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Intensifies Establishment Of New Israeli Settlements In Land Taken From Arabs

JERUSALEM — The Government of Israel is quietly intensifying the establishment of new settlements in the lands captured from the Arab countries in the 1967 war.

Israel Galili, one of Premier Golda Meir's most influential confidants, made a brief statement to this effect in the parliament last week, but it was little noticed amid the intense discussions here and abroad of Cairo's moves to reduce the Soviet presence in Egypt.

"Israel will leave no vacuum in these areas," said Mr. Galili, who holds the title Minister Without Portfolio. "No area is out of bounds to Jewish settlement."

Then, apparently in an attempt to deflect charges that he was proclaiming the policy of "expansionism," that the Arab countries have asserted Israel pursues, Mr. Galili said that Jewish settlement would be limited by the "sensibilities and needs of the local inhabitants" — meaning Arabs — and that other "national needs" of Israel often took higher priority than establishing Jewish settlements.

The minister disclosed that 44 new communities for Israeli settlers had been founded since the 1967 war in the occupied territories, the last one only three weeks ago. Fifteen of these are on the Golan heights, captured from Syria, 15 are on the West Bank of the Jordan River, and 14 are in Sinai and the Gaza Strip, formerly administered by Egypt.

Israel's ambiguous policy on settlement has been criticized inside and outside Israel since the first weeks after the war ended. Arabs and many foreign officials and commentators have challenged Israel's right to settle in these captured territories at all on grounds that, at the least, settlement precludes eventual withdrawal.

More recently, the hard-line Opposition parties in Israel have become more vocal in criticizing Mrs. Meir's Government for failure to establish settlements in the new territories quickly enough. It was in response to a motion from the Opposition that Mr. Galili made his remarks in parliament.

The Opposition Gahal bloc is strongly opposed to any withdrawal and fears that the Government is holding open the possibility of an eventual pullback, or as the Gahal leader Menachem Begin prefers to describe it, "a repartitioning of the land of Israel."

Taking it for granted that Israel had the moral and historic right to retain and incorporate the occupied territories, a hard-line member of parliament, Shmuel Tamir, noted that in the five years from 1948 to 1953 the newly established state of Israel had founded 110 settlements outside the defunct United Nations partition lines. He complained that the five-year record since the 1967 war had been much more cautious.

Military and civilian authorities usually say that the new Israeli settlements fall into three categories:

* Those like East Jerusalem and Sharm el Sheikh, at the southern end of the Sinai

Peninsula, which the Government says openly will not be relinquished even after a peace treaty is negotiated.

*Settlements such as the Orthodox Jewish religious community in the West Bank city of Hebron, where Israel expects Jews to live permanently, if necessary as foreign residents if sovereignty is returned to an Arab government.

*Exclusively military settlements, to assist in border security as long as Israel holds the present cease-fire lines but which presumably could be abandoned in the event of a negotiated withdrawal.

The ambiguity — and officials concede that it is deliberate — is that no Government spokesman has ever designated into which of the categories each settlement is placed. It is also acknowledged that the last five years have seen, in some cases, a gradual progression of certain settlements from the third to the second, perhaps even to the first, category.

Since most of the settlements serve some military purpose close to the cease-fire lines, security authorities prevent publication of the number of settlers in the occupied territories. Foreign observers informed of the approximate number, however, often are surprised at how low the figure is; it is the fact of the settlement, not the number of settlers, that stirs controversy outside Israel.

One of the Gahal leaders, Ezer Weizman, the former Air Force chief, is critical of Mrs. Meir's Government for what he calls a hypocritical settlement policy.

"They are moving into the territories and they are doing it deliberately," he said in a recent interview. "But for fear of upsetting people abroad, they won't admit what they are doing. We in Gahal are at least honest about our intentions."

Sadat's Decision Reached Coolly, With Deliberation

CAIRO — President Anwar el-Sadat's decision to end Egypt's reliance on Soviet military assistance was a coolly arrived at, deliberate move that was several weeks in the making, informed Egyptian sources and foreign diplomats said.

The sources' best information was that all categories of the 18,000 to 20,000 Soviet military men in Egypt were affected by Mr. Sadat's order last week that Soviet "advisers and experts" be withdrawn immediately. Most of the approximately 4,000 Soviet advisers to Egyptian units were believed to have left the country already with their families, while about 12,000 members of regular Soviet units stationed in Egypt were reported to be about to leave.

Only a few of the 2,000 highly specialized Soviet technicians were understood to be staying in Egypt, and they will be under Egyptian command, the informants said.

The consensus among informed sources here was that President Sadat had acted in

First Citrus Fruits For Japan To Leave Ashdod In December

JERUSALEM — The first consignment of Israeli citrus fruits to be exported to Japan will leave Ashdod in December, it was announced Saturday by a delegation of the Israel Citrus Marketing Board, who just returned from Tokyo after completing negotiations with the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture.

Israeli citrus products have been barred from Japan in the past. The present deal was made possible by Israel agreeing to process the fruits according to Japan's rigid health standards after a team of Japanese experts visited Israel to check the fruit inspection facilities.

Cairo, Relaxed, Celebrates Anniversary Of Revolution

CAIRO — In a mood of relaxed rejoicing, Cairo celebrated last week the 20th anniversary of the national revolution in which Gamal Abdel Nasser and his fellow officers overthrew the monarchy.

Long-time residents said it was by far the most tension-free celebration in several years. And although much in the present situation remains unclear and perhaps unsettled, it is obvious that the new-found serenity stems from President Anwar el-Sadat's decision to send Soviet military personnel home.

The gesture seems to have lifted a weight from people's minds and given them new pride.

The look on many faces seems to say: "Look what we have done!" and chance remarks bear out the sentiment.

"We don't belong to anybody," says a young man. His companion adds: "War or peace, it's up to us now." And a third says: "You'll see, it will be O.K."

There is no doubt that most Egyptians see Mr. Sadat's move as an opening of doors and not as a withdrawal.

Although no Government directives have been issued to be kind to foreigners, everything

response to pressure from leading Army officers, including Gen. Mohammed Sadek, the Minister of War, and Lieut. Gen. Saad Hussein al-Shazli, the chief of staff. The Army officers' frustration with Soviet military policies was reported to have reached a boiling point earlier this summer when the Soviet Union did not deliver weapons on the dates that the Egyptians thought they had agreed upon.

But informed Egyptians stressed the President's basic and longstanding anti-Communism and assert that he needed no persuading to make his move. The image reported in the west of a civilian President being forced by the army into a basic policy reversal is an oversimplification, these Egyptians say.

Similarly, it is felt here that the discontent expressed earlier this year by anti-Soviet rightist civilians was not a major element of pressure but, on the contrary, had been used and to some extent orchestrated by President Sadat.

U.S. Administration Discusses Removal Of Soviet Personnel

WASHINGTON — Administration officials privately voiced pleasure last week over the removal of at least several thousand Soviet military personnel from Egypt. But they cautioned that the over-all meaning of the latest developments in the Middle East was still unclear.

The decision by President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt to order Soviet military advisers and experts home caught Washington by surprise. Key officials have been meeting here urgently to assess the seeming reduction in

the Soviet presence in Egypt.

Their task has been made difficult by a lack of concrete information on the scope of the Soviet withdrawal. The Egyptian Government has not informed the United States of the details, and the United States intelligence community has been unable to come up with a precise figure on how many of the estimated total of 15,000 Soviet military personnel were actually being asked to leave.

Some officials, noting that both Moscow and Cairo reaffirmed their support for each other, expressed doubt that anything more than "a token withdrawal" of some 4,000 men would take place. Others, disagreeing, said they thought that almost all the 15,000 would eventually leave.

There was apparent agreement, however, that Soviet and Egyptian leaders would soon be conferring to clear the air and assess their future relations in light of President Sadat's moves.

"The Russians and the Egyptians may have problems, but they both need each other," one State Department official said. He speculated that Mr. Sadat, annoyed by Soviet restraints on Egyptian forces, bothered by internal dissent and seeking to fortify his own political position, had sought to make a dramatic move. But he said it was clear from Mr. Sadat's speech that the Egyptian President wanted to keep his "military pipeline to Moscow" open.

Analyzing Mr. Sadat's speech — parts of which were made public by the Middle East News Agency — officials here were struck by the impact President Nixon's meetings with top Soviet leaders in Moscow had apparently had on Soviet-Egyptian relations.

Mr. Sadat seemingly concluded that the Russians would not do anything in the subsequent period that would upset relations with the United States; this included, apparently, the delivery to Egypt of the longer-range bombers and intermediate-range missiles that could attack Israeli targets.

Administration officials were clearly pleased over the removal of at least a part of the Soviet forces because it has been a continuing policy of the Government to seek a disengagement of Soviet forces in Egypt.

In his foreign policy report to Congress last February, President Nixon said that "the Soviet Union's efforts to use the Arab-Israeli conflict to perpetuate and expand its own military position in Egypt has been a matter of concern to the United States."

"The U.S.S.R. has taken advantage of Egypt's increasing dependence on Soviet military supply to gain the use of naval and air facilities in Egypt," Mr. Nixon said. "This has serious implications for the stability of the balance of power locally, regionally in the Eastern Mediterranean, and globally."

It was unclear whether President Sadat's order meant that the Soviet Union would have to cease using Egyptian bases.

RELIEVE CRISIS

TEL AVIV — An increased government grant, and the university's decision to cut \$1.18 million from its \$27.3 million budget, has temporarily relieved the financial crisis that had threatened to close Tel Aviv University.

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Only In America

By Harry Golden

The Jewish Bronx

In 1917 when my family moved from the Lower East Side to the Bronx, there were still goats on Vyse Avenue. There were still wagons pulled by drays wending from Yonkers and New Rochelle

to the markets.

The subway went only to Simpson Street. From there I had to take the Huckleberry Line, a Toonerville trolley conveyance to our apartment — not tenement, mind you, apartment — on 174th Street.

I remember on winter mornings the conductor stopped the trolley often to collect kindling for the potbelly stove. If a passenger sat near the stove he roasted to death, and if he sat far from it he froze.

I doubt seriously if we immigrants thought we were seeing the end of something, an era or a way of life. "Modern" as a concept of the environment did not gain popularity or meaning until the 1930s when the architects discovered chrome and aluminum.

But in the early years of this century I suppose we were witnessing the end of rural America. Not all the immigrants moved to the South Bronx. Many went to Brooklyn, others to Fordham Road, and the luckiest of all to Riverside Drive in Manhattan.

That area of the South Bronx, the old Jewish enclave, was the subject of a feature story in LOOK magazine. Charles Mangel, in prose and picture, reveals the old synagogues now are littered with debris, that the families have moved to New Jersey or Connecticut; only the old people are left.

Someone else, another group of people, is watching the end of something. One only hopes that the Negroes and Puerto Ricans who have invested the South Bronx will have as much luck as the Jews who are leaving.

It is a hard place to live in now. Addicts and muggers walk its streets. I would not say there is no hope. For there didn't seem that much hope when the Jews first moved there, alien people trying to escape the dirt and filth of the ghetto downtown, bringing new ways and sometimes annoying habits uptown.

Neighborhoods and cities change constantly. When I came to Charlotte, North Carolina, there was one Jewish temple, on Seventh Street. I doubt there were three shuls in the entire state. In 1939 there were 250 Jewish families in Charlotte.

Now there are over 1,000, and the Reform temple is a tribute to modern design and planning. There are no arguments about whether the rabbi needs an air-conditioned study or the Hadassah steam table. The temple is completely air-conditioned and has steam tables that will never be used.

When I came to Charlotte there were still farms and dairies within the city limits. There still are, but they are fewer and fewer every year, for land here as elsewhere is at a premium.

In the years just before World War II, everyone I met had been born and bred on the red clay dirt of North Carolina. Now I have friends who grew up in Bangor and Terre Haute and who work here, and many of them do not plan to live the rest of their lives in Charlotte.

Where they will spend their lives is never definite. I wonder if, when my friends leave Charlotte, they will change as other people leaving other places change.

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Obituaries

HENRY SALOMON
Funeral services for Henry Salomon, 64, manager of the Adams Drug Store on Dexter Street in Central Falls for more than 20 years, who died unexpectedly July 19, were held the following day at the Sugarman Memorial Chapel. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery.

A Pawtucket resident for more than 50 years, he lived at 460 East Avenue. He was a 1930 graduate of the Rhode Island School of Pharmacy.

Born in Poland, he was a son of Amalia (Kraut) Salomon, with whom he lived, and the late Emil Salomon.

Besides his mother, he is survived by a sister, Mrs. Esther Bogin of Fairfield, Connecticut.

HENRY BERCOVITZ
Funeral services for Henry Bercovitz of 84 Slater Avenue, president and treasurer of the Reliable Finance Corporation of Providence and Johnston, who died July 20 after an illness of three weeks, were held the following day at the Sugarman Memorial Chapel. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery.

The husband of Claire (Villany) Bercovitz, he was born in Providence, a son of the late Adolf and Toba (Aronovitz) Bercovitz. He had lived here all his life.

Mr. Bercovitz also was a vice president of the Palmer Chrysler-Plymouth Corporation of Warwick, as well as vice president and secretary of Firestone Tire Service of North Kingstown.

Last year he received an award from the Providence Little League recognizing the 17 continuous years his finance company had sponsored a team.

Mr. Bercovitz also was a member of Temple Emanuel-El, Its Men's Club, the Jewish Home for the Aged, and Roosevelt Lodge, F&AM.

Besides his wife, he is survived by a son, Alan Bercovitz; a daughter, Miss Nancy Bercovitz, and a brother, Arthur Bercovitz, all of Providence, and two sisters, Mrs. Edna Jacobson of Providence and Mrs. Jeanne Eisenberg of Pawtucket.

JAMES FINE
Funeral services for James Fine of 40 Richland Road, Cranston, who bought and sold real estate for many years and who was a right-of-way specialist in the state Department of Transportation since 1968, who died July 21 after an illness of four weeks, were held Sunday at the Sugarman Memorial Chapel. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery.

Mr. Fine a member of the Providence Board of Realtors and the Rhode Island Realtors' Association, was a past president of B'nai B'rith, Cranston, and a past member of the Coast Guard Reserve.

ON EXHIBIT
On exhibit at the Roger Williams Park Museum is a replica of the Lunar Roving Vehicle, first used during the Apollo 15 mission. This exhibit, through the courtesy of NASA, will be open to the public until August 13. Visiting hours are Monday through Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sundays and holidays from 2 to 5 p.m.

The husband of Jeanne (Greene) Fine, he was born in Providence on June 19, 1910, a son of the late Israel and Sonia (Krasnick) Fine. He had been a Cranston resident for 24 years, having previously lived in Providence.

Besides his wife, he is survived by a son, Dr. Lewis H. Fine of Mays Landing, New Jersey; a brother, Abraham Fine, of Providence, and a grandchild.

JOSEPH A. COHEN
Funeral services for Joseph A. Cohen, 68, of 209 Prospect Street, Fall River, Massachusetts, executive vice president of the J & J Corrugated Box Company of that city, who died July 21 after a short illness, were held Sunday at Temple Beth El in Fall River. Burial was in Temple Beth El Cemetery in that city.

The husband of Constance (Brigg) Cohen, he was born in Fall River, a son of the late Benjamin Cohen and Elizabeth (Lash) Cohen. He had lived in Fall River all his life.

Mr. Cohen also held executive positions with the Southeast Container Corporation and the Mid-South Container Corporation. He was a 1920 graduate of B.M.C. Durfee High School and a 1924 graduate of Harvard University.

He studied for a year at the London School of Economics and was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1928.

Mr. Cohen was former chairman of the Fall River Planning Board, former legal counsel for the Fall River Housing Authority, former vice president and trustee of Truesdale Hospital, former director of the Fall River YMCA, former member and trustee of the Fall River Five Cent Savings Bank.

Also, he was a member of Temple Beth El, president of the Harvard Club of Fall River in 1951 and 1952, a member of the Fall River Bar Association, an Army veteran of World War II, former president and honorary member of the Fall River Rotary Club, and a member of the Fall River Historical Society.

Besides his wife, he is survived by a brother, Leonard P. Cohen of Dearborn, Michigan.

In Memoriam
LOUIS LEVY
JULY 31, 1969

Dearer to me than words can say
Was the husband I think of every day
Kind and loving, ever true,
The best on earth was you.
My heart still aches with loneliness,
My eyes shed many a tear.
God knows how much I miss you,
As it ends another year.

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Very often a card of thanks in The Herald meets a need which can hardly be solved in any other way. Not only is it a gracious expression of gratitude to those who have sent sympathy but also courteously acknowledges the services and kindness of the many to whom a personal note of thanks cannot well be mailed or whose names and addresses are not known. Insertion of a card of thanks may be arranged by mail or in person or by telephone to: R.I. Jewish Herald, 99 Webster Street, Pawtucket, R.I. 02861, 724-0200. \$6.00 for seven lines, 40c for each extra line. Payment with order.

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Q: I inherited 300 shares of Oklahoma Natural Gas (NYSE) many years ago. Is it a good investment now? D.D.

A: This depends largely on what your goals are as an investor. If you require supplemental income, then this issue, currently yielding 7.2%, is a good investment. If, on the other hand, you are trying to build capital, then Oklahoma is not your best choice. The denial by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission of the company's request for a rate increase will nonetheless restrict earnings for the year to end August 31. For the twelve months through April, earnings had dropped 5.1% to \$1.83 a share year to year on a 4.8% gain in operating revenues.

With natural gas reserves sufficient for about 14 years, Oklahoma is in an above-average industry position. Also favorable for the company was the recent opening of a barge canal between Tulsa and the Mississippi River. Even with earnings at a somewhat depressed rate, the dividend appears secure and shares are worth holding for income.

Q: What is the outlook for National Homes? Any hope for recovery in the near future for this NYSE-listed stock? M.M. & C.H.

A: Prospects for improvement in the final half are enhanced by the strong trend in housing. Results on the order of \$1.75 a share for 1972 are looked for, despite the drop in first quarter profit. A request was submitted to the Price Commission for increases of 7.6% in prefabricated home prices and 3.1% for mobile homes. These increases will probably not be received early enough to benefit June quarter results. Margins have been penalized recently by stepped-up advertising expenditures and higher raw material costs. In January cash dividends were resumed, having been discontinued in 1949. National's financing subsidiary, which contributed to earnings at a record level last year, should continue to grow although at a somewhat slower pace. Increased plant capacity will expand production to 28,000 mobile home units annually by 1976 from a rate of 8,250 in 1971. Shares have above-average turnaround potential and should be held.

GNMA Obligations Attractive

Q: We are interested in investing \$35,000 in high-grade bonds which will yield more than we get in the bank. E.B. & K.M.

A: A relatively new type of debt security backed by the Government National Mortgage Association would be appropriate for both readers. Since this agency began issuing these modified pass-through securities early in 1970, more than \$4 billion have been sold to institutional and individual investors. In order to interest private investors, many of the larger national retail brokers have reduced from \$100,000 to \$25,000 the minimum amount required for purchase.

The securities represent a pooling of mortgages backed by the FHA, VA and other government financed housing programs. While these mortgages are written for 30 years, the average life is about 12 years. Investors receive interest — currently 7 plus per cent — and principal payments monthly. If any prepayments have accrued, these are distributed on a monthly basis as well. Interest is not exempt from federal income, estate or gift taxes. There is an active secondary or resale market in these securities.

Q: I hold 100 shares of Rex-Noreco bought in March 1971 at 18-3/4. Recently earnings have

suffered from dilution and the company is planning a \$20 million bond offering. I would think that the bonds at 7% or 8% would benefit company operations and I am considering adding to my shares. Is this reasoning sound? J.S.

A: This company is in the business of financing mobile homes and retail financing of dealers. Thus the difference between interest paid and interest received constitutes income. Since Rex-Noreco had no long-term debt previously, this offering will not unbalance their conservative capital structure.

In the April quarter, third period in the company's fiscal year, earnings were 19 cents a share versus 14 cents. Company is expanding rapidly its total involvement in the mobile home field. Insurance and mobile park developments are provided by the company as well as financing deal inventory and arranging loans for buyers. ASE shares are reasonably priced for long-term gains.

Trading Techniques Explained

Q: My stock transactions have always been the straightforward sort; either I buy or sell at the market. Can you explain some of the more technical maneuvers such as limits and stops, etc? A.P.

A: The two areas on which you might wish to place restrictions are share price, and duration of order. These limits may be specified when placing either purchase or sale orders. If an order is entered for an indefinite period, terminated only by its execution or cancellation, it is a GTC or good-till-cancelled order. A day order on the other hand expires at the end of the day's trading session if it is not executed. A third possible time restriction is a fill-or-kill order, which if not transacted immediately is cancelled.

Price may be modified in three ways with orders, either at market, limit or stop. Your previous transactions were at market, that is executed at the prevailing market price when the order is entered. In a limit order, a price above the current trading level is specified for a sale and below market level for a purchase. If you are interested in purchase of a stock trading in the low 40s you might place a RTC order to buy at 38. This would be executed only at the limit price or at a better price. On a sale, the execution would take place at the limit or above. However, should a stock approach the limit but not reach it, the transaction would not take place. For this reason you should follow prices closely if a stock is approaching its limit level.

The third price restriction, the stop order, is placed in the case of a sale below the market price and on a buy above the market. On the buy side, the stop either protects a profit or limits the loss on a short sale. A stop order to sell below the market is used to restrict losses or protect gains on long holdings. The danger here is that once the specified price is reached, stop orders become market orders, and if there are others ahead of yours they are executed in sequence, which often result in a transaction several points lower than anticipated.

CLAMP DOWN

TEL AVIV — Police have clamped down on the stores throughout the country selling pornography. Vice squads raided hundreds of news kiosks, bookshops and warehouses recently confiscating "many tons of books." Most of the confiscated material came from abroad, although the searchers uncovered a surprising number of books and magazines printed in Israel.



PLAN CHAMPAGNE GALA: Cantor Ivan E. Perlman of Temple Emanu-El and Brenda Bedrick will entertain at the Champagne Gala which will be held on Sunday, August 13, to celebrate the 10th anniversary of Temple Beth David of Narragansett. The affair will be held in the garden of Representative Samuel Kagan on Kingston Road, Narragansett at 8:30 p.m. Joseph Block is chairman of the evening and Mrs. Block is in charge of the tickets. Assisting Mr. and Mrs. Block are Mr. and Mrs. Walter Axelrod, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Granoff, Mr. and Mrs. David Horvitz, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Kaufman, Mr. Kagan, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Litwin, Mr. and Mrs. Benton Odessa, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Pritzker, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schoenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Winograd and Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Winograd.

Continue To Bar Return Of Arabs To Former Homes

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Government, after heated public controversy, has decided to bar the return of two communities of Israeli Arabs to their former homes on the Lebanese border.

The case has troubled Israel's conscience for more than two decades. The villagers of Ikrit and Berem surrendered peacefully to the army of the new country of Israel in 1948 and then were expelled from their homes "for security reasons." Their stone houses were destroyed and the village lands parceled out to six kibbutzim and other communities established by the victorious Israelis on former Arab lands.

What made this case different from other instances of Israel's taking Arab properties was that most of the residents of the two villages did not leave Israel, become refugees and disperse to foreign countries like the vast majority of the Palestinian Arabs.

Instead, 200 or so families stayed together in Israel, finding housing that they assumed would be temporary in other Galilee villages among other Israeli Arabs.

"Some of our sons served voluntarily in the army — we have a captain in the army right now," said Oni Sbat of Ikrit, who was interviewed by an Israeli newsmen in his "temporary" home in the village of Remeh.

The case was brought to the attention of the Cabinet by the intense lobbying efforts of the Greek Catholic archbishop in Galilee, Joseph Raya, and by Christian organizations. Both Ikrit and Berem were Christian Arab villages.

When Defense Minister Moshe Dayan suggested this spring that the closed military security areas along Israel's frontiers might be reopened to civilian residents, the exiled villagers renewed their claims. For weeks now, they have had a sympathetic hearing in the Israeli press.

Mr. Dayan and his associates quickly explained that the reconsideration applied to areas along the pre-1967 frontiers, now far from the cease-fire lines. The Lebanese border, however, has remained virtually unchanged since 1948.

After several meetings on the subject, the Cabinet decided that the villagers would not be permitted to return. Attorney General Meir Shamgar explained: "The reasoning now is the same as it was originally — we do not want Arab villages near the border. We do not want to provide an opportunity for them to contact, or be contacted by, Arabs on the other side. This could put them into difficult and awkward situations."

The clear concern was that the Arabs of Ikrit and Berem would be vulnerable to efforts by Arab guerrilla groups to gain

intelligence data about Israel, or even recruiting by the commandos.

At the same time, Mr. Shamgar detailed compensation and rehabilitation programs to resettle the villagers elsewhere. Already, more than \$200,000 in compensation has been paid to about half the villagers and they have been given 250 acres of olive groves and residential land in other villages.

But the peculiar case of the loyal Israeli Arabs of Ikrit and Berem is expected to remain discomfiting, for its implications go far beyond the individual families affected.

GREATER ALIYAH

NEW YORK — A ranking official of the Israel Embassy in Washington and the president of the Zionist Organization of America declared that the unprecedented influx of Soviet Jews to Israel had increased the need for greater aliyah conference hear and that a growing American immigration, particularly of persons with professional skills, would contribute significantly in helping Israel create the conditions to assimilate Russian Jews.

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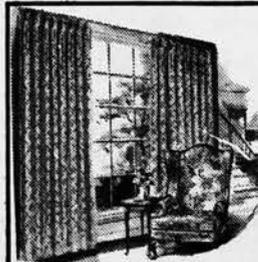
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CELIA ZUCKERBERG Managing Editor

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The Herald assumes no financial responsibility for typographical errors in advertisements, but will reprint that part of the advertisement in which the typographical error occurs. Advertisers will please notify the management immediately of any error which may occur.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1972

What Is A Newspaper?

A newspaper — and it does not matter whether it has a subscription of 50,000 or 1,000, whether it is a daily, a weekly or a monthly — has a certain obligation if it is to be a newspaper and not simply the organ for a particular lobby group: this is to present in its news columns and advertisements information which its subscribers wish to see.

We doubt if at any time all the subscribers wish to see the same things. People being what they are, everyone wants to see something different. This, of course, means that any issue of any newspaper will contain stories which will please some people and will just as definitely upset others.

We who edit and publish the paper are also often irritated by items which are submitted. But we publish them anyway.

There are news items, there are columns, there are letters to the editor — all of which we publish — and with which we sometimes disagree completely.

However, freedom of speech and freedom of the press would mean absolutely nothing if we did not publish items with which we did not agree or with which some of you did not agree.

In our news columns, we publish as much as we receive and have space for. Our columns and our feature articles reflect only the opinions of the writers.

In our editorials — and only in them — is the viewpoint of the newspaper given. We cannot, in our news columns judge the actions of other people.

As a family newspaper, we will not publish pornographic, libelous or scurrilous material.

If a subscriber wishes to put an item in the paper, with the above reservations, we will put it in. We also publish all letters to the editor for which we have room, which are signed, and which make sense.

Since we are not omniscient nor omnipotent, we cannot sit in judgment of what you, our subscribers, do. If you feel we are doing something with which you do not agree, rather than call us on the telephone (and some even refuse to identify themselves) write us a letter for publication. If you believe you are right, you should be willing to stick up for your beliefs. You have our complete assurance that whether we agree with you or not, your letter will be published.

We are sure you would be the first to object were we to refuse to publish something which you sent us because we did not agree with your point of view.

We would like to quote a letter to the editor which appeared in the Monday Evening Bulletin because it says what we have been trying to say. This letter had to do with the censorship of newspaper advertisements, and we hope Nancy Wellins of Cranston does not mind our reprinting part of her letter.

"The fact that some people like to see X-rated films proves that there is no such thing as a moral absolute. If everyone found X-rated movies distasteful, there would be no market for them and consequently they would not exist. Mrs. Lero is certainly entitled to her opinions; but does it necessarily follow that the rest of us must conform to those opinions? It does not. Yet she is asking The Journal-Bulletin to set an absolute moral standard for all of us, when she requests that all X-rated films be denied advertising space.

"It has been suggested that we should not simply cut out all X-rated film ads, but should instead institute a selective censorship, which would permit those films deemed "acceptable" by The Journal-Bulletin to advertise. But the standards of what is publicly acceptable and what is not are not easily determined, and vary from era to era and place to place. Who is to decide what constitutes acceptability for the rest of us? Upon whose omniscient and infallible judgment are we to rely? Obviously, no such judge exists.

"I can sympathize with Mrs. Lero's feelings, but the fact is that if some of us are, indeed, incapable of making moral decisions, then it is the parents' responsibility, not the newspaper's to make it for them. Let us not change the role of the news medium from that of telling us what happens to that of passing judgments upon what happens. To force the newspaper to become the supreme arbiter of everyone's morals is to place too heavy a responsibility upon its shoulders. More important, it would undermine our basic freedoms to see, to know, and to make individual decisions about right and wrong. Censorship simply has no place in a democratic republic, which is where we supposedly live."

**MR. BERYL SEGAL
IS NOW ON VACATION
HE WILL RESUME HIS COLUMN
IN THE FALL**

Your Money's Worth

By Sylvia Porter



How To Buy Bulk Beef

No matter what additional moves will be made in coming months to hold down beef prices — and more moves are on the way — beef prices are certain to continue climbing over the long-term. Thus, no matter how casual a shopper you are, it's increasingly likely that you will try to curb your meat costs by buying beef in bulk and storing it in your home freezer.

Okay, it's a good way to go — IF you are on guard against the estimated 300 or so "bait and switch" beef swindlers in the U. S. today . . . IF you instead patronize one of the 7,500 entirely ethical freezer meat operators situated all over the country. Also IF you know and scrupulously obey the rules when you buy beef or other types of meat via the wholesale route. To give you specific guides:

• Do not buy a side of beef in hasty response to a tempting ad. If you really want and need as much beef as this and if you can arrange to store it properly, plan your purchase ahead, then shop intelligently for the meat.

• Before you buy, decide whether you will want a large quantity of steaks or whether your family will be happy with less fancy cuts or whether you would prefer to have a wide variety of cuts, including plenty of stew meat and hamburger.

• To help yourself reach these decisions, study the beef-cut charts posted in your butcher shop or available from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington.

• As an additional guide on cuts, in general if you want more steaks and roasts, you'll probably want a hind quarter. A typical, trimmed beef hind quarter originally weighing about 200 pounds consists of 58 per cent steaks and oven roasts, 18 per cent stew, ground meat and pot roasts and 24 per cent waste.

If you want a lot of stew beef and hamburger, you'll probably be best off with a fore quarter. A typical, trimmed fore quarter, originally weighing 215 to 220 pounds, breaks down into 25 per cent steaks and oven roasts, 32 per cent pot roasts, 37 per cent stew and ground meat and 16 per cent waste.

If you want a wide variety of

cuts, a half carcass will probably be the purchase for you. The usable meat from a whole beef carcass breaks down into approximately 25 per cent steaks, 25 per cent roasts, 25 per cent ground beef and stew, 25 per cent waste.

• When buying in bulk, figure not only what you are paying per pound for the actual meat minus fat, bones, etc., but also what price you are paying for cutting, packaging and quick-freezing. These procedures can easily add 8 to 10 cents a pound to the net cost of your meat if they are not included in the basic price.

• If the ads include such terms as "steak package" or "steak bundle," find out precisely what these terms mean and cover.

• If unbelievably low-priced extras or "bonuses" are thrown in to sweeten the deal — say, 10 pounds of frying chickens for 50 cents or five pounds of hot dogs for \$1 or 30 pork chops for free — use your head. No butcher could afford giveaways such as these.

• And never forget for a minute that the bait-and-switch racketeers use this sort of lure — for instance, ads for sides or quarters of beef at such fantastically low prices as 33 cents a pound — in order to bait you and then switch you to a much higher-priced carcass.

• If the deal involves payments by you on time, check whether the terms are spelled out as required under the Truth in Lending Law — the total finance charge, the yearly percentage interest rate, the number and schedule of payments. Also, which bank or finance company will actually hold the paper you sign?

• Learn well the key guides to fresh, good quality beef. For example, the bone should be ivory white, the sign of a young steer, not yellowed; the fat should be white as against yellow and there shouldn't be an excessive amount of fat; the most tender beef is well "marbled," meaning it has streaks of fat throughout the meat, but marbling also means calories and cholesterol; the best meat is cherry red in color as against the darker colored meat of an older animal.

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons



NEW YORK: Vassar College has paid \$2,100 — the cost of a semester's attendance — to Raymond W. Graber, the father of a student who flunked out in 1970. The payment is an out-of-court settlement of a suit in which Nancy Graber charged that she found studying impossible because her roommate threw "marijuana parties" in their room.

Nancy said the school's officials were responsible for her falling because they refused to change her room. Her father sued Vassar for \$1,010,000, but the school decided to avoid the costly court battle. No admission of wrongdoing by Vassar was involved in the settlement. Miss Graber is now a student at Wellesley.

Geraldine Sherman, one of the stars of the "Forsyte Saga" television series, will work with her new husband, director James Hammerstein, at the O'Neill Playwrights Foundation in Connecticut. Hammerstein is going to direct Alan Bates in "Butley" on Broadway in the fall.

Arabella Churchill, the 22-year-old granddaughter of Sir Winston, will marry James Barton, a schoolteacher, next month, immediately after the royal premiere of "Young Winston" in London. Miss Churchill has returned from a tour of Southeast Asia. She and her husband will run an organic foods farm . . . On July 25, rhw Museum of Modern Art will honor John Huston by holding the premiere of his newest film, "Fat City."

The Monaco Red Cross, one of Princess Grace's favorite charities, benefited by nearly \$15,000 from a special performance of the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Princess Anne was guest of honor . . . After Dorothy Kirsten saw Leonard Bernstein's "Mass" at the Metropolitan Opera, she told Maurice Peress, the conductor, she will help arrange the Los Angeles performance.

At Al Mounia, Richard Chamberlain said he is going to narrate "A Man and a River," a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency documentary. The theme of the movie will center on Thomas Hart Benton, the artist, and the Buffalo River.

Shecky Greene opened at the Westbury Music Fair the other night. He said that Frank Sinatra richly deserved a humanitarian award he received. "One night in Las Vegas," said Greene, "I was being beaten up by four guys and Sinatra helped me out. He said: 'Okay, boys, that's enough . . .'"

Greene and his daughter recently returned from a trip to Honolulu. The nine-year-old took some cooled lava from a volcano, and a resident told her: "You will now bring a curse on yourself and something bad will happen to you." Ever since they returned home, the child asks her father: "Nothing bad has happened yet. When is it going to?" Her father reassures her:

"The only bad thing that will happen is that we won't go back to Honolulu until they get rid of that stupid superstition."

He opposes Women's Lib. "What I want in a woman is affection, not equality," he said. "It is much more romantic for me to come home and be greeted warmly by 'Darling, please take out the garbage' than by a terse announcement: 'I must tell you about the deal I negotiated today' . . ."

Greene said some nightclub performers are annoyed if food and drink are served while they are on stage.

"I would rather hear the

(Continued on Page 10)

Editor's Mailbox

Isabelle Leeds Replies To Republican Chairman

Republican State Chairman Thomas Wright has stooped even lower than usual by implying that Senator Claiborne Pell has not been consistent in his opposition to the Vietnam War. In my own files, I have statements dating back almost 10 years, that clearly document Senator Pell's consistent stand condemning the nation's deepening involvement in the war. In 1962 President Kennedy sent Senator Pell and three other Senators to Vietnam on a fact finding mission. Senator Pell recommended in the official report of the visit that we keep our involvement strictly at an advisory level. . . .

. . . By his Vietnam record, John Chafee has once again lived up to his own statement that "consistency is the hobgoblin of small minds." . . . Back in August 1965, Mr. Chafee said about Vietnam: "It is going to take a lot of men, and you may as well put them there now." Later, as spokesman for the Nixon Administration's war policies, he voiced unqualified approval of the United States military operation in Cambodia. (Evening Bulletin,

June 8, 1970) . . .

Does Mr. Wright take Rhode Islanders as a joke? Does he really think that he can convince the people of this state that Senator Pell has become hawk while former Secretary of the Navy Chafee has always been a dove? . . .

Does Mr. Wright really believe that he can pull this kind of Orwellian doublethink over Rhode Island's eyes? . . .

Let me close on a more personal note. I am making this statement on my own. . . . I called Senator Pell and asked him if he intended to respond to Mr. Wright's charges. The Senator said he felt the charges were baseless and that he was certain the people of Rhode Island would not be taken in by them. I decided to respond on my own only because I felt such a cheap shot could not do unanswered and in hope that Mr. Wright and company will try to keep the dialogue of this campaign at a respectable and fair level.

ISABELLE LEEDS
Former Democratic
National Committeewoman



NAMED CHAIRMAN: Marvin S. Holland, Pawtucket businessman and attorney, has been named chairman of the new Pace Setters division for the 1972 campaign of the Jewish Federation of Rhode Island, it has been announced by Albert I. Gordon, general campaign chairman. The division will be made up of workers whose responsibility will be to solicit gifts on a person-to-person basis.

A member of many civic and philanthropic organizations in Rhode Island, Mr. Holland has worked in previous JFRI campaigns. He is a vice president of the organization and past Rhode Island chairman of the Israel Bond Drive. Mr. Holland, president of E. Rosen Company of Pawtucket, is a member of the board of directors and executive committee of Temple Emanu-El.

Mr. Holland, who attended Amherst University and was graduated from Brown University and Boston University Law School, is a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association.



ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT: Harold Tregar, Providence advertising executive, has been elected area vice president of the Jewish Federation of Rhode Island for the Cranston-Warwick area, it has been announced by Max Alperin, president of the JFRI.

Mr. Tregar, an active board member of the JFRI, has participated in previous Federation campaigns. For the past few years he has served as chairman of the JFRI public relations committee.

A graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design, he is president of Goldsmith-Tregar Advertising Company. He is honorary president of Temple Beth Torah and a director of the Jewish Home for the Aged.

ANNOUNCES GRANT
NEW YORK — The government has announced a grant of \$1,008,962 to Jewish Agencies to hire and train 344 disadvantaged persons in the Metropolitan New York area.

Israeli Preference In U.S. Election Is Nixon Because Of Mid-East Policy

JERUSALEM — Among the commentators and the political elite in Israel there is scarcely a dissenter from the commonly heard judgment that "Nixon is the best American President Israel has ever had."

The assessment has grown during the last two years or so, as the United States has become for the first time a secure and stable arms supplier to Israel. By now it seems to have completely overtaken the Israeli tendency, following the lead of the American Jewish community, to identify with the Democratic party.

About Senator George McGovern little is known here among the policy and opinion makers, and what they do know does not provoke enthusiasm. His support for Israel has seemed too tardy to be fully convincing. The Democratic National Convention, though often on the front pages, was overshadowed in the headlines by local political and military developments.

Political leaders and public commentators are sensitive to the appearance of intervention in the election campaign and do not want to appear to advise United States Jews on how they should vote.

When the Israeli Ambassador in Washington, Itzhak Rabin, came under criticism here last month for seemingly pro-Nixon statements and activities, it was his apparent lack of discretion that caused irritation, not the nature of his views.

"I have written often that Nixon would be better for Israel than McGovern," said an editorial writer for the mass-circulation newspaper Yediot Aharonot. "But I have never put this in the context of suggesting that American Jews should vote accordingly."

Among smaller publications of more selective circulation, such scruples have not been respected. Shearim, the Newspaper of an ultra-Orthodox religious party, Poalei Agudat Israel, which has strong adherents in Orthodox Jewish communities in the United States, wrote two days ago:

"Israel's interests will best be served if President Nixon continues in office. The Jewish support for Senator McGovern is thus of some concern."

The English-language Jerusalem Post, the Israeli newspaper read most widely by American Jews, was careful in its front-page editorial in commenting on Senator McGovern. Predicting that the Senator would make "a valuable

contribution to the reshaping of the Democratic party," it also predicted that he would lose the election:

"He will not have the support of the whole Democratic party machine, nor of all its voters, many of whom fear the extremism of some of his proposals and fear even more that the extremism will harm the party that, for them, incorporates all that is progressive and desirable."

The paper omitted in this editorial context the previously reported fact that many American Jewish leaders with close ties to Israel have declared their intention to bolt the Democratic party and support President Nixon's re-election.

The Israeli preference arises from the President's strong anti-Soviet stance in the Middle East and from his policy in pursuing the Vietnam war.

Over the years, politically sensitive Israelis have not hesitated to differ over Vietnam with liberal Americans. The mood of this country is hawkish, and in the Israeli viewpoint the President's Vietnam policy is one of a powerful nation standing up for a small ally — a policy with obviously strong attraction for Israelis.

Mr. Nixon's trip to Peking and the photographs of him shaking hands with Chairman Mao Tse-tung were juxtaposed here with

the continued refusals of Arab leaders to negotiate directly with Israel. There was less enthusiasm in advance of the Moscow trip, but there was subsequent relief and a renewed confidence when no attempt was made at imposing an Arab-Israeli settlement.

Israel has had difficult moments with the Nixon Administration, but the blame is invariably put on Secretary of State William F. Rogers for his efforts to persuade Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

Referring to Premier Golda Meir, a knowledgeable official said, "Whenever Golda went to Washington and sat down alone with the President, everything seemed to come out all right."

60,000 PETITIONS
CHICAGO — Sixty thousand petitions were sent to President Nixon as part of a national one million petition campaign of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, urging him to exert his influence on behalf of Soviet Jews, it was announced by Walter Roth, president of the American Jewish Congress, Council of Greater Chicago.

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Israelis Now Involved In Domestic Disputes

JERUSALEM — President Sadat having surprised even Israel by hooding his Soviet advisers out of Egypt, the Israelis are devoting themselves to domestic discontent. A period of nagging political crisis stretches ahead to next year's election. The latest outbreaks have been about religion, a subject which raises problems that no Israeli government has ever come to grips with. But such manifestations are beads in the curtain concealing deeper problems: the race to succeed Mrs. Meir; the fatigue of a veteran ruling machine that needs overhauling; the lack of common ideological ground in the Labour party's leadership; the thrust of many young people's disaffection with the government's handling of social, economic and moral issues.

Recently the government managed to head off two proposed measures, both of which promised trouble. The Independent Liberals, a tiny group within the coalition, had tabled a bill to introduce selective civil marriage for the 20,000 or so people disqualified by the rabbinate. The issue, over which most of the non-religious parties are divided, is an explosive one as its approval would cause the National Religious Party (NRP) to walk out of the coalition. It needed Mrs. Meir's threat to resign, and take the cabinet with her, to hold a vote on this bill in absence at least until September.

The second measure, proposed by the ultra-religious Agudat Israel party, was a proposal to harden the provisions of the law defining a Jew. The Knesset voted against this suggestion, but again Mrs. Meir had to crack her whip to get the NRP members to abstain. And she was not entirely successful: her NRP deputy minister of education voted with Agudat and has since been dismissed from the government.

Another running quarrel is the open rift between Yizhak Ben-Aharon, the strongly opinionated secretary-general of the main labor organization, Histadrut, and the other Labour party leaders.

This began in the spring when Mr. Ben-Aharon resigned in protest after Mrs. Meir and Pinhas Sapir, the finance minister, intervened in a labor dispute; he was subsequently reinstated on a wave of popular support. It has continued by way of a public slanging match with the finance minister; Mr. Ben-Aharon put forward a radical plan for the economy and was accused by Mr. Sapir of advocating marxism Allende-style. As a result of all this, Mr. Ben-Aharon is ambitiously consolidating his support among the powerful trade unions and Mr. Sapir has become the businessmen's champion.

The sparring among the coalition government's senior leaders could lead to a decision to hold elections next spring rather than wait for the autumn. Mrs. Meir has declared that she will not stand for another term of office, but an early election would absolve her from this promise and allow her to serve for another year or two. This would enable the Labour party to go into elections under a strong leader, and keep the succession struggle under wraps for later on. The top contenders are still Mr. Sapir and Moshe Dayan, with Mr. Allon, the deputy prime minister, and Israel Galili in the second line. There is also always the possibility that the party fearful of a deep split, might choose some compromise candidate. A not-too-delicate reminder of what could happen was provided recently by a public opinion poll which showed 40 per cent support for Mr. Dayan should he decide to break away from the party and stand alone.

All the parties are conscious of the need for new blood but this does not mean that any of the veterans are going to step down voluntarily to make room. People are clamouring for solutions to domestic problems, and dislike the classical Labour party method of approaching such problems in the context of party politics. The smaller parties that are provoking the crises can be controlled. But Mrs. Meir is capable, at any moment, of suddenly throwing up the sponge.

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BRIDGE



By Robert E. Starr

One of the few less than fair parts of Duplicate Bridge is that sometimes the Defenders are strictly at the mercy of the Declarer. If they happen to be playing against a good Declarer on a hand such as today's, they are going to receive a poor score even though they do absolutely nothing wrong themselves. If the Declarer misplays the hand, and several did, the opponents get a good score. Today's hand was a Slam which almost every pair sitting North-South bid but only five out of twelve were able to make. Some that went down felt that they were unfortunate or had received a "killing lead." Actually, the lead should have been automatic and even with that lead the hand should be made.

North
 ♠ A Q 9 8 6
 ♥ K 10 8 4
 ♦ J 10
 ♣ Q 5

West
 ♠ 7 5
 ♥ 9 7
 ♦ 9 6 5 2
 ♣ J 10 9 7 2

East
 ♠ K 3
 ♥ 6 5 3 2
 ♦ K 8 7 4
 ♣ K 8 3

South
 ♠ J 10 4 2
 ♥ A Q J
 ♦ A Q 3
 ♣ A 6 4

* Mrs. Helen Lehrer was Declarer, North-South vulnerable, East Dealer with this bidding.

E	S	W	N
P	INT	P	2♦
P	3♦	P	4NT
P	5♦	P	6♦

North had a good hand, especially opposite an opening No Trump bid. He used the Stayman Two Club bid to obtain more information and found on South's rebid that she had a maximum No Trump plus a four card Spade suit. From here North took over and went on to Slam in Spades after checking for Aces first. Most of the pairs bid similarly and they, too, played the hand in the same contract.

I watched the hand many times and each West led the same card, the Club Jack, surely the normal lead. Each Declarer played the Queen, on the bare chance that possibly West had led from the

King. This could not cost anything and might just work but East played the King and South won the Ace.

Here is where those who went down went wrong. They couldn't wait to get after the Trumps and took the Spade finesse. When East won the King he cashed that Club trick and down went those Declarers. They had had a blind spot for there was absolutely no reason to go down on this hand. Yes, the Trump finesse has to lose but must be taken at the proper time. Look at the hand and see what you would do.

You have a Club loser. If the Trump finesse loses while this is still the case, the Club will be cashed. Sooner or later that Diamond finesse has to be taken, also. If that should happen to work, and it does, there will be an extra Diamond in the South hand that can be used to discard a loser in Dummy, provided that loser is still there. Here is where we call "timing" comes in. The Diamond finesse must be taken before the Spade finesse. After winning the Club Ace, lead to the Heart King and take that Diamond finesse right then before anything else. If that loses you couldn't make the hand anyhow even if the Trump finesse does win for what can be done with that Club until the Diamond finesse is taken, win or lose? But the Diamond finesse does work and it doesn't matter if East covers the Jack or not. You can now discard that losing Club on the third Diamond and make the hand, not bothering with the Trump finesse at all. Those who made the hand were tied for top. You can't do better than that.

I heard some of the discussions and post mortems after this hand, most players, both sides, agreeing that the hand couldn't be made after the Club opening lead. As you can see, this is not true.

Moral: Do not be in too much of a rush to do something when something else should be done first. Even though many have been indoctrinated with the policy that Trumps must be drawn before anything else is done, that is true only when there is nothing more important to do first.

Israel, U.S. To Hold Talks On Water Desalination

TEL AVIV — An advanced desalination program prepared by the National Council for Research and Development, a branch of the Premier's office, will be part of a joint Israel-US exchange on water problems opening here some time in the future. Representing the American contingent in the discussions will be Emory Roberts of the Agency for International Development and Robert Evans, Francis Cooley and John Callahan of US agencies active in salt water desalination projects.

Security Council Appeals Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., — The Security Council, with the United States abstaining, appealed a resolution calling on Israel to return a Lebanese captain and five high-ranking Syrian general staff officers taken prisoner in a border raid on June 21.

It was the second time the Council has appealed such a resolution.

Israel has not complied, tying the whole matter to a full exchange of prisoners of war now being held in Syria, Egypt and Israel.

Israel, as she has during previous discussions recently, absented herself from the Council table because the body refused to grant her own request that a general exchange be considered at the meeting.

This resolution requested that Secretary General Waldheim and this month's president of the

The idea of a joint Israel-US project dates back to 1964 when an agreement to coordinate efforts in desalination was reached between President Lyndon B. Johnson and the late Premier Levi Eshkol. The present scheme was researched at a large power station in Ashdod. The station, named Eshkol, is to be installed with equipment capable of refining 13 million cubic meters of potable water per year.

Council Carlos Ortiz de Rozas of Argentina, make renewed efforts to bring about the return of the six prisoners.

The vote for the resolution was 14 to 0. The United States abstained because, in general, it supports the Israeli position favoring a broader prisoner exchange.

FREE ON BAIL
 BEERSHEBA — The five "Black Hebrews" charged with manslaughter here are free on bail of IL 1,500 each. Their trial ended last week and the verdict was deferred until May. No reason for the delay was given but both counsels told newsmen that the case was "one of the most difficult" that the Beersheba court had ever seen, as no one knew what had really happened — and those who did were not talking.



ENGAGED: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Kaplan of 458 Smith Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Irene Kaplan, to Arthur S. Shlevin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shlevin of 224 Raleigh Avenue, Pawtucket.

Miss Kaplan, a graduate of Hope High School, is employed by the State of Rhode Island and is secretary of Adjutant-General Leonard Holland.

Mr. Shlevin, who was graduated from Pawtucket West High School, attends the Rhode Island Trade Shop School and is employed by Costigan's Ambulance Company.

A February 18 wedding is planned.



SECOND CHILD BORN
 Mr. and Mrs. Jack L. Winkelman of 141 South Airline Road, Wallingford, Connecticut, announce the birth of their second child and first son, Seth Robert, on June 29.

Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Silverman of Norwood Avenue, Cranston. Paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Winkelman of Rochambeau Avenue.

LEVINES HAVE SON
 Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Levine of 50 Meadow Street, Amherst, Massachusetts, announce the birth of their second son, Matthew Alan, on June 30.

Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Max Kotler of Newport. Paternal grandparents are Mrs. Martin Feldman of New London, Connecticut, and Bert Levine of Temple, Arizona.

ANNOUNCE BIRTH OF SON
 Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. London of 83 Cliffside Drive, Cranston, announce the birth of their second child and son, Robert Glen, on July 13. Mrs. London is the former Elaine Goldberg of Providence.

Maternal grandmother is Mrs. Al Goldberg of Providence. Paternal grandfather is David London, also of Providence.

YOKENS HAVE DAUGHTER
 Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Yoken of 20 Jefferson Court, Fall River, Massachusetts, announce the birth of their second daughter, Elisa Anne, on July 15.

Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Max Isserlis of Fall River. Paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Yoken of Fall River.

MOVE TO KWAJALEIN
 Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Landesberg and family, Karen, 11; Jill, eight, and Ilise, five, left for Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands on Sunday, July 23, for a two year stay.

Mr. Landesberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Landesberg of 19 Magnolia Street, Cranston, is a radar system engineer, and he will work in the Islands for GTE-Sylvania which has a federal government contract.

Mrs. Landesberg is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Silverman of Norwood Avenue in Edgewood.

Getting to work for Mr. Landesberg each day will mean a short bicycle ride to the air terminal in Kwajalein and a 25 minute airplane flight to Roi-Namur, another coral island, 50 miles away, where he will work.

DENOUNCE JEWS
 TORONTO — Some 130 people, including "fraternal delegates" from the Ku Klux Klan in the US and former members of the American Nazi Party, attended the 15th anniversary meeting of the right-wing Western Guard (formerly known

as the Edmund Burke Society) held here several days ago. Paul Fromme, a founder of the group, declared that his organization now had the Ontario wing of the Social Credit Party "in its grasp." The Ontario wing has no representatives in the federal or provincial parliaments.

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Israeli Calls Israel Tool Of U.S. Rulers

TEL AVIV — "The Israeli army is a tool in the hands of U.S. ruling circles. Zionism is serving foreign powers against the Arab regimes."

These words are not from an Arab or Soviet official, but from a member of Israel's parliament.

He is Meir Vilner, who has sat in the Knesset (parliament) since its first session in 1949 as head of the Israeli Communist Party.

Recently Vilner condemned his own Jewish state again at the four-day national congress Rakah, the Communist Party.

Delegates from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Cuba and other national parties — who support the Arabs and denounce Israel — were allowed to meet in a movie theater in the Jaffa Arab quarter of Tel Aviv to hammer away at Israel's policies.

Most Israelis paid little attention to the congress, except for 300 youngsters and some Russian immigrants who broke up the opening meeting with a riot.

Israel, Vilner told the conference, should halt all military action against Arab guerrillas. Guerrilla attacks, he contended, were the fault of the Israeli government for not bowing to Arab wishes.

Vilner's unwavering fervor for the Soviet Union and its Middle East policy has made him one of the most unpopular figures in the country, and his party has little public support.

On the first morning of the 1967 war, Vilner decried in the Knesset what he called Israeli aggression and demanded that Israel withdraw. He and his Rakah Party have maintained that position ever since.

Shortly after the war, an Israeli tried to assassinate Vilner and wounded him with a knife.

Vilner is part of a paradox in the Middle East.

Israel is one of the region's few countries with a legal Communist Party and the only state whose Communists have been openly active for the past 25 years.

Some Arab regimes, especially Egypt, have suppressed their Communist parties in the past while wooing support from Moscow. Only recently have some Arab states granted limited freedom to Communist citizens, and Iraq and Syria have invited Communists into the government.

Yet the Soviet Union has backed the Arabs against Israel since 1955, and the entire Soviet bloc, except Romania, broke relations with Israel because of the 1967 war.

A subscription to the Herald makes a good birthday or holiday gift. Telephone the Herald office at 724-0200 or 724-0202.



NAMED DIRECTOR: Dr. Sanford C. Spragen has been named director of the division of Nuclear Medicine in the Department of Medicine at The Miriam Hospital. Formerly chief of Nuclear Medicine and clinical associate professor of Radiology of the Division of Nuclear Medicine at The Veteran's Administration Hospital in Brooklyn, New York, Dr. Spragen will head the new division of Nuclear Medicine when it opens early in August at The Miriam.

A graduate of MIT, Dr. Spragen received his master's degree in Radiation Biology and his MD at the University of Rochester School of Medicine. He was a health physicist at Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory in Schenectady, New York, did his internship in medicine at the Tufts University-Boston City Hospital and his residency at the New England Medical Center in Boston and the Jersey City Medical Center in New Jersey. Following two and one-half years as a research and medical associate at the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, Long Island, New York, Dr. Spragen became assistant professor of Medicine at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee, prior to his joining the staff of the Veteran's Administration Hospital.



Hello Again!

News of the Sports World by Warren Walden

JACK HAS IT: "If I could give my son but one gift, let it be enthusiasm!" Words of a great man; words that came to mind last week as I observed John P. Cronin, Director of Recreation for the City of Providence; watched Mr. Cronin at a Recreation Department function. The program, so well organized, that it probably would have moved along smoothly even if Mr. Cronin were not present. But without him there, it would have lacked an indescribable something; a vital spark; an infectious spark.

SINCE BOSTON COLLEGE: Yes, since he played football for the immortal "Iron Major" at Boston College — and — before that, too, Mr. Cronin has been infused with that valuable ingredient — enthusiasm. Those who

SOVIET JET IN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV — The first Soviet airliner to land in Israel since Moscow broke diplomatic relations in 1967 landed at Lydda Airport May 17. The Ilyushin-18 jet brought Archbishop Finman of the Russian Orthodox Church and a large entourage for a visit to holy places in Israel. Special landing permission for the plane was arranged through the Finnish Embassies in Moscow and Tel Aviv. Finland handles Soviet affairs in Israel. The airliner departed from Israel shortly after landing its passengers and will return to pick them up when their visit is over. Arrangements have been made for Israeli ground crews to service the aircraft while it is at Lydda.

Knesset Postpones Action On Civil Marriage Bill

JERUSALEM — The Knesset Presidium has voted 6-2 to postpone action on the Independent Liberal Party's controversial civil marriages bill until next fall when Parliament reconvenes after its summer recess. The postponement was supported by the Labor Alignment, including Mapam and the National Religious Party. The Gahal faction opposed it, apparently in an effort to embarrass the government.

The vote ended for the time being the threat of a government crisis which could have precipitated new elections. Mapam's decision to withdraw its support on the ILP measure made postponement of the vote a foregone conclusion.

Labor Party sources said that a new postponement would not be sought after the Knesset recess because that would be "unfair tactics." Thus the measure which calls for civil marriages in cases

where couples are denied marriage rites for religious reasons is certain to come up again, renewing the bitter controversy between secular and religious elements in the country.

Premier Meir's Labor Party opposed the ILP bill at this time on grounds that it would violate the religious status quo. Mrs. Meir regarded Mapam support of the measure as a breach of coalition discipline and warned that under those circumstances she would dissolve her agreement.

Labor Party sources said Mrs. Meir hopes the situation will have changed by next fall making the ILP measure unnecessary. They said she pinned her hopes on the election of Tel Aviv Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren as Israel's Ashkenazic Chief Rabbi. Rabbi Goren has indicated that he could find halachic (religious law) solutions to such problems as "unmarriageables."

Report Says Students Talk But Do Very Little Else

TEL AVIV — A majority of kibbutz youth feels that age 18 is the correct time to begin having sexual relations. This attitude was revealed in a survey of the three main kibbutz organizations, Artzi, Meuchad and Ichud, conducted by the Oranim Kibbutz Research Center in Tivon.

Michael Nathan of the research center, reporting at the International Symposium on Sex Education, said that 60 percent of the 11th and 12th grade boys and 70 percent of the 11th and 12th grade girls favored that age.

However, Dr. Moshe Lancet, head of the Kaplan Hospital's Department of Obstetrics, told the symposium that "when it comes to sex, Israeli high school students do a lot of talking, but very little else." Lancet based his remark on a survey he conducted jointly with Sophie

Kav-Venaki of Tel Aviv University's psychology department and Dr. Baruch Modan of the Sheba Medical Center.

Their study found that of the 229 high school students surveyed, only 19.4 percent of the boys and 12.7 percent of the girls had had sexual intercourse.

A third survey, conducted by Dr. Zeev Segal of the Haifa Municipality's Social Welfare Department, revealed that Israeli high school students showed considerable maturity in their thinking about marriage and family planning however romantic and unrealistic they may be about "love."

Segal told the symposium that his survey of Haifa youth showed students believed in "going steady" with several partners before choosing a mate and were against "rushing into marriage."

remember him hitting a line or skirting an end for the World Champion Providence Steamroller Football Team can never forget his determination for making yardage. It is the stuff of which great men are made; the material in men that has enabled us to fly, to travel beneath the waters and to reach the moon. What an asset! And how unfortunate are those who don't possess its qualities!

INFECTIOUS: And so I was thinking just how fortunate the people in Providence and Rhode Island are in having a stalwart character, a leader who is brimful of enthusiasm, setting an example for the youth of the playgrounds; young men and women who are our most precious commodity; our future leaders. Jack Cronin's fine examples of sportsmanship, fair play, clean living and enthusiasm are infectious. When he speaks, his eyes flash with excitement and the eyes of the youngsters, who listen to the philosophic words of wisdom, flash back. Whether it is coaching one of his famed LaSalle Academy football teams or directing recreational activities, the qualities of inspirational leadership beam with every Jack Cronin smile. And he's been smiling a long time; an enthusiastic smile that we are fortunate in having; that we need for a long time, too. Let's hope we continue to have it.

BOXING: People from Woonsocket, people from Westerly and people from Newport; also way-stations; ask me about boxing. There is something intriguing, we might say, about the game. Others don't ask but mention boxing, saying, "Why do you waste space on it?" However, like it or not, they all seem to be attracted and read about it. Joe Celletti of the R.I. State Boxing supervisory department was mentioning open air boxing shows the other day after being asked if Eddie Imond planned an open air show as was rumored. Said Mr. Celletti, "McCoy Stadium would be a good place for a boxing show. It's alive, a spot that is in the spotlight because the Pawtucket Red Sox play there."

OTHER PLACES: Joe recalled open air boxing shows in the past. Pierce Stadium where Willie Green and Sgt. Brown battled before a big crowd; Cranston Field and the old Cyclodrome on North Main Street in Providence. Ah yes, Joe. And before your recollections, boxing was held at Kinsley Park, Clinton Oval and at Crescent Park. And did you know that Manny Almeida promoted boxing attractions at Crescent Park? Another site was Ponta Del Gada Stadium in Tiverton where Jose Santos and Ruggierello attracted what was probably the biggest boxing crowd in R.I. history. The fans broke down the fences and stormed into the arena and no one ever knew how many were there.

ALL STAR GAME: Lest someone doesn't know, the annual American-National League All Star Games were pre-dated by the Attleboro-North Attleboro post season series. One city would be represented by the American League; the other by the National League; presenting "dream" teams that could not be assembled during regular scheduled play; all star aggregations just like the All Stars of today. A great man, Dan O'Connell, was the spark behind those classics of the Attleboros; bringing the brightest stars to the series; attracting huge gatherings and giving the fans an opportunity for close-up views of big-name players they knew only through newspapers. There was no radio or television in those days. — CARRY ON!

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Eban Objects To Opening Of PLO Office In London

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Abba Eban warned that Israel's relations with Britain would suffer a serious setback if the British government did not act to prevent the Palestine Liberation Organization from opening an office in London.

The PLO is the umbrella organization for the Palestinian terrorist groups which have been waging guerrilla warfare against Israel and are responsible for widespread sabotage, hijacking and attacks on international airports.

Eban made his remarks in reply to three urgent agenda motions in the Knesset. The motions were filed by Gahal, Haolam Hazeh and the State List, all opposition factions, in reaction to the British government's claim that it could not legally prevent the PLO office from opening.

The question should not be solely whether British law was violated by the opening of the office but whether international law was violated in letter and spirit, Eban said.

Recalling that the Council of Europe only recently urged all member states not to permit the PLO to operate in their territory, the Israeli Foreign Minister questioned whether traditional British liberalism need apply to an organization which sought to destroy freedom.

The PLO, he said, could not be compared with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) or any other revolutionary organization because its aim is to wipe out a people. The only valid comparison would be with the Nazis, he said.

Coming after the plane hijackings, the Lydda Airport massacre and the shooting and bombings perpetrated by Arab terrorists in many countries, including Britain, the opening of a PLO office in London has particular significance Eban said.

Gahal leader Menachem Begin who headed the Irgun Zvi Leumi, an underground organization that fought the British in Palestine during the last years of the mandate,

denounced a suggestion by the British MP Christopher Mayhew that inasmuch as he had visited London recently, El Fatah chief Yassir Arafat should be allowed to come for the PLO opening. The implied comparison between Irgun and El Fatah is odious, Begin declared.

In a related development, a protest against the opening of a PLO office in London was presented to the British Embassy in Tel Aviv by a delegation representing the world executive of Herut Hatzair, headed by its chairman, Raphael Kotlowitz.

The protest was in the form of a letter addressed to British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Embassy officials promised to pass it on to the Foreign Secretary.

The letter observed that the terrorist organizations embraced by the PLO constitute "hostile organizations" as defined at the Nuremberg war crimes trials. "The moral code and international law place the responsibility on Her Majesty's government to thwart the opening of such an office within its territory," the letter said.

Meanwhile, Six Conservative MPs introduced an urgent motion in Parliament deploring the government's decision to allow the PLO office to open. The motion was signed by Winston Churchill, John Biggs-Davison, Anthony Fell, Hugh Fraser, Philip Goddard and Harold Soref.

Michael Fidler, president of the Board of Deputies, and himself a Conservative MP, wrote directly to Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Home Secretary Maudling. He received a reply from Joseph Godber, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, claiming that the government "has no power in law to refuse permission for the PLO to open an office in Britain."

Godber made a statement to that effect in Parliament. He made the point that neither the PLO office nor its occupants will have official or quasi official status or immunity. He assured Fidler that the closest scrutiny would be made.

Two Supporters Of McGovern To Assure Israel On Alliance

WASHINGTON — Two supporters of Senator George McGovern are preparing to offer personal assurances to the Israeli Government that the Democratic Presidential nominee would be a staunch ally in the White House.

Myer Feldman, who was a special assistant to President Kennedy, confirmed that he and Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, planned to discuss Mr. McGovern's commitment to Israel's independence when they visit Israel next month.

Mr. Feldman and a spokesman for Senator Church said that the principal reason for the trip would be to take a fresh look at the Middle East situation.

But Cleve Corlett, the spokesman for Mr. Church, added that the Senator had "said some kind things already about the McGovern position on Israel and, if the subject comes up in Israel, I'm sure he'll say some more kind things."

Mr. McGovern's campaign workers have been attempting to counter the impression that President Nixon's re-election

would be received favorably.

Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Ambassador to the United States, was quoted last month as having said that no other American President had made such a far-reaching commitment to Israel as had Mr. Nixon.

Reports from Jerusalem also noted some concern that Senator McGovern's position on Vietnam — demanding an immediate United States withdrawal — might somehow reflect his general attitude toward American commitments overseas. Mr. McGovern has made a number of campaign speeches reaffirming his willingness to continue the flow of American military supplies to Israel.

Mr. Feldman said that neither he nor Mr. Church had told Senator McGovern of their intentions to speak on his behalf. But he said that he would do so shortly and would also meet later this week with Mr. Rabin.

"I'm pretty sure he'll agree to it," Mr. Feldman said of Senator McGovern. "It's a marvelous opportunity to get his views known."

JUDAISM IN ENGLAND AND IN FRANCE

LONDON — In England, the sales of kosher meat are going down and housewives are moving away from kashrut. Kosher butchers are complaining that their looks like a dying trade. These are some of the conclusions reached in an article in the "Jewish Chronicle" by Gloria Tessler. She writes that for a long time there has been talk that the cost of kosher meat is driving the young-marrieds into non-kosher hands. Prices have almost doubled in the past year.

For some young people the price of kosher meat represents a financial burden. But people's culinary horizons are also wider than they used to be. They discover a whole range of exotic foods that are either non-kosher or not available in the kosher butcher. Jews like to eat well — and as most of them eat non-kosher out of the home, there often comes a time of rationalization when they begin to eat non-kosher at home.

Those who maintain kashrut do so because of Jewish tradition, religious conviction, and the belief that Jewish meat (although not necessarily the butcher) is cleaner — partly because of the way the animals are checked for disease. Another problem is geographical — kosher butchers tend to be found in largely Jewish neighborhoods and Jews who live in small communities or away from one altogether have great difficulties in obtaining kosher meat.

There is a proliferation on non-kosher butchers who exhibit Jewish signs and attract considerable Jewish custom (in America, there has long been the "kosher-style" line of products which covers a multitude of sins). These incense the religious authorities who issue warnings against patronizing such shops. But the customers still go — and the article cites a London housewife who feeds her family of three on L4 worth of "Jewish non-kosher" meat which would cost L7 from a kosher butcher.

Some 12 miles beyond the tightly jammed buildings of Paris lies a satellite town called Sarcelles. According to Claude Sitbon, a French sociologist writing in "Dispersion and Unity"

(the excellent journal of the World Zionist Organization's Organization and Information Department), it is a mass of gleaming white buildings which has been called a feat of civilization. It also has the best organized Jewish community in the Paris region. The bare statistics are: 1,200 families, a rabbi and two ministers, three kosher butchers, fifteen community associations, a Talmud Tora, a high school, a synagogue-community centre, a mikveh — and a cemetery. Especially interesting is the composition of its Jewish population — all are newcomers to France. The community dates from the end of 1957. It grew parallel largely to the various exoduses from North Africa — Egyptians from 1956, Tunisians in 1961, Algerians in 1962 and then more Tunisians and Moroccans after the Six Day War. All those from Algeria and Egypt, as well as some of the others, were of French citizenship — half the Jews by birth, and another quarter by naturalization. The others (mostly Tunisian) were foreigners, but are all acquiring French nationality. Over half had secondary and technical education and 19 per cent had been to university; only 2 per cent had no schooling (this is similar to the general pattern of North African Jews who settled in France).

Half the Jews are wage-earners. There are no farm-owners or agricultural workers and few are non-active or aged. Two-thirds stated that they were following the same occupations as in North Africa. Some have improved their social status, but some who were self-employed or small tradesmen in North Africa have had to become wage-earners in France. A quarter are civil servants. The great majority are successfully integrated into French economic life. Some of the North African Jews have entered jobs which previously were unknown in the Jewish community — prison wardens, railwaymen, policemen, ambulance personnel.

Over 80 per cent of the working population work outside Sarcelles. Leisure time is limited and so are organized

activities. But as time goes on, the expanding Jewish community organizations have promoted relations with co-religionists and it is significant that two Jews in three choose Jewish friends. Only 4 per cent belong to a political party, 12 per cent to a recreation group and 28 per cent to a professional group.

The transfer to France has posed North African Jews problems of Jewish identity which they did not have previously. In the colonial society, each group had its own strong identity, but in the open and assimilating society of France, to be a Jew involves individual choice. Sitbon found that 28 per cent saw religion as the major factor in their Jewish identity. The proportion of practising Jews is higher than in the French community, but less than in North Africa. Forty per cent gave "Israeli" as the prime factor in their Jewish identity.

Only 7 per cent put Jewish culture as a predominant factor in their identity — they live their Jewish experience far more at the social or emotional level than at the cultural level. For most of them, the teachings of Judaism consists of a simple repetition or traditional gestures. The child learns until his bar mitzva and then concentrates on his secular studies.

Judeo-Arabic is still a major language among these Jews — 88 per cent speak it. Even though the younger generation hardly understands it, it remains the language of lullabies and children's games and rabbinical sermons. Hebrew is learned for the bar mitzva — three quarters can read it, but only a quarter understand or speak it.

Asked for the attitudes to marriage, 97 per cent replied that they wanted a Jewish son-or daughter-in-law, while 17 per cent wanted their children to marry someone from the same country of origin as themselves — but this wish was primarily expressed by the more elderly.

Among the youth there is a new impetus towards the sources of Judaism. The Jewish high school, the Talmud Tora and the youth movements are developing more and more, in part replacing the family in the function of transmitter of values.

Ousting Of Soviet Advisers Puzzles Israeli Officials

JERUSALEM — Premier Golda Meir and her top advisers last week puzzled over the departure of Soviet advisers from Egypt, uncertain whether it marked a major turnaround in the Middle Eastern conflict or only a lesser power struggle in the Egyptian leadership.

The only sure conclusion drawn here was that the "special relationship" between Moscow and Cairo, dating from 1951 and most intensely from 1967, had broken down. That Israel will benefit from this development was scarcely in dispute; the question was whether its effects would be of long-term significance or merely of passing convenience.

The critical questions asked here are: Have all, or even almost all, of the estimated 10,000 to 20,000 Soviet military personnel in Egypt been ordered home? Does President Sadat's ordered withdrawal of "military advisers and experts" affect only a minor segment of the personnel — those officers serving as advisers to Egyptian Army units?

Are the Russians who man the anti-aircraft missiles in the Nile Valley going? What about the 200 or so pilots who fly surveillance missions over the occupied Sinai Peninsula and over the United States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean?

Will Cairo now turn to the United States for, at least, diplomatic support against Israel?

The answers are expected to

affect Israeli military planning as well as the strategic calculations of the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the eastern Mediterranean.

For the present, Mrs. Meir's instructions for silence were well heeded. Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Israel Galili, Minister Without Portfolio, two of the Israeli policymakers most responsible for foreign affairs, participated in long scheduled debates in parliament without once alluding to the Cairo developments.

Approached in the corridor, Mr. Galili said that there was no change foreseen in Israeli policy or actions. "We don't have all the facts yet — there is no need to rush," he said.

One immediate worry here was that the Egyptian leadership — or at least the army — no longer restrained by the influence of Soviet advisers, would decide to open an artillery offensive across the Suez Canal similar to the so-called war of attrition in 1969-70.

But if the Egyptian command was not to be restrained by Soviet guidance, nor would Israelis be restrained by Russian presence on the battlefield, analysts have said. Israeli strategy developed months ago called for a large-scale response to any reopening of fire across the cease-fire lines. Any flare-up would be short-lived and the Israeli reprisal would be decisive, strategists here have said.

The seriousness of the Soviet

threat in Egypt was first defined by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan in an interview over two years ago, and it has remained a constant element of Israeli thinking ever since Mr. Dayan had said:

"The Russians have become our central problem, for we are apt to find ourselves involved in something we did not intend — us attacking the Russians and the Russians attacking our aircraft. This means war with the Russians, whatever words you may use to define it. And we do not desire that."

URGED TO SPEAK OUT
JOHANNESBURG — The outgoing president of the Union of Jewish Women of South Africa has urged South African Jews not to be "people of silence" on racial issues. Mrs. Jeanette Cohen declared in her valedictory address at the organization's biennial conference that "We must base our work on a belief that being Jewish also means being just." She stressed that if Jews want justice for themselves, "we must seek justice for everyone. If we believe that no human being is better than another because of race, color or creed, then it is our duty to uphold this belief and not be 'people of silence.'"

BUSINESS INVESTMENT
NEW YORK — The younger generation of American Jewish businessmen investing in Israel is motivated less by sentiment than by sound business principles, according to Ralph Cohen of Bridgeport, Conn., newly elected president of the American Israel Corporation.

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Integration

Israeli Style

Menachemya nestles in the Jordan Valley at the point where Israel's frontier with Jordan meets the former Syrian-held Golan Heights. During the recent battles between King Hussein's Bedouin troops and the Palestinian terrorists, the settlers in the valley had ringside seats as they watched the hostilities with binoculars from their doorsteps.

Menachemya has rarely had the luxury of watching Arabs fighting each other from a distance. For most of its seven decades, the moshav has been in the midst of Arab attempts to push it and other Jewish settlers out of the Jordan Valley.

In 1901, five Israeli-born pioneers founded a new settlement in the midst of a hostile Arab population. Baron Rothschild gave the group a loan to build up the village and Sir Herbert Samuel later paid a visit. It was in honor of Sir Herbert's father, Menachem, the settlement was called Menachemya.

For the next 40 years the pioneers struggled, as they fought Arab marauders and worked to make their land productive. During the War of Independence in 1943, Menachemya battled the combined forces of Jordanian, Syrian and Iraqi troops. All women and children were evacuated from the area and the carefully nurtured farmsteads were destroyed. At the end of the war, only five families remained in Menachemya.

Following Israel's independence, the Jewish Agency began to resettle the moshav with new immigrants from the D.P. camps of Europe. In the early 1950s, newcomers from Poland and Rumania were sent there. They had no agricultural skills and had to be trained to be farmers. Each new immigrant received 20 dunams of land, one cow and one horse. The psychological problems of rehabilitating the refugees, Arab infiltrators, Jordan Valley, the acute shortage of employment opportunities — these proved insurmountable obstacles to many of the European newcomers. During the financial recession of 1957-59, many of them left Menachemya.

The settlement struggled along, eking out a living from winter vegetables, grain crops and livestock. The next wave of immigrants — Jews from North Africa — came in 1962-63 and at the beginning brought more problems to the settlement than they solved. The Jewish Agency sent the new immigrants to the Jordan Valley by the busload directly from the boats in Haifa Port. These people were not given their own land, but were paid farm workers.

Menachemya today is a nice town. There are palm trees and

flower gardens; the streets are clean and the people are friendly. Life is better now, but conditions are still difficult for many of the townspeople.

Each house in the village has had a new room added — a room made of reinforced concrete that can withstand a direct artillery hit from across the Jordanian border. Reinforced concrete roofs have been constructed on all communal buildings. These measures are mandatory for border settlements — and the high expenses of defense are a tremendous burden for such less prosperous communities as Menachemya.

Families are constantly adding rooms to their homes to accommodate more and more children. Though there are some 800 people in Menachemya, there are only 150 families — 50% of which have over eight children! Most families need some form of social welfare assistance, though only 26 families are on complete welfare with no other income.

Community projects have been built with financial assistance from the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal and various government agencies. Keren Hayesod's Special Projects Department financed the construction of Menachemya's kindergarten in 1960 and the Mother and Child Care Center in 1968. There are 27 youngsters in the kindergarten and an equal number in the nursery. The village's school of eight classes has 117 pupils; for high school, some go to boarding schools, others attend area schools at nearby kibbutzim and in Tiberias.

There is a recreation hall for afternoon activities supervised by girl soldiers but this hall has become too small and a new recreation center is planned at the cost of IL. 350,000. Also to be built is a new nursery for babies up to the age of three, costing IL. 400,000. A new synagogue and a new kitchen and dining room attached to the school are also planned. All such buildings must have reinforced concrete roofs, which add to the construction costs, but ensure protection from shelling from across the border.

In Menachemya, the average family income is IL. 450 per month. There is no extra money for the communal projects that are vital to the settlement's growth. All these expensive projects must be financed with outside help.

Today only 20% of the population is Ashkenazi. They are generally better educated and better skilled among the older generation — but amongst the young people and the children there is no distinction.

"We made the effort," says Moshe Ben Zvi, one of the oldest pioneers who came from Austria in 1919, "not to even think of

separating Ashkenazim and Sephardim in our minds. And we taught our children the same idea. Today we do not talk of the marriage between the son of a man from Poland and the daughter of a man from Morocco as a 'mixed marriage.' After all, we are all Jews, aren't we?"

Similar thoughts are echoed by Amar Massoud, who says he is only 45 though he looks 60 years old. He came to Menachemya in 1956, straight from Spain to Haifa and then to the Jordan Valley. He is a farm hand who works for any farmer needing help. His wife practices primitive healing methods and is known as the local "witch doctor." They have many children and a three room house — with the inevitable addition of the reinforced concrete room.

Even though life is not easy and his family does not have the luxuries available to city-dwellers, Massoud concludes that the environment for children is much better in the village than in the city.

"My children all go to school," he says proudly, "and they stay out of trouble unlike city kids. It is healthier here."

After 70 years, Menachemya is a showpiece of the achievements of old pioneers and new immigrants from many cultures working together to give their children better lives.

That is, after all, what Israel is all about.

URGES END OF WAR

MONTICELLO, N.Y. — The 1000 delegates attending the 1972 national convention of the Workmen's Circle here adopted a resolution calling for the total end to the war in Indochina, rescinding the blockade of the North Vietnam ports, the withdrawal of all American forces, and free elections under the auspices of the United Nations. The resolution, adopted at the close of the four-day convention, also considered US participation in the conflict as "an intervention in a war being waged between the reactionary and corrupt forces of South Vietnam on the one hand, and a totalitarian Communist force of North Vietnam on the other." The resolution also called for renegotiation in Paris by all sides in the conflict. The delegates called on the Jewish communities in the US and abroad to erect monuments commemorating the six million Jews who perished in the holocaust. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of establishing such a monument in New York City with its largest Jewish population in the world.

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Politically Intriguing Polish Trial Ends In Death Sentence For Two

WARSAW — One of the most politically intriguing trials in Poland's postwar history ended here with death sentences for two young men convicted of the murder last August of Jan Gerhard, an editor, novelist and former partisan leader.

A five-man court said that the killers, Zygmunt Garbacki, 27 years old, and Marian Roman Wojtasik, 26, had sought to conceal their principal intention, robbery, by making it appear that it was a political crime.

Mr. Gerhard's checkered background and his associations with some of the more shadowy figures and events of contemporary Polish life encouraged speculation that he had been silenced, or was the victim in a personal vendetta.

The robbery motive itself seemed unconvincing, even after all the testimony was in, as few valuables had been taken from the Gerhard apartment and he was found with 12,000 zlotys in cash in his pocket (about \$500 at the official rate).

The brutality of the crime — he suffered fatal stab wounds, strangulation and a fractured skull — and the fact that Garbacki was his prospective son-in-law also tended to undermine the court's statement, repeated this morning, that "the main motive was to get money."

Mr. Gerhard, 50, edited Forum, a monthly digest of translations of articles published abroad. He had served as a Polish newsmen in Paris and was a former member of the Polish Parliament. "He had many friends, some enemies and lots of information," a colleague said.

The writer had fought in France at the head of a Polish infantry unit and, later, against Ukrainian nationalists — anti-Communists — in the mountains of southeastern Poland. Others who fought with him have since achieved high positions in the Polish Interior Ministry and secret police.

Those immediate postwar years had been marked by political assassinations and imprisonments. Mr. Gerhard himself spent some time in Moscow after the war and then returned to Warsaw, only to be jailed for three years.

Some of the Ukrainians who had fought against the Communist units in which Mr. Gerhard served later received 25 year prison sentences. A crime reporter said in court, waiting for the trial to end, that "some of those jailed would have been getting out at the time of Gerhard's murder last year, and this added to speculation of a political crime."

Although the state-controlled press emphasized the robbery motive during the trial, some accounts of Mr. Gerhard's background alluded briefly, even cryptically, to those murky postwar years. He "almost witnessed the death of General Walter-Swierczewski," one account said, referring to the murder of a Communist general.

Mr. Gerhard's complex background extended through the 1968 "anti-Zionist" purge, thought to have been engineered by some of his former partisan colleagues. Among the documents

in his ransacked apartment was a detailed account of the events leading up to the anti-Semitic crackdown.

The court recalled that Mr. Gerhard, who was Jewish, was supposed to have confided in recent years that he was thinking of leaving Poland, as thousands of other Jews have, because "it is better to be a copyboy abroad than an editor in Poland."

Whatever his intentions, Mr. Gerhard kept detailed records, including several dozen reels of microfilm, scores of notebooks with records of more than 2,000 meetings with various people, and piles of correspondence, including death threats.

Police investigation of the murder lasted seven months and was among the most thorough ever conducted here. It included interviews with thousands of Poles, only two of whom came forward on their own initiative, and a search of millions of travelers' checks.

Garbacki, who was eventually traced through Varna, Bulgaria, and Budapest with the stolen checks, sat almost motionless throughout an hour-long explanation of the sentencing. Neatly dressed, the tall, long-haired youth almost never took his eyes off the bench.

He had met Mr. Gerhard's daughter, Malgorzata, on a beach, courted her through Warsaw's cafes and eventually incurred Mr. Gerhard's displeasure by seeking marriage before completion of university work.

Although depicted as an "eternal student," Garbacki was, at one time, his class leader in architectural studies at Warsaw Polytechnic. He was also characterized as a chronic thief, and he pleaded guilty, along with murder, to two dozen other charges.

He said during the trial that he had planned the crime as revenge for the wrongs done to Malgorzata by her father. Enlisting a fellow thief, Wojtasik, to commit the murder, Garbacki planned to "set himself up financially," the court said, while removing an obstacle to the marriage.

In the only indication of protest during the final proceedings, Wojtasik, a mechanic, vigorously shook his head no, but said nothing, when he was characterized as a "paid killer."

Garbacki was an early suspect, even though he remained close to the family. He was identified as being on the other side of the city with friends when the crime was thought to have been committed. But he admitted that he had set the clocks ahead in the Gerhard apartment and then broke them in what was to have appeared as the victim's final struggle.

Gabacki and Wojtasik can appeal the sentences to the Supreme Court and, if that fails, ask for clemency.

EXCUSE TERRORISM

AMSTERDAM — A television documentary produced by a group of Dutch Catholic journalists, excuses Arab terrorist acts against Israel on grounds that the Palestinians have no recourse but to "reply through counter-terrorism by a minority to the terrorism of a majority."

The Lyons Den

(Continued from page 10)

rattle of china and glasses than the rumble of empty stomachs."

Dutch Schultz, the gangster, is the subject of Paul Sann's book, "Kill the Dutchman," which is going to be made into a movie by Robert Aldrich. When Schultz' life was threatened by rival mobsters, he sought safety at the Jamaica home of Charles Washburn, the press agent. He stayed there for three weeks until Washburn objected. Schultz had brought in three slot machines as toys for the children.

On the night Schultz was shot to death, the man who had ordered the killing entered a New

York nightclub. He kept ordering drinks for everyone nearby to establish an alibi for the moment about which he knew he would be questioned. Schultz was murdered in New Jersey, and at the same time his friend, Marty Krompler, was shot in a Times Square barbershop.

Monte Proser, the nightclub proprietor, was seated in a chair next to Krompler. Proser was known for his ability to fall asleep anywhere, anytime, and under any circumstances. As the bullet-ridden Krompler staggered and fell across Proser, the latter awoke, pushed him away, and said: "Sorry, buddy, this chair's taken."



MENACHEMIYA: Large families in Menachemya also mean more help for mother when she goes shopping.



ISRAEL FACES serious housing shortage. Shown above is Nahlaot, one of the poverty sections of Jerusalem.

ISRAEL FACES SERIOUS HOUSING SHORTAGE

BY MARA KOCHBA

Israel has faced the awkward spectacle during recent months of violent demonstrations by the underprivileged for better housing while the economy as a whole continues galloping ahead in an unprecedented boom amidst full employment and an acute shortage of labor.

The anachronism is not as strange as it may seem.

Since the Six Day War such basic problems as inadequate housing have been conveniently swept under the rug as defense requirements took precedence, and also public attention, over everything else. The housing problem, which has existed in varying degrees since the State was established, has become aggravated since the Six Day War due to the unusually large influx of immigrants, mostly from the free western countries, the natural deterioration of existing housing and most important, galloping inflation in housing costs.

There is virtually no housing for rental in Israel at reasonable prices. The vast majority of the population must buy housing at increasingly exorbitant costs, with little if any financing and astronomical interest rates. The situation is worst in Jerusalem which has received the largest influx of population in Israel since the Six Day War.

A moderate sized two bedroom apartment in a more or less central part of the city can today cost anywhere from IL. 80,000 to IL. 120,000 (\$23,000-\$34,000). Usually the contractor demands as much as 40% in cash, a year or two before the apartment is even ready. If the buyer tries hard he may manage to get a mortgage for IL. 10,000 O,000; it will be for no more than seven years at 16 or 18% interest per annum!

The situation is not much better in Israel's other major urban centers. Thus, the lower income families, young couples and even many so-called middle class citizens have no way of acquiring an apartment. Furthermore, with housing prices traditionally rising faster than earnings during most of the State's history, these same people see no hope of ever acquiring decent housing. Young couples double up with parents, pay exorbitant rentals which they can't afford or else live in

overcrowded slum dwellings in the worst neighborhoods.

Take the Nahlaot section of Jerusalem, for example, where 1,240 families live in substandard conditions within view of the Knesset, Israel's parliament. Twenty-one percent have more than six persons, many oldsters and welfare cases amongst them, totalling 4,570 people. Thirty-five percent of the homes have no sanitary facilities or must share those that exist with neighbors. Most of the people are Oriental Jews of North African or Asian origin — the majority of Israel's population. Such conditions multiplied many times over were bound, sooner or later, to lead to an explosion. One of the sparks unfortunately was the growing number of immigrants receiving housing assistance that no other Israeli could dream of. Among these privileges are long term, low interest loans of IL. 40 to 50,000 especially constructed good quality housing in good neighborhoods at below-market prices, and other privileges.

The explosion occurred several months ago with the formation of the so-called 'Black Panther' group by underprivileged Jerusalem youth. Their chief gripe was alleged 'discrimination' against the Oriental Jews. The 'Panthers' took to the streets in violent demonstrations and it wasn't long before others throughout the country joined in, each with his own grievance.

The most serious incidents were those of young couples and large families breaking into apartments intended for new

immigrants.

The most salutary result of these events, however, has been a reawakening of the populace and especially by the government and the Jewish Agency to the need to do something, and quickly.

The government's first act was to add IL. 90m. to this year's housing budget, a 12% increase. Most of the extra money will go for housing in villages, for young couples and for slum clearance. Officials of the Housing Ministry warn, however, that the added sum will only enable them to accelerate existing plans. Last year 33,000 housing units were completed, including private construction. Projections for this year call for 36,000 units.

None of these measures will solve the basic problems, which become more pressing every day. Only a large infusion of money can help. Unfortunately a prime source of funds for immigrant housing will have to cut back on its budget this year. This is the Jewish Agency which recently announced that it will have to cut \$100M. or 75% from its 1972/1973 housing budget because of a shortfall in income from the fund raising campaigns which will not reach the very high targets set for them this year. Virtually all the Jewish Agency's funds are raised by the United Jewish Appeal in the United States and the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal in 69 other countries throughout the world.

In the meantime, it is estimated that 80,000 Israeli families live in sub-standard housing and that 20% live below the poverty line.

DEFENDING ISRAEL WITHIN

By K.G. PETERSON

There are very few beggars left in the streets of Jerusalem. In its present stage of dynamic development, Jerusalem gives the appearance of wealth; much foreign money is being invested and everywhere affluent tourists are always in evidence. The general population, however, struggles to carry its crippling burden of taxation, and in the slum neighborhoods live many who do not even have enough to eat.

Jerusalem is only a mirror of a much wider problem which the government is doing its best to solve though never adequately. Insufficient funds must be spread very thin and the results are visible everywhere. In the whole of the State of Israel 20,000 families are receiving government assistance for maintenance; an allowance of IL. 115 is paid per person per month, so that a family of ten with no other source of income will receive a monthly payment of IL. 520 (\$150). Some 60% of those receiving assistance also have another source of income, but then the allowances are lowered accordingly. Half of the partial assistance grants are made to families whose breadwinner is fully employed, and represent in fact supplements to the low wages paid in Israel to people like seasonal agricultural workers and unskilled workers in factories — men who earn IL. 300-400 for a full month's work, enough to support themselves but not their families.

How much money per person does a family need in Israel today to be above the poverty line? This has never been formally defined, but in 1969 members of the Knesset were told that a family of five required a minimum of IL. 350 a month — meaning in terms of today's prices IL. 80 per person. According to the Ministry of Welfare, this amount would cover food and small personal expenditures such as cigarettes, but not clothing, and items like soap and cleansers for the home, but not the rent. There is an unwritten agreement that when the cost of living index rises, assistance grants and insurance benefits will rise accordingly. As the country is faced with continuing inflation, this means a continuing increase in the budget requirements of the Ministry of Welfare.

Those depending upon the State for help include the chronically ill, invalids, physically or mentally

handicapped, widows with children, families where one parent is missing, and — the largest category — the aged. About 30,000 old age grants are made by the Ministry of Welfare to persons who are not covered by insurance or pension schemes, mostly elderly immigrants who did not accumulate social benefits in Israel.

Child allowances are not linked to income and are paid for the third and each additional child. Larger payments are made to families which include ex-soldiers, whether father, brother, or sister; with these Israel acknowledges its obligation to families of people who have devoted some years of their lives to the defense of the State. Thus a family with eight children under the age of 17 whose father has served in the army will receive 8 times IL. 30 in addition to the basic welfare grant of IL. 520.

Rent allowances are paid to about 50,000 families, that is to say, not only to those eligible for public assistance but also to those whose income is up to 50% above this level. The figures reveal that a huge number of families, while not so poor as to be in need of public assistance, are no much better off. The subsidy is not linked to special housing, but is paid also to those in need who may be buying their homes. Health insurance paid by the Ministry of Welfare in conjunction with the local authorities is an additional benefit provided for all those living on public assistance or old age grants.

Help to keep families together comes under the heading of 'grants for special needs.' Some 60% of this item in the welfare budget is spent on supplying home help where the mother is temporarily incapable of keeping house, so that while she is ill at home or in hospital the children will be properly looked after. 'Special needs' include medical appliances such as hearing-aids and wheelchairs, transportation for the handicapped, and traveling expenses to enable families to visit their relations in hospitals or old age homes, and also pocket money for people in institutions.

Unlike almost every other country in the world, the State of Israel has never excluded immigrants unlikely to be able to support themselves. The policy whenever possible to rehabilitate people is designed not only to save public money but also to increase personal happiness. About 1,000 — not only newcomers — benefit every year from the rehabilitation schemes provided by the Ministry of Welfare. There are special workshops for training or retraining those with slight physical or mental handicaps, and special arrangements to place them in industry; on occasion, grants are made to enable people to establish small workshops or businesses.

Long before Israel's 'Black Panthers' drew the public's attention to their social problems, efforts were being made to narrow the gap between the underprivileged and the rest of the population. Now a number of projects such as day centers for school dropouts, and slum clearance, are being planned by the Ministry of Welfare in cooperation with other Ministries. Government circles have declared that these will require the sum of IL. 80 million during the next few years, but so far an immediate expenditure of only IL. 5 million has been approved.

Everyone concerned has long recognized that the country's defense needs must be met regardless not only of the financial cost but the cost in terms of the Israelis' time and even their lives. It is just as necessary to meet the social needs of its people and to ensure Israel's internal peace.



THESE ARE THE CHILDREN of the immigrants of the early 50s who still dwell (eight to 10 per family) in the 30 to 40 square meter home their parents received two decades ago.

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT
TORONTO — Gordon Brown, of Montreal, was re-elected national president of the United Israel Appeal of Canada at its annual meeting here. He has held the position since 1970. Brown disclosed that the UIA has just borrowed \$8 million from Canadian banks to meet critical social welfare needs in Israel.



The Treasure Chest

Of Outstanding Offers and Opportunities
By Alan Shawn Feinstein

Hello, again, here's what we have for you this week:

First of all, for mothers-to-be (and fathers too). You can get a free copy of "Congratulations Magazine" by writing to Cran's Publishing Company, Inc., 175 Rock Road, Glen Rock, New Jersey 07452. Each issue contains over 60 pages of articles and hints on baby's care for that important first year. If it's not apropos for you, do you know any parents-to-be? Do a kindness and send them a copy. . .

Now, for everyone: Last week I promised you over \$500,000 worth of health (and pleasure) facilities, yours to use for one full week absolutely free. Here it is. Call Steve Hartley, manager of the Holiday Health Spa in Garden City, Cranston (944-7353). Just tell him you read about it in this column and the free week is yours.

Don't miss this, it's quite a treat. Wait until you sink into that whirlpool bath. . .

I also mentioned telling you

this time about some unique overseas treasures you can get at bargain prices, but a phone call the other day makes me ask you to please let me defray that one week to use this space instead for the following:

The caller, a man in his late fifties, was anxiously seeking any type of good business opportunity or employment. He seemed a fine gentleman with a hard working background. I'd be most obliged to anyone who could offer him something worthwhile, sales or what have you. In fact, to anyone who will, I'll appear free for your company, or any group you wish, and speak about some outstanding investment opportunities.

Think, please, do you have anything for him? Call me (941-1160). But before Monday, if possible. I'm off on vacation then for a few days. A delightful and inexpensive sport, by the way, perfect if you have children. And right nearby, too.

I'll tell you about it in the next column. Plus another ideal vacation spot — a veritable, little known paradise (if you're willing to do some traveling to reach it). And, of course, those unique items I promised you, perfect not only for gifts but for resale or plain personal pleasure.

That, my friends, is for you next week.

Alan Shawn Feinstein, noted author and financial advisor, lives in Cranston, Rhode Island. He has been around the world several times writing about the people of other lands and researching worthwhile opportunities.



RECEIVES MASTER'S DEGREE: Irwin J. Shorr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shorr of 467 Prospect Street, Woonsocket, received his Master of Public Health degree in Nutrition from the University of California at Los Angeles on June 13.

While at UCLA, Mr. Shorr served as lecturer for a UCLA extension course and for undergraduate courses in nutrition. He also established and conducted a nutrition clinic in Student Health Service at the university, the first of its kind.

He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Zoology from the University of Rhode Island in 1970. He was awarded a National Science Foundation Grant from the Department of Pharmacology at URI, and in March 1970 he conducted invertebrate physiology research at the Bermuda Biological Station at St. George West in Bermuda. In his senior year at URI, Mr. Shorr was co-captain on the Varsity Tennis Team of which he was a member from 1966 through 1970. In the summer of 1971, he played the tournament tennis circuit in Western Europe sponsored by various European lawn tennis associations.

He is currently employed by California State University at Los Angeles as a lecturer in child nutrition.

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Asks Investigation Of CALS In New York

NEW YORK — The Association of Jewish Anti-Poverty Workers has asked for an investigation of the Community Action for Legal Services (CALS), a federally funded agency, which is suing in New York County Supreme Court to overturn a recent law prohibiting elections to the New York City anti-poverty boards on the Sabbath.

S. Elly Rosen, executive director of the Association disclosed today that he has asked Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R, NY) and James Buckley (R, Cons. NY) to exert pressure on CALS which is funded by the US Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

"What right do they have to use federal funds to fight against the rights of the Jewish poor?" Rosen asked in a letter to the Senators. "How can an anti-poverty legal service take sides in an issue which is clearly anti-Jewish?"

CALS has brought suit on behalf of several Black citizens demanding that poverty board elections be held on a Saturday which, according to some spokesmen, is the preferred day of the Black community.

Rosen noted that Saturday elections were outlawed earlier this year in bills introduced and passed by the NY City Council and the State Legislature on grounds that they disenfranchised observant Jews.

Rosen said the Association of Jewish Anti-Poverty Workers planned to file a friend-of-the-court brief in the case and to take other legal action.