

# THE MOUNT ZION REPORTER

Vol. 36 Elul/Ethanim (Sept./Oct. 1990) No.3

## Probes

# judah'90



Ariel view from the Mt. of Beatitudes looking twards the Sea of Galilee.

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**THE MOUNT ZION REPORTER — PUBLISHED  
IN JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.**

**Vol. 36 Elul/Ethanim (Sept./Oct. 1990) No.3**

**Founders — A. N. Dugger, Effie Dugger  
President & Editor — Gordon M. Fauth**

*The Mt. Zion Reporter* is published by The Mt. Zion Reporter Society, a non-profit organization whose aim and purpose is to bring the gospel message to a darkening world, and to reach people everywhere with the glorious news of our soon-coming Messiah and King. This ministry, which reaches all parts of the world, is carried on through the prayers and support of those who share our burden for souls.

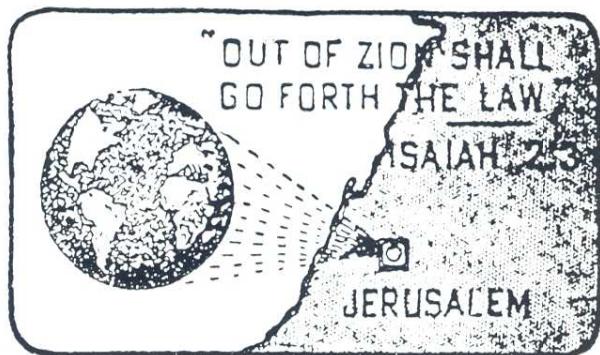
**Our Creed: Revelation 12:17**

**The Head and Director: Jesus (Yahshua)  
Membership: "Lamb's Book of Life,"  
in Heaven — Revelation 20:15.**

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**Subscription cost: U.S. \$19 per year.** This includes mailing to any place in the world. *The Mt. Zion Reporter* is published monthly except for combined Sept./Oct. and Jan./Feb. issues. If, for any reason, fewer issues are published in the year, subscriptions will be updated accordingly.

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### **Jerusalem — The Chosen City of God (ירושלים)**

"For the Lord hath chosen Zion: He hath desired it for His habitation" (Psalms 132:13). "The Lord of hosts shall reign in Mount Zion, and in Jerusalem" (Isaiah 24:23). "They shall call Jerusalem the throne of the Lord" (Jeremiah 3:17). "But I have chosen Jerusalem, that My Name might be there" (2 Chron. 6:6). "The Lord also shall roar out of Zion, and utter His voice from Jerusalem" (Joel 3:16).

Funds may be sent by check, money order or bank draft.

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# The Gates of Jerusalem

## (Sha'arey Yerushalayim)

by Jean Dill, Julia Rawson and Dianna Hassler

The history of the Gates of Jerusalem embraces many traditions, superstitions, and intriguing fables. Join with us as we look through the arches of these historical gates—blending facts with fascinating legends of these ancient walls of the city.

If the gates, set within the walls surrounding the ancient city of Jerusalem, could speak, they would tell of histories never recorded. It is written, "*The Lord loveth the Gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob.*" (*Psa. 87:2*).

The gates were places where people met to hear important announcements. Jeremiah was told to stand in the gates and prophesy regarding the profaning of the Sabbath. (*Jer. 17:19-21*). Jeremiah also "stood at the gate in the house of the Lord and declared the sins of Israel and the pollution of the Temple." (*Jer. 7:2-29*). Furthermore, outside the Water Gate, Nehemiah commanded that the Law of Moses be read to the people. (*Neh. 8:1-9*). However, Hezekiah gave comforting words to the people at the gate of the city, when Sennacherib had come to fight against Jerusalem. He spoke, "*With him is an arm of flesh; but with us is the Lord our God to help us, and to fight our battles.*" (*II Chron. 32:6-8*).

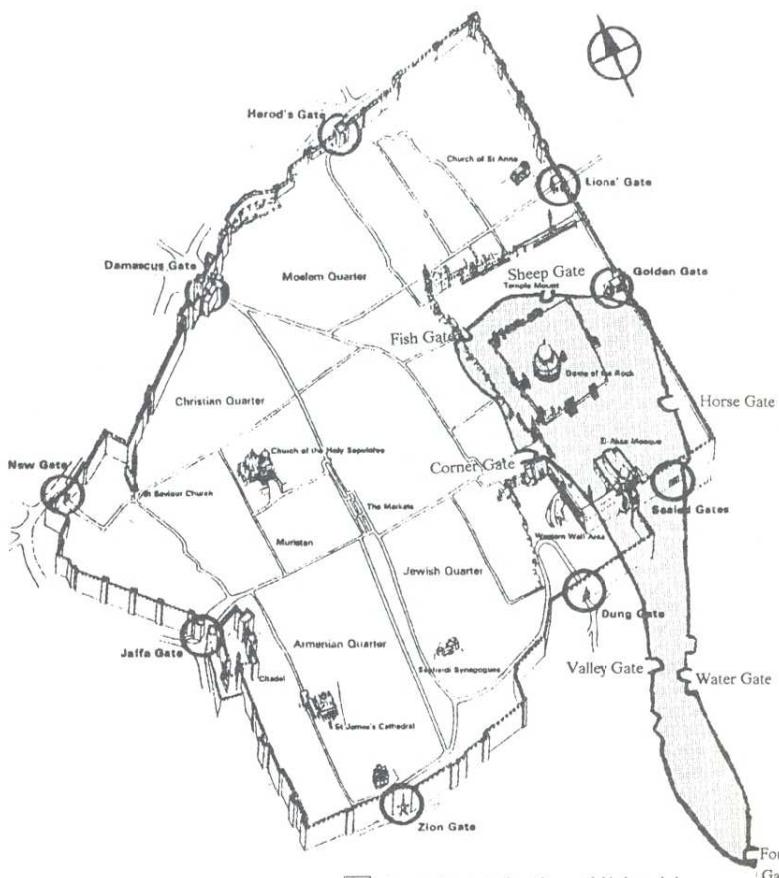
Legal business was often transacted at the gates: "*Judges and officers shalt thou make thee in all thy gates, which the Lord thy God giveth thee.*" (*Deut. 16:18*). We are reminded of the transaction in the Book of Ruth. Boaz went up to the gate and took ten elders of the city. Here he purchased the field of Naomi and the right to take Ruth as a wife. (*Ruth 4:1-11*).

Markets were often held at the gates; the main item sold gave the gate its name. The *Sheep Gate* that Nehemiah had repaired derived its name from the sheep market near the gate. (*Neh. 3:1*).

The *Fish Gate* is where the men of Tyre congregated to sell fish and various wares on the Sabbath. During the time of the Fish Gate, Nehemiah was upset over the profaning of the Sabbath and boldly decreed that the gates were to be closed. "*And it came to pass, that when the gates of Jerusalem began to be dark before the sabbath, I commanded that the gates should be shut, and charged that they should not be open till after sabbath.*" (*Neh. 13:19*).

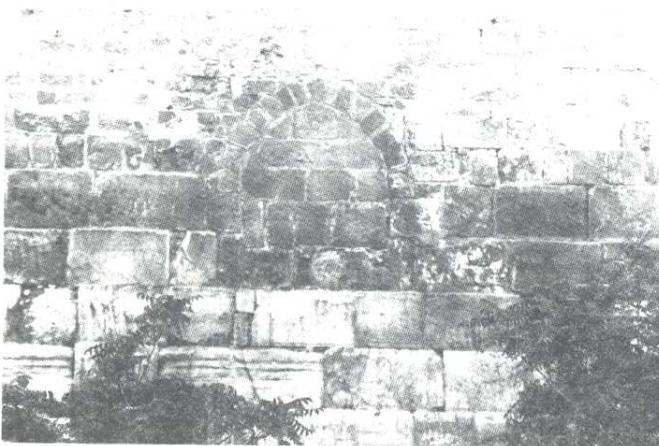
One of the most exquisitely designed portals is the *Gate of the Cotton Merchants*—named such because of the bazaar located outside this magnificent gate. It is thought to be one of the oldest existing gates in Jerusalem. The gate is decorated with particolored stonework—the only Jerusalem gate so ornamented. Immediately to the north of the gate is the Wailing Wall, which is the only visible remains of the Western court wall of Solomon's Temple.

The *Fountain Gate* was located at the southeast corner of the walls of ancient Jerusalem. It is mentioned only in *Nehemiah 2:14; 3:15; and 12:37*.



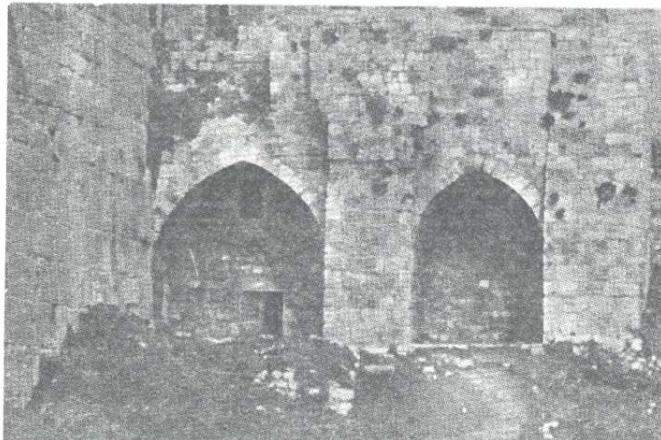
The *Horse Gate* was located between the Water Gate and the Sheep Gate. The Horse Gate was given its name because it offered entrance to King Solomon's stables. Also, tragic events took place at the site of the Horse Gate: while shouts of mobs rang out and horses whinnied in fear, the Temple guards killed Queen Athaliah as she fled to her palace beside this gate. The Priest Jehoiada cried, "*Let her not be slain in the house of the Lord. And they laid hands on her; and she went by the way by which the horses came into the king's house: and there she was slain.*" (*II Kings 11:12-16; II Chron. 23:15*). This ended the life of the first woman to rule over Israel (she reigned for six years after killing all 'the seed royal' except for Joash).

Along the southern extremity of the Temple area on Mount Ophel are: the Single Gate, Double Gate, and Triple Gate. These gates are in the areas that are presently under excavation.

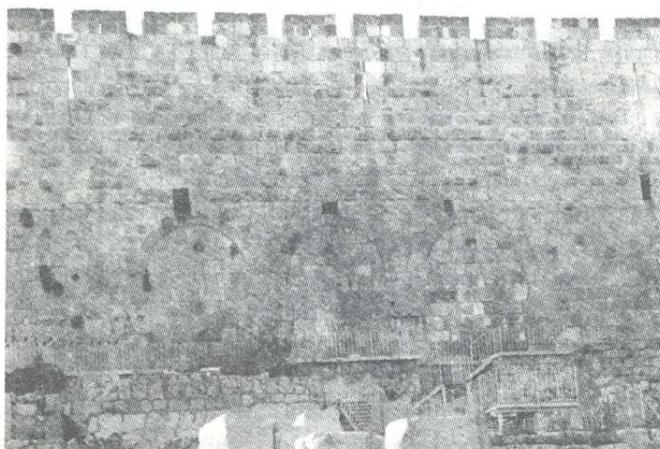


Today, the *Single Gate* stands over the site of the Horse Gate. This gate was built by the Crusaders to serve the same purpose as the Horse Gate did: to give access to the underground vaults that King Solomon built for his stables.

There are three structures in Jerusalem that are connected intimately with the Temple, which—according to Rabbinic literature—will never be destroyed. These are: the Wailing Wall, the Gate of the Priests, and the Huldah Gate.



The *Huldah Gate, or Double Gate*, with its double arches, was the central gate through which people coming from Ophel used to go up into the Temple. This ancient underground entrance also led to the Royal Palace. King Solomon entered through this gate with his important guests, including the Queen of Sheba. The sealed, present structure, bears signs of the Herodian period, as well as marks left from the Byzantine period. Islamic literature states that the gate is named 'Huldah', after the Biblical Prophetess Huldah. (II Kings 22:14).



Today, the *Triple Gate* is sealed. In the past, however, the Triple Gate gave access to two parallel passages leading

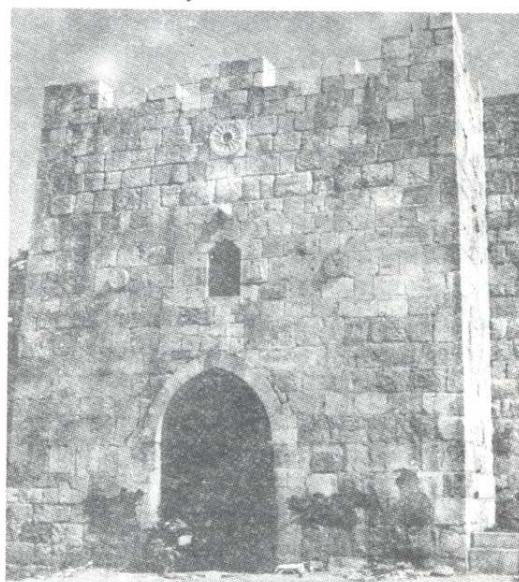
below the El Aksa Mosque. Records show that these passages were still open in 1882. Originally, it was a double gateway—only in the late Roman period, was the gate turned into a triple gateway.

In the Old City walls of today, stand eight magnificent gates, whose significance span the walls of time. Through these ancient arches dwells the sights, sounds, and fragrances of a city frozen in the past.



The *Damascus Gate* is the most beautiful gate and also has numerous names. It is called the *Shechem Gate (Nablus)* and the *Gate of the Pillar*. In 1937 the remains of a Roman gate were discovered beneath Damascus Gate. This ancient gate gave entrance to the city of Jerusalem, then called Aelia Capitolina. Furthermore, Damascus Gate, with its double gatehouse, is flanked by two towers. In a cistern below the eastern tower, there are remains of sections of the Herodian wall. Located here are large blocks of bevelled stones, which were popular during the time of Herod the Great.

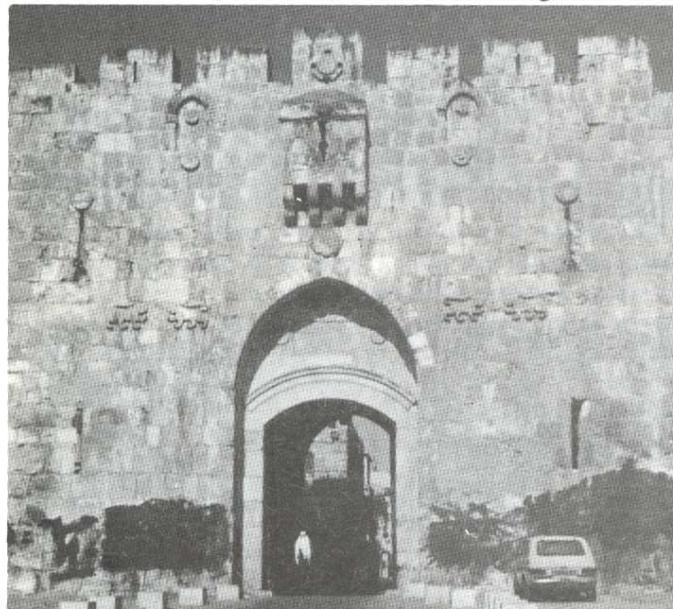
Entering inside the gate, turning first to the left and then to the right, you are immediately in a world of the past: The Old City of Jerusalem. Large cobble-stone streets, twisting and turning into seemingly endless narrow roads, lead to all parts of this ancient city.



Since the beginning of the Intifada uprising, many buildings, walls, etc. have been defaced. Note the black paint on the bottom of this gate and Lion's Gate.

*Herod's Gate* is one of the three gates in the northern wall. It received its name from medieval pilgrims who

believed that the house of Herod Antipas—where Christ was sent by Pilate—was located nearby. Arabs call this same gate the *Gate of Flowers* because of the floral carvings set into the wall above and outside the gate. The gate leads to the Plain of Sahira where Moslems believe all creatures will congregate on the day of the resurrection of the dead. Also, Jeremiah was thought to be imprisoned in this area by Zedekiah. Legend has it that this is where the Prophet Jeremiah wrote the Book of Lamentations. Today, as in the past, a weekly sheep market is held outside the gate.



**Lion's Gate** is located on the eastern stretch of the wall along the same line as the Eastern Gate. It is also the entrance to the Via Dolorosa from the east. The two lion carvings, on each side of the gate, give the gate its name. The lions represent the dream of Suleiman the Magnificent. This legend holds that Suleiman would be torn apart by a pair of lions unless he re-built the walls around Jerusalem; consequently in 1537, he ordered the construction of the present walls and gates.

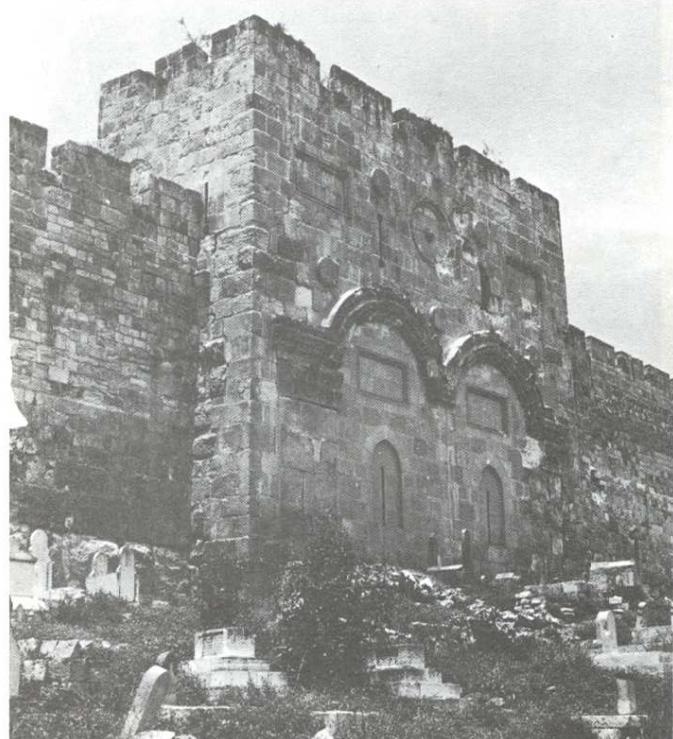
Tradition indicates that it was through this gate that St. Stephen was dragged out to the Brook of Kidron and stoned. (Acts 7:58) Because of this, Christians call the Lion's Gate—*St. Stephen's Gate*. The Arabs, however, call this gate the *Gate of the Lady Mary (Bab-Sitt Maryam)*, because of its proximity to the traditional birthplace of Mary, the mother of Jesus. Moreover, during the period of Solomon's Temple, a sheep market was located at the northeastern approach to Jerusalem; this is why the present gate is sometimes referred to as the *Sheep Gate*.

The **Eastern Gate** is also sealed. In the belief that a Christian Messiah would enter the Temple area through the Eastern Gate, the Turkish rulers—not wanting a Christian Messiah to rule over Jerusalem—blocked up the gate, which is still closed today.

The Eastern Gate—also referred to as *The Golden Gate*—is a double gateway. It has the most impressive gatehouse of all the gates of Jerusalem. The light that filters through the gatehouse enables you to see the pale rose colors of the Jerusalem stone. Inside the gatehouse are two massive pillars. According to Moslem tradition, the pillars were brought to King Solomon on the shoulders of the Queen of Sheba. There are also exquisite stone-carved ornametations on the outside of the Eastern Gate.

The Eastern Gate lies well below the level of the paved area of the Temple Mount of Moriah. It was erected in the fifth century over the traditional 'Shushan' entrance to Solomon's Temple. This gate was also ironically named *Herod's Gate of Compassion*—even though King Herod was anything but compassionate.

Though the Eastern Gate is often spoken of as a single gate, it is in fact a double gateway. The southern entrance of this double gateway is called the *Gate of Mercy*—because Jewish people once prayed here for mercy. The arch, on the northern side, is the *Gate of Repentance*. There is an old Jewish tradition which states that the sealed Gate of Mercy will not be reopened until the return of the *Shekinah* (The Presence of God), which left the 'Holy of Holies' when the Temple was destroyed by the Romans. The Jews also believe that 'happy' people will go to Paradise through the Gate of Repentance; the 'unhappy' people will leave through the Gate of Mercy on their way to Eden.

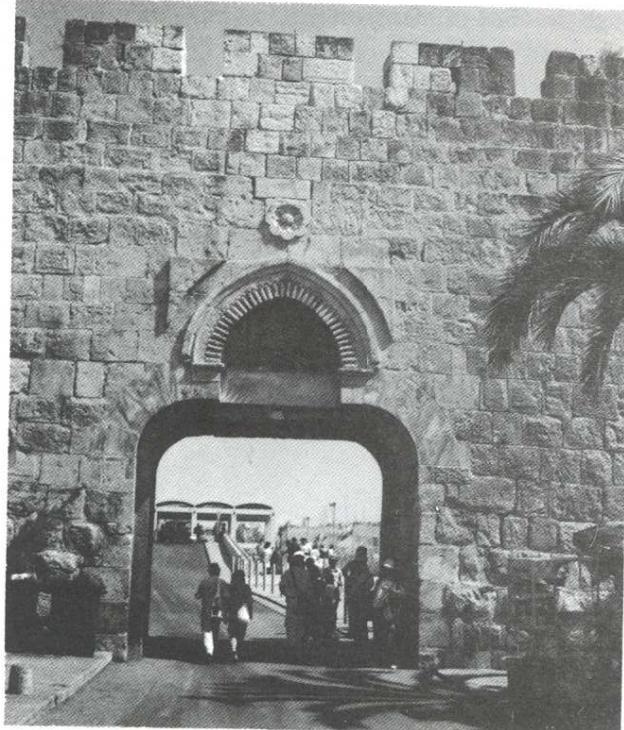


In Biblical times on the eve of the Day of Atonement, shortly after dawn, the High Priest was ushered to the Eastern Gate by the Elders. Next, all the animals to be sacrificed were led passed the High Priest who stood in the gateway. It was through this same gate that the High Priest, on another occasion, would pass with the sacrificial Red Heifer. Also, a law was passed which prohibited unseemly behavior opposite the Eastern Gate—since this gate faces towards the 'Holy of Holies'. Also, at the Eastern Gate, suspected adulteresses were given the water of bitterness to drink—this was done to reveal their guilt or innocence. Moreover, women were brought here to be purified after childbirth; also lepers were brought here for cleansing.

Moslems believe that the Prophet Elijah—who is a Cohen—will sound the ram's horn prior to the advent of the Redeemer. Since it is considered unclean for a Cohen to enter a cemetery, the Moslems have established a cemetery at the base of the Eastern Gate. Because of this, they believe that Elijah will not be permitted to usher in the Redeemer or perform the duties of the Priest—thus Israel will be denied redemption. Moslems also believe, that at the

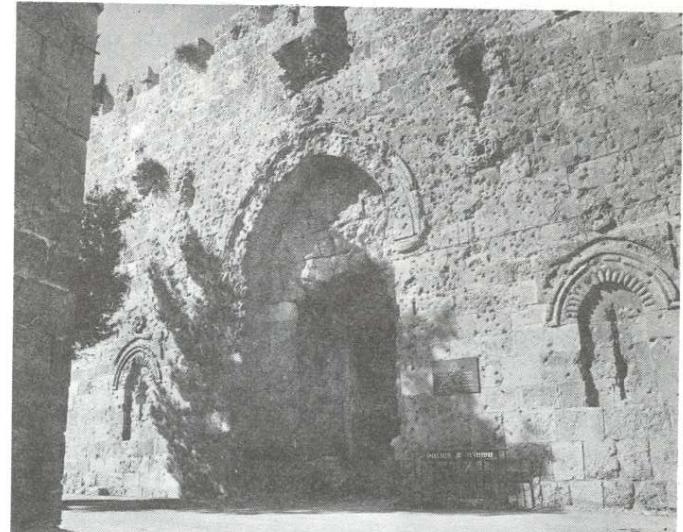
end of the world, the gates will re-open for the passage of the devout. It is believed the devout will cross along a narrow bridge—that is sharper than the sharpest knife—to Paradise, which is beyond the Kidron Valley.

Through the Eastern Gate, Jesus led His Disciples into the courtyard of the Temple. Furthermore, this is the traditional place where Jesus wrote with His finger on the ground: "*He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her.*" (John 8:7). Many Christians believe that the Eastern Gate will be split open and that the Messiah will re-enter the Holy City by this gate. Zechariah declared, "*And his feet shall stand in that day upon the mount of Olives, which is before Jerusalem on the east, and the mount of Olives shall cleave in the midst thereof toward the east and toward the west, and there shall be a very great valley; and half of the mountain shall remove toward the north, and half of it toward the south.*" (Zech. 14:4).

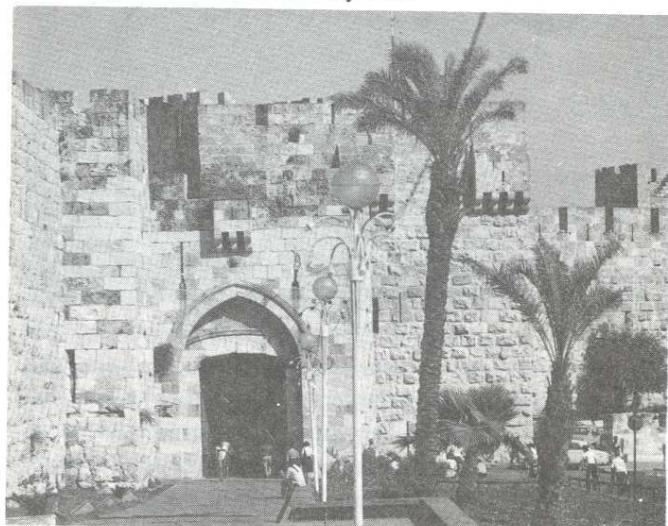


The **Dung Gate** is the smallest and lowest of the gates. It is the southern entrance to the Old City and nearest gate to the Temple Mount. It leads to the Valley of Hinnom. Rubbish, garbage, and dung were removed through this gate. This gate was first mentioned by name in the Book of Nehemiah. Nehemiah describes a secret tour to view the destruction of the walls of Jerusalem. "*And I went out by night by the gate of the valley, even before the dragon well, and to the dung port, and viewed the walls of Jerusalem, which were broken down, and the gates thereof were consumed with fire.*" (Neh. 2:13). Though the present Dung Gate is not identical to the structure of Nehemiah's gate, it is located near the site where the ancient gate once stood.

**Zion Gate** sits in the southern wall opposite of King David's Tomb. The present gate was built by Suleiman the Magnificent in the sixteenth century. It was used by pilgrims, who journeyed from the Old City to the Tomb of David. The Arabs call Zion Gate the *Gate of the Prophet David* (*Bab al-Nabi David*); however, in the Middle Ages it was called the *Gate to the Jewish Quarter*. By tradition, the stone that was used to seal the tomb of Jesus is buried beside Zion Gate.



The ancient city in Jerusalem shook with the intense barrage of modern weaponry. This picture of the Zion Gate shows the extensive damage caused by the Six-Day War.



It was from **Jaffa Gate** that the caravans used to leave for the sea coast and the city of Jaffa (Joppa). The Arabs call this gate *Bab Al-Halil* or *Hebron Gate*, because the road that issues from it leads to Hebron. An Arabic inscription on the gate—referring to Abraham's city of Hebron—reads: "*There is no God but Allah, and Abraham is his favorite.*" Also, Jaffa Gate is known as the traditional gate used for the entry of strangers. There was a time when Christian pilgrims were forbidden to enter into the Old City by any gate except through the Jaffa Gate. In the mid-nineteenth century, Jaffa Gate was the only gate which was not locked from dusk to sunrise—because of the growing populace outside the walls, the age honored custom and practice of locking the city's gates were abandoned. Today, it is the most used entrance into the Old City.

The **New Gate**, built in 1889, is the youngest gate. It is believed to be the highest of all gates: about 790 ft. above sea level. It was built to provide direct and effective communications between monasteries inside and outside the wall. At first, it was named the *Sultan's Gate* after the Turkish Sultan Abdul Hamid. Later its name was changed to New Gate. During the War of Independence, in 1948, heavy fighting took place here. After a cease-fire was achieved, the Jordanians bricked it up. It was opened to traffic after the city became re-united in the Six Day War of 1967. During this war, after Jewish soldiers had once again

(continued on page 24)



# Good Health Department

## Medicine That Sticks to the Point

Ever since the first antibiotics were discovered, doctors have faced a dilemma: to treat an ailment in a single limb or organ, they must dose the entire body — and large doses often cause uncomfortable side effects.

Now, researchers at Israel's Tel Aviv University have isolated a new antibiotic that sticks directly to body tissues, eliminating the need for ferrying medication through the bloodstream.

The new antibiotic, known as *TA*, was discovered by Prof. Eugene Rosenberg and his team at the Tel Aviv University. When they first tested *TA* by injecting it into laboratory animals, the new drug had little effect. Then, they discovered the reason why: the new compound defied the norms of other antibiotic drugs, sticking directly to the point where the needle entered the body — the point at which it first makes contact with body tissue.

The Tel Aviv team quickly seized on their discovery's unique properties, and began developing an antibiotic cream to be applied directly to the source of the infection. One of the first areas they investigated was human disease. As many as 85 percent of all adults suffer some form of gum inflammation, with many older people even losing their teeth because their gums can no longer support them. The conventional treatment for this is mechanical cleaning — and while this works, it's an uncomfortable and often painful treatment.

*TA* says Dr. Mazal Varon, a research associate specializing in microbiology at the Tel Aviv University, can achieve the same results without the discomfort. "*In our first test, gingivitis sufferers volunteered to have small amounts of 'TA' smeared on their gums and dried with a standard dental air stream.*" she says. "*After two days, their gums were less swollen and less red. After a series of four treatments applied at two-day intervals, all volunteers were free of gingivitis for at least a month.*

*Buoyed by this success, Prof. Rosenberg turned to Israel's Health Ministry and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and *TA* is now being stringently tested to meet the safety and effectiveness requirements of both these bodies.*

The researchers have a long list of potential applications for their new sticky antibiotic, once it is approved. In addition to treating gum disease, they see it being used in eye infections, bladder inflammations and burns — and with doctors and dentists around the world expressing interest in *TA*, new ideas come in every day.

For the time being, however, testing continues on gums, where pain and risk are relatively low. One great advantage to emerge from testing is that the amount of *TA* needed to banish infection is a twenty-thousandth

that of standard antibiotics. This dramatic drop in dosage not only makes unnecessary the vitamin supplements that many patients need during antibiotic treatment, but more importantly, it reduces harmful or annoying side effects, such as vomiting, headaches and diarrhea, and minimizes damage to healthy bacteria in the body.

Since the team's clinical experiments were first publicized in the professional literature last year, the Tel Aviv University's telephone hasn't stopped ringing. Doctors and dentists call to be included in testing and to suggest applications. Patients volunteer to take part.

It may be several years before *TA* is fully tested and reaches pharmacies around the world, but when it does, its developers expect nothing short of a revolution in the treatment of localized infections.

## Towards An Insulin Pill

The end of an era may be in sight for tens of thousands of diabetics who take their daily insulin by injection. A team of researchers at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical Center in Jerusalem has recently been granted U.S. and Israeli patents for an insulin pill that has emerged out of a decade of research.

Insulin, the hormone that regulates glucose in the body, is a life-saver for diabetics. But its replacement by daily injections is not enough: introducing insulin in surges rather than keeping it at a constant level can result in a variety of health problems from blindness to cardiovascular disease.

The development of an insulin pill, however, has been held up by two major problems: the tough intestinal lining, which the insulin has difficulty penetrating; and powerful digestive enzymes which break down the insulin before it reaches the blood stream and cause it to lose its biological effect.

The Hadassah research team, led by Prof. Hanoch Bar-On, is overcoming these problems, firstly, by mixing insulin with bile salts and soybean extract to help it through the intestinal walls; and secondly, by wrapping each tiny particle of the mixture in an enteric coating to protect it from the intestinal enzymes.

There is still more work to be done before the pill goes on the market — but a future in which diabetics can throw away their syringes may be in sight.

Contact:

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Tel: 02-427427.

# Extracts From Readers' Letters

## POLAND

Dear Gordon Fauth,

Greetings from Poland.

Thank you very much for the April issue of the "Reporter".

I suppose you have already heard about the economic situation and the beginnings of unemployment in Poland. Some Poles are out of work (I am one of them since three months). Daily earnings in Poland are so low in relation to prices, that it is not worth while to work in our country at all. This is the reason why so many people leave Poland in search of well-paid work. I would like to dedicate myself to the preaching of the Gospel this summer in Poland. I would not have enough time for it if I had a full-time job. Since living in my country is not cheap, I would like to find a job (even seasonal work) abroad in order to earn money for food and clothing.

I am looking forward to hearing from you before long.

Yours in His service,  
M.D.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

For more than 10 years I didn't receive your bulletin *Judah*. But now we have a very democratic government. Please, if it's possible send me a new *Judah* regularly.

Thank you very much.

J.K.

## JAMAICA

Dear Elder Fauth,

Christian greetings to you and all the brethren in Jerusalem.

Thanks for your letters which came safely. Praise God for the work that has been going on. We keep praying for you that God will protect you all from the traps that the devil is setting for all those who will believe in God. It gives me great pleasure to share your letters with my brethren, and also to those who are not of the faith, so they can see what God is doing for His children.

M.M.

## BURMA

Shalom,

May these few lines find you well. I am working hard for teaching service among my own people. Day by day I am invited to preach the true salvation of God. Some believers are very eager to get Bible calendars from Israel. Also, they would like to read "*The Mount Zion Reporter*" regularly. We are praying for you and ask again that you pray for us here.

Your brother in His service,  
L.B.

## CANADA

Dear Brother in the Lord, Fauth,

Thank you indeed for the *Reporter* and the *Israel Bible Calendar*. It is good to receive these blessings from the Holy Land.

The news in your letters, as well as that contained in the *Reporter*, keeps the readers up to date with first-hand news that is not distorted by the media press.

It would be good to hear that a stable government could be seated in the Knesset. Maybe one day it will come. However our sights must be set on the return of the Lord.

This part of Canada — the Prairies — is in dire need of rain. The drought has been going on for about 9-10 years and is now causing hardship for the farmers. I pray our government would become truly aware of the need in so many regions. How good it would be to have some Christian politicians to make a stand.

I trust all is well with the *Reporter* staff and your family.  
Sincerely in Christian Love,  
E.D.

## JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Fauth,

Thank you for your recent letter, magazine and calendar.

You are quite right about not hearing from me for a long time. I am taking this opportunity of writing to you now, to put you in the picture regarding why.

In 1986 it was discovered that I had a condition of dangerously high blood pressure, and from 1986 and perhaps during, I've had several mini-strokes.

I've had to give up my trade as a signwriter since all this has come about.

My blood pressure has now been brought under control and that theoretically should ensure that I won't have any more strokes. But I am trusting in God daily to bring me through each day, close to Him and His Son Jesus Christ who will soon be here to rule this sick planet with perfect government.

I realize in today's (Satan's) unstable system the economy of all nations are soon going to collapse. But Jesus has promised His Gospel SHALL be preached in all the world as a witness, then shall the end come. So we can be sure His Will shall be done. It is His promise, and on that we can rely explicitly.

Cheerio for now, with my very best wishes for success to you and your staff and dedicated members in Israel, from me in Jersey, C.I.

Yours sincerely,  
B. B.

## LIFT UP YOUR HANDS!

"Lift up your hands in the sanctuary, and bless the Lord. The Lord that made heaven and earth  
BLESS THEE OUT OF ZION." — Psalms 134:2, 3.

# The Battle for Jerusalem

by Jim Gerrish

*"Behold, I will make Jerusalem a cup of trembling unto all the people round about . . . And in that day will I make Jerusalem a burdensome stone for all people: all that burden themselves with it shall be cut in pieces, though all the people of the earth be gathered together against it."* (Zech. 12:2, 3).

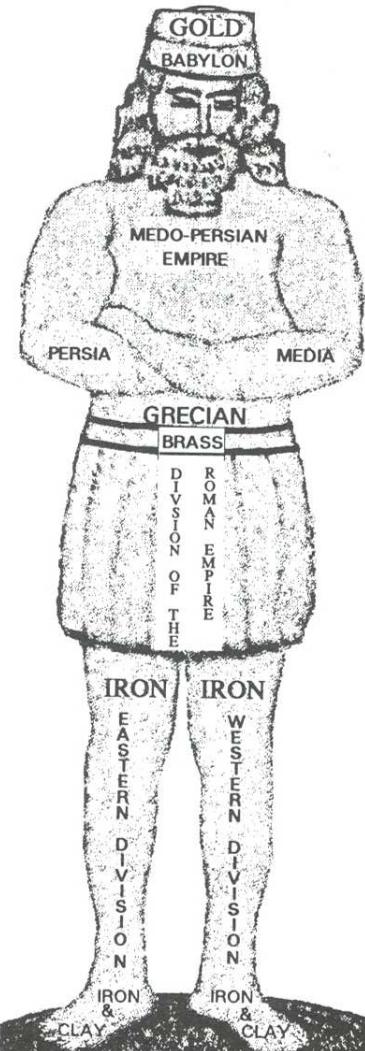
It cannot be denied that Jerusalem is now coming into focus as the real problem in the Middle East. Each week, governments and world leaders are taking stands for or against this city. There is a battle raging over Jerusalem—and whether we know it or not, each of us is deeply involved in its outcome. Recently, Saddam Hussein, the President of Iraq, and Yasser Arafat, leader of the PLO, met together. At the meeting, Arafat declared to Hussein, "We will enter Jerusalem victorious and will raise our flag on its walls. You will enter with me, riding on your white stallion." As Christians, this bold statement should greatly alarm us—for the Scriptures say that the Messiah will ride victoriously into Jerusalem on a white stallion. (Rev. 19: 11-16). Such a statement discloses clearly the satanic motives behind these men and their movements, as well as the worldwide opposition against this city.

What is there about Jerusalem that sends all these surrounding nations reeling? Why is this city such a burdensome stone for all the nations on earth? This is a tiny city of less than half a million people. Very close to Jerusalem is the city of Cairo with a population of over twelve million people. How can this tiny city constantly upstage Cairo, as well as all the other great cities of the earth, on the nightly newscast? There must be more to Jerusalem than meets the eye. Let us consider some things about this city and about the worldwide battle now raging over her.

## God Has Chosen Jerusalem

It may seem strange to consider at first, but the King of the Universe has actually chosen Jerusalem as His earthly headquarters. He has not chosen New York, London, or Hong Kong. The choice of Jerusalem is an eternal choice which has nothing to do with the condition of the city, or the particular era in history. There are many Scriptures which make this choice abundantly clear. God says of Jerusalem in Psalm 132:14, "This is my rest for ever: here will I dwell; for I have desired it."

Many other passages make it clear that God actually dwells in Jerusalem, and that His throne is in her. Among these Scriptures are Psalm 9:11, Psalm 135:21, and Jeremiah 3:17. God says of Jerusalem, "Behold, I have graven thee upon the palms of my hands; thy walls are continually before me." (Isaiah 49:16). He also says, "I am jealous for Jerusalem and for Zion with a great jealousy. And I am very sore displeased with the heathen that are at ease . . ." (Zech. 1:14, 15).



King Nebuchadnezzar's Dream — Gentile Times

## Jerusalem — God's Base of World Redemption

It also becomes clear in the Scriptures that Jerusalem is the base of God's redemptive activity on earth. In Psalm 87:1 we read that "His foundation is in the holy mountains." The Psalmist asks us, "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" (Psalm 11:3). After all, as Christians, everything we hold dear has come directly from Jerusalem. Jerusalem is literally "the joy of the whole earth" (Psalm 48:2), and certainly it is our joy. The Psalmist also states that all our springs are found in her. (Psalm 87:7).

From Jerusalem we have received our Bible, our Messiah, and our redemption. It was from Jerusalem that the Gospel went out to the ends of the earth. (Acts 1:8). The Scripture makes it clear that God is not finished with Jerusalem. Someday, the Messiah will reign in this city (Psalm 2:6), the Word of the Lord will flow from Jerusalem to the ends of the earth (Isaiah 2:3), and all nations shall come to Jerusalem to worship the Lord.

(Isaiah 2:3). The day is coming when all the Gentiles shall see the righteousness of Jerusalem—and all the kings of the earth will see her glory. (Isaiah 62:2).

## **Jerusalem, God's Place of Judgment**

The Scriptures assure us that someday the kings of the earth will be gathered in the *Valley of Jehoshaphat* (literally—God judges) where God will plead with them and judge them, because of the evil they have done against His People, His Land, and His City. (Joel 3:2). Scholars have traditionally associated this site with the valley around Jerusalem.

There is a real sense in which Jerusalem is even now becoming a judgment upon kings, nations, and people. As the prophet laments, there are already "*multitudes in the valley of decision.*" (*Joel 3:14*). There is something about Jerusalem which brings all dominion into question. In Psalm 48:4-6, we read of the disturbing affect Jerusalem has had on powerful rulers: "*the kings were assembled, they passed by together. They saw it, and so they marvelled; they were troubled, and hasted away. Fear took hold upon them there, and pain, as of a woman in travail.*" We might ask, why these kings were so upset.

Over 2,500 years ago, the world entered into what has come to be known as the Gentile Age. This came about when the God-ordained, sovereign government of Israel was ended by the Babylonians. The sovereign State of Israel was not resumed until this century. The Prophet Daniel saw this Gentile age in his visions as an image of a man. Nebuchadnezzar and his Babylonian kingdom were depicted by the head of gold. Then there was the Media-Persia Empire, which was the chest and arms of silver. Next, there was Greece, represented by the belly and thighs of brass. And finally, Rome was pictured as the legs of iron, with feet and toes of iron and clay. (Daniel 2:31-45).

We note in Daniel's vision that these world governments collapsed simultaneously. However, until their final collapse, the insidious principles of all these governmental systems continue to operate in our world. Some of these principles are 'knowledge without God', as represented by the Greeks, and 'power without God', as represented by the Romans. In Daniel's vision, these governmental systems ended suddenly because of a stone that crashed into the image—that stone is the Messiah with His government from Jerusalem. (Daniel 2:34, 44). This is why the kings of the earth were so nervous about Jerusalem.

The rise of Jerusalem not only threatens all governments and dominions, but also offers a grave threat to all false philosophies. Malcom Hedding, in his excellent book, *Understanding Israel*, states that the rise of Jerusalem shatters the popular myth that God is dead. The rise of Israel, against all opposition, and the re-establishment of Jerusalem, simply has to be the work of a living God. Hedding also points out that Jerusalem's rise is a judgment on everything false within Christianity. It challenges all false theologies, like 'Christian' anti-Semitism, and particularly the new 'Dominion or Replacement Theology', which has become so popular. It is also a threat to philosophies and theologies of lawlessness, for in a resur-

rected Jerusalem, we simply must face the idea of God's Law and God's judgment. Armed with this understanding, we can begin to see why Jerusalem incites rage and madness in those who are determined to go against God's plans for Jerusalem.

Hedding also points out that Jerusalem is a judgment on all false religions and especially upon the false religion of Islam. Islam was built upon the principle that God is finished with both Judaism and Christianity. Islam, whose name means 'subjection', feels that these two religions must be made subject at all times. Hedding says, "*A thriving victorious Jewish state therefore challenges the foundation upon which Islam stands.*" For this reason, the Muslims must wage an eternal *holy war* or *jihad* against Israel and Jerusalem.

In short, as Hedding puts it, "*Israel is a foreign body; she is unwanted in our world.*"

Pray for Jerusalem

We can now see more reasons why God is so insistent that we pray for the peace of Jerusalem (Psalm 122:6), and that we literally give Him no rest until He establishes this city and makes it a praise in the earth. (Isaiah 62:7). When we pray for Jerusalem we are really praying for our own welfare, for that of our children, and for that of the whole Church. As we become participants in this heavenly battle, which has been raging since the divine choice of Jerusalem was announced ages ago, we are truly ‘laborers together with God’. For those who pray for Jerusalem, rejoice with her, weep with her, and love her, God promises that they will someday, “. . . be satisfied with the breasts of her consolations . . . and be delighted with the abundance of her glory.” (Isaiah 66:11).

CONTRAST

*Doubt cries, "It is impossible,  
You can't, you can't go on!"  
Faith softly whispers, "Yes, you can.  
Just trust in God. Be calm."*

*Doubt cries, "Look down! Your path is steep  
And rough with stones and briar!"  
Faith gently says, "I'll take your hand.  
It's beautiful up higher."*

*Doubt has not one thing to give,  
but going back alone.  
Faith has God, eternal life,  
And heirship to the throne!*

*And so, on unseen angel's wings,  
These feet of clay are borne!  
While faith within me sings and sings,  
We rise above the storm.*

*— Alice Haucnhe Mortenson*

# BEAUTY AND THE EAST

*by Avia Carmel*

After visiting the "perfumes and Cosmetics in the Ancient World" exhibition at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, one can conclude that women in ancient times were just as beauty conscious as they are today.

One thousand items, from a gigantic one and one-half ton alabaster bath from Herod's time, to ancient perfume bottles and tweezers, hairpins and combs, are on display — all strikingly similar to their modern counterparts.



A wooden lice comb from the Roman period, hairpins, tweezers and other accessories for the care of hair and beard, from the "Perfumes and Cosmetics in the Ancient World" exhibition at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem.  
WZPS photo courtesy the Israel Museum

(WZPS) A 2,000 year old pottery flask was recently found wrapped in palm leaves in a Judean Desert cave—it contained a thick, musty liquid. Could this be balsam oil, the major ingredient of ancient perfumes? (Balsam oil was often used by Cleopatra.)

This flask and its contents inspired curator Michhal Dayagi-Mendels to assemble a thousand-piece exhibition called "Perfumes and Cosmetics of the Ancient World." This collection is on display at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. The period repre-

sented is from 3,000 BCE to 500 CE, and most of the articles on display are from the Israel Department of Antiquities. What makes the show so universally appealing is the fact that the objects were not chosen for their beauty—furthermore, they are not arranged by culture or by chronological order—instead, these everyday toiletries are grouped according to function.

## MAKING BATHING A DELIGHT

The fastidious ancient Egyptians bathed at least once daily.

Therefore, to keep their skin from drying out, they anointed their bodies with fragrant oils, which were kept in marble, stone, or alabaster pots.

Going to the public bath and sauna was a social occasion for the Romans. Men would spend many hours there bathing, exercising, and having their bodies massaged with various ointments. Emperor Nero's wife bathed daily in perfumed asses' milk; however, other pampered Roman women made do with creams and unguents applied after bathing.

Also on display is a massive alabaster bathtub—it weighs a ton and a half, and hails from Herod's palace near Jericho. It has room enough for two, but lacks a drain.

The Greeks associated cleanliness with sports. Moreover, the body was oiled before a game. After the game, the excess oil was removed with a L-shaped scraper called a 'strigil' and then poured back into an 'aryballos' (a bottle of pottery or stone, decorated with graceful drawings). Three whimsical 'aryballooi' (bottles)—in the forms of a duck, owl, and porcupine—are also on display.

## BEAUTY AIDS

In ancient times—as now—women took great care in applying their makeup. The Egyptians rouged their lips and cheeks and darkened their faces with red ochre, while the Sumerians applied yellow ochre to theirs. The Babylonians applied white lead powder, even though they knew it was dangerous. And Roman women used crocodile excrement to lighten their skin. These and many more beauty tips are outlined in a 16th century BCE papyrus.

Eye makeup (kohl) was first used in Egypt as a protection against eye diseases. It was used to repel the little flies that transmit eye infection and to shield the eyes from the sun's glare. Therefore, the upper eyelids and eyebrows were blackened and a line of powdered green malachite was applied to the lower eyelids. Fanciful animal-shaped bronze kohl (eye makeup) containers, from Afghanistan, and delicate multi-colored glass tubes from Israel are also on display. Accord-

ing to Jewish sources, kohl (eye makeup) "stops the tears and promotes the growth of eyelashes".

## HAIR

Cutting and styling hair and beads became fashionable about the third millennium BCE. Tweezers, scissors, hairpins, and combs, were strikingly similar to those in use today. One Egyptian hand mirror bears the touching hieroglyphic inscription, "A mirror which Hega made for his daughter, his beloved It-Katy".

Ointments to prevent hair loss were often made from animal fats. Popular fats—used in ancient Egypt—came from lions, hippopotamuses, crocodiles, cats, snakes, and ibexes. Moreover, the blood of a black calf or black bull was boiled in oil and then applied to graying hair in the belief that this would restore the original color: black.

Dyed wigs of human hair, horsehair, sheep's wool or plant fibers, were popular in Egypt—the king's wig was usually green or blue. Some wigs were very intricate: they had tightly wound curls or plaits, and a perfumed wax cone on top, which imparted a fresh scent as the sun melted it.

Beards and mustaches went in and out of style, as did curls— tediously set with crude rollers. The hair was washed often and kept well-oiled to get rid of lice. Double-sided wooden combs, found in the Judean Desert, still have numerous lice and their eggs attached to them.

A number of ancient busts illustrate the different hair styles of Roman women: from the tight snail-like curls of one, to the braided challah-like bun of

another. One striking pottery figurine, from the second century BCE, shows a woman having her hair combed by a maid-servant. Upon close inspection, one can see the pleasurable grin on the woman's face, and the furrowed brow on that of the servant's.

## PERFUME

Perfumes were a luxury product in ancient times and therefore worth more than their weight in gold. The oil-based fragrances were scented with indigenous plant matter, or exotic resins such as frankincense and myrrh. These fragrances were brought by camel caravan from Southern Arabia and Somalia. Furthermore, the invention of brown glass in the first century BCE led to the manufacture of an assortment of delicate glass perfume bottles.

The biggest mystery is balsam. The Hebrew word 'bossem' (perfume) comes from the word balsam. Balsam is a seductive scent derived from the sap of the balsam tree. Balsam was a very precious scent. It was valued so much that an inscription on a mosaic synagogue floor (on display at the exhibition) puts a curse on anyone who dares to reveal the secrets of its production. During the Roman era, all the balsam trees near Ein Gedi were uprooted to prevent them from falling into Roman hands.

Visiting the Israel Museum's "Perfumes and Cosmetics" exhibition is rather like taking a stroll through a bygone boutique — "If only I could afford that faience box of skim cream, that sleek alabastron of body lotion, or an ounce of balsam oil...."

# Jewish Roots and *Yeshuaish Fruits*

Part 1 of a series by Leslie Moxham

**S**trong emphasis is being placed on the necessity to 'discover the Jewish roots' of the Gospel of the grace of God. This has arisen for a number of reasons. Many Jewish people are coming into a personal relationship with "Yeshua" Jesus as "Hamashiach" Messiah. Some of these Messianic believers have had no vital background knowledge of The Father's Only Begotten Son. It is therefore understandable that they need to know about 'The Jewishness of Jesus'. Contrary to a recent High Court ruling, Jews discovering Yeshua as their personal Messiah remain Jews. It is reasonable that they should find out the true identity of Yeshua and thereby establish their own spiritual identity in Him.

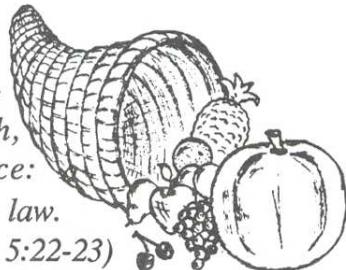
In recent years, fruitful dialogue has taken place between Jewish and Evangelical scholars. The latter have had to do their 'homework' on the 'Jewishness of the Gospel'. The unforgivable fact is that the 'post apostolic' period saw the rigid division between the 'synagogue' and the 'church'. The latter had become predominantly 'Gentile'. The enemy scored a lamentable victory at that time by taking the 'Jewishness' out of the Gospel interpretation and replacing it with Greek philosophy. The result was that for centuries there has been a 'Western' Gospel, with Western culture—it has very little discernible 'Jewishness' about it. This situation is happily being rectified.

It is therefore proper that stress is now being placed on the 'Jewishness of the Gospel'. A number of good books have been written on the subject. These books come from Messianic believing sources as well as from Gentile Evangelicals. Some of these books bear such titles as: *Restoring the Jewishness of the Gospel; Jewish Roots; Messianic Jewish Manifesto; A Messianic Jewish Discipleship Guide;* and *Our Father Abraham*. Furthermore, another translation of the New Testament appeared in 1989! It is called the *Jewish New Testament*. One of the aims of the translator was to express original and essential Jewish elements in order to rectify the linguistic, cultural, and theological setting of the Gentile-Christian translations.

The aims and objectives of the writers of these and other books on the subject are praiseworthy. However,

*The fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law.*

(Galatians 5:22-23)



one or two criticisms seem to be in place. The first is there is a heavy concentration on the 'theological roots'. These 'roots', from time to time, are drawn from other than Biblical sources. Real 'roots' are people, as the familiar TV series (*Roots*) stressed. Even the book, *Our Father Abraham*, has little to say about the patriarch. It is not sufficient to call Abraham "our father" unless we are fully acquainted with him as a person—and acquainted with him in the various settings in which we find him recorded in the Scriptures.

As I see it, there are four principle 'roots' to which we must give our attention. Three of these are Old Covenant persons and the fourth is the Founder of "*The New Covenant*": Yeshua, "*the Author and Finisher of our faith.*" In later articles we will pick out the vital characteristics of the personalities of these four, and the spiritual principles flowing from their lives.

The second criticism concerns the excessive stress on 'roots' with very little reference to the 'fruits' which are looked for from healthy roots. We must be more concerned with the 'Yeshuaish Fruits'. Our greatest 'Root' said "*Wherfore by their fruits ye shall know them.*" (Matt. 7:20). John the Baptiser insisted that it was not sufficient to say "*We have Abraham to our father.*" He said, "*Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance.*" (Matt. 3:8,9). The 'Divine Husbandman' looks for 'fruit', 'more fruit' and 'much fruit' from those of us who are branches of the 'True Vine'. 'Natural branches' were detached from the 'rich roots' because of unbelief. (Rom. 11). We cannot say "*Lord, Lord,*" that is recognizing the 'Root' and then "*do not the things which I say.*" (Luke 6:46). We must not be fig trees with rich foliage of academic understanding only to turn out to have 'nothing but leaves'. The 'Divine Harvester' does not dig up the roots to gather the harvest, He goes to the branches to find "*the Fruit of the Spirit.*" □

# Day of Repentance

by Jean Dill, Julia Rawson, and Dianna Hassler

The Day of Atonement, Yom Kippur, is the holiest day of the Jewish year. It is the day when the Jew as an individual—and the nation as a whole—is cleansed of all sins and granted atonement. This day was set aside for all generations to come as a day of forgiveness for the Jewish people. Traditionally, is also the day when Moses descended from Mount Sinai with the second two tablets of stone (The Ten Commandments).

The ten days from Rosh Ha-Shanah to Yom Kippur are called the Ten Days of Penitence. During this time, a person must repent all their accumulated sins of the past year. First, prayers are given in the morning and the afternoon. The special "Avinu Malkemu" (Our Father, our King . . .) prayer is recited. After this, the Rabbi is expected to speak on the significance of the High Holy Days. He must arouse the people to repentance and good deeds; thus applying the scripture, "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found, call ye upon Him while He is near." (Is. 55:6).



Jews performing the ceremony of Kapparot, the symbolic transfer of the past year's sins to a chicken.

The Yom Kippur service consists of reading the Book of Jonah which relates Jonah's mission to Nineveh, the capital city of Assyria. This story is a warning of impending destruction because of misdeeds. Many Jews perform the Kapparot ceremony after the morning service, often before breakfast. This ceremony is a substitute ritual which is symbolic, as well as reminiscent of the Temple Sacrifices. Each Jewish male waves a live fowl around his head, while at the same time reciting three times: "This is my substitute, this is my exchange, this is my atonement; this fowl will go to its death, and I shall enter a good and long life and peace." On the eve of Yom Kippur the evening meal usually consists of the chicken used in the Kapparot sacrifice. The meal ends before sunset—and then the fast of Yom Kippur begins. The fast is from eve to eve and ends the next day at sundown.

Yom Kippur was the only day of the year that the High Priest entered the Holy of Holies. He represented the

people, so a great part of the service was for the nation as a whole. There were three prayers in this ceremony (Fragments of an order of prayer for the Day of Atonement were found in one of the two Qumran caves belonging to the Dead Sea sectarians.) In the first prayer, the High Priest would place his hand on the head of the sacrificial bullock and pray for himself and his family. Then, using the same bullock he would pray and include the priests, the descendants of Aaron. The third prayer was for the atonement of all the people's sins. For this prayer the "Azazel" goat was used. The "Azazel" or "Scapegoat" was sent into the wilderness bearing the burden of all the sins of Israel. (Lev. 16). Furthermore, The sages relate that during the Second Temple period, it was customary to tie red wool to the Temple gate. If this red wool turned white it was a sign that the people had found forgiveness. However, today's ceremonies have changed from those of 2,000 years ago—when the Temple was still standing.



A Rabbi at the Western Wall blows the *shofar*—or ram's horn—on *Rosh Ha Shana* calling the people to repentance.

On the eve of Yom Kippur, at the close of the day, just about sundown, a siren is sounded—at which time all traffic and business must stop. With the sounds of a busy city suddenly silenced, the prayers from the synagogues, as well as prayers from the Western Wall (Wailing Wall), are heard throughout Jerusalem. The eerie wailing of the ram's horn echoing from the tops of the hills of Judea, signals a time of repentance unto God!

Praise the Lord for ". . . the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world." (John 1:29).

"Sha'al Shalom Yerushalayim!" (Pray for the peace of Jerusalem.)

Jean Dill, Julia Rawson, Dianna Hassler.

# Try Building Your Own Sukkah

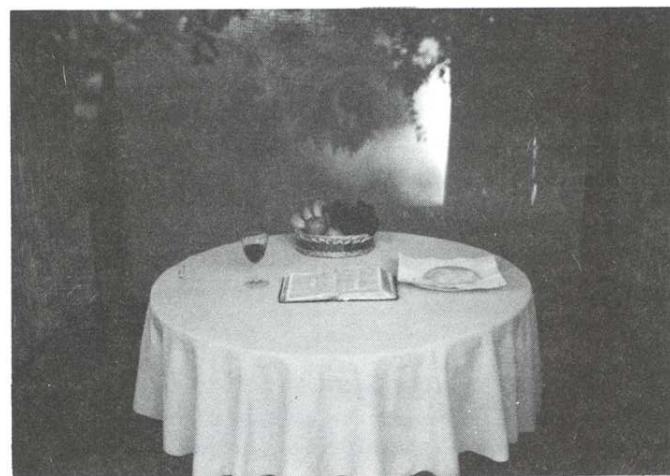
by Jim Gerrish

It is considered to be a *mitzvah* (good deed) to build your own *sukkah*. Actually it is not such a difficult job. You will need to start planning early though, in order to begin your construction as soon as possible after *Yom Kippur* (September 29 this year), the Day of Atonement. Here in Israel some devout Jews begin construction as soon as the sun is down on *Yom Kippur*. The festival of *Sukkot* actually begins on October 4, and continues through October 10.

Since the *sukkah* is not to be an elaborate or permanent structure, the most inexpensive materials may be used. You will need four sturdy posts (2 x 4s in the U.S.) for the corners, four smaller posts (2 x 2s) for the roof. All of these boards should be approximately seven to eight feet (2.5 meters) in length. To cover the roof you will need several slats or small boards capable of holding up light tree branches. For the sides, old bed sheets seem to work well. Other materials like canvas, cane matting, or even light plywood are also fine. You will need enough to enclose three sides, with a drape for the entrance. For the top you simply need to trim a few trees in the back yard.

Now for the actual construction. The tabernacle can be almost any size as long as it is large enough to sit in. We are recommending a seven foot cube (2.5 meters), since this will allow plenty more room for guests. First, you will need to sink four holes in the ground for the four upright corner poles. In lieu of this, you may anchor the uprights in the holes of stacked concrete blocks, or design other sturdy legs for them. If you want to do it the easy way, you may use an existing building for one side of the *sukkah*. Once the uprights are firmly in place, then attach the horizontal rods at the top along the outside. With this finished, you can now place the slats or other small support boards on the roof. The next step is to drape the bed sheets or other coverings around three sides. In the front, a sheet attached to a wire works well for a door. Finally, place the three branches on top, but not so thick as to obscure the stars shining through.

The *sukkah* can now be outfitted to meet your own taste. A table and chairs are a must. You may wish to decorate the walls with pictures of Bible verses. Fruit may be hung from the ceiling; paper chains and other decorations may be hung on the walls. Use your imagination, and by all means, let the children



**The inside of a sukkah**

participate.

All that is left now is the enjoyment. Invite your friends to see your masterpiece and rejoice with you. Try a meal out in the *sukkah*, or even spend the night there. It will be an unforgettable and blessed experience.

## JUST A MINUTE

*I have only just a minute,  
Only sixty seconds in it,  
Forced upon me can't refuse it,  
Didn't seek it, didn't choose it  
But it's up to me to use it,  
I must suffer if I abuse it,  
Give account if I misuse it.  
Just a tiny little minute,  
But Eternity is in it.*

## ARTICLES FOR PUBLICATION

We welcome good and timely articles for publication in "The Mount Zion Reporter". We urge those of our Readers who have been blessed with a talent for writing to put their talent to use in this way for the glory of God. Manuscripts submitted can be either typewritten or in hand-writing, although we prefer them typed. We are unable to publish every piece submitted, but we do promise to consider each one.

# The Jesus Boat

by Jean Dill, Julia Rawson, Dianna Hassler

In 1986 two members of Kibbutz Ginosar discovered the outline of a wooden boat. It was deeply buried in the mud on the shore of the Sea of Galilee not far from the Kibbutz. Normally this area is underwater; however, due to drought, the shoreline receded and left the lake bed exposed.

When archaeologists and volunteers arrived to excavate, sudden torrential rains flooded from the heavens. The downpour lasted for only a minute and then stopped! Immediately, a double rainbow cascaded over the Kinneret! This supernatural atmosphere gave a very special feeling to everyone. Everyone present felt that it was a sign from heaven: this boat was not a 'just by chance' discovery, but instead an event ordained from above.

When serious work got under way, a small pit was dug around the boat. The mud that was cleared from the excavation was stored in numbered boxes. Later this mud was examined for hidden artifacts (an arrowhead was discovered in



the mud from one of these boxes). The excavators worked around the clock for eleven days—and soon a masterpiece emerged from the mud: an ancient boat measuring 27 ft. long and 7 1/2 ft. wide.

After the protective coating of mud was removed, there was grave danger of disintegration from exposure to air. Furthermore, the boat also had to be protected from direct sunlight. Though the waterlogged wood looked solid, it was not capable of supporting its own weight. The damaged inner cells of the wood had decayed and had been replaced by water; therefore, the timber was soft and spongy. Moreover, cracks had formed and roots had grown through the timber.

The boat's fragile condition made it very difficult to transport. Therefore, fiberglass ribs were installed—inside and outside—between the original frames. Next, the craft was filled with polyurethane foam. The entire boat was then sprayed with polyurethane. This encased the boat in a

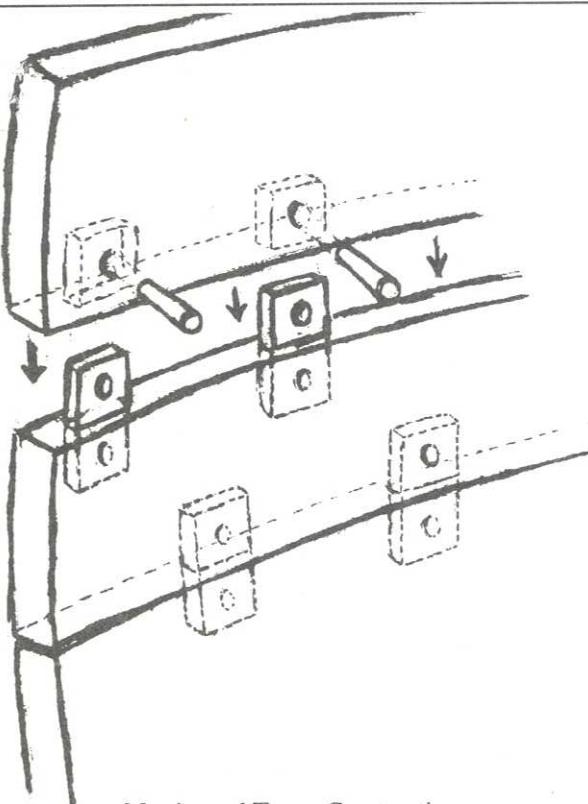
floatable fiberglass cocoon. Finally, the ancient boat was ready to sail, once again, across the Sea of Galilee for the first time in 2,000 years!



The ancient boat was taken through a special channel out to deep water. Then it was floated along the shoreline to Kibbutz Ginosar. Here, the boat was placed in a special preservation pool. Then the polyurethane covering was very carefully removed from the vessel. Next, the pool was filled with water at a temperature of 60 degrees centigrade. Finally, the water was exchanged for a solution of liquid synthetic wax called 'polyethylene glycol'. This process will gradually replace the water in the damaged wood cells with a firm wax. After the completion of this process, the boat will be solid enough to exhibit in ordinary museum conditions.

Until the time of this discovery, there had been little seafaring evidence found regarding Biblical life in the Galilee area. Early literature and artistic artifacts have revealed only limited information on ancient nautical life; however, the Galilee boat has opened a tangible source of knowledge, which enlightens and illustrates many hidden aspects of the history of this lake.

Experts of today declare that the boat was built by an excellent craftsman. The frame of the ancient boat was made of naturally curved oak tree crooks and branches—these branches provide bowed cross supports. It is interesting to



Mortise and Tenon Construction

note that this boat was built in a reverse manner from the way boats are built today: the keel and side planks were edge-joined using mortise and tenon joints, which were locked in place with wooden pegs. Then the ribs were placed into the hull and secured to the sides with iron nails. All the intricate details testify to the skill of the gifted builder of this unusual vessel; its deep, rounded stern and bow are different from anything recorded archaeologically.

Because of the boat's unique shape, archaeologists believe it was built in the area of Magdala, home of Mary Magdalene. Architecture of this area reflects similar designs; furthermore, there was a small shipyard located in Magdala. Moreover, the structure of the boat offers further proof that it came from the time of Jesus and the Disciples.

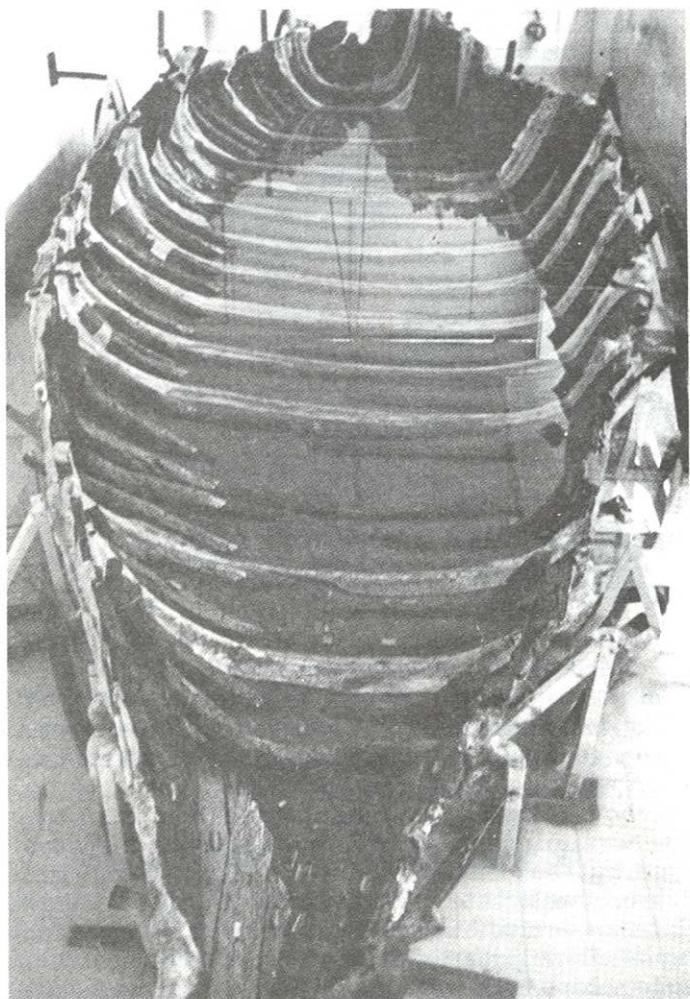
Carbon 14 dating of the wood samples from the boat, as well as from a lamp found inside the boat, indicate that the vessel was built between the middle of the first century B.C.E. and the middle of the first century C.E. This means the boat could have been on the lake in the lifetime of Jesus!

The Bible speaks, many times, of such a Galilean vessel, and there are scriptures that give witness to Jesus and His Disciples sailing on the Sea of Galilee in a similar craft. Therefore, the discovery of this ancient boat brings parables, miracles, and profound events vividly to life.

Matthew spoke of Jesus entering into a boat, "*And when he was entered into a ship, his disciples followed him. And behold, there arose a great tempest in the sea... Then he arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm.*" (Matt. 8:23, 24, 26; Mark 4:36-41; Luke 8:22-25).

After the miracle of feeding the multitude with seven loaves and a few little fishes, Jesus "...sent away the multitude, and took ship, and came into the coasts of Magdala." (Matt. 15:39).

Also, in the Book of Luke, it is written that Jesus taught from a boat: "*And he entered into one of the ships, which was Simon's, and prayed him that he would thrust out a little from the land. And he sat down, and taught the people out of the ship.*" (Luke 5:3).



The Boat in the conservation pool at the Yigal Allon Center, Kibbutz Ginosar.

It is a very special experience to actually see this ancient boat. Its very presence make it easy to envision our Lord Jesus as He sat in the boat surrounded by the Disciples. Looking at the weathered bow, you can almost see the frightened expressions on the faces of the "Fishers of Men" as the ferocious storm beat down upon them. However, you can also envision the peace and calm upon the face of Jesus as He slept in the bottom of the boat. Jesus is our perfect example of having complete faith and trust in the Heavenly Father. It is comforting to know that Jesus will never leave us nor forsake us. He also left us with these words: "*If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.*" (John 15:7). Jesus also said, "*And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.*" (John 14:3).

Just as this ancient boat has returned to us—so will Jesus return again!

"*Sha'al Shalom Yerushalayim!*" (Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem).

— Jean Dill, Julia Rawson, Dianna Hassler —

# NEWS DIRECT FROM ISRAEL

All Items from "The Jerusalem Post"

## Missile Sites Spotted in Iraq

U.S. intelligence analysis of satellite photographs has reportedly led to the identification of 50 Iraqi missile sites being deployed against Israel, according to a recent issue of a pro-Israeli newsletter. The sites are fitted with fixed launcher rails for *al-Hussein* missiles, which have a range of 600km., and *al-Abbas* missiles with a range of 900km.

## Dead Sea Scrolls Undergo Tests to Reveal Their Age

Minute samples from 20 Dead Sea Scrolls were taken recently in Jerusalem for *Carbon-14* testing that will reportedly establish their age within a 35-year margin of error.

The samples were taken by an official of a Swiss institute where the examination will be carried out. Results are not expected before the end of the year.

Although the scrolls, found in the area of Qumran, are believed to have been written in a two-century span before the settlement was destroyed by the Romans in the 1st century CE, there are differences of opinion among scholars about the relative dating of different scrolls.

*Carbon-14* tests were conducted in the past on the linen wrappings in which some of the scrolls were found, but the tests were more crude and the margin of error was within more than 200 years. Tests had not been carried out on the scrolls themselves for fear of damaging them. However, the new technique which will be applied in Switzerland consumes a minuscule amount of material and is far more accurate. The testing was recommended by a committee appointed by the Antiquities Authority.

## Immigration Hits 22-Year High

Nearly 12,500 immigrants arrived in the country in June, the largest number to come in one month for the past 22 years.

The number of newcomers from the Soviet Union—11,015—was almost 900 higher than in May, but just under the number who arrived in April.

Despite rumors that the Soviets are placing additional bureaucratic hurdles in the way of emigrating Jews, and despite severe bottlenecks at Soviet customs, “we expect that the increase in the number of immigrants will continue at an even greater pace,” Absorption Minister Yitzhak Peretz said.

## Massacre Refuels Intifada

At least six Palestinians were killed and 630 wounded in confrontations with the IDF in the territories. Pandemonium reigned in the Gaza Strip following the murder of seven Arabs by a crazed Israeli gunman near *Rishon Lezion* (south of Tel Aviv) early in the morning. It was the heaviest toll in dead and injured since the beginning of the intifada in December 1987, and sparked

fears of renewed widespread violence in the Palestinian uprising, which has been on the wane in recent months.

## Jordan, Israel Join Against Flies

Jordan has been cooperating with Israel in efforts to wipe out a plague of flies at the Dead Sea, according to a report on Israel Radio.

For six weeks a joint committee of Israeli and Jordanian health officials has worked to exterminate pests in the area, the report said. Jordan shares a common interest in ensuring the plague does not hamper tourist sites and other development work along the Dead Sea, it added.

## Israel Will Get Cruise Missile Submarines

Israel is to acquire two submarines capable of launching cruise missiles, according to the 1990 edition of *Jane's Fighting Ships*.

The Dolphin-class vessels are currently under construction at a West German shipyard and will, theoretically, provide Israel with sea-borne platforms to launch cruise missiles capable of reaching targets anywhere in the Middle East.

While Israel is believed to possess the ability to develop long-range, nuclear-armed cruise missiles, *Jane's* said, there are no indications that such a program is being pursued.

## Italian Multi-Millionaire Leaves Over \$50 Million to Israel

One of the largest single bequests ever made by an individual to Israeli organizations, if not the largest, is to be distributed before the end of this year. It amounts to over \$50 million and will go to nine institutions.

The bequest was made by Italian citizen Aladar Fleischman, who died without immediate heirs last April at the age of 87. Fleischman, a Yugoslav Jew who was interned in Italy during World War II, made his fortune as sole distributor in Italy of German-made BMW vehicles.

## 'Several PLO Armed Attacks Scotched Lately'

Intelligence sources say the attempted landing by PLO terrorists on a Tel Aviv beach—which prompted a break in the U.S.-PLO diplomatic dialogue—was just one of several recent failed terror operations by the organization, according to the weekly *U.S. News and World Report*.

The sources report Israel recently broke up a Fatah-sponsored group plotting car bombings in Jerusalem. In May, Egyptian security arrested one of Chairman Yasser Arafat's senior Fatah operatives, Abu Ali Shahin, as he led a group of 11

commandos in an attempt to cross from Sinai into Israel, near the Gaza Strip. Shahin is also believed responsible for last December's incursion into the Negev by a five-man squad that was intercepted and wiped out by the IDF.

Arafat denies responsibility for the operation, although in two of the cases those involved were positively identified as belonging to his own Fatah PLO faction.

### Gaddafi Wants the Bomb

ROME — Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi called on Arabs to develop a "deterrent force" including nuclear bombs in the next 20 years, the official Libyan news agency Jana reported. Gaddafi said that if Libya had possessed powerful enough weapons, it would not have been attacked by the U.S. in 1986. "If we had a deterrent force of missiles able to reach New York we would have directed them at that very moment against it," Gaddafi was quoted as saying in a Jana dispatch monitored in Rome.

### 'Iran Ready to Back Intifada'

Sheikh Assad Tamimi, head of the extremist *Islamic Jihad Beit al-Makdis*, said at a news conference in Amman that Iranian officials recently promised him they would support the intifada.

He also urged PLO chief Yasser Arafat to abandon his "peace strategy" and dialogue with Washington and use violence to liberate "all of Palestine."

"The Iranians have expressed all readiness to support the uprising and the battle against the Jews," Tamimi said after a trip to Teheran.

### Navy Sinks Terrorist Boat

An Israel Navy Devora patrol boat sank a terrorist speedboat on its way to attack a location in northern Israel, the IDF spokesman said.

At least two men were seen on the terrorist vessel. They fired RPG and light arms at the Devora, but caused no casualties. It was not immediately clear whether they were alone, what had happened to them, nor which organization they belonged to.

### Israel's Image Severely Battered

Israel's image abroad has been severely battered as a result of settlement activity both in Nablus and the Old City's Christian Quarter, diplomats stationed in the U.S. and Europe have cabled the Foreign Ministry.

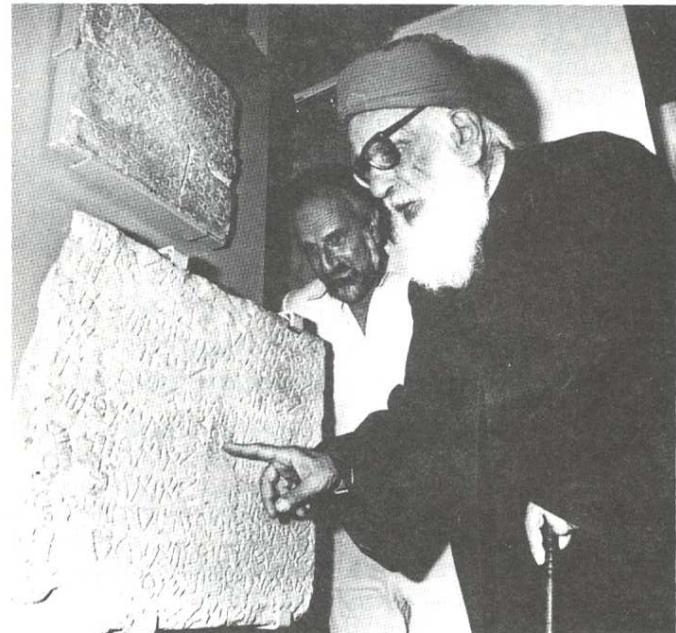
### Jews Coming Via Warsaw

Warsaw has joined Budapest and Bucharest as a transit point for emigrating Soviet Jews, a step that promises a significant increase in immigration, a top government official said.

Poland first declared a willingness to serve as a transit point in March, immediately after Hungary's Malev airline temporarily stopped charters and some scheduled flights because of terrorist threats.

Soon after this declaration, a Polish businessman and his wife were shot in Beirut by a terrorist

organization that claimed the incident was a warning to Poland against helping to transport Soviet Jews. The Polish government, which renewed diplomatic ties with Israel in February, later said it would not be deterred by terrorism.



Samaritan High Priest Yosef Ben Av-Hida is examining one of the Samaritan mezuzot. This mezuzah is a large tablet with the Ten Commandments carved in it. This ancient tablet is part of a Samaritan exhibit now being displayed at the Israel Museum. The seventy-two year old High Priest is the ultimate religious authority and supreme leader of the Samaritan community.

### Samaritan Tora Now in Print

The tradition of the Samaritans has leaped across thousands of years in an instant—from the age of ancient scribes to computers—with the publication of the Five Books of Moses in Samaritan script by a special laser printer, the *Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Until now, Samaritan priests have painstakingly produced their sacred texts in handwritten manuscripts. The death of many sages who could write the text has forced them to turn to computers to preserve their heritage.

Yozamco, a Tel Aviv importer and distributor of hightech office equipment, teamed up with Kyocera, a Japanese producer of laser printers, to turn the ancient script into computerized fonts. The religious texts will be distributed among the 1,000 Samaritan families in Holon, Nablus and Mt. Gerizim. They will now be able to study the texts without rare and crumbling manuscripts.

The Samaritans consider theirs as the most ancient Hebrew script and holy in itself. It should be only used to preserve their heritage in holy texts.

### 416 Arabs Freed as Holiday Gesture

The IDF released 416 Palestinian prisoners nearing the end of their jail terms as a goodwill gesture on the eve of the Moslem holiday of *Id al-Adha*, military source said. A total of 323 prisoners from the West Bank and 93 from the Gaza Strip were freed. All were in prison for the first time, and were jailed for participating in disturbances, not terrorist activities, the Defence Ministry spokesman said.

## Tisha be'Av marked at Western Wall

Thousands gathered at the Western Wall in Jerusalem and at synagogues throughout the country yesterday evening to chant the Book of Lamentations and recite dirges in observance of the fast of Tisha be'Av.

The sunset-to-sunset fast marks the destruction of the First (586 BCE) and Second (70 CE) Temples, and the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492. Other disasters said to have befallen the Jewish People on this day include the fall of Bar Kochba's stronghold of Betar, and the Roman Emperor Hadrian's establishment of a pagan temple on the Temple Mount.

## Beduin Infant is Youngest to Get Kidney Transplant

A 16-month-old baby has become the youngest Israeli to receive a kidney transplant. The organ, taken from an infant in Holland who died a few days after birth, was transplanted at Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikva.

Dr. Zaki Shapira, head of the hospital's organ transplant unit, said that the baby—who comes from a Beduin tribe near Beersheba—was in stable condition. A kidney transplant was necessary because children so young cannot undergo dialysis. Previously, the youngest child in Israel to have successfully undergone such a transplant was two years old.

The donor kidney was made available through the Eurotransplant organ data bank.

## Dead Sea Asphalt Was Used on Mummies — Researchers

The Dead Sea's rejuvenation qualities, known to skin patients around the world, were apparently in demand in the ancient world as well. Now, an Israeli researcher and colleagues in France and Germany have found that the Egyptian mummies were treated with asphalt from the salty lake.

The finding settles a controversy of long standing between ancient historians who described the export of Dead Sea asphalt to Egypt and modern archeologists who deny this ever took place. The recent discovery was made through molecular analysis of the mummies by Dr. Arie Nissenbaum of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, in cooperation with Dr. Jacques Connan from the Elf Aquitaine company in Pau, France.

Using methods developed for studying the geochemistry of crude oil, the three researchers found that asphalt was one of the ingredients used to preserve Egyptian mummies from the 4th century BCE to the 4th century CE. An older mummy, dating from 900 BCE, did not contain the compound.

Nissenbaum believes this reflects the integration of the Land of Israel's economy into that of Egypt's, following the conquests of Alexander the Great in the 4th century BCE. Mankind's earliest known use of asphalt was in the Dead Sea area. Archeologists found asphalt-water-proofed baskets at Gilgal (near Jericho) and dated them as being ten thousand years old. Other scientists found skulls decorated with asphalt in the 9,000-year-old cave of Heimar near Sodom.

The Weizmann scientist says that tar-like material was also used in ancient times as mortar in

construction, as medicine, an adhesive and insecticide, as well as to decorate objects, water proof baskets and caulk boats.

Dead Sea asphalt is mentioned in the Book of Genesis: in the war between the kings of the north and the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah against the cities of the plain. The Bible says that the soldiers of the cities were defeated and fell into wells of the asphalt when they fled.

Today, says Nissenbaum, asphalt seeps from rocks in the escarpments surrounding the Dead Sea, and, occasionally, huge blocks of it are seen floating on the surface of the lake.

## Holocaust Encyclopedia Issued

President Herzog was presented with two volumes of the Hebrew version and four volumes of the English version of the *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*.

The fruit of five years of research, the encyclopedia is a joint publishing venture of *Sifriat Hapoalim*, *Yediot Aharonot*, *Sifrei Hemed* and *Yad Vashem* (the Holocaust museum).

Although researchers involved in the project were associated with numerous universities and other institutions with valuable libraries of Holocaust data, editor-in-chief Professor Israel Gutman said the completion of the task would have been impossible without Yad Vashem's "monumental documentation."



President Chaim Herzog examines a volume of the newly published *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*.

Yad Vashem director Yitzhak Arad noted that such an encyclopedia has been needed for years, but Yad Vashem could not have published it alone for several reasons—mainly lack of funds. The institution he added, had been very glad to cooperate when approached by project initiator Zvi Ra'anana of *Sifriat Hapoalim*.

The significance of the encyclopedia, Ra'anana emphasized, was that it was a scholarly work. The Jewish People have not been able to relate to the Holocaust in terms of historical research, he said. "The subject was always too painful." The encyclopedia offers evidence against denials that the Holocaust ever took place, he added.

The five-volume work whose English and Hebrew editions are due to be completed over the next two months, will also be published in other languages, including German, Ra'anana noted.

Herzog, who was a British Army officer during World War II, participated in the liberation of the death camps. Recently, he revealed, when in Tel Aviv attending a Yiddish performance on behalf of

Soviet immigrants, one woman stared and stared at him, then burst into tears and threw her arms around him. "I remember you from Bergen Belsen," she cried.

## Archeologists Celebrate a Century

Archeologists from around the world are expected to attend the Second International Congress of Biblical Archeology in Jerusalem, marking a century of scientific archeological excavations.

The Dead Sea Scrolls and trade in antiquity will be among the subjects discussed at the congress to be held at the Laromme Hotel.

The meeting was organized by the Israel Academy of Sciences and the Israel Exploration Society in cooperation with other Israeli institutions involved in archeological research.

One hundred years ago, Sir Flinders Petrie headed excavations in the southern part of this country and established the method of dating archeological strata by pottery remains. The Congress also commemorates the 75th anniversary of the Israel Exploration Society which has been the moving spirit behind much of the excavation activity in the country. The conference participants will visit archeological sites around the country.

## Beersheba Researcher Makes Aids Breakthrough

Beersheba immunologist Dr. Esther Priel has discovered that a cancer drug named CPT halts the development of an enzyme that affects the spread of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Aids) virus.

Dr. Priel, a researcher at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, has been cited for her contribution by the U.S. National Institute for Cancer Research outside Washington, where she spent some time studying the enzyme.

The U.S. patent for the discovery of CPT as an anti-viral drug has been registered in Dr Priel's name. Scientists say her work is the "first step" towards enabling Aids patients to utilize the drug. Since CPT has already been used for some time in the treatment of cancer, Aids patients will be able to try the drug in the near future without having to wait for the result of preliminary pharmacological tests.

## Street Found, Possibly Second Temple Era

A 10 meter-long section of a street, possibly dating to the Second Temple Period, was uncovered this week in the course of digging a trench for a sewer three meters below the level of Chain Street in the Old City.

It was not yet clear whether the street dated to Herodian Jerusalem in the First Century BCE or to the ensuing Roman period, district archaeologist Gideon Avni said yesterday. The section is composed of large paving stones which had been deliberately roughened to prevent slipping. Similar sections have been found elsewhere on the Via Dolorosa.

The discovery came on the eve of Tisha be'Av, commemorating the destruction of the Temple, perhaps during this very period. Archaeologists

and municipal officials are weighing the possibility of raising the ancient paving stones and installing them at the present street level as has been done elsewhere in the Old City. Further digging may establish whether the street was part of Herodian Jerusalem or the Roman city of Aeolia Capitolina built on the ruins of conquered Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, the Antiquities Authority yesterday filed a complaint with the police about the accidental destruction of a 20-meter-long stretch of an ancient aqueduct from the Second Temple period in the course of development work on the Sherover Promenade in southern Jerusalem this week. Archaeologists will seek to reconstruct the shattered section of the aqueduct, which brought water to the Temple Mount.

## 'It's Like a Space-Age Vehicle'

"It's like low-flying," exclaimed Avid Anan a passenger on one of the new double-decker Egged buses that were introduced for the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem route. Two of these buses are being used on this route while another is travelling between Tel Aviv and Eilat.

And this is just the beginning. According to the Egged spokesman, these buses will also be incorporated on the Haifa-Beersheba line and most routes to Eilat.



As the double-decker glided into the Jerusalem central bus station, the excitement level rose in the queue for bus 405 to Tel Aviv. "It's like a space-age vehicle. There is no way I'm going to miss this opportunity," said Isabelle Arzine as she joined the rush to the front of the queue. "Don't push, there is room for everyone," shouted the bus driver of this 82-seater.

I managed to secure a seat upstairs in the front seat behind the large tinted windows, from which I was unable to watch singer Shlomo Artzi's performance on any of the four television screens but I did have an almost bird's-eye view of the scenic journey. The bus is also fitted with sockets above every seat into which one may plug airplane-type earphones and tune into one of four channels.

With the permission of the government, Egged has ordered additional buses from the Neoplan company in Germany. They will import seven such vehicles a year until 1996.

## Blast in Jerusalem

Two Jerusalemites were injured in a pipe-bomb blast, the latest in a wave of such attacks recently.

The public was warned to watch out for small explosive devices. "The frequency of the appearance of such devices has become extraordinary," a police spokesman said. There have been 10 attempted and successful pipe-bomb incidents in Israel and the territories in one month.

The bomb went off at a bus stop on Jerusalem's busy Bethlehem Road, near the corner of Rivka Street, in the Baka neighborhood. It was the second such device discovered in West Jerusalem in two days.

### 'Pamyat' Leader Wants End of All Jews

A world without Jews is what Alexander Kolakov, a Moscow *Pamyat* leader, envisions in the not-too-distant future.

In a June interview with Jerusalem film director Leonid Kelbert, Kolakov said, "Step by step the whole world will be free of this problem (the Jews), and sooner than most people think."

After indulging in an anti-Jewish tirade, Kolakov, who according to Kelbert is the head of one of the *Pamyat*'s nearly 20 factions, said: "There are many people who are more hard-line than I am, and they are ones likely to do the killing." The new Holocaust, he told the film director, will take place between 1993 and 1996.

### 'Pogrom Possible'

The May 5 pogroms that Russian anti-Semitic organizations had been threatening for months did not materialize, but that is no reason for Soviet Jews to sleep easy, Natan Sharansky warned.

"Although there were no pogroms, there is an atmosphere of pogroms in the Soviet Union," Sharansky said. "If something does happen, it is less likely to happen in the large cities where the government is in control. But in one of the smaller, remote communities where there are relatively few Jews."

Sharansky said that by circulating rumors of pogroms on a particular day, *Pamyat* and other anti-Semitic organizations are preparing the masses for the idea of violence against Jews.

### Russian Bandits Torture Jews

The umbrella organization of Soviet Jewry has released a report confirming a gruesome crime against a Jewish family in the city of Kislovodsk in the northern Caucasus region of Russia.

According to the report, bandits entered the home of Zavla and Yael Izyayev on the night of April 18 and demanded money and diamonds. When the family refused the demands, the bandits murdered Zavla Izyayev and savagely tortured Yael and her oldest son Roman, using knives, hot metal and gas.

Yael Izyayev survived the attack, but remains in serious condition in hospital with head wounds, severely damaged eyesight and burns over much of her body. Roman was less severely injured and supplied most of the information on which the report is based. The body of Zavla Izyayev was so badly mutilated, according to the report, that the police refused to show it to relatives.

The report said the bandits spoke accentless Russian and wore facemasks. One criminal told the

family: "I have hated Jews since childhood. We will get you all, and the entire country will support us."

Members of the extended Izyayev family, who are from the group known as 'Mountain Jews', sent a letter to the Supreme Soviet in Moscow demanding they be allowed to leave for Israel immediately. They noted that the police in Kislovodsk had told them they could not guarantee the safety of Jews in the city.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Jewry organization reported that in the city of Cherlabinsk in the Urals, several dozen Jews received letters over the past several weeks with the message: "Jews get out! Those who Hitler didn't kill, we will finish off." The message was signed: "Russian patriots."

### Many Jewish Graves Desecrated in Poland, Romania

Vandals have desecrated some 70 graves in three Romanian cities within two weeks, nearly half of them belonging to Jews, officials said. In Poland, one of the country's oldest Jewish cemeteries has also been desecrated, as reported by the London-based *Institute of Jewish Affairs*.

Romania's state-run news agency, *Rompres*, reported that 28 Jewish graves were vandalized in the Jewish cemetery in the Transylvanian town of Tirgu Mures, whose Jewish community numbers 300 elderly people. Another eight graves were vandalized in the eastern city of Galati.

The desecrations caused outrage in the dwindling Jewish community of Romania, where latent anti-Semitism persists. There are some 20,000 Jews left in Romania and many have applied for immigration visas to Israel.

### Antisemitism Emerging in Poland's Right Wing

In a thinly veiled reference to Poland's tiny Jewish population, the fringe right-wing *National Party* has charged that the government of Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki is dominated by "representatives of one minority."

The statement, carried by the state-owned *Pap* news agency, did not specifically mention Jews. But it typified budding anti-semitic propaganda emerging recently among some rightist parties in Poland.

### Thousands of French Jews Now Seeking to Immigrate

More than two thousand French Jews have applied to emigrate to Israel, as incidents of anti-Semitism continue unabated throughout the country's major cities and small rural towns.

### Georgia to be Haven for Jews

The *Jewish Agency's* representative in Georgia is working to prepare the republic as a refuge to which Jews can flee in case a catastrophe occurs in the USSR.

"I want the Jews of Georgia to save the Jews of the Soviet Union," Moshe said, "I also hope that if a catastrophe occurs the Georgian government will be able to help bring Jews to Israel."

## Aliya Rate Some 20,000 Per Month

Starting this July, some 20,000 Soviet immigrants are expected to arrive here each month, according to Jewish Agency chairman Simcha Dinitz.

Speaking at a press conference in Jerusalem, Dinitz said that by "repairing existing transit routes for Soviet olim, and opening up new ones," Israel will be doubling her number of monthly arrivals. He expressed confidence that Israel would be able to provide for the needs of the increased number of immigrants.

## 40,000 Prefabs Needed for Soviet Immigrants Housing Ministry Warns

The country will not be able to cope with the influx of Soviet immigrants unless it imports 40,000 prefabricated homes, Housing Ministry Director-General Amos Unger warned.

The Knesset committee was summoned to discuss the State Comptroller's report on absorption.

Committee Chairman Michael Kleiner said that despite the talk about importing 40,000 prefabs, the ministry only intended to bring in 3,000 on a trial basis.

When Housing Minister Ariel Sharon asks the ministerial committee on immigration for approval to import the first 3,000 prefabs, he will request special legislation to exempt them from present planning and building regulations, said a senior ministry official.

## Cabinet Gives Okay to Emergency Housing

Housing Minister Ariel Sharon overrode the objections of two Shas Party ministers and the reservations of the attorney-general, to win cabinet approval for his request for emergency regulations to build 3,000 housing units.

The emergency regulations—effective for three months—will enable the Housing Ministry to set up 3,000 prefabricated units without recourse to the usual town planning and building procedures.

## New Ministry Guidelines Aim to Cut Long Queues for Immigrant Assistance

While dozens of New Soviet immigrants were demonstrating in Nahariya against the long lines and bad service at Absorption Ministry and Jewish Agency offices, Absorption Minister Yitzhak Peretz announced a number of measures aimed at cutting the red tape.

Peretz said that as of July 1, the immigrants' rental stipend and living allowances will be deposited in their bank accounts, eliminating the need to run back and forth between Absorption Ministry and Jewish Agency offices.

The immigrants, who protested in front of the ministry offices, complained that they had to miss their Hebrew lessons because the various offices were only open in the morning, when their classes were given. At some offices, the immigrants began queuing up before dawn to make sure they would

get a place in line and be reimbursed for everything from rent to *Ulpan* (Hebrew school) costs.

## Sharon Says He Does Not Plan to Put Immigrants in Territories

Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, whose appointment to head the aliya cabinet raised concerns that he would use his post to settle Soviet immigrants in the territories, said he has no such intentions.

"*Immigrants will not be settled beyond the Green Line. Israel has a policy of settling immigrants in the Galilee, the Negev, Wadi Ara and the center of the country, but not in Jewish settlements in Judea and Samaria, despite their strategic importance,*" Sharon told the Jewish Agency's Board of Governor's meeting in Jerusalem.

## Who They Are

Some 54 percent of the Soviet Jews who have applied for aliya to Israel have academic degrees. Government planners are euphoric at the infusion of skilled personnel into the economy, and are agonizing over whether suitable work can be found for them.

Some 22 percent of the prospective immigrants are administrative and service-oriented personnel, and 21 percent are blue-collar workers. These figures are based on a Jewish Agency survey of 100,000 recent aliya applications from the Soviet Union.

A partial breakdown:

	Professionals
Teachers	2,642
Musicians	985
Jurists	18
Scientists	110
Mathematicians/	
Physicists	1,072
Engineers (mechanical, civil, chemical, etc.)	11,222
Journalists	64
Doctors	1,280
Dentists	1,328
Computer programmers	1,713
 Service oriented	
Accountants	1,399
Tour guides	26
Insurance agents	31
Nurses	1,307
Opticians	59
Tailors	962
Drivers	1,549
 Blue Collar	
Carpenters	1,008
Plumbers	13
Painters	697
Mechanics	666
Construction workers	3,101
 Other	
Authors	28
Directors	43
Actors	64
Athletes	18
Coaches	184
Piano repairmen	23

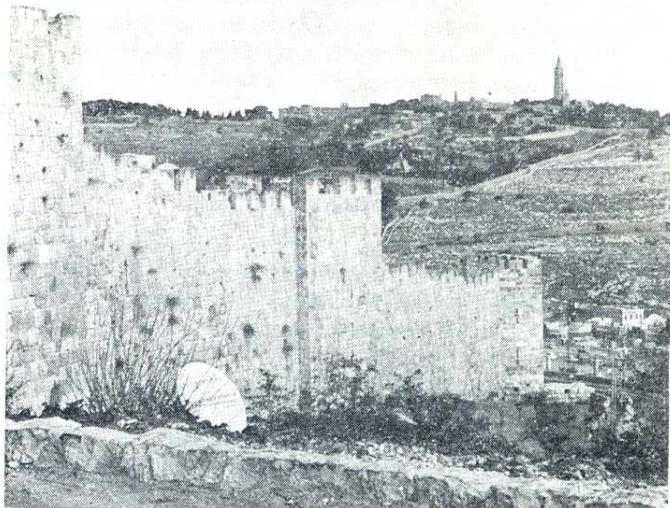
*"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning.  
If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of  
my mouth; if I prefer not JERUSALEM above my chief joy."*  
(Psalms 137:5,6).

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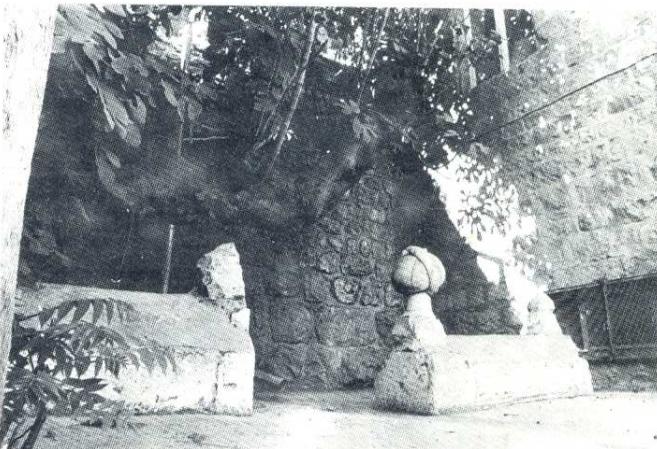
passed through the gates of the Old City, they vowed that they would never give up Old Jerusalem again.



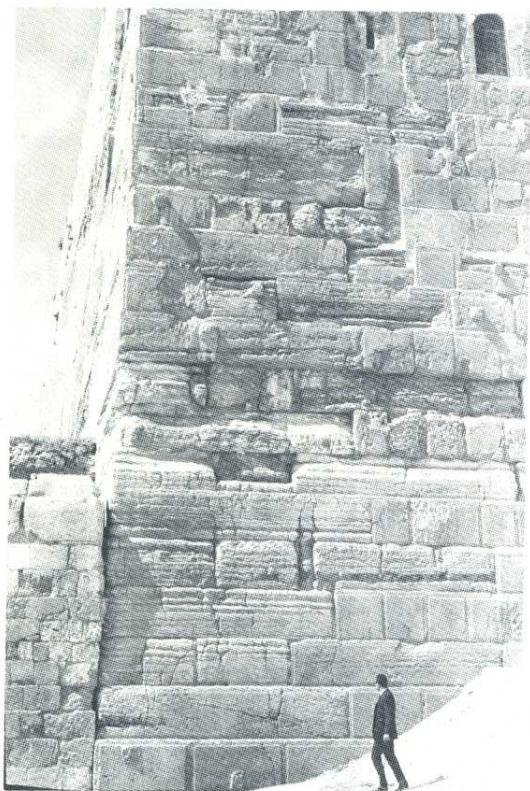
The New Gate



A view of part of the wall of the Old City of Jerusalem. The round marble stone, in the left hand corner of the picture, bares the inscription, "The sons of strangers shall build up thy walls." (Isa. 60:10)



This picture shows the graves of two Moslem builders who were hanged by Suleiman the Magnificent. They were put to death because they deviated from the plan and constructed part of the wall in the wrong place. The builders left out a section of Mount Zion.



This picture shows a portion of the southeastern corner of the Old City Wall. Note the huge stones which were part of the wall that surrounded the city during the days of Christ.

Though it is interesting to view Biblical history through these ancient gates, we can also visualize the heavenly 'New Jerusalem' through the eyes of John the Revelator: "And I John saw the holy city, New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven." (Rev. 21:2). "And had a wall great and high, and had twelve gates, and at the gates twelve angels, and names written thereon, which are the names of the twelve tribes of the children of Israel." (Rev. 21:12). "And the twelve gates were twelve pearls; every several gate was of one pearl." (Rev. 21:21). Therefore, with these inspiring words, let us prepare to "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise." (Psa 100:4).

"Sha'al Shalom Yerushalayim!" (Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem)

— Jean Dill, Julia Rawson, Dianna Hassler —