts of the ancient city may never be found. It is believed to be covered by a suburb of modern Beit She'an.

One of the major tourist attractions is an

array of public conveniences. They include a large public toilet, an adjacent bath house and convenient brothel.

The toilet seems to have been used by the Romans as a meeting place to trade gossip while the patrons squatted on about 50 stalls built along a wall.

The seats consist of pairs of stone blocks built over a gully filled by running water from the Harod springs into which excrement was dropped and washed away.

Before flushing the toilets the abundant Harod spring waters were heated and used to fill the public baths.

The brothel consisted of a number of small cells built in a semi-circle around a reception area. The employees were depicted in mosaic likenesses which emphasized each one's charms.

Modern Beit She'an was established in 1948, shortly after the Israeli state. About 200 of its present residents are permanently employed on the ongoing excavations and reconstruction.

The historical origins of the urban complex in the valley go back further than the Hellenistic city founded by Dionysus. Beit She'an is mentioned in ancient Egyptian documents. A stele (basalt stone) over six feet high dedicated to Egyptian King Seti I from 1318 B.C.E. was unearthed in the early 1920s.

## JEWS AMONG CASUALTIES IN MOLDOVA

By Larry Yudelson

NEW YORK, June 23 (JTA) -- Several Jews were reported among the casualties of this week's violence in the former Soviet republic of Moldova, where fighting between ethnic Russians and Moldovans has killed at least 400 people.

Aron Shafirov, 43, was crushed by a tank in the city of Bendery, according to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. Bendery, the center of this week's fighting, is home to about 9,000 Jews. Overall, roughly 250,000 Jews live in Moldova, which is a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Neither Shafirov nor the other Jewish victims were said to have been singled out in the fighting in the Trans-Dniester region of Moldova. Ethnic Russians in Trans-Dniester have seceded from Moldova, which is ethnically Romanian and may rejoin that country.

For its part, Moldova is willing to grant political and linguistic autonomy to Trans-Dniester, but refuses to allow it to secede. Moldova has charged that Russian troops have aided the rebels and has threatened to call on Romania for military help against Russia.

## YUGOSLAV JEWS ARRIVE IN ISRAEL

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, June 23 (JTA) -- A flight from Budapest due here on Thursday night will bring 77 immigrants from war-torn Yugoslavia, the Jewish Agency announced.

About 10 percent of Yugoslavia's 5,500 Jews have come to Israel since civil war broke out in that country, though not all are immigrants.

The latest arrivals will bring the total to 655, of whom 404 are classified as olim and 151 are children unaccompanied by their parents. A group of 75 children arrived on June 12 to study at the Jewish Agency's Youth Aliyah schools.

In addition, 100 Yugoslavian Jews have arrived as tourists.