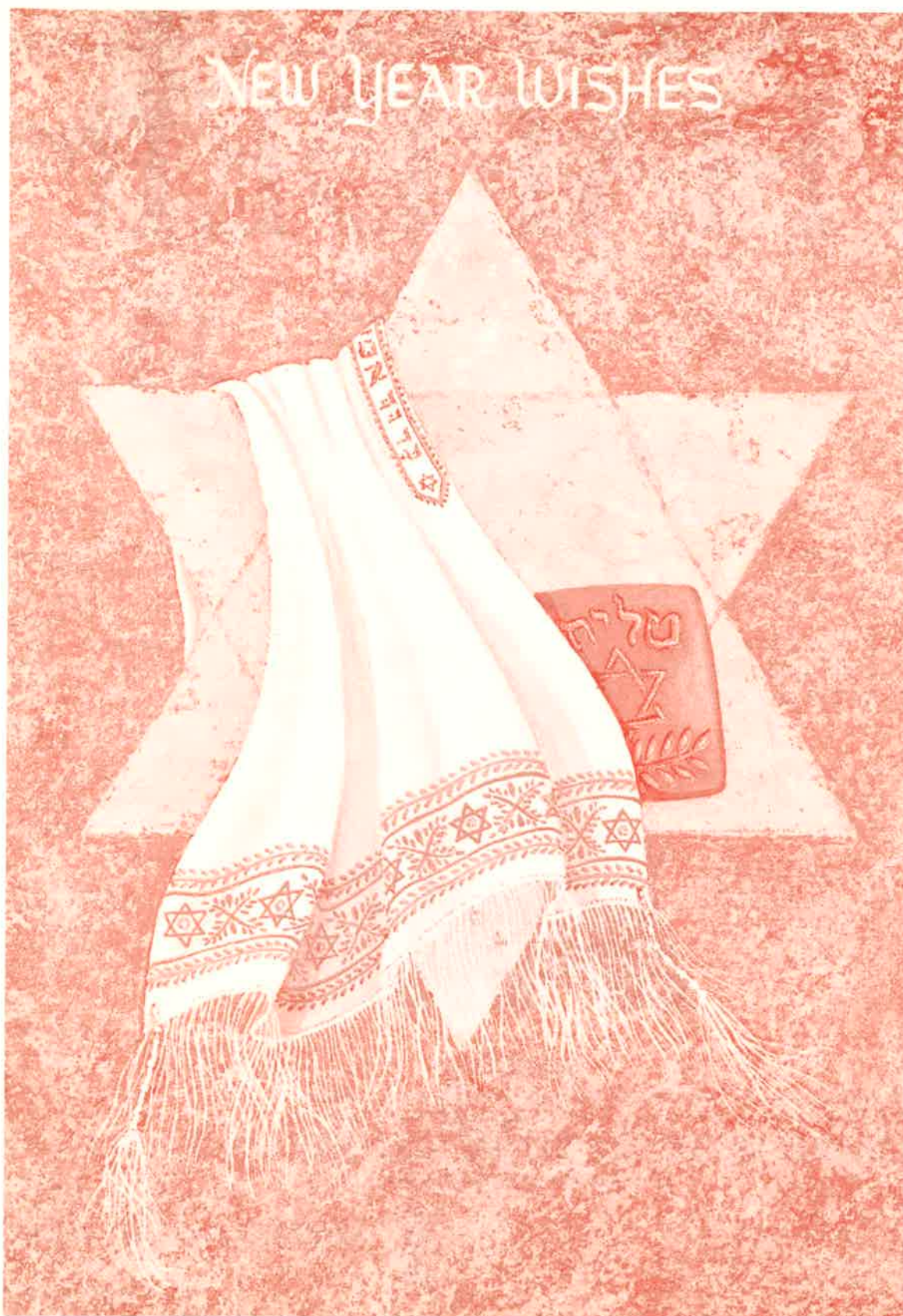
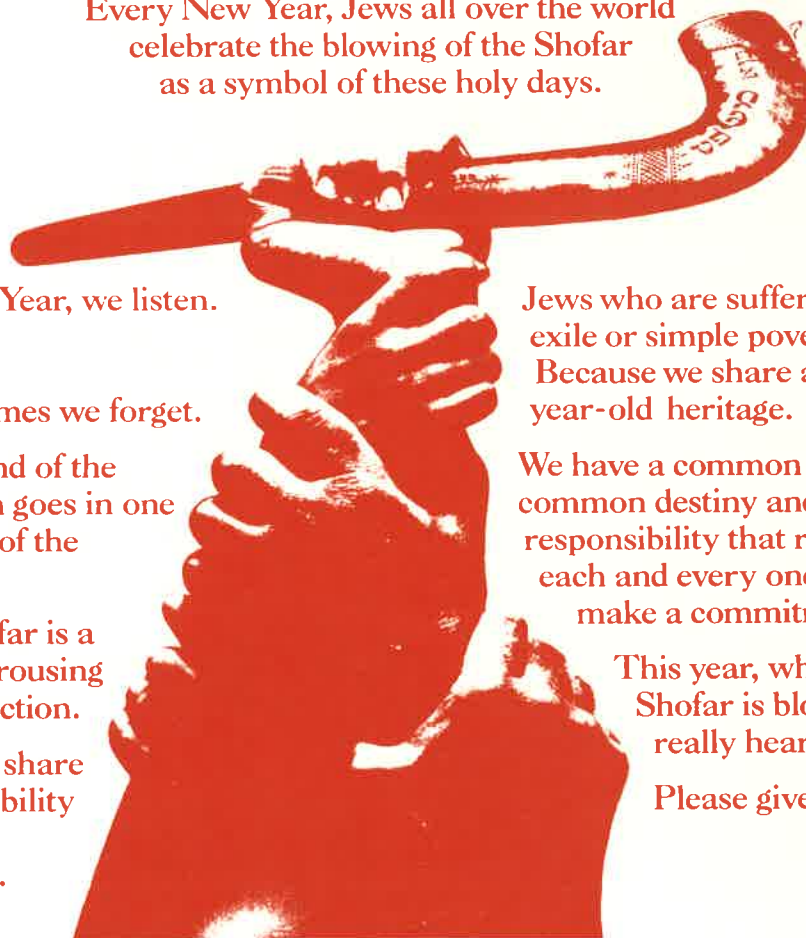


SHALOM



LISTEN HARDER

Every New Year, Jews all over the world
celebrate the blowing of the Shofar
as a symbol of these holy days.



Every New Year, we listen.
We hear.

And sometimes we forget.

For the sound of the
Shofar often goes in one
ear and out of the
other.

But the Shofar is a
clarion call rousing
all of us to action.

Because we share
the responsibility
for Jews
everywhere.

Jews who are suffering from
exile or simple poverty.
Because we share a 4,000-
year-old heritage.

We have a common goal, a
common destiny and
responsibility that requires
each and every one of us to
make a commitment.

This year, when the
Shofar is blown, let's
really hear it.

Please give generously.



BE PROUD OF YOUR PAST TAKE PART IN YOUR FUTURE



United Jewish Appeal

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SEPTEMBER 1988
VOL. 14 NO. 1

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Focus Soviet Jewry

Printed by **Bro-Moc Print & Litho**

Table of Contents

Executive Director, Atlantic Jewish Council	2
Rabbi's Corner	2
A Future is Possible	3
Letters to the Editor	3
N.B. Holocaust Institute a Brilliant Success	4
Camp Kadimah — 1988	5
Glace Bay Community Sponsors JNF Projects	6
Student Update	6
Greetings from Emunah Women of Halifax (Mizrachi)	6
Annual Kadimah Tournament	8
B'nai Brith News — Lodge 2155	9
Fredericton News	10
Moncton Rabbi Graduates from Block Education Program	12
Massada News	13
Discovery '88 — Dedication Mission to Israel	13
Conference Will Address Wide Variety of Issues	14
Jewish National Funds Launches "Operation Re-Tree-Val"	16
JNF Annual Meeting	17
Toronto Jewish Cultural Council	18
First International Conference of Children of Holocaust Survivors ..	18
Neri Bloomfield Elected JNF President	20
B'nai Brith Canada Honours Past President & Elects New Officers ..	20
Jewish Pen-Pal Service A Decade Old	20
JNF Canada's Shaul Afek Targets Maritime Outreach	21
News From the American Jewish Committee	21
Treasures of the Temple	22
Fighting the Water Crisis in Israel	22
HIPPY International Inviting Success	24
Achievements in Israeli Agriculture	25
Penitence at Rosh Hashanah	26
Israeli Fashion 1988	27
The Year in Politics	28
International Development Agency Incorporated	29
The Jews of the Soviet Union	30
The Economic Year	31

Shalom: The official publication of the **Atlantic Jewish Council**, in conjunction with the Canadian Zionist Federation and the Canadian Jewish Congress, Lord Nelson Hotel, 1515 South Park Street, Suite 304, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2L2.

The opinions expressed herein are those of the author and not necessarily of the Atlantic Jewish Council or its editorial board.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ATLANTIC JEWISH COUNCIL



The Executive of the Atlantic Jewish Council is pleased to announce the recent appointment of **Gillian King** as Executive Director.

Mrs. King has a most impressive business background in both Montreal and Toronto where she recently held the position of Vice President for the Mercantile Bank of Canada and most recently worked as Vice President of the Crown Life Insurance Company. Additionally, Mrs. King has worked at the Board of Directors' level for various Jewish Community organizations in Montreal and many other corporate and cultural associations. Mrs. King will bring to the Council many administrative skills and a great enthusiasm for the continuation and enhancement of Jewish life in Atlantic Canada.

RABBI'S CORNER

Religion and Organization in the Jewish Community

by **Jacob Chinitz**

It is a pleasure to respond to the invitation offered by the new Executive Director of the Atlantic Jewish Council, **Mrs. Gillian King**. We offer her our congratulations and wish her well in the work which is so important to all of us. An interesting sidelight of her invitation to write for the **Shalom Magazine** was her comment that "of course, there will be room for debate among the rabbis."

This brought to mind an issue long of interest to me in view of many years' experience in dealing with congregational-Federation relations. In every large city, and even in many of the small ones, in North American Jewish communities, organized Jewish life takes two forms: the synagogues and the temples, and the Federations. It is commonly assumed that the religious form of organization will produce division, because of the existence of theological differences among the different denomination: Orthodoxy, Conservatism, Reform and Reconstructionism. It is also assumed that whatever unity will exist in the community will emerge from the Federation or Jewish Community Council, which transcends religious differences.

If this were a true reflection of Jewish existential reality, it would be sad. For then we would have to accept the proposition that religion divides us and secularism unites us. Not only would this be sad from the religious point of view, but even from

the secular point of view, it is commonly recognized that our existence within the framework of such democracies as Canada and the United States, is based on religion, not on nationalism. If Jews are Canadian and American citizens, what is the nature of their separate identity if it is not a religious one? There are Christians and churches, and there are Jews and synagogues. Democracy permits differentiation along religious lines.

But if it is precisely in this area that Jews are divided rather than united, then our basic identity is placed in question.

On the other hand, if religion is the basis of our identity, what do we do with those Jews who do not wish to identify themselves in terms of religion? Are they to be excluded from the Jewish community? With the majority of Jews willing to, sometimes anxious to, tell you that they are not religious, where does that leave the numbers, the membership, the sense of belonging, even the very notion of a Canadian or American Jewish population? Comes the Federation to the rescue. You can be part of the Jewish community without belonging to a synagogue. You can work for Israel, for local education, cultural Jewish activity, charity, hospitals, old folks' homes, etc.

So we have the religious in the synagogues and the secular in the Federations. But this is an oversimplification of the true situation. For, as a matter of fact, there are few Jews who are active in the ostensibly

secular Federations who are not at the same time active in the religious bodies. And it is also true that there are few Jews who are active in the synagogues who are not, at the same time, active in the fund-raising and communal activities of the Federations.

It is also not true that all debate is restricted to the religious denominations and to rabbis. There are also debates, and even controversies that divide members and leaders of the Federations. For one thing, in the secular Jewish world there is no more organizational unity than we have in the religious Jewish world. In addition to the umbrella Federations, we have an entire panoply of organizations: B'nai Brith, Jewish Congress, Jewish Committee, Zionist organizations, Anti-Defamation League and so on. One recalls the famous controversy of about half a century ago on who should conduct intercommunal and interreligious activities and relations, the American Jewish Congress or the American Jewish Committee. There are political differences, left and right questions, among the secular organizations. There are different degrees of identification with Zionism and Israel. So that debate is not limited to rabbis and synagogues, simply because of the denominational structure of North American Judaism. On the contrary, there are times when all the religious groups are arrayed against the secular bodies.

When we look at the State of Israel and its Jewish community, we find a similar situation. Those who claim that the first and most important Jewish form of identity is the religious one, are faced with the embarrassment that there are two Chief Rabbis, one Ashkenazic and one Sephardic, rather than one. On the other hand, the political and secular form of identity, namely citizenship in the State, is not restricted to Jews, and therefore Israeli citizenship cannot be the form of Jewish identity in Israel. In a sense, the idea of a Jewish community is more prevalent in North America than it is in Israel. For whether it be religion or secularism, all members of the Jewish community in the States or in Canada are presumably Jewish.

This too would be an oversimplified conclusion to a complex issue. The truth is that with all our organized life in North America, the forces of assimilation are stronger here than in Israel. There are Muslim and Christian citizens of Israel, but the dominant tone of politics, social life, culture, education is Jewish. In North America, the Jew is fragmented between his economic, professional life, and his interior religious or other kind of Jewish life.

In any case, debate is not restricted to religion or secularism in the Jewish community, not here and not in Israel. Furthermore, as Mrs. King's invitation indicates, debate is not a bad thing. As I am in the habit of pointing out to congregants who differ with what I say in the pulpit, "If you differ, it means you listened to me." Agreement often comes, not from intellec-

tual or moral assent, but from indifference, or complete lack of hearing. In fact, the greatest compliment I ever received was when this man told me: "I disagree with you 100%!" My reply was: Good, that means you listened 100%!

Let the pages of **Shalom Magazine** be filled with debate, constructive debate. Let the rabbis debate with rabbis, and laymen with laymen, and rabbis with laymen. Let it all resound to the good of the Jewish community, under the leadership of our new director Mrs. King, and the elected leadership of the Atlantic Jewish Council. God bless us all with a happy new year!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editor, Shalom Magazine
c/o Atlantic Jewish Council

Dear Editor:

During the past several months we have at least witnessed some positive developments arising out of the **Malcolm Ross** case. Most important were the creation of a unit on the Holocaust for use in New Brunswick schools and the spectacularly successful Institute for teachers who will be implementing the new curriculum. Even if no action is finally taken against Ross, it is clear that the tide has turned in New Brunswick. As soon as the Premier of New Brunswick took a strong moral position, Ross and his few anti-semitic followers found themselves isolated and totally on the defensive.

There is of course still more work to do in the fight against anti-semitism. However, I cannot allow these recent events to pass without giving credit to three individuals who forced New Brunswick society to face up to the problem of hate-mongering at a time when many, including the Jewish community, hoped they could make it disappear just by ignoring it.

The three are: **Dr. Julius Israeli**, who fought a lonely battle and suffered considerable abuse because he refused to let us bury our heads in the sand; newspaper columnist **Don Hoyt**, whose exposes on the issues won him a justly deserved national media human rights award; and **Reverend James Leland**, United Church minister in Florenceville, whose moral outrage awakened the conscience of the Christian community in New Brunswick and forced public authorities finally to take the Ross scandal seriously.

All members of the Atlantic Jewish Community are indebted to these three men.

Yours sincerely,

Bernie Vigod

Chairman, Atlantic Region Cabinet

League for Human Rights of B'nai Brith Canada

A FUTURE IS POSSIBLE



Yosef and Inna Begun after their arrival in Israel

Note: Yosef Begun arrived in Israel in January, 1988, after having first applied for an exit visa in 1971. Both before his departure from Moscow, and since his arrival in Israel, he has argued that a full, free Jewish culture is possible within the Soviet Union, and has urged the Israeli government to do all it can to support its development. He points to the students of Hebrew who, individually, in both small and large groups, study the language throughout the towns and cities of the country. He points also to other newer developments, the modified attitudes of dissidents to the new Soviet regime.

"Improvements in the situation of Jewish culture are quite clear. Not just a few years ago, but really last year, before I received my exit visa, Jews were in prison, having been arrested for their activities within the field of Jewish culture. By the time I left, there were virtually none still in prison, while at the same time, there have been many developments in the direction of Jewish culture. The Soviet authorities have displayed a fairly tolerant attitude to these activities — they have allowed the library and the museum to function, unofficial bulletins are published, they are tolerating Hebrew classes whose existence was advertised in Baku. These are all unofficial, independent activities, but I see them as representing considerable progress over the situation of a few years ago.

"The Soviet Union is not a normal country; when we talk about the possibility of a free culture there we cannot mean in the same sense as when talking about the West. Remember that it is a multi-national country. Every nation there wants its bit of land, of identity. Jews there can also have their separate identity, their separate cultural existence. Of course, it is not related to life on a specific piece of land, but it is on a spiritual level.

"I believe that things will continue to

grow; these activities are continuing, and they are developing, and they are attracting an increasing number of new participants. Look, we are learning of more and more such activities every day — there are plans for a Jewish folklore ensemble in Kiev, a literature group meets at the library in Moscow. The historical society for example can prepare young people to be the specialists of tomorrow, and its educators. An unofficial Hebrew teachers' organization now exists in Moscow; it already has some thirty members. It has publicly announced its existence, advertised a telephone number for contact, and can award teaching diplomas, not from Moscow itself, but from Israel.

"Representatives of Jewish organizations from the West have left Moscow with the impression that the authorities intend to allow things to be more relaxed. It was on no lower a level than the Soviet Foreign Minister **Shevardnadze**, that a declaration was made to **Edgar Bronfman** that the authorities are now prepared to allow Hebrew teaching to be legalised.

"There is no help, but there is no repression. May there one day be more official help? First of all, it's always very difficult to say what you can expect from the Soviet authorities, even under glasnost. But today, we can see a certain progress developing. You can regard it optimistically or pessimistically, that's a matter of taste, and opinions vary. There are those who see it as serious — including for example **Sakharov**, and he and other dissidents said so to **President Reagan** when he was in Moscow. There are many serious problems where nationalities are concerned, which the Soviet government must resolve one way or another, but it now understands that unless the Soviet society becomes more open, freer, especially on the question of the rights of the individual — and from this comes the rights nationalities — there will not be real progress. Either you have a stagnant situation, or there must be progress of this sort.

"It is more difficult to say where this leaves the specific question of the development of a Jewish culture within the Soviet Union. Though the authorities do not demonstrate any unwillingness actively to develop a Jewish culture, there is sufficient potential in the Soviet Union for this to be developed independently and to grow on a wider plane. The only way to reach a much wider audience is through the maximum possible legalization of Jewish culture within the USSR.

"At the moment the Soviet Union is undergoing a very complex cultural renaissance. What was once forbidden is now allowed; the Soviet authorities have come to understand that they must allow their

people to move closer to the essential values of world culture and of Russian culture. If other peoples are being allowed to learn of their history with virtually no limits, then the same will have to be permitted to the Jews.

"The authorities must come to realise that Jewish culture, in the widest sense, is not a threat to the Soviet system. They must understand that even within the country the Jews are somehow a test case, and that their being allowed — or not — to develop their own culture, is a sign, seen in the West also, of the general situation in the country.

"This is not just a dream. Look, a few days ago in Tel Aviv there was a reunion of former prisoners and refuseniks. Who would have thought, eighteen years ago, when there was the Leningrad hi-jacking, that by 1988 over quarter of a million Jews would have left the Soviet Union. That required much work on many levels, pressure by Jewish organizations, struggle by the refuseniks themselves, and suffering and trials . . . But it was on the scale of a national movement.

"Our task must be to preserve Judaism in the USSR, not just so that there will be Jews there, but because the more elements of Jewish life that there are there, the more Jewish Soviet Jews will be. Potentially, this can increase the aliya (immigration to Israel) rate, but it's not that. We're talking about a diaspora, and a large one; if there is no awareness of the: Judaism among the Jews of this diaspora, then there will one day be no Jews there. The question of Jewish culture and education is inextricably linked to this: the high rate of assimilation among Soviet Jews is precisely because they have such little knowledge of even the basic tenets of Judaism, and no feeling of pride in being Jewish. But a growing number are becoming interested in some small way.

"See how many Jews gather outside the synagogues on the major festivals. They know nothing, they don't know Israeli music or how to dance to it. Look at what happens at the Moscow book fair; there are long queues for the Israeli stand by people who know nothing, but hope that they might catch a glimpse of a video about Israel or talk to someone who actually lives there. There is great potential for Jewish awareness within the country.

"It is an incorrect distinction to separate those activists there who see the importance of developing a Jewish culture as the effect it can have on future aliya, from those who see a Jewish culture within the USSR as an end in itself.

"What of the future? It is impossible to know how things will develop in the Soviet Union. We live in a dynamic world, and cannot know what will happen in ten, twenty, fifty years — yes, even in five years. But we must help now with Jewish culture there, or there won't be any Jews in fifty years.

"National minorities in the world carry on existing with a separate identity because

they maintain contacts with their national homeland, contacts of all kinds and on all levels. Israel therefore has the right, legally and morally, to demand that the Soviet Union normalize its attitude to its Jewish national minority. Soviet citizens have access to other world cultures, but not to that of Israel, and this is a clear example of discrimination. **Gorbachev** has declared his new path, an opening up, and we can demand that this extend to Israel and the Jews too. Israel must form a major social movement to press for this.

"I do not think that Israel is not sufficiently active in this field. Throughout the years not enough stress was placed on Jewish cultural activities within the USSR; the slogan was "Let my people go." In September 1987, we addressed a letter to the

ministers of culture in the USSR and Israel, stressing that a normalisation of diplomatic relations between the two countries must include 'the restoration of the rights of Soviet Jews to their national culture.' We did not expect to receive a reply from the Soviet minister of culture, but we did not hear anything from Israel either . . .

"I believe that the Soviet Union is interested in re-establishing diplomatic relations with Israel. **Shervardnadze** himself has said so. They are trying to normalize their relations in all parts of the world — they are withdrawn from Afghanistan, and this normalisation should effect Soviet Jewish culture also."

Reprint. Focus Soviet Jewry, Vol 2. 6 June 1988

N.B. HOLOCAUST INSTITUTE A BRILLIANT SUCCESS

30 New Brunswick teachers were full of praise for the Holocaust Institute sponsored by their provincial Department of Education in conjunction with the League for Human Rights of B'nai Brith.

The intense and varied program, which took place in Fredericton during the first week of July, was organized by UNB historian **Gilbert Allardyce**. The teachers heard expert lectures on such topics as: "Why Germany?", "Why the Jews?", "The Nazi State, the S.S. and the Machinery of Death", "Legal problems of Mass Murder", "Jewish Resistance" and "The Holocaust Denial Movement". They also listened to panel discussions on "Christian Antisemitism and the Origins of the Holocaust", "The Medical Profession During the Holocaust", "Collaborators, Bystanders and the Righteous among the Nations", "Was the Holocaust Unique?" and "Moral Responsibility and the Holocaust". There were workshops on the problem of visual effects when teaching children about the Holocaust and on the use of survivor testimony in the classroom.

Highlights of the week-long institute were the presentations by three guest speakers made available by the League. The keynote address "A Canadian Historian discovers the Holocaust", was delivered by **Harold Troper**, author of *None is too many: Canada and the Jews of Europe 1933-1948*. In the most moving lecture, Holocaust survivor **Herman Newman** of Halifax recounted his tragic and harrowing experiences as a teenage prisoner during the war. Finally **Peter Griffiths**, crown prosecutor during the first conviction of **Ernst Zundel**, defended the use of the law as well as educational measures to counter hate propaganda.

The teachers participated actively in the

question period following each presentation, and returned each evening to watch movies about the Holocaust even though these were optional. All of them emerged from the Institute enthusiastic about the important role they will play in implementing the new 10-lesson unit on the Holocaust which will become part of New Brunswick's Grade XI history course.

Bernie Vigod, Atlantic Region representative for the League for Human Rights, told teachers that both the Institute and the introduction of the Holocaust unit are events of national as well as provincial significance. While several Canadian school boards have introduced optional courses on the Holocaust, this is the first time that an initiative has been province-wide and also the first time that Holocaust awareness has been built into a course taken by all students. Vigod also expressed the hope that Nova Scotia educational authorities will follow the New Brunswick example, and offered his organization's assistance. The League has been sponsoring teacher institutes all across the country.

The Institute received outstanding media coverage, and no doubt caught the attention of other teachers who will be invited to a series of regional workshops in the Fall. In addition, two of the teachers who attended the Institute later participated in the B'nai Brith "Holocaust and Hope" educators' tour of eastern Europe and Israel.

Besides **Herman Newman**, several members of the Atlantic Jewish community contributed to the success of the Institute. **Rabbi David Spiro** of Fredericton participated in two of the panel discussions and also gave teachers a highly informative tour of the Sgoolai Israel Synagogue. **Bernie Vigod** and **Professor Tom Kutter** of the UNB Law School delivered two of the

formal lectures. **Doris Rauch** of the UNB Library was a member of the Department of Education committee which developed the new Holocaust unit and is preparing the bibliography which teachers will use. Mrs. Rauch has also obtained a library grant from the Social Sciences and Research Council of Canada to make UNB the Atlantic provinces centre for research on Holocaust education.

CAMP KADIMAH — 1988

By **Andrew Wolfson, Chairman**

Camp Kadimah has just completed a most successful season and we are now looking forward to our 45th year. Camp Kadimah is one of the oldest camps in Canada and is enjoying an excellent reputation, not only in Atlantic Canada but in Ontario, Quebec and the Northeast United States. When you speak to people in Toronto or Montreal, they all know about Kadimah in the East. There are many reasons why Kadimah has been so successful over the years. One of the main reasons is our adherence to our culture and traditions. We have also maintained continuity with respect to having **Sheldon Cohen** as our Director for the past eight years. It was only in 1982 when Kadimah had a total camper population of 136 campers. In the past four to five years our camper population has been approximately 200 campers per year and that has varied between 194 and 230.

This past year it was interesting to note that approximately 40% of our camper population came from outside Atlantic Canada. Camp Kadimah owns approximately 50 acres of prime land on Lake William. Our camp only occupies one-third of the total acreage owned by the Camp. The Camp could be expanded in many ways but we require the capital to build new structures and new facilities for our children in the future. In the immediate future, some of the Kadimah facilities will need upgrading such as the waterfront, ball fields, and one or two new cabins along with new tennis courts. All this takes money and we have now commenced a national fund-raising campaign which should be getting off the ground in full force within the next several weeks. We had hoped to have the campaign start in the Spring but did not have a tax number and with summer vacations and the election in Nova Scotia, we were not able to pursue this matter earlier. Kadimah operates on a balanced budget each year and the fees that we charge for camper registration only cover current

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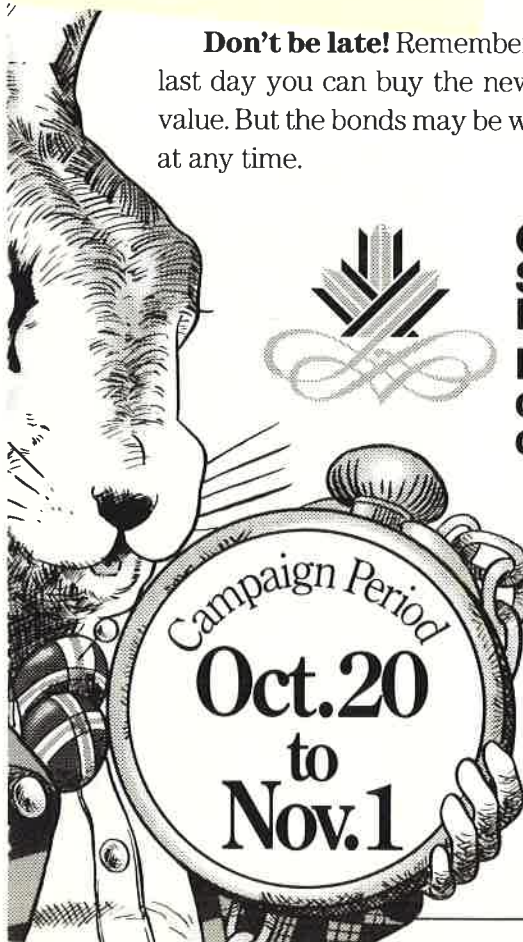
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Canada

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STUDENT UPDATE

By **Michael Gisser**

Shana Tova to everyone. Another year has come and the students are excited, eager and ready to study (maybe) and most of all to participate with A.P.J.S.F. The year has already begun for our programs. We co-sponsored a program at Camp Kadimah this summer, an A.P.J.S.F. first, on the Holocaust. The display that was at camp will be touring the Maritime provinces after the Holidays. Be sure to come and see it on your Campus.

We are extremely looking forward to record programming this year. It all begins with a Breaking of the Fast meal in Halifax on September 21, 1988. There will be lots of food so look for our Newsletter for details.

I must apologize to **Karen Zelikovitz**. It seems I left her out when I mentioned my Executive last issue. Welcome back Karen!! As well, congrats are in order for former Exec. Member **Alan Howitt** on his new job as program director at the JSF at York University. Good luck.

One last note — a reminder of sorts. The Hillel National Convention is scheduled for Thanksgiving weekend, Oct. 7-10. Subsidies are available and if you want more information contact me at (902) 422-7491 or (902) 425-2608. The more support from Atlantic Canada for this convention only means a stronger Jewish Student group on Campus.

I'm not very superstitious, but seeing that this is my last year, and the last year for many of my friends, let's make this year very special. Participate, have fun, study and enjoy.

Until next issue, Shalom V'Lehitraot.

GREETINGS FROM EMUNAH WOMEN OF HALIFAX (MIZRACHI)

By **Rose Pritzker, President**

The Mirium Lieff Chapter of Halifax (Mizrachi) acknowledges the generous gift of **Mrs. Tena Goldfarb** to the Builder's Club of Givat Mordecai Day Care Center in Jerusalem. We salute Tena for her generosity and her tireless efforts for Emunah Organization in Canada and Israel.

The Mirium Lieff Chapter wish all our friends and members a happy healthy and good year, and peace for Israel.

Don't be late! Canada Savings Bonds have an earlier date.

This year the Canada Savings Bond sales period is earlier – from October 20 to November 1. Buy your new bonds wherever you bank or invest starting October 20. You may date your payment November 1, the day the new bonds start earning interest.

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ANNUAL KADIMAH TOURNAMENT



1. GREEN GREETED — Howie Green is met with high and low fives as he crosses home plate after a home run in Kadimah's 26-19 loss to B'nai Brith. One youngster in the foreground shows how the ball should have been caught. (Adler)

By Joel Jacobson

It was the World Series and Super Bowl wrapped up in one.

It was a match devised in heaven and competed on land.

It was color, pageantry, nostalgia, the fire of youth, experience teaching the neophyte.

It was the annual B'nai Brith vs Camp Kadimah matchup between teams of basketball players and softball players.

The results are inconsequential to the masses but to a dozen, youthful, aching, B'nai Brith macho types, there was no victory sweeter than their 26-19 softball win over Camp Kadimah's forces, who were in much better shape physically, but didn't have the mental capacity to withstand the relentless pressure exerted by the Camp alumni and old-timers.

Hadassah women felt sympathy for the Camp squad and, wanting to give Kadimah a measure of revenge succumbed 20-6 in their softball game. There is little doubt with a few practices, the Hadassah team could beat Camp quite handily. However, being career women they are, with a side necessity of baking responsibilities, there was little practice time available.

And, besides the B'nai Brith men would never let them use the field.

The girls game got off to a bumner start as the Hadassah gals took an inning to get their sea legs (a downpour prior to the game left an ocean behind second base and short-stop) and they were down 7-0.

A four-run Hadassah second inning, keyed by the late arrival of **Cora Lee Senman**, **Mazel Zelikovitz** and **Cindy Fried**,

brought the team back but young pups like **Stefanie Green** and **Shayna Allen** clubbed the ball over the lot to keep the Camp ahead.

The city girls kept plugging behind coach, pitcher and first baseperson **Randi Alder** and stalwarts like **Bonnie Katz-Webber**, **Cathy Jacobson**, **Karen Conter**, **Ethel Cooper-Rosen**, who made a brilliant one-hand stab of a routine fly ball to kill a camp rally, and **Sharron Ross**, who didn't.

The camp eventually prevailed because of the talents of **Sandy Fischel**, **Jennifer Offman**, **Penner Dankner** and catcher **Lesley Gaum** whose imitation of **Gary Carter** was enough to convert any non-baseball fan.

The basketball game, played in the darkness of the dimly-lit Rec Hall where neither side nor the referees could see much of the action, was a titanic struggle but the B'nai Brith ship hit an iceberg (or was it a Goldberg or a Steinberg or a Rothberg or some other berg) in the final two minutes, threw the ball away several times and sank 71-64.

Frank Medjuck, **Mark Offman** and **Williard Strug** flashed brilliance shown in the 60's. **Mark Loebenberg** played as only a New York playgrounder could perform, **Mike Gisser** was fortunate six fouls were required for expulsion because he got five quickies.

David Alexander and **Morris Trager** operated as only doctors could while **Peter Nathanson** and **Steven Zatzman** scared the camp team to death. The camp thought these two would die from exhaustion.

Camp sports specialist **Jeff Strug** failed

to show his father mercy, leading the camp attack with help from **Jason Budovitch**, **Lorne Brown** and **Bill Chernin**.

But back to the main feature, the men's softball game.

Ask **Mark Rosen** how important this game was. Ask **Jeff Maldaver**, on whose cheek Rosen planted a very large victory smooch after the game. Ask starting and relief pitcher **Sam Fried**, who handled the last putout. Ask **Hank Webber**, who played racquetball with the rec hall wall, banging five hits. Ask **Lowell Shore**, who, looking like **Yogi Berra** with the catcher's gear on, couldn't remember the last time a city team beat the camp although rumors indicated it was at least eight years ago.

Ask **Irwin Mendleson** and **David Adler** into whose gloves line drives flew. Ask **Bryan Gaum**, who tattooed line drives all over the field. Ask **Stephen Offman** whose was betrayed by several trees in left field where routine, lazy fly balls became ground rule doubles. The camp used those trees to come from a 13-1 deficit in the second inning and to take the lead, but the veterans had enough left to stage a comeback of their own to pull out the win. Ask **Martin Zelikovitz** or **Mike Senman** whose bats lit up the scoreboard. Ask this writer who did a **Fred Astaire** imitation in left field, dodging tree stumps and picnic tables while trying to look like a player.

Yes, the game was important. It was important for the morale of a bunch of old guys — well, some were old, others looked old. Rosen won't stop talking about it for a year until the teams meet again in summer 1989. The replays will be highlighted in minds all over Halifax.

And let's not take anything away from the camp guys — except the win, of course. Give credit where credit is due. Several players accounted very well. **Jon Allen** cracked a couple of legitimate homers, deep into the centerfield woods. **Howie Green** topped the trees in left with one of those routine fly balls that would have been caught if not for a dozen or so trees that broke its flight and gave the umpire cause to declare it a home run.

Sheldon Cohen, he of camp directing fame, served so many fat pitches the cooks in the kitchen were complaining there was no fat left in which to boil the french fries. His relief, **Mike Soberman**, couldn't spell Roloids, let alone react like it.

Mike Yablon used all his power in pre-game, when he peppered the Rec Hall wall with practice hits, but left it all at the bench when the real action started. And there were others who contributed, too.

But it was fun.

It was fun playing in a torrential down-

pour that marred the fifth and sixth innings — when Halifax gang let the Kadimites take an 18-15 lead before staging a nine-run seventh-inning uprising that salted the game away.

It was fun thinking we were young again, remembering the days of the 50s, 60s and 70s when we cavorted on that playing field like young stallions, impressing each other,

and the girls, of course, with our athletic abilities.

Hey, it was even fun August 3, 1988, when, as swaybacks, not stallions, we returned to the field to play kids 15, 20 and even 30 years our junior — and won.

Yeah, it was fun showing our sons there was still some spunk left in the old man.

B'NAI BRITH NEWS LODGE 2155

By Arnold Chippin, President

After a number of years of limited activity our lodge has recently been the scene of renewed activity.

Beginning in the fall our bowling league was reactivated. Its success was greater than expected. Everyone, young and old, enjoyed themselves, although some would not have minded if their scores had been a little higher. I suggest that members and their families get out and practice because the league will be starting up again next fall. We owe special thanks to **Bob Brown** for his organizational ability and to **Steve Rauch** for keeping track of the scores.

Bernie Vigod kicked off a "Food for Thought" lecture series in February by arranging a Sunday breakfast featuring **Myron Rezun** as the guest speaker. Prof. Rezun is a member of the Political Science Faculty at the University of New Brunswick. Prof. Rezun discussed the situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He did an excellent job describing the present situation and gave an historical perspective as well. The breakfast was very well attended. Prof. Rezun is new to the Fredericton area and as President of the lodge I would like to welcome him to the community and hope that he will become our lodge's newest member.

Also in February our lodge organized a games evening. Special thanks goes to **Mel Soicher** for his work in organizing the event. Cards, Rummy Cube and Trivial Pursuit proved to be the popular choices. A good time was had by all.

March saw the return of our breakfast series of lectures. Our guest speaker was **Dr. Russ King**, MLA for Fredericton South and Minister of Higher Education. Dr. King gave an excellent talk on the new government's plans and policies. The breakfast was held at Keddy's Motel and was extremely well attended. Special thanks go once again to **Bernie Vigod** and a very special thanks to **Amelia Goldman** and to Keddy's for the strictly kosher breakfast.

In addition March saw a discussion featuring **Rebecca Zuckerbrodt** on her Maritime tour. She was accompanied on her visit by **Michael Gisser** of the Atlantic Provinces Jewish Student Federation. Her talk and discussion afterward, once again dealing with the present situation in Israel, were held at the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel and were very well attended.

On April 17 our lodge had another "Food for Thought" breakfast speaker; this time the guest speaker was **Cpl. Rick Daigle**, Provincial Coordinator for Crimestoppers. It was our best attended lecture so far. A special



2. WHAT DID YOU CALL? — Camp Kadimah's Jennifer Offman questions the umpire's call with a disgusted look as Hadassah's Cathy Jacobson digs the ball out of the dirt during the Camps 20-6 softball win in August. (Adler)




3. I DIDN'T WANNA BE HIT — Sharron Ross explains how she screamed when a fly ball came near her in the first inning of Hadassah's 20-6 softball loss to Camp Kadimah. Steven Zatzman (on bench) displays the proper cover-up style of fielding while coach-pitcher et al Randi Adler, in calm Billy Martin-fashion, decides on a new position for Ross. (Adler)

thanks to **Dave Adilman** for arranging the event.

On April 24 our lodge, in cooperation, with the Woolastook Presbytery of the United Church of Canada, co-sponsored a Holocaust Memorial, which was held at the Ecole Ste Anne Community Centre. The event was very well attended by our lodge members as well as the community at large. The evening was hosted by the **Rev. Bill Randall** and myself. Greetings were given by **Father Peter O'Hanley** and **Archdeacon Alec B. Craig**. The presentations were given by **Rabbi David Spiro**, **Lt. Col. J. Chester MacRae, M.C.**, and **Rev. James Leland**. A lot of positive comment was heard from those who attended. Unfortunately, Holocaust denial literature was placed on all cars in the parking lot, but over all the event was an enormous success.

Looking to the future, we hope to once again begin Lodge activities. We hope to reopen our family bowling league. Also it looks as though we will be having a number of interesting speakers in our popular "Food for Thought" brunch series. Also in the planning stages is a gala event co-sponsored by our lodge and the local chapter of Hadassah, in honour of Israel's anniversary.

We hope that the coming year will be a success for our lodge and I trust that I will be able to count on the support of our members.



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FREDERICTON NEWS

By **Jennie Brown**

L'Shana Tova. May the New Year be ushered in with good health and happiness.

Mazel Tov to: — **Lou & Gladys Swetsky** upon the marriage of their daughter, **Barbara Mae**, to **Ronald Earl Sloan**, son of **Mrs. Harold Slutsky**, Toronto, which was solemnized June 5th at the Sgoelai Israel Synagogue, with **Rabbi David Spiro** officiating. The couple are residing in Toronto. — **Bernard & Valerie Chippin** upon the marriage of their daughter, **Natalie Sabrina**, to **Sidney Lipkowitz**, son of **Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Lipkowitz**, Winnipeg, which was solemnized June 5th at the Beth Shalom Synagogue in Toronto. The couple are residing in Toronto. — **Irwin & Betty Rosenzweig** upon the marriage of their son, **Shawn**, to **Beverly**, daughter of **Mr. & Mrs. Robert Schachter**, Montreal, which was solemnized at the Ritz Carleton Hotel, Montreal on Aug. 14th. The couple are residing in Toronto. — **Harry & Amelia Goldman** upon the birth of their grandson, **Noah Chananya Meir**, great-grandson for **Mrs. P. M. Levine** and **Mrs. Jacques Ninette Perez**, Toronto. Proud parents are **Barry & Debbie Goldman**, Toronto. — **Lou & Sue Levine** upon the engagement of their daughter, **Bonnie**, to **Jay Brightman**,

Toronto, son of **Mr. & Mrs. Alan Brightman**, Toronto. — **Marilyn Leighton** upon receiving a degree in Nursing from the University of New Brunswick. Marilyn and husband **Dr. Peter Leighton** are on the staff of the Dr. Everett Chalmers Hospital.

Condolences to **Sue Levine** upon the demise of her brother, **Barney Greenberg**, Miami, Fla. Survived by brother **Sam**, Ottawa, sister-in-law **Jennie**, nieces and nephews. May the mourners be spared of further sorrow.

Speedy recovery to **Bessie Brown**, **Bessie Rose**, **Bernard (Mike) Chippin**, **Isaac Ziachick** and **Joe Tobin**.

The May meeting of the Lillian Frieman Chapter of Hadassah was held at the home of **Judy Budovitch** with the President **Sydelle Grobe** presiding. Meeting opened with a prayer for Israel's 40th anniversary by **Edye Besner**. Minutes were read by the Secretary, **Harriet Lenard**.

Carol Airst gave a report on the Youth Aliyah Campaign, and a vote of thanks for a successful campaign was extended to **Amelia Goldman** and her committee.

Amy Budovitch, daughter of **Mitchell & Carolyn Budovitch**, addressed the members on the topic of her recent Holocaust Remembrance trip to Poland, Czechoslo-

vakia and Israel. She was one of the 1500 young people from all over the world who visited a number of concentration camps and participated in a first-hand experience of Jewish history of the World War II era.

Amy described the places visited and the history associated with these places. The group of youngsters participated in a commemorative March from Auschwitz to Berkenare in Poland. She described her deep personal reaction to her experiences in both Europe and Israel. Thanks were extended and appreciation for her time to address the members.

The closing meeting and Installation of the Executives of the Chapter for 1988-89 was held at the home of **Faye Medjuck** with the president presiding. Meeting opened with a prayer by the co-president, **Edye Besner**. Minutes were read by the Secretary and adopted by **Edye Besner** and **Jennie Brown**. October 9th has been suggested for the celebration in honour of Israel's 40th anniversary and 60th anniversary of Hadassah. The event is to be co-sponsored by B'nai Brith. **Carol Airst**, treasurer, gave a report on the fund raising activities for the year. **Lillian Freeman** reported that ten members have become life members this year and she presented pins to **Carol Airst**, **Roz Brown**,

Sylvia Meyers, Rosalie Goldenberg, Sharon Pinsler, Gertrude Budovitch, Linda Payne, Zena Vigod and Gwen Velensky. We now have 51 life members in our Chapter of 65 members. Jennie Brown extended thanks to **Mollie Brown, Eta Berk, Bea Sherman** and **Lillian Freeman**, the telephone committee, for this assistance. **Lois Levine**, past regional for New Brunswick, installed the following: Co-Presidents — **Carol Airst and Marissa Blanchard**; Vice-Presidents — **Judy Budovitch and Zena Vigod**; Secretary — **Harriet Lenard**; Treasurer — **Rose Chippin**; Past Presidents — **Sydelle Grobe and Edye Besner**; Honourary President — **Mrs. P. M. Levine**; Honourary Vice-Presidents — **Fay Medjuck and Amelia Goldman**; Honourary Treasurer — **Jennie Chippin**. Portfolio Chairwomen: Youth Aliyah — **Rhona Ruben and Miriam Cohen**; Creche — **Lillian Freeman**; Membership — **Shelly Stevens**; Life Associate Members — **Lois Levine**; Telephone — **Jennie Brown**; Cards — **Nessa Leckie**; Social Convenor — **Rhoda Fransblow**; Specific Gifts — **Sarah Lang**; JNF — **Rosalin Nudell Wall**; Programme — **Edye Besner and Sydelle Grobe**.

Hostesses for the evening were **Marilyn Kaufman, Jennie Chippin, Lois Levine and Sarah Lang**.

Dr. Bernie Vigod has been reappointed by Prime Minister **Brian Mulroney** to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and also re-elected Vice-President of B'nai Brith Canada by the Canadian B'nai Brith members.

Members of the Sgoollai Israel Synagogue attended the Shabbot Services on May 21st which was followed by an enjoyable Kiddush, sponsored by the Congregation and Sisterhood, in honour of Rabbi David Spiro's 65th birthday. The President of the Congregation, **Warren Cohen**, welcomed the members, followed by greetings extended by **Lou Levine and Ben Medjuck**. The

Cheder children delighted all by rendering two Jewish songs. A solo rendered by **Joan Levine** with the lyrics by **Weldon Graser**, dedicated to the Rabbi was amusing. A presentation by **Amelia Goldman**, Honourary Vice-President of the Lillian Frieman Chapter of Hadassah, on behalf of Hadassah, presented the Rabbi with two chairs in his honour to be placed in a Shul in Israel. The Rabbi graciously thanked the members and ended with saying, "The Messiah isn't coming, and I am not going."

(Sung to the tune of **Sunrise Sunset**)
Lyrics By **Weldon Graser**

Shabbos — Yontiff
The rabbi's our pontiff
He is always here
In this the boychick that we hired
Now in his 65th year.

Sermons — Simchas
For Herschel's Pinchas
With us through sadness and job
Now he's a little bit plumper
When he came, he was a slim boy.

Speeches — Screeches
For Seders and Cheders
He's being giving and hearing all year
Who would have thought when he started
This Shul would be a life time career.

Haftorahs — Gabbis
B'nai Brith and Bond drives
Often he had too much tension
Today folks, he's feeling so much better
At last he'll be getting his pension.

So Rabbi — Rabbi
We just can't lie
This is some special day
We hope you keep going on forever
L'Chaim, on your 65th birthday.

The Cheder closing was held June 22nd with the Rabbi welcoming the parents and grandparents. The pupils rendered a beautiful Hebrew song which was enjoyed by all. Siddures, donated by the Sisterhood, were presented by **Jennie Brown**. Books, entitled **Our People** were presented by **Joan Levine**. **Arnold Budovitch**, grandson of the late **Harry Velensky**, presented cheques for perfect attendance, which is presented every year as an incentive for the children to attend. On behalf of the pupils, **Michelle Vigod**, daughter of **Dr. Bernie & Zena Vigod**, presented the Rabbi with a basket of flowers. **Lois Levine, Judy Budovitch and Zena Vigod** were in charge of the refreshments.

Best wishes for a successful year.



Kevin Besner earned the overall gold medal in the cadet division of the Canadian National Archery Tournament in Jonquiere, Quebec, breaking two Canadian records in the Field/Hunter competition. Kevin is the son of Dr. & Mrs. David Besner, and is a grade 10 student at Fredericton High School.



Cheder Closing. Back row, l-r: Alexis Kaufman, Robert Levine, Michelle Vigod, Allison Budovitch, Joanna Kaufman, Rabbi David Spiro. Centre row, l-r: Allison Kaufman, Daniel Rosenfeld, Sari Adilman, Lea Adilman, Karen Kaufman. Front row, l-r: Andrew Rosenfeld, Paul Budovitch, Kari Adilman, Simone Vigod, Andrew Levine. Missing from picture: Michelle Abrams and Patti Lenard.

MONCTON RABBI GRADUATES FROM BLOCK EDUCATION PROGRAM OF YESHIVA UNIVERSITY'S WURZWEILER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK



It isn't often that a classroom assignment helps more than a 1,000 people a month, enlists more than 80 volunteers and captures the attention of a major non-profit organization.

However, for **Rabbi Michael Wolff**, the 32-year-old spiritual leader of Congregation Tiferes Israel in Moncton, New Brunswick, that is exactly what happened.

A graduate student at Yeshiva University's Wurzweiler School of Social Work in New York City, he was assigned to do his field placement requirement at the Mental Health Clinic in Moncton. Rabbi Wolff, who received a Master of Social Work (M.S.W.) degree July 29 from Wurzweiler's Block Education Program, developed a crisis prevention hotline, now called "Help 24," which is funded by the United Way.

"Moncton did have a hotline which died," said Rabbi Wolff, who sits on the hotline's board of directors.

Rabbi Wolff is a native New Yorker whose ties to Yeshiva University go back to his college days. He is a 1977 graduate of Yeshiva College — the men's division of liberal arts and sciences of Yeshiva University — and of the University's James Striar School of Jewish Studies. In 1980, the rabbi earned a degree from the institution's Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology

and the following year was ordained at the university-affiliated Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary (RIETS).

In fact, it was his association with RIETS that brought him six years ago to his new hometown.

"I told them (RIETS) I was willing to go outside New York and was referred to Moncton," recalled Rabbi Wolff.

Growing up and attending school amidst New York City's large Jewish population, Rabbi Wolff was unprepared for life as the spiritual leader of the only synagogue in a city of 80,000 people.

"There are only 250 Jews in the entire population," noted Rabbi Wolff, who met his French-born wife, **Odile**, in Moncton, where she was working for the French Consul. The couple has a one-year-old daughter, **Julie Yael**.

"We are very isolated," he added. "The society is not geared to Jewish Life. There are no agencies to work with — it's all done by mail. You don't find the support system you find in a big city. Every Jew there is aware of his Jewish identity because there are so few other Jews."

Part of Rabbi Wolff's solution to combat his congregation's isolation is to work with his non-Jewish neighbors. When **Rev. Bob Hussy**, the pastor of St. John's United Church in Moncton, mentioned earlier this year that he did not feel his congregation knew enough about the Bible, the rabbi suggested holding classes. A decision was made on the spot to invite both synagogue and church members to participate in the sessions.

"The reaction was very positive from both sides," said Rabbi Wolff. "It was a way to build bridges between Jews and Christians."

The Sunday evening classes drew about 25 people and proved so successful that the Moncton United Council of Churches is publicizing this fall's classes, which will be open to the entire city.

In much the same vein, Rabbi Wolff, who had no prior experience in the mental health field, looked on the hotline as something of a challenge.

"I researched the previous hotline, contacted other social service agencies and the United Way," said Rabbi Wolff. "The problem in Moncton was that other social service agencies closed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. People had problems 24 hours a

day."

The rabbi's next step was to form a committee to help in the development of initial policies and budgeting. Finally, Rabbi Wolff had Help 24 incorporated and approached the United Way for help.

Since its beginning in May 1986, the hotline has continued to attract local residents willing to lend their services. A volunteer staff of 80 works around the clock fielding calls at the rate of more than 1,000 per month.

Rabbi Wolff, who also sits on the pastoral committee of Moncton Hospital, hopes to expand the hotline's services.

"The mental health board has been discussing fund-raising," he acknowledged. "We'd like to expand the hotline into something Moncton has never had before — a suicide prevention center."

The rabbi was among the 61 students from throughout United States, Canada and Israel to receive M.S.W. degrees at the July 29 commencement exercises.

The Block Plan allows students to complete M.S.W. degree requirements in three summers of study in New York City while working for social service agencies around the world during the traditional academic year. Those already employed in appropriate agencies may use supervised work to satisfy their field instruction requirement.

Since its inception 11 years ago, more than 700 students have received master's degrees through Wurzweiler's Block Program.

Commencement began at 10:30 a.m. at the University's Main Center in the Washington Heights of Manhattan. Presiding was Wurzweiler **Dean Dr. Samuel Goldstein** and Block Program Director **Frances Sosnoff**.

Students were from South Dakota, Washington, Illinois, Colorado, California, Massachusetts, Florida, Maryland, New Mexico, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec, as well as Israel.

Students are doing field work at Jewish federations, hospitals and clinics, Jewish community centers, marital counseling organizations, women's centers, non-sectarian charities and those affiliated with various religious denominations, and public schools and universities.

Ernest T. Michel, an executive vice

president of the United Jewish Appeal/Federation of Greater New York, was the featured speaker. He also received the school's 1988 Distinguished Service Award to honor him for 41 years with the United

Jewish Appeal.

Over the past three decades, the Wurzweiler School of Social Work has trained more than 2,000 social work professionals in programs leading to Master of Social

Work and Doctor of Social Welfare degrees.

Yeshiva University, America's oldest and largest university under Jewish auspices, is now entering its second century.

MASSADA NEWS

By Bessie Rinzler, President

Massada Club sponsored a cruise for its members July 5, 1988 on the Haligonian III. The two hour boat trip on Halifax Harbor was enjoyed by twenty-three members who took advantage of this outing. After the boat trip all of us had tea and muffins at the Bluenose Restaurant.

On July 26th two members representing Massada, went to Spencer House for a study that took place on the topic "Task Force on Ageing".

Molly Whitman and Bessie Rinzler will bring back the information we received at this meeting, to our Massada members when we reopen in the fall.



DISCOVERY 88 — DEDICATION MISSION TO ISRAEL

The Canadian Society for the Weizmann Institute of Science's "DISCOVERY 88", a mission to Israel for the dedication of the Canadian Institute for the Energies and Applied Research is scheduled for November 2-8, or November 2-14, 1988.

This Grand Tour is a chance to see parts of Israel most tourists just read about. It's the history of Israel. And it's also the people of Israel. It's dinner with an Israeli army unit. It's meeting Jewish families from Yemen or Iraq, or new immigrants from Russia and Ethiopia. And private meetings with top government ministers and the Mayor of Jerusalem. And much, much more. Altogether it's a unique opportunity to meet a cross-section of Israel. From the people who run the buses to the people who run the country.

This Mission, hosted by Murray Koffler, Tom Beck, Jimmy Kay, Doug Bassett, Collin Craig, David Dennis, Mel Dobrin, Allan Gordon, Joel Greisman, Leo Perkell, Marvin Tanner and Morris Wosk, provides a unique opportunity to experience the Weizmann Institute of Science and Israel. It provides two tour options: **Tour A:** November 2-8 for those who wish to participate primarily in the dedication and the first part of the program; **Tour B:** November 2-14 for those who wish to continue after the dedication on a unique trip around Israel, meeting with Israel's leaders and people from all walks of life and going behind the scenes to fascinating locations.

The highlight of the tour will be the participation of all the festivities during the historic dedication of the Canadian Institute for the Energies and Applied Research. This will be one of the most exciting and comprehensive tours of Israel ever and is geared for both the first timer and the veteran visitor to Israel. It also provides a unique opportunity to see science on the cutting edge as well as a celebration of Israel's 40th Anniversary.

For a brochure detailing this Dedication Mission to Israel, call The Canadian Society for the Weizmann Institute of Science: Montreal (514) 481-0466; or Toronto (416) 733-9220.

CONFERENCE WILL ADDRESS WIDE VARIETY OF ISSUES

The Canadian Jewish Congress and the Canadian Zionist Federation will jointly sponsor a National Education Conference at the Constellation Hotel near Toronto's Pearson International Airport from Saturday night, November 5, through Monday, November 7, 1988.

The conference theme is "Yad B'Yad — Hand in Hand — The Successful Partnership of Volunteers and Professionals in Advancing Jewish Education." A variety of subjects will be addressed, including the structure and curriculum of Jewish day schools and afternoon schools, informal Jewish educational programming, educational experiences in Israel, multilingual education, adult education, home and school relationships, community concerns and support for Jewish education. The central theme will permeate presentations and discussion, while the program will be balanced to provide a platform of interest for both lay (volunteer) and professional participants.

Sandra Brown, a past president of Bialik Hebrew Day School in Toronto and an active member of Canadian Jewish Congress and numerous other organizations, has been appointed Conference Chairperson. **Rabbi Marvin Pachino**, headmaster of the Community Hebrew Academy of Toronto, has been appointed Co-chairperson responsible for programming. He is an active member of the CZF National Pedagogic Council and many other professional, educational and rabbinic bodies.

As planning intensifies, representatives from communities across Canada are being invited to participate to ensure all concerns are addressed, as well as to determine how these matters will be dealt with in the program.

Informative and practical, this conference's effect will be felt for years to come.

Keynote issues and recommended topics to date include:

- How to deal with Jewish education in the

1990s

- The community's stake in personnel crisis — recruitment and training of teachers
- Resources — funding and support services
- Recruitment and retention of Jewish students (outreach)
- Who is responsible for Jewish education nationally?
- Informal education

It is important to the relevance and vitality of Jewish education in Canada that a national education conference be held at least every three years. The conference offers the larger centres such as Montreal and Toronto an opportunity to share their expertise with other centres as well as for all those concerned with quality Jewish education to focus together on specific areas of concern.

Planners are careful to ensure the conference format encourages dialogue among participants to resolve matters which have come to the forefront since the

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previous conference. The accomplishments, concerns and initiatives of the conference are formalized at a wrap-up session, with also sets the mood and tone for the next such caucus.

Registration for the conference will commence in September.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM — AS OF JUNE 27, 1988

NATIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5

8:00 p.m. Registration

9:00 p.m. Opening Plenary:

Dr. Samuel Schaffler

"Jewish Education as Bridge to Jewish Unity: Jewish Youth and Their Values"

Reception

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6

7:30 a.m. Shahrit

8:15 a.m. Breakfast

9:15 a.m. First Session,

Dr. Michael Rosenak, Scholar-in-Residence

9:15 a.m. Plenary:

Partners in Jewish Education: Recruitment and Training of Staff & Lay Leadership

This session will include a speaker, and a panel to include: an educator, an administrator, a lay person and a representative of a central agency. Each of these panel members will then lead a workshop.

10:45 a.m. **Workshops** — to be defined

12:30 p.m. Luncheon

Plenary:

Securing the Future of Our Schools through Funding and Support Services

As support and funding are integral parts of education, this plenary session will focus on these issues.

2:30 p.m. **Workshops**

1. Endowment and Independent Funding

The speaker will be a Federation director who can address the issues involved in Building Endowment Funds.

2. Support Services to Students — Special Education and Gifted Students

The format will be a panel discussion including a teacher, a parent representative and a psychologist.

3. Continuity of Jewish Learning

Another panel discussion focussing on the options available after the student has left formal education.

4. Upgrading the Administration System of our Schools into the 21st

Century

This session will include university personnel who can give us a 5-10 year projection which will focus on evaluation of the computer, administration, computer upgrading and budget control.

6:30 p.m. Dinner

Debate on Public Funding of Jewish Education

This discussion will give us all the opportunity to learn about experiences in other provinces vis-a-vis government funding: it will be a debate within the Jewish community and may be open to the public.

9:00 p.m. Reception and Cultural Program

Friends of Yiddish

Lively musical program —

KUMZITS — sing along

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7

7:30 a.m. Shahrit

8:15 a.m. Breakfast

Third session:

Dr. Michael Rosenak Scholar-in-Residence

9:15 a.m. Plenary:

Recruitment and Retention of Students in Jewish Schools

10:45 a.m. **Workshops**

1. Tuition Fees as a Factor in Student Retention

This session will deal with fee setting, guidelines and the handling of parents by tuition fee reduction committees in day schools.

2. Serving the needs of Supplementary School Students and those in Smaller Communities

The focus in this session will be on the study of supplementary schools published by the New York City Board of Jewish Education,

possibly with speakers in favour and against this document. The session might also deal with post bar-mitzvah programs.

3. Outreach and Marketing of Jewish Education

This session will address late starting students, (e.g. new-stream classes at CHAT), retention strategies and outreach to university students.

4. Attitudes of Students to Jewish Schooling

This session will deal with factors which contribute to students dropping out.

5. Informal Education

Consideration will be given to the potential of programs of an informal nature.

12:30 p.m. Luncheon

Plenary:

Who is Responsible for Jewish Education Nationally? (Winnipeg)

1:30 p.m. Workshops must be developed

Possible areas mentioned:

— National Focus for Curriculum Development

— Developing and Sustaining Lay Leadership

— Resources & Professional Development (outside large centres)

— Government Impact on Jewish Education (bilingual programs in public schools)

— The Impact of Changing Family Patterns on Jewish Education: divorce rate, single families, inter-marriage

3:00 p.m. Conference Wrap-up

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8

If there is sufficient interest, visits to schools and/or resource workshops will be arranged for those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity. Please let us know if you are interested.

You can do something about terrorism in Israel!

Israel's forests have suffered a terrible loss. Terrorists, in an attempt to strike at the spiritual heart of our people, have burned tens of thousands of trees. We urge you to register your outrage by coming to our support in planting ten trees for every tree destroyed and in supplying emergency fire-fighting equipment. We know that you care for our time-honoured tradition of planting trees in Eretz Yisrael. The time to go from "caring" to "doing" is NOW!

Contact Jewish National Fund of Canada, today!



Phone: 422-7491

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND OF CANADA LAUNCHES "OPERATION RE-TREE-VAL"



KKL World Chairman, Moshe Rivlin and Neri Bloomfield survey the devastation.

In a dramatic response to terrorist acts which this summer already have destroyed tens of thousands of trees in JNF forests throughout Israel, Jewish National Fund of Canada has launched "Operation Re-Tree-Val", a national effort in which the Canadian community will be asked to raise funds for the replanting of 250,000 trees and for the purchase of urgently needed fire-fighting equipment over the next twelve months. The effort is to be in addition to JNF regular tree subscription programs.

The extraordinary project was announced by **Mrs. Neri Bloomfield**, newly elected National President of JNF of Canada, who is at present in Jerusalem.

"Seeing our devastated forests," Mrs. Bloomfield stated, "is a heart-breaking experience. Many of the trees destroyed by deliberately set fires, were planted with great love and much devotion by Canadians and Jews around the world to memorialize and honour loved ones. This destruction is continuing, despite valiant attempts by JNF forest workers, police and civilians to keep damage to a minimum. Thousands and

thousands of trees have been lost. Why destroy trees? Israel's enemies realize that they mean not only in practical terms but to Israelis and Jewry spiritually and emotionally. They wish to strike at the spiritual heart of all of us, to destroy our customs and traditions and to create a highly visible environment of terror and fear."

"We cannot allow this to happen," Mrs. Bloomfield concluded. "The Canadian Jewish community — like Jewish communities around the world — will surely in the coming months indicate through support of "Operation Re-Tree-Val", that we will not be intimidated by terrorism and that we will not allow the forests — our symbol of the peace and continuity we seek for our people — to remain blackened as permanent scars on the Israel horizon."

In Montreal, **Michael Goldstein**, National Executive Vice-President of Jewish National Fund of Canada commented further on "Operation Re-Tree-Val".

"It is difficult," he said, "to launch an immediate and direct campaign at this particular time when many are on summer

vacations. In the next twelve months we hope to raise funding for the planting of 250,000 trees as well as funds from individual donors to purchase urgently needed fire-fighting equipment."

"The 250,000 trees," Mr. Goldstein concluded, "are in addition to the Funds we normally raise throughout the country through annual events such as telethons and Tu Bishvat programs. We are urging our regular tree subscribers to increase their contributions to meet this emergency situation. At the same time, we are seeking the support of those in our communities who have never purchased a tree previously."

"Israel's President **Chaim Herzog** has called upon world Jewry to plant ten new trees for every one burned. We are appealing not alone to individuals but to youth clubs, sisterhoods, brotherhoods, schools and all Jewish organizations to mount special "Operation Re-Tree-Val" efforts as their expression of condemnation of this wanton terrorism. We are urging spiritual leaders of all religious congregations in Canada to bring the importance of this

endeavour to the attention of their congregants during the High Holidays and to urge them to take immediate action.

"Our objective is 100,000 trees from each of the communities of Toronto and Montreal, with a 50,000 tree objective for the rest of Canada over the coming year.

"No one knows," Mr. Goldstein concluded, "when and where this devastation will end. What we do know is that it takes 10 years for a tree to mature and that there is a great deal of work to be done to restore Israel's forests to the condition of which all of us were so proud before this 'tree terrorism' began."

Readers are urged to contact the Atlantic Jewish Council office with their subscriptions and for further information on how their group or organization can participate in "Operation Re-Tree-Val".

JNF ANNUAL MEETING

Unprecedented record results for Jewish National Fund of Canada were reported at the Annual Meeting of the Organization held in Montreal's Montefiore Club on June 27th, 1988.

Commenting on activities and progress made over the past twelve months, National Vice-President **Leonard J. Kaplansky** of Montreal, in the absence of retiring National President **Saul Zitserman** of Winnipeg pointed to a record cash flow of JNF of Canada and to unparalleled growth in the establishment of JNF projected foundations by the Jewish Community in Canada, nationwide.

"The record achievements of 1987," Mr. Kaplansky stated, "reflect the hard work of a deeply involved cadre of volunteers actively working with our Staff and Emissaries, in communities throughout the country, highly identified with Israel and with the work of the Jewish National Fund. The Financial Report and the Honour Roll of new foundation subscribers bear witness to what we can achieve together. We have entered the 40th anniversary resolved to achieve even greater heights."

The Annual Meeting highlighted great support for all JNF of Canada projects in Israel including Redeemers of Jerusalem, Canada Park, the Aliza Begin Forest and Jabotinsky Park, Camp Lavi and Galil Canada, the second phase of which is now near successful completion.

At the same time, traditional avenues of Jewish National Fund activity continued to receive popular support. Among these are trees and inscriptions (which include contributions toward the Golden Book, Sefer Bar/Bat Mitzvah, Sefer Hayaed and Land Development), Blue Boxes (the most visible symbol of JNF work in schools, synagogues and homes) and High Holy Day appeals

across the country.

Of special interest to the national gathering of leaders was "Operation Retreeval", a project in which Jewish National Fund of Canada undertook a national effort to replenish the forests so maliciously damaged last summer by saboteurs. Individual Canadians purchased trees and joined in "Operation Retreeval" programs. It was pointed out that this program would have to be intensified in view of the current ongoing sabotage in JNF forests.

During the meeting, warm congratulations were extended to JNF boards in communities across Canada for hosting successful 1987 Negev Dinners honouring communal leaders and their achievements.

Initiated and chaired by **David L. Dennis**, Q.C., of Toronto, the Plant-A-Tree Program continues its success and has seen a dramatic increase in the number of individuals and groups who have participated. This program which entitles all Canadian visitors to Israel the unique opportunity to plant a tree with their own hands has been successful in introducing thousands of additional men, women and children to Jewish National Fund, bringing them closer to Israel and the needs of its people.

Michael Goldstein, Executive Vice-President of JNF of Canada, reported on other organizational activities including JNF's commitment to Tours and Missions

to Israel and in the area of Educational Activities designed to bring youth and adults closer to the Israeli scene and to increase their love of the land.

"This is achieved," he said in speaking of educational activities, "by developing and providing information about Israel, Jewish National Fund's role in its development, as well as, by encouraging youth and adults to participate actively in Jewish National Fund's various projects. Jewish identification is strengthened and helps answer the growing need for developing leadership.

"This is important work, they are our seed ground for the future and JNF sees this activity as vital to the perpetuation of a love for Zion and as a prerequisite among its multi-faceted activities."

In 1987 the Summer Family Tour to Israel was initiated and 1988 will see an ever larger group participating. In addition JNF tours and missions from Vancouver and Winnipeg were successfully undertaken as was a two week National Orientation Mission.

In addition to **Neri J. Bloomfield** of Montreal being elected National President, the following people have been elected as national officers of JNF: **Irwin E. Lampert**, Moncton; **Leonard J. Kaplansky**, Montreal; **Yoine Goldstein**, Montreal; **Robyn Wexler**, Montreal; **Alexander Mayers**, Montreal; **Frances Mandell**, Toronto; **Alan Posluns**, Toronto; **Eric Exton**, Toronto;

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Larry Paikin, Hamilton; Sid Halpern, Winnipeg; Saul B. Zitzerman, Winnipeg; Abe Silverman, Edmonton; and Karl Taussig, Vancouver.

Lee Cohen of Halifax was elected as a Board Member and amongst those named to the Board of Governors were: Martin Chernin; Neil W. Franklin; Irving Pink,

Q.C.; Dr. Lewis H. Freedman; Moses Kantorowitz; Mitchell Budovitch; Mitchell Franklin, C.M., LL.D.; and Peter Herschorn.

TORONTO JEWISH CULTURAL COUNCIL INITIATES PLAY-WRITING COMPETITION

The Toronto Jewish Cultural Council, an arm of the Toronto Jewish Congress, has initiated a competition to stimulate the writing of plays of Jewish interest.

According to **Allan Freedman**, chairman of the TJCC's Theatre Committee, the award will be \$1,000. The competition is not limited to Jewish writers but plays must focus on Jewish themes.

The contest is open to Canadian residents living in Canada. Submissions must be original, never before produced, and in

English.

Judges will be chosen from among leading members of Toronto's theatre community.

Deadline for entries is May 31, 1989, with the award to be announced in the autumn of 1989.

Freedman stresses that the TJCC will not stage the play or advertise or market it in any way. The contest's purpose is to encourage playwrights and inspire the writing of new works on Jewish themes.

The Toronto Jewish Cultural Council

was created in 1977 and its mandate is to promote, stimulate and increase Jewish cultural activities for the large and growing Jewish community in and around Metro Toronto.

Call **Nurit Oko Glick** at (416) 635-2883 for more information, or write to her care of the Toronto Jewish Cultural Council, 4600 Bathurst Street, North York, Ontario, M2R 3V2.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHILDREN OF HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS IN JERUSALEM TO COMBAT HOLOCAUST DENIAL

"We are here. We live. Our very existence proves the failure of Hitler's Final Solution," said **Hanna Eliashiv** of Montreal, a daughter of Holocaust survivors.

Mrs. Eliashiv is a leading Canadian organizer of the First International Jerusalem Conference of Children of Holocaust Survivors. The conference will be held at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel in Jerusalem from December 18 to 23, 1988.

Hundreds of participants are expected from around the world and several hundreds more from Israel itself.

"As our parents' generation ages, the truth they lived through is constantly being denied and distorted by the Keegstras and Zundels of this world," said Mrs. Eliashiv. "In this sense, the organization of Second Generation conferences becomes not only necessary but crucial."

The conference will stress three major themes: The Holocaust in Historical Perspective; the Psychological Impact of the Holocaust on the Second Generation; and Memory and Commemoration of the Holocaust.

This year's conference will coincide with the 45th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto

Uprising, and 50 years since Kristallnacht, the Night of Broken Glass, when Nazi stormtroopers smashed Jewish shops in Germany and burned synagogues.

"The second generation has moved beyond the personal pain of the Holocaust legacy," said **Rositta Ehrlich Kenigsberg**, President of the International Network of Children of Jewish Holocaust Survivors. "While we can never erase the scars, we must become a vigilant force, a collective voice of conscience on behalf of human rights and dignity because we know only too well the consequence of evil and indifference."

The conference organizers stress that the conference will be open to all, the children of survivors as well as those whose parents were fortunate enough to escape the Holocaust. "In a real sense, we are all the offspring of survivors because Hitler meant to kill all Jews," said Mrs. Kenigsberg.

The International Network of Children of Jewish Holocaust Survivors and the Simon Wiesenthal Center are among the principal organizations sponsoring the conference. **Efraim Zuroff**, of the Wiesenthal Center's Israel office, is a member of the International Advisory Board.

Dry Bones





This Summer — as you read this — devastating fires set by saboteurs are raging in Israel's precious forest lands. We must replant! We must not allow our enemies to strip bare the land which has such great meaning to all the Jewish people.



JEWISH NATIONAL FUND OF CANADA'S

"OPERATION RE-TREE-VAL"

In the next 12 months, in addition to our regular tree subscription programs, we will provide funding for:

- Replanting *10 FOR ONE* destroyed trees
- Supplying JNF fire-fighting crews with much needed additional equipment

You already have heard the sad news . . . tens of thousands of trees have been destroyed by hostile elements of the Arab population in an attempt to strike at the spiritual heart of Israel and all the Jewish people! We are determined that these trees — planted with great devotion to memorialize and honour loved ones — shall be replaced! We urge each individual to condemn this outrageous tree terrorism by responding to this call for action. Phone us with your support! You can use your VISA, Mastercard or Amex account or we can send you an invoice, but call us now! We urge every school, organization, sisterhood, brotherhood and congregation to take action! . . . to stand up as a group which cares! We will provide the materials for your own Retreeval project!

Trees (which are vital to Israel's environment) personify our people's traditional hopes and prayers for peace and tranquility in Eretz Yisrael. We dare not allow these practical and symbolic values to be destroyed and taken from us.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND OF CANADA

Halifax
902-422-7491

NERI BLOOMFIELD ELECTED JNF PRESIDENT



Neri J. Bloomfield of Montreal, a long time Zionist leader and one of the most distinguished personalities in the Canadian Jewish Community, was elected National

President of the Jewish National Fund of Canada at the Annual Meeting of the Organization held in Montreal, on June 27, 1988.

Succeeding **Saul B. Zitzerman** of Winnipeg, Mrs. Bloomfield brings a wealth of leadership experience to the National Presidency. She has served with great dedication and distinction as National President of both the Hadassah-WIZO Organization of Canada and of the Canadian Zionist Federation and has given of her talent and energies to a myriad of educational, cultural and social causes in the Jewish Community and within the Montreal and Canadian Community at large.

Mrs. Bloomfield's family was the leading Zionist force in pre-war Rumania. As a child, she saw world Jewish leaders such as **Chaim Weizmann** and **Nachum Sokolov** (who was her godfather), visit the family home on a frequent basis. Married to the

late **Bernard M. Bloomfield** in 1943, the life of the Bloomfield family (including that of their children **Evelyn Schachter** and **Harry**) was to embrace the well-being and support of the Jewish people and of the State of Israel on many fronts. In 1970, the late Bernard Bloomfield was elected National President of the Jewish National Fund of Canada and gave unparalleled leadership to important projects of support in Israel's Arava Region (the settlement of Ilot and Samar), and in the initiation and completion of Canada Park, a 7,500 acre parkland which today serves some 30,000 of Israel's citizens daily during the summer session.

In the election of Neri Bloomfield as National President, the Bloomfield family tradition of providing staunch and devoted leadership to JNF's task of reclaiming and revitalizing the land of Israel, continues its journey from strength to even greater strength.

Neri J. Bloomfield

B'NAI BRITH CANADA HONOURS PAST PRESIDENT AND ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

At the 25th annual convention of B'nai Brith Canada, held earlier in June, the position of Honorary President was created by a resolution supported by the members present. **Ralph Snow**, the immediate Past-President, is the first to be bestowed the title of Honorary President.

The following prominent community leaders have been duly elected to serve B'nai Brith's members for the upcoming year: President — **Dr. Brian Feldman**, Dentist, Toronto; President-Elect — **Moishe Smith**, Developer, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents — **Dr. Bernie Vigod**, Dean of Graduate

Studies, Fredericton; — **David Matas**, Senior legal counsel, Winnipeg — **Frank Wilson**, Associate, T.E.S., Toronto; — **Michael Rosenberg**, Businessman, Toronto — **Hershie Frankel**, Lawyer, Montreal; — **Marilyn Wainberg**, Business Manager, Periodont Services, Montreal; — **David Walman**, President, The Mortgage House, Hamilton.

The following were elected to serve on the Board of Governors in conjunction with the President and Vice-Presidents: **Eleanor London**, Toronto; **David Lerner**, Toronto; **Norman Small**, Montreal; **Abe Bell**,

Montreal; **Nate Cheifetz**, Windsor; **Dr. Neil Burden**, London; **Tom Gussman**, Ottawa; **Steve Zatzman**, Halifax; **Lyle Smordin**, Winnipeg; **Al Goorevitch**, Edmonton.

The delegates also nominated the following members to seek election at the B'nai Brith International Convention in Baltimore: B'nai Brith Vice-President — **R. Lou Ronson**, Toronto; Board of Governors — **Ted Greenfield**, C.A., Montreal; International Council of B'nai Brith — **Phil Leon**, Hamilton; Chief Justice — **Morris Flicht**, C.A., Toronto.

JEWISH PEN-PAL SERVICE A DECADE OLD

The International Jewish Correspondence (I.J.C.) service marked its 10th year in existence in August, having reached 6,000 people in more than forty countries.

Representatives from Jewish communities around the world are now being sought to make this unique pen-pal service even greater.

Montreal high school teacher **Barry Simon**, co-ordinator of the non-profit service, notes that the ideal representative is aged 15 to 30, pleasant, personable and

having the capability to speak in three or more languages. Representatives should also be willing to sign up others in camps, schools, synagogues, community centres, youth organizations and singles groups.

Representatives receive a letter of introduction from IJC registration forms in English, French or Spanish to distribute and information about the region they are to represent.

Persons wishing to have Jewish pen-pals can write to: International Jewish Corres-

pondence, c/o Canadian Jewish Congress, 1590 Avenue Dr. Penfield, Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1C5. A self-addressed envelope should be enclosed, and a donation to cover the cost of return postage would be appreciated. In order to be properly matched, IJC must know your age (date of birth), sex, the language you read, level of schooling, hobbies, ambitions, profession and the number, age range and sex of the people with whom you wish to correspond.

JNF CANADA'S SHAUL AFEK TARGETS MARITIME OUTREACH



exposure to Israel's educational system, including graduation from a technical high school and close participation in the industrial and defense dynamics of his country.

He served in Israel's Defense Forces prior to and during the 1948 War of Independence and wore the uniform of a military careerist until retiring with the rank of colonel in 1975. Prior to that he held key staff and administrative posts including Commanding Officer of the Haifa District and military attache and delegate of the Ministry of Defense at the Israeli Embassy in Brazil.

Commenting on his recent extensive "outreach" visit to small communities in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, Afek said:

"Approximately 1,100 Jewish families live in the Atlantic Provinces. There are no Jewish day schools; whatever Jewish education exists is conducted through the synagogues, with special preparation for Bar Mitzvahs and through Camp Kadimah during the summer.

"On my visits to all the communities with 10 families or more, I met with local leaders, rabbis and JNF supporters . . . The Atlantic Jewish communities are lacking in information of the worldwide Jewish experience and particularly of the Israel of today. The small communities are remote and sometimes isolated, but they are eager to have more visits, and there are many warm Jewish hearts to contact . . ."

Afek and his wife, **Zvia**, have one daughter, **Michal**, an attorney who is married to **Isaac**, the youngest son of Israel's President **Chaim Herzog** and his wife, **Ora**.

In his projected visits to families distant from the mainstream Jewish communities, Afek's educational program on behalf of Keren Kayemeth will focus on three distinct lines: Galil Canada to develop and populate Upper Galilee; redeemers of Jerusalem to enhance the environment of Israel's capital; and replanting thousands of JNF trees torched at the hands of terrorists.

Shaul Afek

The "new chalutzit" or the new pioneering is the way **Shaul Afek** described the launching of a "special focus" of attention on the Maritime Provinces which he recently toured extensively. He found there is a great and urgent need for education and information about Judaism, Jewishness, and specifically, the centrality of Israel in the contemporary Jewish experience.

Afek is a native-born Israeli who joined the Jewish National Fund of Canada to undertake the responsibility of servicing the smaller Jewish communities where there is little, if any, access to the education and information normally found available through Keren Kayemeth (JNF) in larger Canadian communities.

"Bringing the message of Keren Kayemeth to smaller Canadian communities, and most particularly to isolated Jewish settlements in the Maritime Provinces," says Afek, who holds the title of Special Emissary (Shaliach) to Canada for Jewish National Fund, "is a renewal of the spirit of the chalutzim or pioneers to reach out to our brothers and sisters in faraway corners such as in the Maritimes, and make them aware of the achievements of JNF since its birth in 1901, when it was instrumental in the State of Israel, and also of its continued importance in the ongoing development of the country."

Interestingly, Afek the sabra was himself born into a family of chalutzim who first settled in the valley of Jezreel in Lower Galilee.

Afek's background includes a full

NEWS FROM THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Christians and Jews in the United States are urged to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Nazi anti-Jewish pogrom known as Kristallnacht (Night of Glass) during the weekend of November 11-13, 1988.

The call for the special commemorations was jointly announced by **Dr. Eugene J. Fisher**, Executive Secretary for Catholic-Jewish Relations of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops; **Dr. Jay T. Rock**, Director of Christian-Jewish Relations of the National Council of Churches; and **Rabbi A. James Rudin**, National Interreligious Affairs Director of the American Jewish Committee.

Throughout Germany on November 8 and 9, 1938, synagogues, Jewish businesses and community institutions were destroyed by Nazi Storm Troopers. Seven thousand Jews were arrested and placed in concentration camps, and nearly 100 Jews were killed. During Kristallnacht, fires were started all over Germany, and the huge amount of shattered glass has given the pogrom its name. This violent government-sponsored assault on the Jews of Germany has been called the prelude to the Holocaust, the destruction of six million Jews,

that took place in the six and half years following Kristallnacht.

"It is vital that American churches and synagogues remember Kristallnacht in their religious services and in their schools. To assist in this important effort, we are developing a set of special resources, including appropriate prayers, teaching aids, sermons, historical documentation, and other material," the three leaders said. Dr. Fisher, Dr. Rock and Rabbi Rudin announced that the Kristallnacht commemoration material would be available for free distribution in September. They added:

"We hope that Kristallnacht survivors living in the United States will be honoured during the weekend of November 11-13, and we urge that community commemorations take place in all parts of the country."

The Kristallnacht commemoration project is being coordinated by **Benita Gayle-Almeleh**, Interreligious Program Associate of the American Jewish Committee, who asked that requests for materials be sent to: Interreligious Affairs Department, The American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56th Street, New York, NY, 10022.

TREASURES OF THE TEMPLE



A schoolgirl observes some of the items in the newly opened Museum of Treasures of the Temple in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City. WZPS photo by Richard Nowitz.

By Leslie J. Gottesman

Indiana Jones would have a field day in the recesses of Metziltaytim Street in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City, for through an arched doorway, hidden from the brilliant sunshine, visitors are greeted by a museum exhibiting precisely-crafted replicas of implements used in the ancient Hebrew Temple.

Since its official opening on Jerusalem Day of this year, the Museum of Treasures of the Temple, a showcase of the Temple Institute, a non-political, independent body, has offered both schoolchildren and adults a glimpse of a majestic Jewish heritage.

The inspiration for the museum came from an ex-paratrooper named **Rabbi Yisrael Ariel**, who participated in the battle for the Temple Mount in the 1967 Six Day War. His first army assignment after the war, ironically, was to guard the Dome of the Rock, the great moslem mosque located on the traditional site of King Solomon's Temple. Rabbi Ariel recognized that while the main spiritual center of the Jewish people had been returned to Israel, its treasured symbols had not. The objects had all been captured in ancient times by conquering armies, such as the Roman forces in 70 CE, whose conquests were recorded in the famed reliefs on the Arch of Titus in Rome.

Creation of the magnificent objects used in the Temple service signified to Rabbi Ariel, restoration of pride in the Jewish

heritage. Although the obligations of the Temple could no longer be fulfilled, its spiritual messages could be communicated. His dream fueled the efforts of expert artisans, culminating in the opening of the Temple Institute's exhibit.

The major elements of worship in the ancient Hebrew Temple are displayed behind shiny black curtains, adorned with applique cherubim. All the items exhibited, from the woven garments worn by the Cohen (or High Priest) to silver trumpets and chalice cup, are based primarily on biblical and rabbinic descriptions.

The laver, for example, used by the priests for washing hands and feet before worship during the period the Israelites wandered in the desert, possessed two faucets. In the Second Temple, it had twelve. The present copper model contains six. Its base, which some traditional authorities describe as convex, others concave, combines both forms in an expression of reconciliation.

The priest's robe must be one continuous white garment without seams. In order to weave it with a pattern of squares within squares, a computerized loom was developed. In the case of the priest's "avnet" or belt, its length of 19 meters (32 cubits), wrapped around his chest, at heart level, was obviously intended to limit his movements during the atonement service while he grappled with his conscience.

Other items, fashioned from gold and

silver, as well as copper and brass, serve to inspire visitors with the grandeur these symbols depict. The regal crown, traditionally donned by the High Priest, is made of gold and the elongated trumpets, standards of an independent people, of one continuous piece of silver. In the case of the harp, its design is based on cave drawings found at Megiddo, and dating back 4-5,000 years. A larger model, complete with gut strings, is presently being made.

The most ambitious plan to date is the projected design of a gold menorah. The ingenuity needed for its construction from one mold will first be applied in a more modest silver model. And in an area long bathed in mystery, eleven different ingredients used for incense in the Temple service have been refined and preserved in different receptacles. Their components, as well as the formula for the special bluish dye referred to in the Bible, is based on the extensive research of **Rabbi Pinchas Burstein**.

The first Temple, built by King Solomon, and the second, by Herod the Great, were noted for their unsurpassable beauty. The replicas of implements used in the Temple, displayed in the Museum of the Treasures of the Temple, have helped a fascinating and unique area in Jewish history.

FIGHTING THE WATER CRISIS IN ISRAEL

By Mary Stewart Krosney

As temperatures soar in America's midwest and scientists announce alarming evidence that the world is becoming an overheated "greenhouse", the question of water supplies throughout the world is becoming a burning issue.

Israel, a small country which is two-thirds desert, has struggled with water problems for the past half century. The struggle has paid off in innovative developments which have not only stretched Israel's precious water supply, but have influenced water management in dozens of countries.

The main water sources in Israel are the Jordan River and the Sea of Galilee in the north. They are connected to the dry south by a large national water carrier, which incorporates a series of wells along the coast. The wells and aquifers are replenished annually with run-off water caught from winter rainfall. In this way Israelis hope to avoid alarming situations most strikingly seen in the declining productivity of the great Ogallala aquifer which irrigates

North American wheat fields from Saskatchewan to Texas. Refilling underground reservoirs also prevents land collapse, which occurred several years ago in Florida, swallowing up homes and leaving huge craters.

When Israel became a state 40 years ago, the national water carrier and underground reservoir replenishment were the first and more obvious steps taken to manage the limited water. But in order to keep pace with the country's growing water needs — and Israel uses some 95% of its available water — increasing numbers of determined scientists have entered the picture.

Israeli researchers are looking to the sea, brackish underground reservoirs and passing rain clouds for answers. They are developing crops that can grow on saltier water. They are making use of sewage water intelligently and safely. They are engineering computer controlled water saving irrigation equipment, which is sturdier and cheaper. No less important are the interesting studies going on into how Nabatean man, living centuries ago in the Holy Land, managed on minimal rainfall.

"Desalinization has to be made more efficient and less costly", says an official of Tahal, Israel's water management company. But, he says, good progress is being made in that direction, pointing to Israel's Red Sea port of Eilat, where desalinated water is integrated into the town's water supply. In Eilat the reverse-osmosis desalinization filter is successfully in use. Scientists continue to work on the "zarash" method (Hebrew initials for "multi-stage flash process"), in which sea water is used to cool electric generating stations; the resulting hot water evaporates and is condensed as distilled water."

The use of the sea doesn't stop with desalinization. Agronomists are developing many crops — from tomatoes to cotton — which not only tolerate, but thrive on brackish water pumped from underground reservoirs in the desert. Encouraged by such horticultural successes, Professor Dov Pasternak of Ben Gurion University in Beersheva is growing nutritious, edible plants on Mediterranean sea water. Human beings wouldn't eat them, but sheep and camel do. Professor Pasternak and his team are currently studying 150 species of plants irrigated by sea water.

Sewage produced by more than four million people is another major source of water, says Shaul Arlosoroff, former deputy director of Israel's Water Commission. Israel has built a large sewage treatment plant not far from Tel Aviv for the treatment of waste water in stages. The resulting water is "of a quality that meets drinking water standards," although the reclaimed sewage water will be used only in agriculture.

Israelis have been seeding clouds for many years in an effort to increase rainfall. Researchers in this area, such as Professor Avraham Gagin at the Meteorological

Department of Jerusalem's Hebrew University, have succeeded in coaxing 15% more rain from the clouds in certain parts of Israel. Using crop dusting planes, Israelis select the more promising clouds and batter them with silver iodide from above and below. From the ground, silver iodide is sent up through vast batteries of generators located throughout the country. In winter months, the only time serious rainclouds are seen here, radio listeners hear the mystifying instructions at the end of some news broadcasts, "light the stoves", referring to the funny-looking devices with smokestacks, an important part of the rain-making scheme.

Agriculture, crucial to Israel's export market, eats up a lot of water. To make the most of each drop, Israeli farmers and gardeners are literally watering their crops in droplets. Kibbutz fields, private and public gardens throughout the country are striped with the black polyethylene tubes for "drip irrigation", a method engineered here in the 1960s. Precise amounts of water are delivered by drippers directly where the plants grow. Roots get more water and less is lost to evaporation — effecting dramatic savings.

Tomato yields, for instance, have increased fourfold with drip irrigation, in comparison with produce watered by conventional sprinkler systems. Not only were losses due to evaporation or wind dramatically reduced, but plant leaves, untouched by water, are more resistant to

disease, and saline water can be used for irrigation without affecting them. Another beneficial aspect of drip irrigation is "fertilization", simply injecting liquid fertilizers into the source water during irrigation, which achieves not only a better growth but reported savings of up to 30% on fertilizers.

Computers controlling all kinds of irrigation have been used in Israel for some time. Individual kibbutzim and settlements employ sophisticated computer programs, which help determine when and how much water to deliver to crops, but not before special sensors in the field have gathered information about wind direction and ground moisture.

Getting back to Biblical Israel, how did ancient civilizations manage to support sizable populations in desert cities without all the benefits of cloud seeding, sewage recovery, water-saving irrigation equipment and desalinization? Researchers at the Desert Research Institute of Ben Gurion University have unearthed systems dating back to Solomon's reign. These early watering programs involved a series of stone conduits which directed unabsorbed rainwater from hillsides into terraced farms and catchment basins. In regions of the northern Negev, which normally can support little more than sparse grasses, ancient irrigation practices are today back in service, bringing water to fields of luscious apricots and peaches, high yields of pistachios, dates and almonds, and bountiful crops of wheat and barley.

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HIPPY INTERNATIONAL: INVITING SUCCESS



A mother (centre) and her child, participants in the international HIPPY program, work together as an aide looks on. WZPS photo courtesy the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

By Leslie J. Gottesman

Spanning continents and cultural differences, a home-based program of learning enrichment for the disadvantaged pre-school child offers a unique approach to overcoming educational and social barriers. HIPPY (Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters) is the creation of an Israeli professional team, headed by **Dr. Avima Lombard**, of the National Council of Jewish Women (NCJW) Research Institute for Innovation in Education, a division of the Hebrew University's School

of Education. At the Sixth International HIPPY Workshop, recently held in Jerusalem, experts in related fields of education and social welfare explored the implementation of training methods and research through which HIPPY effects change.

Starting with a pilot project in the poverty-stricken Hatikva Quarter of Tel Aviv in 1969, founder and academic director Dr. Avima Lombard developed guidelines for home instruction by mothers of pre-school children in neighbourhoods of low educa-

tional expectations. Mothers chosen for the program are trained in carefully refined, rudimentary teaching tasks on a biweekly basis by para-professional aides from within the community. The materials needed for the activities, ranging from picture books, sewing cards, geometric objects, etc. are all provided by the program organizers.

On alternating weeks, program coordinator and aides meet with participating mothers to enable them to share experiences and better understand the tasks assigned them. One mother is relieved to hear that her child was not the only one to find a certain activity difficult. Another describes the special sense of pride she derived from her child's response. Part of these sessions consists of a talk by the coordinator on a topic related to the objectives of the program. At the '88 Workshop of HIPPY International, participants sat in on a session during which the coordinator, aides and mothers dealt with the topic of nurturing independence. But essentially, what constitutes the focus of the HIPPY program is the pivotal relationship between mother and young child as a source of enrichment, through carefully planned play activities.

By 1975, when research had established the effectiveness of this home instruction program, through the pre-school child's later success, the project moved from its theoretical to operational phase. The National Council of Jewish Women-sponsored program was adopted by the welfare department of the Israeli Ministry of Education and Culture. Approximately 12,000 Israeli families a year began participation on a three-year basis, starting with mothers of three-year-old children.

Then, with the publication of Dr. Lombard's book, **Success Begins at Home**, inquiries poured in from around the world. At the first HIPPY International Workshop, held in 1982, eighteen countries sent representatives. Programs in places as far-flung as South Africa, Holland, Chile and Canada were eventually initiated. Materials essential to the program were translated and on-site visits were paid by research teams from the NCJW Institute of the Hebrew University in order to oversee the program's development. According to **Kay Weinberger**, Coordinator of International HIPPY, "the universal elements of the HIPPY program — an enriching relationship between mother and child that improves children's readiness to learn — proved culturally transferable."

An unusual feature of the HIPPY program is the cooperation between community, government and academic spheres. In Israel, the community provides

the facilities, the Ministry of Education the funding and administration, and the Hebrew University the training, quality control, national and some regional staff. In Holland, the anthropological department of the participating university handled the research dimension of HIPPY for the Ministry of Welfare, Health and Culture which, in turn receives funding from a private foundation for the Dutch disadvantaged. And after noticing a report on HIPPY in a Florida newspaper, the wife of Arkansas governor **Bill Clinton** played a significant role in initiating this home intervention program on a state-wide level in Arkansas.

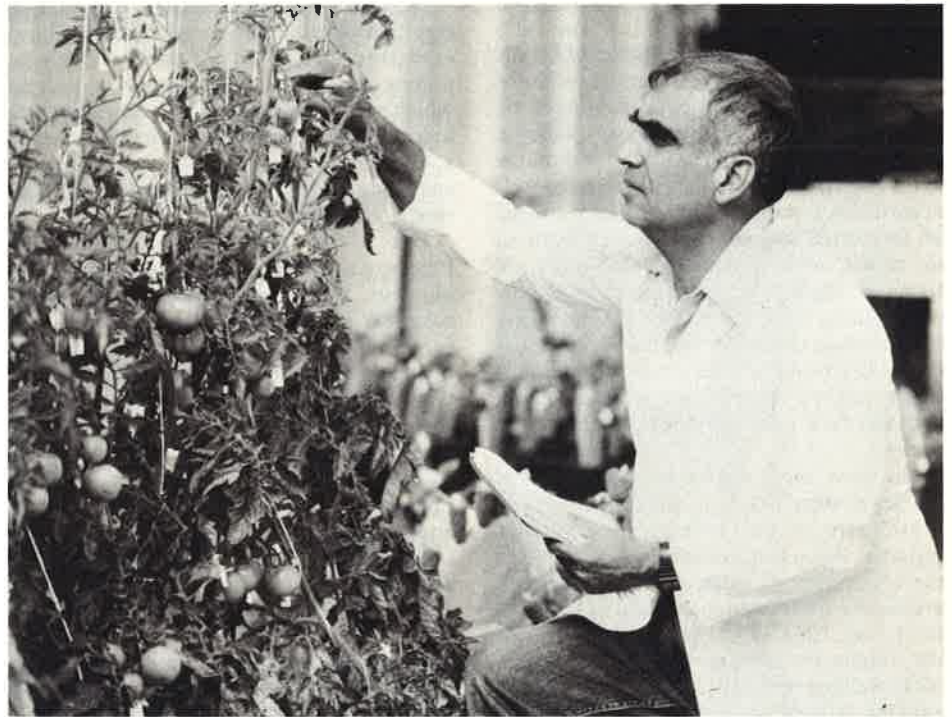
The impressive results of HIPPY programs on the international scene were presented at the '88 workshop. After almost three years of conducting a HIPPY program in two communities, Chilean University Coordinator **Cecilia Krug** reported that children in the program scored higher than children with or without pre-school education in coordination, audio discrimination and language skills. Moreover, they were more socially adept upon reaching school age.

Referring to two programs recently introduced in South Africa, one for coloreds, the other for blacks, coordinator **Marion Stewart** was cautiously enthusiastic. Although no testing has yet been conducted, the five-month-old program, funded through the sponsorship of the Union of Jewish Women (a NCJW affiliate), by a local philanthropist, have produced exciting changes. Marion mentioned some positive things that she has noticed: mothers feeling more comfortable as parents, the ripple effect of the enhanced relationship between the mother and pre-school child on other family relationships.

Workshop participant **Darla Fewell**, of Dallas, Texas, views the HIPPY program as a "community building tool". She spoke proudly of the effect it has on many of the Hispanic, Mexican-American and Asian para-professional aides that she prepared to train other mothers. Themselves mothers of young children, the aides are encouraged to practice activities they learn before training other women. Moreover, these bright but otherwise unskilled women are given the opportunity to enter the job market and acquire heightened prestige within their homes and communities. "It feels wonderful to open that door for people."

The primary beneficiary in the HIPPY program — the pre-school child — gains not only cognitive skills. The warmth and support of consistent maternal attention within a stimulating format create self-esteem and confidence in the child as well as in the parent. As explained by participant **Dr. Augusta Clark**, supervisor of an extensive enrichment program in the Broward County, Florida elementary schools, "a positive hands-on approach early on in the child's life, can only invite school success and a feeling of welcome in the world." What could be more rewarding?

ACHIEVEMENTS IN ISRAELI AGRICULTURE



Israeli researcher with the "Divine Ripe Tomato", the longest shelf life tomato in the world. WZPS photo by Richard Nowitz.

By Lee Hadar

A computerized mating system for cows? A tomato with a four-week shelf life? St. Peter's fish in the Arava desert? These are but a few of the unusual agricultural innovations Israel has achieved over the past year.

In keeping with what has become Israel's traditional high-tech approach to farming, the country's leading scientific institutes have collaborated with kibbutzim to come up with a surprising range of agricultural firsts.

For example, a tomato that doesn't lose its colour or flavour for up to four weeks. Normally, tomatoes start to soften within a few days of harvesting. In the United States, for instance, most tomatoes are purposely picked when they're still green, and ripened artificially with ethylene gas. This ensures that they arrive at the supermarket bright red, but the process takes its toll on the tomatoes' taste. Instead, researchers at the Hebrew University's Faculty of Agriculture have performed experiments with hundreds of combinations of tomatoes in order to create a new species. The result, the "Divine Ripe Tomato", is the first tomato to boast a shelf life of three and sometimes as much as four weeks. The Divine is already found in American supermarkets, and will soon be equally visible on American farms since Israel has begun exporting the seeds of its new hybrid tomato.

Tomatoes are not the only beneficiary of Israeli research. Grapes, apples, oranges and grapefruit should all benefit from a new method that prevents fruit from rotting. Israeli scientists have isolated a natural substance — a type of yeast — that stops the formation of fungi in fruits. The scientists are developing a synthetic version of this yeast which would be used instead of the more expensive and sometimes dangerous chemicals that are normally applied to fruit.

Israeli chickens have long held the world record for the number of eggs laid. Soon they may hold another distinction as the sveltest birds of their kind. Israeli scientists have developed a new breed of chicken that has six per cent less fat than do her feathered friends elsewhere. The scientists have shown that slimmer chickens lay more eggs, have a lower mortality rate and of course cost less to feed than fatter fowl. The lean line of bird is of the broiler variety that is generally raised for its meat. These sveltest birds should be as tasty as ever though since scientists have ensured that they have the same amount of fat as other chickens do in their meatier tissue. What is eliminated are the gobs of abdominal fat under the chicken's skin.

The same scientists are experimenting with a genetic selection of chickens in the hope that their research will one day yield a

lower-cholesterol egg.

Israeli chickens do not steal all the lime-light, for the country's cows boast the world record for milk production — some 9,000 liters per animal. The high productivity rate of both chickens and cows is due in large part to the sophisticated Israeli-designed computer technology used to run and monitor poultry and dairy farms. This year saw the development of several new automated systems. One of them, developed by Anat, the computer division of Kibbutz Bror Hayil, enables a farmer to monitor every activity of his herd. Each cow is accorded a number which is then recorded on an electronic device that it wears around its neck. Small electronic transmitters are then set up at key areas where the cow passes daily. The system enables the dairy-herd manager to know the food intake and the milk output of every cow. It also tells when a cow's mating time is approaching and can even help select a suitable sire for her!

An even more elaborate computerized mating system has been introduced in the north part of the country. A computer program keeps track of some 90,000 cows in the region, noting when each cow was last artificially inseminated and which bull was the father. One of the chief advantages of this system is that it prevents incest among blood-related animals, thereby preventing genetic disorders and increasing milk production.

For many years now, Europeans have been able to go to their supermarkets in wintertime and buy fresh succulent fruit that has been grown in the Arava or Negev desert. The country's reputation for desert agriculture is well-known. But if developments of the last year are any indication, then Israel may soon be equally distinguished for its desert aquaculture.

Aquaculture relies on the use of natural ponds to raise a variety of agricultural produce. It is ideal for a country that is limited in both fertile lands and fresh water resources since the water used to feed the ponds comes from natural underground salt water aquifers that are very common in desert regions. This is why ponds are becoming an increasingly common sight throughout Israel's Negev and Arava desert.

In one of the more surprising spinoffs of aquaculture, the well-known St. Peter's fish is being bred successfully in the scorching Arava desert. Since ancient times the fish have provided a livelihood for many a Galilee fisherman, and are still one of the favorite dishes at restaurants that line the Sea of Galilee. The fact that St. Peter's (or tilapia as they are known scientifically) are freshwater fish, did not deter Israeli researchers from trying to breed them in saltwater ponds. Zoologists at Tel Aviv University merely found a hybrid of the Galilee strain that is resistant to high temperatures and salinity. They also developed a new method of keeping the brackish pond water clean. As a result they have been

able to increase the average number of fish that can be raised in a square yard of pond space from two or three to a whopping 30. The annual yield — over 200,000 pounds of fish per hectare — is 15 times higher than that of a normal commercial fish pond.

In order to reap equally outstanding results with other fish, Israeli scientists have embarked on a variety of research projects, among them: the perfection of a vaccine which would reduce the high mortality rate among baby shrimp and the development of a hormone treatment that would alter the spawning season of sea bream from wintertime to all year around.

One of the most popular and diverse products of Israeli aquaculture is not fish at all, but rather sea algae. Algae grows naturally in salty water, and serves as feed for fish. But the Israelis have found a seemingly infinite variety of other uses for algae. One type has been isolated for its betakerotene, believed to be a cancer-preventing substance. Developed at the Weizmann Institute of Science, it has become a highly popular health food in the United States and elsewhere. Microalgae also yields rare fatty acids that are in high demand in the pharmaceutical industry.

Not surprisingly, Israel's knowhow in

aquaculture is already in demand in other countries. In Thailand, for instance, the increasing salination of water sources has jeopardized traditional rice agriculture. The Thai government recently turned to Israeli scientists to learn how to cultivate algae in saline water. Scientists from Ben-Gurion University of the Negev have taught farmers in the Philippines how to grow algae to produce biofertilizer and instructed farmers in Guatemala on how to use the substance to purify water in industry.

Algae is in fact seen as an ideal crop for the Third World. It provides a protein-rich replenishable source of food, that does not require sophisticated cultivation or harvesting techniques. And it can be grown in arid zones that have only salty water.

A joint Dutch-Israel irrigation project is soon to be set up in northern Cameroon, based on applied research in rain harvesting done at an ancient site in Israel's Negev desert. Dutch and Israeli researchers will use ancient techniques of run-off agriculture used by the Nabateans from the first century BCE.

This desire on the part of Third World countries to acquire Israeli aid in agriculture is proof of Israel's successful high-tech approach to farming.

PENITENCE AT ROSH HASHANA

By Dvora Waysman

It is midnight in Jerusalem on the Sunday night before Rosh Hashana. The streets are quiet, for public transport is already stopped. It is cold . . . the stars are out, but the summer is over. Not everyone sleeps, for throughout the city groups of people are quietly entering the synagogues — it is the first night of saying Selihot or Penitential prayers. These are Ashkenazi Jews and their counterparts all over the world are doing the same thing. Sephardi Jews began reciting Selihot on the first day of the Hebrew month of Elul, and continue for forty days until the Day of Atonement.

The word 'selihah' means forgiveness, and in its plural form it refers to a special order of prayers recited on all fast days and occasions when one desires a special kind of intercession. Selihot are comprised of poems read in the synagogue which are known as 'piyyutim'. The binding of Isaac (the Akedah) is the central theme as Abraham prayed that God should mercifully recall his binding of Isaac whenever the children of Israel give way to transgressions and evil deeds. His willingness to obey God's command, even when he thought it meant sacrificing his son, is accounted the most selfless and meritorious deed in our tradition.

The first mention of the Selihot prayers occurs in Tanna de-Vei Eliyahu Zuta: 23:

"David knew that the Temple was destined to be destroyed and that the sacrificial system would be abolished as a result of Israel's sins, and David was distressed for Israel. How would they atone? And God said: 'When troubles came upon Israel because of their iniquities, let them stand together before Me as one band and confess their sins and recite before Me the order of Selihot and I will answer them.'" Thus it is suggested that the penitential prayers became a substitute for animal sacrifice which was used as a means of expressing repentance in the time of the Temple.

Only in the 9th century C.E. is an order of Selihot found in the Seder of Reb Amram. Many piyyutim were later added by such Torah luminaries as Saadyah Gaon, Gershom b. Judah, Rashi and Solomon ibn Gabirol. After the midnight prayers on the first night, Selihot are recited early each day before the morning prayer.

Repentance is the main focus of Jewish thought at this time of year. The Jewish New Year in no way resembles its gentile counterpart, which is a time of revelry. On the contrary, it is a time of deep introspection and a special period when we have the opportunity to repent before we are judged by the Almighty on Yom Kippur.

The Talmud states: "Great is repentance for it brings healing to the world". God does not expect humans to be perfect and,

in fact, the Gerer Rabbi wrote: "A sinner who becomes a sincere penitent receives credit for his transgressions as if they had been transferred into virtues by repentance."

Another Rosh Hashana ritual, the origins of which are uncertain, is that of 'Tashlich', performed by Jews on the afternoon of the first day of the New Year. It is believed to be based on the prophet Micah (7:19) who wrote: "And thou wilt cast all thy sins into the depths of the sea." Out of this arose a ceremony in which Jews go to a place with running water — the sea, a river, or — in the case of Jerusalem — it is usually just a well. There the verse from Micah is recited along with other hymns and prayers.

In the suburb of Kiryat Moshe where I live in Jerusalem, there is a well in the garden of a large house that is covered all the year round. On Rosh Hashana, however, the owners not only welcome all the local Jews to come and pray Tashlich there, but one of their children offers everyone sweets as they leave, turning it into quite a festive and social occasion. It is also the custom at Tashlich to shake out one's pockets and toss the crumbs into the water, either as a means of transferring your sins to the fish, or perhaps to bear out a Talmudic

saying that the cleanliness of garments is a sign of moral purity.

There are several interpretations of this ritual. One is that the fish in the river whose eyes never close are a reminder of God's ever watchful eyes, which are always open to look on His creatures in mercy. Another explanation is that it is a reminder of the Midrashic tale of Abraham's refusal to be deterred from his mission to sacrifice Isaac even after Satan transformed himself into a brook to obstruct his path. Yet another explanation is that Tashlich is a tribute to God, to Whose work of creation (which began on Rosh Hashana) fish were the first witnesses.

It was the custom of Jews from Kurdistan to actually enter the water, and the Kabbalists added mystical quotes from the Zohar to the Tashlich service.

Although prayers are concentrated during the Days of Awe — the period between Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur — they are part of our obligation at all times. Reb Nahman of Bratslav expressed it with great beauty: "Every word of your prayer is like a rose which you pick from its bush. You continue until you have formed a bouquet of blessings, until you have plaited a wreath of glory for the Lord."

ISRAELI FASHION 1988



Israeli model wearing mini skirt and T-shirt by Honegman. WZPS photo by Menachem Oz.

By Sarah M. Schachter

"Israelis' sense of fashion has improved enormously", declared Greer Fay Cashman, Israeli journalist and fashion expert. "Not many years ago, Israeli manufacturers had a policy of exporting their finest collections, without trying new fashions out on the local market. Today, goods are being released on the local scene, and Israel has taken its place as a world fashion center. You just have to walk down the street to see that Israelis have become more fashion conscious. Israeli men used to be totally conservative in their dress, whereas today you can see men wearing the brightest colors, the wildest prints".

Ayaly Raz directs the Department of Fashion Design at the Shenkar College of Textile and Fashion in Ramat Gan. She is less impressed with the development of Israeli fashion consciousness. "Israeli women have no self confidence when it comes to clothes", she said ruefully. "They will buy any outfit, flattering or not, so long as the saleswoman assures them it is fashionable. I remember seeing short, plump women wearing wide belts when that look was 'in' though they looked awful".

"Israel cannot compete with the cheap prices of garments made in the Far East",



Modern replicas of a lottery box with its two lots, one open, with the word l'Azazel and one closed, with the holy name of God. The lots were used to choose which goat would be sent into the wilderness of Azazel, symbolically carrying the sins of Israel with him. The Selihot prayers have replaced the sacrificial system since King David's time. WZPS photo by Richard Nowitz courtesy of the Temple Institute.

continued Raz. "Instead of seeking out ways to produce ever cheaper goods, Israeli manufacturers should continue to seek out their niche as creators of original, quality made items". Recently, Revlon sponsored a fashion show at Shenkar, featuring creations by students who took as their sources of inspiration three aspects of Israel: desert, sea and city.

This past winter, Israeli designers passed up traditional winter fabrics, favoring instead linens, cottons, denim, gabardines, jersey ribs, polyester silks and satin sheer viscose. "Summerweight fabrics have been worn in winter in America for years, teamed with coats and jackets in insulated fabrics", Cashman explained. Homes and office buildings in Europe and America are so well heated there is no longer a need to wear heavy clothing indoors. "Israeli manufacturers have finally caught up to the fact that they need not be locked into dual season concept".

"Israelis used to wear drab colors through the winter", said Cashman. "Today, bright and volatile colors add notes of cheer to the gloomy winter season". Important colors this past winter were strong royal purple, white, reds, oranges and delicate pearly pink.

Ethnicity is in all over the world, and in Israel this past winter, said Cashman. "clothing has become a kind of United Nations, with ethnicity borrowed from here and there". Glorious yarns and intricate designs, created by computer technology, picked up the themes of Peruvian and Scandinavian motifs in Israeli knitwear by Gabi Model, Dorina, and Mag in two, three and four piece ensembles. Sweaters were longer and shoulders continue to be boldly padded.

Soviet "glasnost" policy had its effect upon Israeli fashion, where Russian Cyrillic script was emblazoned across numerous items in sportswear and knitwear. Leatherwear, too, showed sources of inspiration in traditional concepts of Russian dress as worn by Tolstoyan aristocracy.

1988 was a year of extreme differences in style, on the international scene and in Israel. Silhouettes ranged from body hugging to blouson, necklines could be all revealing or concealing, colors ranged from the brightest brights to the palest neutrals, and fabrics included sturdy denims and delicate lace.

Israeli designers indulged in dramatic and sassy summer creations inspired by the opera: hooped flamenco skirts, off the shoulder necklines, boleros, frilly sleeves. The Orient inspired designers to create sarong skirts, using opulent fabrics, brilliantly colored taffetas and wild silks.

Summer on the Israeli fashion scene featured floral prints, pastels and bright colors; the summer palette emphasizing black, the palest pastel lilac, yellow, bright red, spice and hot pink. Short shorts were indubitably out and Bermuda-length shorts were very much in, for both men and

women. Bathing suits featured metallic prints and rounded bodices. Colored hoop earrings and ever-widening belts were 'in'.

"The Orthodox woman in Israel has a far better fashion selection today than she did several years ago", noted Cashman. "There has been a significant upgrading of clothes with longer skirts, long sleeves, not as tight".

In summer active wear, the Olympic scene remained a dominant theme, with Israeli designers featuring the Olympic rings, the bright primary colors of national flags, and prints of the Olympic emblem. Stripes, nauticals and the yachting image were big this past summer.

One fashion event that never fails to lure the general public is Israel's Fashion Week,

held twice yearly. Attendance by foreign buyers has dropped recently, due to an economic recession in Europe, but Israeli manufacturers looking for export markets, still see the fashion weeks as their best opportunity available for meeting foreign buyers and showing them what Israel has to offer.

Exports last year for the Israeli fashion and textile industry reached \$607 million, showing an increase of 27.5%. Clothing exports alone reached a new high of \$416 million. Britain is Israel's best customer for fashion and textile products, representing 31% of Israeli export sales. The United States buys 24%, West Germany buys 21%, and France buys 10% of fashion goods exported by Israeli manufacturers.

THE YEAR IN POLITICS

Lining Up For The 12th Knesset



Knesset members voting on the "Who is a Jew?" issue, June 14, 1988. WZPS photo by Scoop 80.

By Simon Griver

Though the Arab uprising in the territories has overshadowed political debate, sharpening traditional difference between Labor and Likud, activity has focused on competition within, rather than between parties in this election year.

Due to Israel's proportional representation system, candidates to Israel's Knesset are elected through political lists rather than constituency selection. Thus politicians have been scrambling for the highest possible rung on their party's ladder. Somebody in 40th position on the Labor or Likud list has an excellent chance of entering the Knesset, while a candidate in

50th place will in all likelihood miss the boat in the November elections.

In compiling their lists, the major parties came up with many surprises. Both Labor and Herut, the senior partner in the Likud coalition, have central committees (1,270 members in Labor and 2,100 members in Herut) who elect these lists. Labor reserved its first seven places for the party leadership, but there are many new faces lower down on the list. These include **Avrum Burg**, Peace Now activist and son of National Religious Party veteran **Dr. Yosef Burg**; **Eli Dayan** and **Amir Peretz**, both Moroccan-born and the mayors of Ashkelon and Shderot respectively; and

Nella Karkabi, a Christian Arab woman from Shfaram near Haifa.

The biggest shock was the failure of the central committee to elect former Foreign Minister **Abba Eban**. But if the Labor list is more ethnically representative than ever before, it also has a distinctly dovish hue and this some experts consider to be an election liability in the wake of the continued unrest in the administered territories.

Neither the Herut nor Liberal lists (the two Likud coalition partners) can be considered dovish. In contrast to the leadership solidarity of Labor, the Likud is divided by internal factions. Indeed, it was a major achievement for the Likud to formulate its list without excessive internal strife.

Political scientist **Alan E. Shapiro**, writing in the *Jerusalem Post*, observed that "both parties have camps rather than factions based on personal loyalties without clear ideological or interest group foundations."

Herut, for example, is divided into three major camps headed by **Moshe Arens** (**Yitzhak Shamir's** preferred heir apparent), **David Levy** and **Ariel Sharon**. Though Shamir himself recommended that Levy be placed second, Arens third and Sharon fourth, the central committee elected Sharon third and Arens fourth.

New faces in the Herut line up include **Binyamin Begin**, son of the former prime minister **Menachem Begin** and **Binyamin Netanyahu**, Israel's former Ambassador to the United Nations. Overall, the Herut list is dominated by male Ashkenazim. This too may prove to be an election liability.

Not a single woman appears on the Herut list in a viable position, and the Liberal party likewise elected a male and Ashkenazi-dominated list. The final Likud list also included places for **Tami's Aharon Abuhatzzeira** and **Ometz's Yigael Hurwitz**. Supporters of electoral reform like Minister of Communications and Economic Planning **Gad Ya'acobi**, described these party conventions as circuses. "A constituency system," he explains, "would allow the people rather than party central committees, to select Knesset members."

The smaller parties also had their problems. The National Religious Party moved further to the right, putting the hawkish **Avner Sciaki** at the head of its list instead of the more moderate **Zevulun Hammer**, who considered setting up his own party then decided against it. However, as a result of the NRP's rightward shift a new centrist religious party will contest the next election.

There will also be a new centrist liberal party in the election. **Rafael Eitan**, formerly of the right wing Tehiya will head his own Tzomet list, while the faces in Tehiya, and the left wing Shinui and Citizens Right Movement will remain the same. Agudat Yisrael's list is selected by its rabbinical sages and as a result, leader **Avraham Scha-**

pira has been asked to step down. Former Labor Arab MK **Abed el Wahab Daroushe** will head his own independent Arab list, while left wing Mapam, headed by **Yair Tzaban** will not include **Mohammed Wattad** who has joined the Hadash Communist party.

On most issues Labor and Likud in fact agree. On economics, both support capitalist reforms as opposed to the traditionally socialist framework. Even with respect to the intifada, both parties concur that violent disturbances must be put down, but on the "Who is a Jew?" question, the Likud tends to support the religious party's call for the recognition of only orthodox conversions.

The major election issue, however, is, of course, the future of the administered territories. Labor supports territorial compromise, negotiated with Jordan in the framework of an international conference. "If Israel is to remain Jewish and demo-

cratic", says Foreign Minister and Labor leader **Shimon Peres**, "then demography dictates that territorial compromise is a necessity." The Likud espouses a Greater Israel policy, including Judea, Samaria and Gaza. They, however, also want direct talks with Jordan but have not indicated whether territorial concessions are possible. "An international conference will be a disaster for Israel," says Prime Minister and Likud leader **Yitzhak Shamir**. "It would result in the world's powers imposing a solution on us."

Many pundits see the upcoming election as a crossroads in Israel's existence, for, depending on who is elected we will see attempts to create either a smaller, but Jewish democratic society, or a larger, nationalist, religion-oriented society. Despite a more hawkish atmosphere in Israel at present in response to the Arab uprising, the opinion polls indicate that once more the elections will be inconclusive.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY INCORPORATED

By **Barbara Levine**

The Jewish Association for Development, also known as JAD Canada, has recently been incorporated and received charitable status, according to **Michael Rosberg**, interim president of the association. The Association, which has been set up to encourage links between local Canadian Jewish communities and self-help groups in the Third World, is the first organization of its kind in Canada and it intends to channel both financial assistance and expertise from local Jewish groups to those in need. The Charles Bronfman Foundation and the Montreal Vaad Ha'ir have both made generous contributions to assist JAD in getting off the ground.

Planning is now underway for JAD's first national general meeting, to be held in Ottawa in November 1988. At that meeting Board members will be selected from communities across the country. A national training workshop is also being organized to run concurrently, at which time local community leaders will be able to enhance their training and organizational skills, as well as their knowledge of issues and problems related to development in the low income countries of the world.

In the meantime, **Dr. Allan Maslove** of the Project Review Committee, was pleased to announce that a number of possible projects have been identified for sponsorship by local Jewish groups, be they synagogue social action committees, Hillel groups on campus, social service groups like B'nai Brith or women's associations. The projects are varied, and are located in numerous countries around the world, for

example, a women's weaving co-operative in Guatemala, clean water projects in Africa, or income generation projects in Mexico. JAD is looking for individuals and groups who would be interested in developing project partnerships with Third World groups, and would be pleased to provide further information to anyone keen to become involved.

One of JAD's intentions is to work in partnership with Jewish communities overseas. The Jewish Women's Union of Harare in Zimbabwe has been in touch with JAD and is looking for a women's organization in Canada with whom they could support a worthwhile project in that country. JAD would welcome enquiries from Jewish women eager to explore supporting a development project in Zimbabwe. Knowledge of the country is not a prerequisite; what is being looked for is interest in learning about another country and culture, and a commitment to work with the Jewish women in Harare to raise funds and provide expertise to Zimbabwean women eager to enhance the well-being of their families and communities.

As planning for the National Meeting moves into high gear, JAD invites anyone interested in the position of workshop coordinator to submit a curriculum vitae to JAD at 151 Chapel St. in Ottawa. The position calls for someone with a knowledge of or experience in Third World development, skills in training and development education, familiarity with Canadian Jewish organization and availability for some travel across Canada. Bilingualism would be an asset.

THE JEWS OF THE SOVIET UNION



Veteran refusenik Yosef Begun holding one of his two grandchildren, is seen here upon his arrival in Israel with his wife Ina in February 1988. WZPS photo by Scoop 80.

By Deborah Lipson

The situation of the estimated 1.7 million Jews of the Soviet Union (unofficial estimates put the figure higher than two million) has remained in the consciousness of the free world and on the agenda in meeting between heads of state. Just before Soviet leader **Mikhail Gorbachev's** visit to Washington last December, a massive rally of an estimated quarter of a million people demonstrated their dissatisfaction with Soviet policy on the question of the right of Soviet Jews to live freely as Jews within the USSR and to repatriate to Israel if they so wish. Yet despite this awareness, the situation for the Jews of the Soviet Union remains ambivalent and unsure.

The facts of Jewish life within the USSR today have remained essentially unchanged; the majority of Soviet Jews know nothing of their heritage or of Jewish religious ritual and traditions; there are no Jewish schools, centres of Jewish culture or official access to modern Israeli culture or the Hebrew language.

The past year has seen a growth in ultra-nationalist right-wing groups within the Soviet Union, whose doctrines clearly include anti-semitic elements. While such groups (most active among them is Pamyat, "Memory") are not official, they have, to a degree, been officially sanctioned.

Unofficial attempts to develop a Jewish

culture have met with less active suppression than in the past. An unofficial Museum of Soviet Jewish Culture was opened in Moscow in a private home last January; the city now possesses an unofficial Jewish library and Jews in several Soviet cities performed purimshpiels to mark the festival of Purim. Hebrew lessons are available in a number of Soviet towns and cities, and a new Hebrew ulpan was openly advertised in a local newspaper in the Azerbaijanian capital of Baku in November 1987.

These and other small-scale activities, however, are far from constituting a full-fledged culture. Equally important, it must be remembered that they only reach a small percentage of the Jewish population.

In 1986, the number of Soviet Jews permitted to leave the USSR on visas for Israel was, at 904, one of the lowest annual figures since the modern wave of immigration began in the early 1970s. The figure for 1987, however, was considerably higher — 8,155 Soviet Jews left, and the 1988 total promises to be higher still. In the first six months of the year, just over 6,000 Soviet Jews left on visas for Israel, and the monthly figure has risen steadily from a little over 700 in January, to nearly 1,500 in June.

However, the rise must be seen within a historical perspective, which covers more than just the last two or three years. Under the leadership of the supposedly liberal

Mikhail Gorbachev, the annual figure is only a fraction of the peak year, 1979, when, under the more conservative **Leonid Brezhnev**, 51,331 Soviet Jews left on visas for Israel. Emigration and applications for exit visas are still highly problematical as the Soviet government still only recognizes the right of Jews to leave for Israel in order to be reunited with first-degree relatives. Demands that they be allowed to leave to repatriate to their national homeland are ignored, despite Soviet obligation under international law. If the requirement of first-degree kinship is strictly enforced, as it was in the first few weeks of 1988, the path to emigration will be effectively blocked to the majority of Soviet Jews.

While the past year saw the granting of exit visas to many veteran refuseniks, among them the families of **Vladimir Prestin** and **Vladimir Slepak**, who applied in 1970, and **Yosef Begun**, **Ida Nudel** and **Pavel Abramovich** who all applied in 1971, others are still being denied permission to leave. Most notable among them is **Yuli Kosharonvsky**, who has now been waiting over seventeen years for an exit visa for Israel.

As of March 1988, some 2,500 Soviet Jewish families, about 9,000 people, were known to have been refused exit visas at some time and still to be in the Soviet Union. This figure of 9,000 does not include people about whom no details are available in the West, and it is estimated that the true refusenik population of the USSR is two to three times that figure.

Many refuseniks continue to be refused permission to leave on the grounds that a member of the family has access to classified information — a ruse, in most cases, to avoid giving an exit visa to a certain person or family. In other cases, while someone may once have known state secrets, this was such a long time ago, in many cases fifteen, twenty or even more years, that the claim that such information can still pose a threat to the security of the USSR, especially in an era of rapidly developing technology, is wholly spurious. People refused exit visas on these grounds have no right of appeal, or any way of finding out who imposed the security restriction against them or when it will expire.

Others are denied permission to leave because of their inability to obtain the necessary financial waiver from family remaining in the USSR. The mere fact that there are no outstanding material claims against the applicant is not sufficient. A refusal by someone to sign that he has no claims can delay the departure of a would-be emigrant indefinitely. To date, there is no Soviet law which requires someone to state his claims within a period of time or lose the right to make them.

For several months now, senior Soviet officials have been talking about new legislation, currently under preparation, which will resolve both these problems. As yet, there is no firm date when this legislation will actually appear on the statute books, or exactly what its provisions will be.

One of the most troubling aspects of the current emigration movement is the high percentage of Soviet Jews who leave the USSR on visas for Israel but choose to settle elsewhere. Since the last 1970s, the drop-out rate has fluctuated between 70 and

80 percent. In June 1988, it reached an all-time high of over 90 percent, spurring the Israeli government to toughen its stance on the issue. The Israeli cabinet recently voted to oblige all Soviet Jews who have applied with invitations from Israel, to come to Israel, irrespective of when they first applied for an exit visa. In future all entry visas to Israel will be issued not by the Dutch Embassy in Moscow, but by the Israeli Embassy in Bucharest.

There can be no guarantee that the increase in the number of Jews allowed to

leave the USSR and the more relaxed attitude to unofficial Jewish activities will continue. Soviet Jews, as a minority within the USSR, suffer from severe discrimination. Those who apply to leave, run the risk of losing a good job and security, to be replaced by years of a meaningless existence in refusal, harassment and possible arrest. While the past year has seen the release from imprisonment of all the remaining prisoners of Zion, the future for those Jews living in the USSR or wishing to leave is very uncertain.

THE ECONOMIC YEAR



Members of the Nurses' Union on hunger strike outside the Prime Minister's office, July 1988. WZPS photo by Scoop 80.

By Shimon ben Noach

The past year has been characterized by continued expansion in the private sector and an ongoing crisis in the public sector. In spite of the Arab uprising in the territories, there has not been a recession, as initially feared, though there has been an inevitable slowdown in growth. Economic stability has been maintained and exports have soared to record levels.

Perhaps the major achievement in the last year has been continued public expenditure restraint, despite the fact that this is an election year. But there has been economic industrial strife as a result, with strikes and sanctions for higher pay and sit-ins to prevent factory closures.

The best known victim of public expenditure cuts was the Lavi fighter jet. After the withdrawal of American financial support

for this prestigious project, development of the aircraft became an enormous economic burden with a further billion dollars needed. A close cabinet vote decided that the Lavi was a luxury Israel could not afford. "Continuation of the project", said Defense Minister **Yitzhak Rabin**, "would have meant cutting smaller items that together are more vital for the country's security." All the Labour ministers were against continuing the project, while the Likud ministers wanted to push ahead, with the decisive exception of Finance Minister **Moshe Nissim**.

The country's hospitals have also suffered from Nissim's determination to balance his books. Doctors, nurses and administrative workers have all held strikes in order to further their wage claims, and Israelis have been haunted by TV news pictures of

unattended, chronically ill patients, and more recently members of the Nurses' Union on hunger strike outside the Prime Minister's office. While many have decried the lack of responsibility of hospital professionals in striking, others argue that if doctor's wages are not raised above their current average of \$600 per month, and those of nurses and administrative workers above \$500 per month, then there will soon be a lack of good staff in the health system. "We cannot spend money that we have not got," asserts Finance Minister Moshe Nissim. "If we grant a salary increase to one sector, all the other sectors will expect the same."

Israel's schools and universities are also facing similar problems with lack of budget. The trend in schools is for the wealthier parents to supplement their child's education with private afternoon classes, thus accentuating the plight of the disadvantaged. The position of the poor has been further aggravated by cuts in government subsidies which have doubled the price of basic food products and public transportation.

At the same time no money has been made available for bankrupt companies, like Alliance tyres, and privatization of government enterprises has further boosted the Treasury's coffers. The Paz Oil Company was sold to Australian businessman **Jack Liberman** for \$95 million, and there are plans to sell off shares in Israel Chemicals and Bezeq communications.

This rigorous restraint has been felt necessary by the Finance Ministry in order to maintain stability. Inflation, which raged at a runaway 445% in 1984, now runs at an annual rate of 15%. And Israelis are not resting on their laurels, for there is a general air of disappointment that inflation in 1988 will be a few points above the target figure of 12%.

The fact that inflation has not been brought down at the expense of rising unemployment is a major achievement — unemployment too has fallen from 7.9% in 1986 to 5.9% today. Indeed, a recent report on Israel by the International Monetary

Fund, described Israel's economic recovery as "one of the most successful in contemporary economic history".

The major reason for the decrease in unemployment has been the country's export boom, with exports climbing from \$6.9 billion in 1986, to \$8.2 billion last year and \$4.8 billion in the first half of 1988. Israel exports 45% of its production compared to 30% in Britain, 16% in Japan and 8% in the United States. Exports include more than \$2 billion per year in polished diamonds, over \$2.2 billion a year in electronics and machinery, and more than \$1 billion of petrochemicals and minerals.

Further good news has been the fact that exports have been rising faster than imports, with the trade gap narrowing by 8% to \$3 billion per year. Foreign currency reserves, helped by the increase in exports and the stability of the shekel, have now risen above \$5 billion. But the national debt, at more than \$30 billion, remains

high, and a staggering 48% of public expenditure must be utilized for repayments.

The narrowing of the balance of payments was also helped by an increase in philanthropic donations by World Jewry which reached \$850 million in 1987. However, an 8% drop in tourism, due mainly to misconceived fears about the intifada, from last year's record of 1.5 million tourists, will cause a decrease of \$120 million from the \$1.5 billion that last year's tourists spent in Israel.

Aside from the negative effects to tourism, the Arab uprising has done little damage to the Israeli economy. A scarcity of labour in the construction industry has pushed up prices, and sales of Israeli goods within the territories has fallen, but otherwise the main damage of the intifada has been to the economies of Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

Governor of the Bank of Israel, Professor **Michal Bruno**, contradicts predictions of a

recession: "We estimate that economic growth will be 1%-2% in 1988," he says. This compares disappointingly to the 4% growth last year and 3% growth in 1986 but is an achievement, nevertheless, considering that the Arab uprising has increased the defense bill by \$500 million this year, and has meant that reserve soldiers must perform 60 days duty per year, and has kept Arab workers away from their jobs in Israel.

The past year has seen the continuing move towards a more capitalist oriented economy in Israel, with public expenditure, restraint, privatization and proposed tax reforms. These measures have undoubtedly made economic activity more dynamic, but many socialists fear that the social costs will be too high and that the Jewish State will become a more prosperous but less caring society. Those for capitalist reforms argue that greater prosperity will benefit all Israeli citizens.

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