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VOLUME LXVIII, NUMBER 40

THURSDAY AUGUST 27, 1981

30¢ PER COPY

Forced To Flee Argentina Kovadloff Comes To Providence Discusses Human Rights Status



JACOBO KOVADLOFF

Jacobo Kovadloff, an expert on the subject of Latin American human rights and former director of the American Jewish Committee's South American office in Buenos Aires, will discuss "The Human Rights Controversy — Latin American

Case Histories" on Wednesday, Sept. 9 at noon at the Turks Head Club in Providence.

In 1977, as a result of anti-Semitic threats to himself and his family, Kovadloff was forced to flee his native country of Argentina. Since that time he has worked with the AJC in New York. A close friend and associate of Jacob Timmerman, he worked to secure his release from the Argentinian authorities.

Kovadloff will provide an update on the state of human rights in South America. News reports of repression and terrorism and of violations of civil rights by both governmental and non-governmental forces move the discussion from the abstract to the reality of the situation. Kovadloff will comment on anti-Semitism in South America and the recent controversy concerning Jacob Timmerman.

Prior to joining AJC, Kovadloff served as president of the largest Jewish Community Center and general secretary of the most important Jewish library in South America. He initiated and coordinated Jewish studies in universities and participated in Catholic-Jewish conferences in many countries.

Kovadloff brings a unique understanding and perspective on current issues of concern to Jews and non-Jews alike. For further information, please call (617) 426-7415.



NEW YORK — HADASSAH HONORS "NEW" FOUNDERS AT CONVENTION: One of the gala events at the 67th national convention of Hadassah, to which 3,000 delegates and guests came, was a special dinner honoring new Founders of the Hadassah Medical Organization, which maintains the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center in Jerusalem. (From left) Mrs. Max Leech of Providence, Dr. Kalman J. Mann, retiring director-general of the Hadassah Medical Organization, and Shirley Goldberg of Providence.

Archaeological Dig At City of David Divides Secular, Religious Jews

JERUSALEM — The two Chief Rabbis ruled last week that the entire City of David archaeological site is a cemetery and no excavations are to take place. Nevertheless, the archaeological team led by Prof. Yigal Shilo continued its work under heavy police protection. The scientists argued that the rabbinical ban is not binding and that the permit allowing them to dig, which was issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture, is still in effect.

The condemnation by Israel's Chief Rabbi of the Ashkenazim, Shlomo Goren, and the Chief Rabbi of the Sephardim, Ovadia Yosef, also poses a serious problem for Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Mr. Begin, who pieced together a coalition Government two weeks ago, is dependent upon the support of Israel's three small religious parties for his 61-seat majority in the 120-member Parliament.

The dispute over the archaeological dig has also created a further division between secular and religious Jews in Israel.

The question now is whether the government will abide by the permit and consider

it valid or capitulate to religious pressure. Meanwhile, a delegation of the Israel Archaeological Society and the Israel Exploration Society met today with Premier Menachem Begin to express their view that the work at the City of David near the Western Wall should not be stopped. Dr. Avraham Biran, the head of the Exploration Society, pointed out that the excavation license was granted according to law and was still in effect, and that the evidence offered by the rabbis that there was a Jewish cemetery at the site was inconclusive.

The final decision on whether the site contains a cemetery and whether the excavation license is valid will be made by the Education Ministry headed by Zevulun Hammer of the NRP. Work at the site has been going on since 1978 without any controversy or disturbances until ultra-Orthodox protesters, some of whom belong to a sect called Neturei Karta, which refuses to recognize the state of Israel, began holding demonstrations and im-

(Continued on page 2)

Begin-Sadat Meeting: No Progress To Bridge Gap

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — When Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar el-Sadat met in Alexandria this week, the gulf between the two leaders on the issue of autonomy for the 1.3 million Arabs in the Israeli-occupied territories remained considerable. Begin and Sadat were even unable to define the word "autonomy."

Begin is committed to a plan granting the Palestinian Arabs in the occupied lands "administrative" autonomy over local matters while Israel retains the right to assure the security of the areas. Sadat has been encouraging the idea of Israeli contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization on the autonomy issue. The Israeli Government continues to firmly reject any discussion with the PLO.

At a dinner in Jerusalem last week, Begin said, "I have a special, short statement to make to you, my dear friend, Anwar Sadat, the President of Egypt. If at any time, if at any time, anybody brings in that murderous, neo-Nazi organization into negotiations, they will negotiate with that organization, but the chair reserved for Israel will be empty."

The talks between the two leaders this week made no progress in weakening Begin's position.

Most political leaders did not expect any major breakthrough to come of the talks in Alexandria, particularly since last week Israel indicated that it planned to press for renewed talks on its old formula.

Despite that fact that Begin and Sadat exchanged cordial greetings when he arrived at Sadat's summer palace before beginning their talks, the coolness of the Egyptians was evident along the motorcade route that Begin followed to meet Sadat. The normally crowded streets were nearly empty in some places.

The Egyptians, according to reports are less optimistic that the autonomy talks will resume soon as a result of the Begin-Sadat meeting. Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali was quoted over the weekend as saying that the talks might not resume until December, when President Reagan will have met with Prime Minister Begin and with other Middle East leaders, including King Hussein of Jordan.

Begin and his aides have also discussed with Egyptian counterparts ways to strengthen the normalization of relations between the two countries, as called for in the Camp David agreements. The Israelis claim that normalization has been too much of a one-sided affair. In addition, the Israelis contend that normalization has been interfered with by a hostile Egyptian press. There were reports that the opposition newspaper, Al Shaab, was taken off the newsstands because the paper's banner headline condemned Begin's visit.

The details of the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, scheduled to take place next April, were linked to the effort to intensify the cultural, trade and other relations that fall under the term "normalization." But, this week in Jerusalem, the director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, said at this point Israel would not press the issue that "we want normalization without political interruptions."

inside:
**Holocaust
Gathering**

page 18)



The photographs of Werner Braun feature "Moonrise over the Knesset." For related story turn to page 14.

Obituaries

SEYMOUR MILLER

WARWICK — Seymour Miller, 55, of 141 Brookwood Rd., died Tuesday, August 25, at Kent County Memorial Hospital. He was the husband of Barbara (Dello Iacono) Miller.

He was employed by Central Transfer for a few months, and previously was terminal manager for Maislin Trucking for several years.

Miller was born in Providence, a son of Gladys (Greenfield) Zuckerberg of New York City and the late Hyman Miller. He was a World War II Navy veteran.

Besides his wife and mother, he leaves two sons, Harold Miller of Cranston and Randall Mancini of Providence; two daughters, Lisa Ann Miller of Warwick and Rochelle DiMascio of Cranston; two brothers, Murray and Norman Miller, both of Warwick; a sister, Sheila Miller of Providence; and two grandchildren.

The funeral service was to be held today at the Max Sugarman Memorial Chapel, 458 Hope St., Providence. Burial was to be in Lincoln Park Cemetery, Warwick. Shiva will be observed at his late residence until Friday, August 27, 2-4 p.m.

JESSE WOODMAN

PROVIDENCE — Jesse Woodman, 80, of 670 N. Main St., the Charlesgate, died Thursday, August 20, at Miriam Hospital. She was the widow of David Woodman.

Mrs. Woodman was a member of Temple Beth Am-Beth David and its Sisterhood and the Charlesgate Tenants Association.

Born in Russia, a daughter of the late Samuel and Rose (Weinstein) Resnick, she lived in Providence 70 years.

She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Selma Granoff of Providence and Mrs. Ruth Cerel of Warwick; a brother, Jack Resnick of Providence; four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

A funeral service was held Sunday, August 23, at the Max Sugarman Memorial Chapel, 458 Hope St. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery, Warwick.

FREDERICK BILLING

PROVIDENCE — Frederick Billing, 76, of 21 Parkside Drive, died Sunday, August 16 at home. He was the husband of Paulette (Braucher) Billing.

Born in Germany, a son of the late Julius and Evelyn (Semin) Billing, he lived in Cranston from 1958 to 1978.

Billing, a jewelry sales representative, was an employee of Susmann, Inc., for 15 years until retiring 11 years ago. He was a member of the Providence Civic Orchestra.

Besides his wife, he leaves two daughters, Joyce Billing of Providence and Mrs. Joan Hatoupis of Cairo, Egypt; two sisters, Ellen Hamburg of Newton, Mass., and Irma Blumenthal of Taunton, Mass., and two grandchildren.

A memorial service was held Wednesday, August 19 at Swan Point Cemetery.

IRA BLUM, D.D.S.

LAKE WORTH, Fla. — Dr. Ira Blum, D.D.S., 71, of 4242 D'Este Court and formerly of Providence, died Wednesday, August 26, at Massachusetts General Hospital after a six-week illness. He was the husband of Janet (Deutsch) Blum.

He was born in Providence, a son of the late Max and Mary (Falcovsky) Blum. He was a graduate of Providence College and the Tufts Dental School.

Dr. Blum was a former member of Temple Emanu-El, the Rhode Island Dental Society and the Ledgemont Country Club. Besides his wife, he leaves a son, Max

Blum of New York City; a daughter, Mrs. Lois Reitzas of Fall River; two sisters, Mrs. Hannah Roy and Mrs. Selma Goldberg, both of Lake Worth; and four grandchildren.

The funeral service was held today at the Max Sugarman Memorial to be held today at the Max Sugarman Memorial Chapel, 458 Hope St., Providence. Burial was to be in Lincoln Park Cemetery, Warwick. Shiva will be observed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gary Reitzas, 200 Highercrest Rd., Fall River, Mass., 2-4 and 7-9 p.m.

REUBEN BROWN

NEWPORT — Reuben Brown, 72, of 12 Champlin Place, former operator of Newport Auto Parts on Connell Highway, died Tuesday, August 18 at Rhode Island Hospital. He was the husband of Lee (Epstein) Brown.

Born in Atlanta, Ga., a son of the late Louis and Ethel Brown, he lived in Newport many years.

Brown was a member of Touro and Ahavas Achim Synagogues. He was a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Shriners and the B'nai B'rith.

Besides his wife, he leaves a daughter, Suzan Burstein of Framingham, Mass.; three sisters, Betty Geffner of Providence, Rachel Doctor of South Kingstown, Belle Brown of Newport, and two grandchildren.

Private services were held Wednesday, August 19.

ROSE FRUMAN

PROVIDENCE — Rose Fruman, the widow of Dr. Herman Fruman, died Wednesday, August 20, at the Jewish Home for the Aged, 99 Hillside Ave., Providence.

Mrs. Fruman was born in Providence, and returned here after living in the Bronx, N.Y., for many years. She was a daughter of the late Meyer and Bessie (Gerebofsky) Gereboff.

She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Barbara Sobel of Caldwell, N.J.; a brother, Maurice Gereboff of Providence, and two sisters, Mrs. Helen Forman of Providence and Celia Gereboff of Cranston.

The funeral was held Thursday, August 20, at Robert Schoem's Menorah Chapel, Paramus, N.J. Burial was in Cedar Park Cemetery.

JOSEPH WEINTRAUB

NEW LONDON, Conn. — Joseph Weintraub, 84, of 88 Clark Lane, Waterford, formerly of Providence, died Monday, August 24, at the New London Convalescent Home. He was the husband of the late Lena (Melamut) Weintraub.

Weintraub worked as a laborer for the City of Providence until retiring 19 years ago. He was a member of the Congregation Sons of Jacob.

Born in Russia, he was a son of the late Chaim and Fannie Weintraub. He lived in Providence for many years before moving to Waterford in 1973.

He leaves a son, Harvey J. Weintraub of Livingston, N.J.; two daughters, Rose Fishman of Waterford and Shirley Feldman of Pittsburgh, Pa.; a sister, Anna Prager of North Providence; and seven grandchildren.

A funeral service was held Tuesday, August 25, at the Max Sugarman Memorial Chapel, 458 Hope St., Providence. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery, Warwick.

Shiva will be observed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fishman, 40 Rockwood Rd., Waterford.

JERUSALEM — Faye L. Schenk, the thirteenth president of Hadassah, serving from 1968 to 1972, died August 17 at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center. She died on her 72nd birthday.

The Dilemma Of The Second Generation

The wound opened by Menachem Begin's roistering election campaign has not yet healed. Western and Oriental Jews are not at each other's throats, there are no riots this steaming Israeli summer. Instead, the communities are telling feeble, untranslatable jokes, racial but lacking the bite of racialism.

A line, nonetheless, has been drawn. Mutual prejudices were reinforced. The young North Africans who responded to the PM's rhetoric by intimidating, if not actually assaulting, his opponents conformed to the stereotype of the unthinking mob. The Labour propagandists who rallied the middle class with the spectre of barbarism were as condescending as the Orientals had always charged.

Five weeks after polling day, the antagonism between the "two Israels" is still there. The Westerners blame the Orientals for giving Begin a second term, for applauding whatever he does and whatever he says, the ill-judged war across the northern border and the new clericalism enshrined in this week's coalition agreement with the religious parties.

The Orientals, representing 45 percent of the electorate, have learned again the strength of their numbers.

As in 1977, their votes made the difference. In the overwhelmingly Oriental development towns, the Likud took three votes to every one for Labour. The trend, if not the scale, was confirmed in the immigrant Moshav villages and the Oriental neighbourhoods in the big cities.

The Likud was identified as the Sephardi Party, Labour as that of the Ashkenazim, regardless of the evidence. Begin is, after all, no less Polish in birth and manner than his challenger, Shimon Peres. Labour returned 13 Oriental MPs among its 47, the Likud only nine among its 48. Half of the 800 delegates to Labour's national committee are Orientals.

The tragedy is that the rift in Israeli society has come after a decade in which the material gap has narrowed drastically. The Ashkenazim are still an elite but the differences are no longer essentially economic.

The mixture of government policy and immigrant enterprise has brought the Orientals nearer to parity. In 1979 Jews born in Africa and Asia were earning 81 percent of the income of those born in Europe and America, compared with 71.7 percent 15 years earlier. But the Israeli-born, eastern and western, were earning 99 percent and Oriental Jews who arrived between 1948 and 1954, the boom immigration years, were earning 85.5 percent.

An official survey found last year that the Orientals owned more washing machines and television sets than the westerners but fewer cars and telephones. The proportion of Orientals living three or more to a room had dropped from 11.4 percent in 1974 to 4 percent five years later.

What we saw during the election campaign was a revolt of the second generation. The Israeli-born Orientals were taking their revenge on the Ashkenazim who short-changed their fathers. The subcontractors and small businessmen, pulling themselves up by their boot straps, demonstrated their hostility to organized labor.

The social scientists were less surprised than the politicians. "When the parents came here they were received by the old timers of the Labour establishment," Professor Shlomo Shoham of Tel Aviv University explained. "They received them in the name of pioneering. They took this conglomeration of watchmakers, artisans and petty pedlars and sent them to the Negev Desert to grow tomatoes because 'we are doing the same thing.' They showed them a kind of idealism, which they bought."

"The first generation were bewildered and uprooted but the second generation

begun to understand what had happened. They realized that their parents had been led astray. Those who absorbed them preached an idealism they themselves did not follow. The kibbutzniks had become managers. So they said, 'now we want our due. Our parents were deceived but we know the ropes, we are nobody's fools.'"

The phenomenon is not exclusive to Israel. "The second generation in every country of mass immigration is always the most problematic," Professor Shoham argued. "They have rejected the values and norm and mores of the countries of origin. They are in a hurry, they want to merge quickly. To be an American, an Israeli, an Australian is not to be like your parents. But what does it mean to be an American, an Israeli or an Australian?"

"The answer is that they absorb the street culture, not what goes deeper but a shallow manifestation of what seems to this second generation to be the culture of the country of absorption. What we encountered during the election was typical of the behaviour of a second generation, trapped in a vicious circle."

Menachem Begin channelled their frustration and their anger. Like them he had a score to settle. He had been spurned by the Labour establishment for the best part of 40 years. He was a man of ceremony and power and action. He played on their pride, did not threaten their relaxed but deep-seated religious faith.

It has been suggested that Begin saved Israeli democracy by offering the second generation an alternative within the system. One god failed, another was in the wings. That may be so, but what happens if the Likud fails too — perhaps by economic collapse — before the birth of a placid, conformist third generation?

Klan May Be Outlawed In British Columbia

TORONTO (JTA) — A landmark civil rights bill which could effectively outlaw the Ku Klux Klan has been introduced by British Columbia's Attorney General Allan Williams.

The Civil Rights Protection Act, the first provincial law of its kind in Canada, prohibits the promotion of hate propaganda or doctrines, of superiority based on race, religion or ethnic origin, Williams explained. The opposition New Democratic Party hailed the measure and promised to push for swift passage in the legislature.

Williams has been under pressure from opposition members to take action against the KKK in British Columbia. The racist outfit recently conducted cross-burnings and has spread hate propaganda against East Indians in the province. The new act will permit civil action in the provincial Supreme Court against any person or group that interferes with an individual's civil rights by promoting racial hatred. The court could issue an injunction to prohibit racist activities.

The act would also allow prosecution under summary conviction and provide for maximum fines of \$2,000 or six months in prison for individuals, or \$10,000 for a corporation or a society.

Seymour Facher Dies

NEW YORK (JTA) — Seymour Facher, 61, director of development at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, died two weeks ago at Beth Israel Hospital following a heart attack.

Facher came to the Seminary in April, 1980, from Brandeis University, where he had served since 1974 as vice president of development and university relations.

A graduate of Ohio University in Athens, he served in the United States Army during World War II.

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LEWIS J. BOSLER, R. E.

The First Six Months

A Most Unusual Development

WASHINGTON (JTA) — One of the most unusual developments in the first six months of the Reagan Administration has been the perception that Secretary of State Alexander Haig is the strongest supporter of Israel within the Administration, except for President Reagan himself.

The belief has always been in Washington that the State Department is pro-Arab or at least wants an "even-handed" approach. This has been true not only since the creation of the Jewish State but goes back to Britain's enunciation of the Balfour Declaration when State Department officials sought to keep President Wilson from giving his support to a Jewish homeland.

Secretaries of State up to now have echoed the views of their Department. The professional foreign service officers at the State Department still share these views. But Haig and some of the people he has appointed around him do not.

What makes supporters of Israel look toward Haig as an ally is the view that the anti-Israeli policy in this Administration is being pressed by the Pentagon, particularly Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Haig's chief rival in the Administration for controlling the shaping of foreign policy.

Writing in the New Republic recently, Morton Kondrake, the weekly's White House reporter, said that some see Weinberger as part of the "Bechtel oil group" which they consider "further to the Arabist side than the traditional State Department Arabists." Weinberger was vice president of Bechtel, the California-based firm which is building billions of dollars worth of projects in Saudi Arabia.

During the Presidential campaign last year, some supporters of Israel expressed concern about the presence in Reagan's inner circle of such people as Weinberger and George Shultz, Bechtel's vice chairman.

When this question was raised before a Jewish audience in New York, Edwin Meese, now the President's Counsellor, said that Reagan had supported Israel

when still an actor and before he entered politics and the people he appointed would have to support his policies. Shultz was not named Secretary of State, as expected. But Weinberger, a close California friend of the new President, did get a Cabinet post.

A third Administration official who should be mentioned is Richard Allen, the President's National Security Advisor. Allen, who entered office as a strong supporter of Israel, reportedly has little influence. He no longer briefs the President daily but provides a written briefing and waits at the door of the Oval Office for five minutes in case Reagan has any questions. Consider how far this is from his predecessors, Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, who spent time alone with the President each morning.

No Real Mideast Policy

As for the President himself, one doesn't have to be a supporter of Reagan to admit that he is pro-Israel. At his press conference after Israel's raid or the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Reagan all but endorsed the Israeli action, even though he admitted his Administration had condemned it. When Weinberger and Deputy Secretary of State William Clark criticized Israeli Premier Begin in harsh terms for the raid on the Palestinian terrorist headquarters in Beirut, the White House repudiated them the next day.

But Reagan does not have the grasp of foreign policy that he has demonstrated on domestic issues. And Haig does not have the ability to see the President at will but must make an appointment as do other Cabinet members.

The only ones who can see the President unannounced are Meese, Chief of Staff James Baker, Deputy Chief of Staff Michael Deaver. None of them is familiar with foreign policy and yet these three are the people who will have the final talk with the President before he makes a decision. So far in all arguments between Haig and Weinberger, Weinberger has won, including the decision last April to go ahead with the sale of AWACS reconnaissance planes to Saudi Arabia.

Despite newspaper speculation that Meese, for example, favors Reagan's old California friend, Weinberger, over Haig, the outside although experienced foreign policy hand, no one really knows how the White House triumvirate stands as a Middle East policy is being developed.

A Learning Experience

Reagan stressed that his recent meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was basically a learning experience for him.

The same will hold true when he hosts Israeli Premier Menachem Begin at the White House after Labor Day.

His three chief advisors are also learning. Both Israel and Egypt want the U.S. to begin pressing forward with the autonomy negotiations. The Reagan Administration has not yet shown that it has a policy on this beyond a general support of the Camp David agreements. So far it has just come up with hasty solutions to crises.

But the Administration must develop a policy before the end of the year. It may make a difference whether the President and his three chief White House aides decide that in developing such a policy they will lean more closely on Haig or on Weinberger.

Journalists Name Posthumous Recipient

LONDON (JTA) — The Guild of Jewish Journalists has made its award for 1981 to a Roman Catholic journalist who died almost 40 years ago. The posthumous recipient is John Segrue, who wrote for the "News Chronicle" and whose dispatches from Nazi Europe about what was happening to Jews "alerted the world to the true evil of the Nazi philosophy," said Joseph Grizzard, chairman of the Guild, in announcing the award.

Segrue was expelled by the Nazis from Berlin and from Vienna for denouncing their persecution of the Jews. He was captured in Zagreb in 1941 and held prisoner in upper Silesia until his death the following year. To commemorate the award, the guild plans to plant trees in Israel in Segrue's name. Details of his heroic efforts on behalf of Jews have been passed on to Yad Vashem in Jerusalem for its archives.

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Letters TO THE EDITOR

EDITOR:

Nothing shames me more and embarrasses me more profoundly as a Jew than when I see the smiles of an intermarried husband and wife in the pages of the Rhode Island Jewish Herald.

Please note that there is little I can say to and about the couple themselves. No doubt, something went haywire in their Jewish education and upbringing. Were their teachers and parents more careful about how much and what kind of Jewishness they received, or were the bride and groom concerned and sensitive enough to know how devastating a mixed marriage is on all levels, Goldberg and Callahan would not be sharing the same wedding picture. So, something went sour, and its really too late now to talk to the smiling couple; we wish them success and a happy Yom Kippur, if they remember.

But for a Jewish newspaper to add insult to injury by publicizing this somewhat less than blessed event is a mockery, and represents a sorrowful disregard for the feelings and morale of its readers.

For what reason does the Jewish Herald add credence and even more credibility to an already increasing and embarrassing problem in the Jewish community? Is it for economic reasons that the Jewish Herald cannot turn down the checks sent along with the pictures? If so, perhaps there is another avenue of revenue for the Herald, one which is less shameful and one which allows us to view our own dirty laundry and decide how to clean it rather than exhibit it.

The irreparable damage that intermarriage has done to the Jewish community is undeniable. We cannot retain our religious, cultural, social, and historical identities except by marrying other Jews and raising Jewish families. Otherwise, as has been correctly predicted, by sanctioning and encouraging intermarriage, we will do to ourselves in the next twenty years what Germany failed to do. Jewish silence is a sanction. Journalistic publicity without discretion is an encouragement. What is seen in the papers is deemed as acceptable. Seen often enough, intermarriage becomes a norm, a positive act, a tolerated and pleasant relationship. How can the couple be so misled? How can Judaism hold up against such a tide?

I call upon the Editor of the Jewish Herald to no longer accept announcements of intermarriages. They decrease Jewish pride, lower Jewish morale, and do little to make the clergyman or judge doing the ceremony any more popular in their respective communities. Most importantly, an intermarriage is not a Jewish activity. It leads to much heartbreak and tears. G-d knows we've had our share of both without this.

Intermarriage and assimilation is now the number one problem taking up the time of major Jewish organizations. Millions

upon millions of dollars a year are spent on providing programs of Jewish identity for Jewish teenagers, while at the same time telling them of the poison of intermarriage and the internal suicide it causes for the Jewish people. Synagogues and centers and Day Schools and Federations fight intermarriage tooth and nail. It's about time the only Jewish newspaper in Rhode Island joins in.

The Rhode Island Jewish Herald can either just sit back and reflect the news of our community, or, as its responsibility as the only Jewish paper in the state dictates, it can also seek to effect a more meaningful Jewish environment for its readers. Our times demand being either "Milchig" or "Fleishig." When it comes to issues of Jewish survival and the security of the Jewish community and its families, there is no room for being "Pareve." The only Jewish newspaper in Rhode Island cannot afford to merely reflect; it must seek to guide and provide the information we need to strengthen our Jewish communities. Were there to be several Jewish papers in the state, each could define its purpose and fill Jewish needs as they see fit. But being the only one carries with it the responsibility to encourage Jewish communities to be the best they can. For a Jewish newspaper to merely reflect, without making a positive Jewish statement, is jellyfish journalism. I call upon the Jewish Herald to become a Jewish newspaper with a backbone, and to no longer accept announcements of intermarriages.

ELAN ADLER
18 Memorial Road
Providence, R.I. 02906
521-3050

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The Rhode Island Herald welcomes all opinions regarding its policy of printing intermarriage announcements, as well as comments concerning any other aspect of this publication. The fact that you have taken the time to express your strong beliefs indicates that you are personally concerned with and committed to the future of the Jewish community as a whole.

The Rhode Island Herald is also concerned with the issues confronting the entire Jewish community which it serves. In that respect, please be reminded that this newspaper has a responsibility to all its readers, not simply one segment of the Jewish population. This publication has an obligation to present an unbiased and balanced account of the events which affect the members of the community of all persuasions.

The Rhode Island Herald will continue to publish intermarriage announcements and for future reference to its subscribers, this newspaper does not charge for printing any social photographs, including weddings, engagements, etc.

Saudi Arms Sale: An Israeli Problem

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration's decision to proceed with the sale of five surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia "is a corner stone" of President Reagan's policy of restoring American "strength and credibility" in the Middle East, according to James L. Buckley, the State Department's Under Secretary for Security Assistance.

The official notification to Congress of plans to sell the aircraft, stated that the Administration intends to persuade Israel and its backers that Israel's security would be enhanced and not threatened by the strengthening of Saudi Arabia.

The approach offers "the best long-term guarantee of security to Israel as well as to other states in the area wishing to remain free of Soviet pressure," Buckley said.

The premise of the argument, first stated by Secretary of State Alexander Haig last March is that "it is fundamentally important to develop a consensus of strategic concerns throughout the region among Arab and Jew and to be sure that the overriding danger of Soviet inroads into this area are not overlooked."

The Administration's stance is that Israel, Saudi Arabia and other pro-Western nations need to have their own defenses strengthened and to see the United States develop a greater military role in the area. The sale of the planes increases, the argument continues, American military presence and protects the Persian Gulf oil

field. A long-term result is that it also encourages Saudi backing for Middle East peace efforts. Combined, these factors should all help in the pursuit of Israel's security.

The Israelis disagree. They regard the argument as overly optimistic. The Israeli concern is that the Saudi royal family might meet the same fate as the Shah of Iran and that the surveillance planes and other advanced equipment will fall into more radical hands.

Critics of the sale argue that the proposed sale would jeopardize Middle Eastern stability and Israel's supporters on Capitol Hill agree.

With small majorities in the Senate and the House currently on record against the sale, the Administration is likely to rely on more than the strategic argument to win votes when the issue comes before Congress, particularly in the Republican-dominated Senate and however, the argument has not been helped by the Saudi's recent public declarations that Israel presents more of a threat to the region than the Soviet Union.

To secure Congressional approval of the sale, President Reagan has promised to do whatever is necessary and the White House believes that it will be easier to win support on this issue than it was on some of the economic ones in which the president prevailed.

Failure to approve the sale of the planes

Thought For The Week

Preparing For The Upcoming New Year

The forthcoming week is the first in the Jewish month of Elul — the month prior to the New Year.

Elul is the month when we must take stock of the year which is rapidly passing, for it is the last month of the year. We must make an accounting of how we have lived during the past year including also our words — and even our thoughts.

In order to illustrate the difference between Elul and the other months of the year, the Alter Rebbe provided us with a parable: Elul represents the time when a king leaves his palace and the city and goes out into the fields. There everyone can meet him, greet him and even confront him. Anyone who wants to can approach the king and can be sure that the king will receive him with a pleasant countenance. This, then, is also the opportunity to present the king with any petition which lists the individual's desires and expectations from the king.

After the visit to the field, when the king returns to his city and palace, anyone who wants to can follow him and accompany him. However, as soon as he enters his private chambers, gaining an audience, talking to him and meeting him become complicated and difficult procedures; to do so involves much preparation and red tape which not everyone can overcome completely. This emphasizes even further the difference between Elul and the other months.

The parable is, of course, pertinent to us, and we can learn something from every detail. For example, even if we feel as though we are in a field — not only out of the king's palace but away from his capital altogether; even if we are away from any city with its system and its organization and are truly in a field doing lowly field work; even if we are plowing and sowing and reaping — activities which discourage fancy clothes and scrupulous grooming (the normal preparations for meeting royalty) — the almighty gives us the special privilege, once each year, during the month of Elul, to meet Him informally. We can meet the King just as we are dressed and just as we are occupied and just as we really are. Even if a moment before we were engaged in the lowly work of the fields, we can in the very next moment address the Almighty with personal, private requests about ourselves and those dear to us. Disregarding our dress and our occupation — our spiritual level of attainment, the Almighty displays His pleasant manner, His smiling countenance and His loving kindness, while He accepts the requests graciously and willingly.

If by any chance and for any reason, there is anyone not yet permeated with the realization that he is in the month of Elul, he should know that at any moment he might confront the Almighty face to face! This is the sole opportunity he has during the whole year to meet the Almighty without previous preparations.

In Elul the Almighty appears in a happy and elevated spirit, willing to grant all blessings; when we present him with the request for a good year not only is our petition accepted, but we are able to accompany Him back to the 'capital' and even to the 'Palace.' We may be sure that He will grant our request and will give us a good and sweet year.

Archaeological Dig

continued from page 1

peding work.

The support of the two rabbis, both considered moderates, has given the protesters added strength, although archaeologists working on the dig say there are no graves at the site.

Digging proceeded on the hillside last week, while members of ultra-Orthodox groups watched. A group of them took over a square in downtown Jerusalem and conducted a mourning service. Some wore sackcloth.

Rabbi Goren, who said he had gone to the site unnoticed and had seen bones there, displayed photographs of bones and two teeth. Yadin questioned where the bones had been found.

The rabbinical ban is on religious grounds, not legal ones, and the dig led by Dr. Yigal Shiloh is licensed by the Ministry of Education.

The dispute over the site produced a confrontation on television last week between

Rabbi Goren and Yigael Yadin, a Cabinet member in Begin's last Government and a renowned archaeologist.

Some of the volunteers working at the dig are Orthodox Jews, illustrating that the controversy is not a simple matter of religion or politics. Archaeology has always been important in Israel politically since ancient finds have often been used to justify politicians' claims about Israel's historical right to exist.

Some advisers to Begin are hoping that the issue does not come before the Parliament, where most of the opposition and many in Begin's own Likud bloc support the project.

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Candlelighting Time
Friday, August 28
7:08 p.m.

RHODE ISLAND HERALD

(USPS 464-760)
Published Every Week By The
Jewish Press Publishing Company

LINDA A. ACCIARDO Editor
DAVID ESSEX Assistant Editor

MAILING ADDRESS: Box 8063, Providence, R.I. 02940
Telephone: (401) 724-0200
PLANT: Herald Way, off Webster St., Pawt., R.I. 02861
OFFICE: 172 Taunton Ave., East Providence, R.I. 02914

Second Class Postage Paid at Providence, Rhode Island Postmaster!
Send address changes to The R.I. Herald, P.O. Box 6063, Prov., R.I. 02940-6063.

Subscription Rates: Thirty Cents the copy; By Mail \$9.00 per annum; outside R.I. and southeastern Mass. \$14.00 per annum. Bulk rates on request. The Herald assumes subscriptions are continuous unless notified to the contrary in writing. 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.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1981

Israel Faces Major Offensive From Arabs At UN Assembly

UNITED NATIONS (JTA) — Israel's attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor June 7 will be exploited by the Arabs to condemn Israel once again during the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly which is scheduled to open Sept. 15, according to diplomats here. Iraq, which the diplomats said was deeply humiliated by the swift Israeli operation, has already requested the inclusion of an item on the Assembly agenda dealing with Israel's attack on its reactor.

The Arabs, the diplomats added, will demand in addition to a condemnation of Israel, that Israel's nuclear facility in the Negev desert be open to international inspection.

After the June 7 raid, Israel was condemned by the Security Council which also called on Israel to open its nuclear facility to international inspection. By reviving the issue at the General Assembly, the diplomats explained, the Arabs hope to continue to capitalize on the favorable world public opinion they generally received after the Israeli raid and also draw attention to what they claim is an "Israeli nuclear monopoly" in the Mideast.

Apart from the nuclear issue, the Arabs are expected to continue with their "traditional" anti-Israeli offensive during the session. Diplomats here suggest that while the Arab offensive against Israel in the last two General Assembly sessions, the 34th and the 35th, had partly failed due to other

events in the Mideast, this will not be the case this year.

Will Try To Isolate Israel

The seizure of the American Embassy in Iran and the holding of the American hostages by Moslem militants there in 1979, and the Iranian-Iraqi war in 1980 both overshadowed the Arab-Israeli conflict for a while and drew attention away from Arab moves against Israel at the UN, the diplomats said. They also noted that the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty in 1979 and the Iranian-Iraqi war the following year confused the Arab countries and divided them to an extent that stymied any attempt to form a concerted UN strategy against Israel.

This year, however, there are no major crises to divide Arab efforts against Israel, the diplomats said. Therefore, when the debate on the Mideast, the Palestinians or Israel's practice in the occupied territories come before the assembly and its committees, anti-Israeli resolutions will be supported by the majority of the UN membership, leaving Israel alone.

Among the issues the Arabs are expected to raise against Israel this year are Israel's relations with South Africa and Israel's plan to construct a canal between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea. The UN also will celebrate Palestinian Day on Nov. 29 with exhibitions, lectures, and other events to mark "the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people."

Number Of Anti-Semitic Acts On LI Continue To Increase

NEW YORK (JTA) — The number of anti-Semitic incidents on Long Island continued to grow with a reported arson fire in the woods behind a synagogue, the arrest of three juveniles — one Jewish — for making a series of anti-Semitic phone calls to a Dix Hills rabbi, and the desecration of a Jewish day camp with swastikas and anti-Semitic obscenities.

The fire near the East Northport Jewish Center was quickly discovered by neighbors and did little damage. A swastika was discovered painted on the rear driveway, which police believe was also the work of an arsonist, according to the synagogue's rabbi, Stanley Wernick. Police were still hunting last week for the persons who set the fire at the synagogue and desecrated the campgrounds. The fire was the first such anti-Semitic incident at the synagogue in more than a year, Wernick noted.

The first desecration of the Henry Kaufman Campgrounds in Wheatley Heights was reported by the camp program director of the Mid-Island YM-YWHA, one of seven Jewish groups that have camp space in the 400-acre-camp-site. Swastikas and anti-Semitic obscenities were found on the walls of the camp shelters, and on tables, volley ball poles, the bases of water fountains, and on the street. Esther Marks, the director said youngsters were both frightened and shocked at the obscenities. "As they sat at the tables and saw these four-letter words used in anti-Semitic

statements, they wanted to know why someone would say such bad things about Jews," she recalled. "They couldn't believe it. They kept asking, 'Who would write this?'"

Meanwhile, police arrested three youngsters who, for one month, had been plaguing a Dix Hills rabbi and his family with anti-Semitic phone calls. Two of the boys are 14 and the third is a 13-year-old Jewish boy who is scheduled to be bar mitzvah in a month. Two live on the same block as the victim and the third lives a block away.

The youngsters were caught about four days after police put a tap on the phone to trace the calls. The calls traced by police were made from each of the defendants' homes. The identity of the defendants was not released because of their ages. They have been released in their parents' custody pending Family Court action.

Brailovsky Sent Into Exile

NEW YORK (JTA) — The National Conference on Soviet Jewry has learned that Viktor Brailovsky has started his journey by prisoner train into internal exile, the place of his banishment as yet unknown.

On Aug. 14, Brailovsky's appeal was heard by the Supreme Court of the RSFSR, which upheld the conviction and sentence of five years' internal exile imposed by a lower court on June 18. The prominent refusenik scientist was convicted on alleged charges of "fabrications."



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SOCIETY NEWS

Donna Silverman Weds Lawrence Sternbach



MRS. LAWRENCE STERNBACH

Donna L. Silverman and Lawrence Jay Sternbach were married Saturday, August 22, in a 9 p.m. candlelight ceremony at Temple Emanu-El, Providence. Rabbi Wayne Franklin, Rabbi Jerome Gurland and Cantor Ivan Perlman officiated.

A reception was held at the Temple.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving B. Silverman, 181 Belvedere Drive, Cranston. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Sternbach of Springfield, N.J.

The bride's gown had a portrait neckline with seed pearls and Alencon lace. Her circular skirt was designed with a full chapel-length train. The silk illusion chapel-length veil fell from a Juliet cap of Alencon lace and seed pearls.

The bride carried her mother's Bible accented with Phalaenopsis Orchids, Stephanotis and foliage.

Honor attendants were Eleanor Halperin and Bonnie Idlis. Bridesmaids were Arlene Adler, Jane Benjamin and Debra Sternbach.

Best men were Robert and Michael Sternbach, brothers of the groom. Ushers were George and Daniel Silverman, brothers of the bride, and Steven Grau and

David Dubin.

The bride is a graduate of Syracuse University, and Washington University, where she received her MSW in 1980. She is on the staff of Children's Psychiatric Center - Community Health Center. She counsels children and families in an Eatontown, N.J., outpatient office and is a member of the clinical staff of the elementary school there.

The groom is a 1975 graduate of the University of Rhode Island, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree. He is Industrial Relations manager of Tenney Engineering, Inc., Jamesburg, N.J.

After a trip to Nantucket, the couple will reside in Holmdel, N.J.

Engelsons Announce Birth

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Charles Engelson of Flanders, N.J., have announced the birth of a son, Eric Andrew, on August 18.

Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Krakowsky, 69 Hillside Ave., Providence, and Max Engelson of Florida and the late Ethel Engelson.

Marjorie Gregerman/Dr. Thomas Rosenfeld

Marjorie Gregerman and Dr. Thomas Rosenfeld were married Sunday, August 23, at Temple Beth El in Providence. Rabbi Leslie Gutterman and Cantor Ivan Perlman officiated.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Gregerman of Warwick. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Rosenfeld of Flushing, N.Y.

Dr. Rosenfeld is a dermatology resident at Roger Williams Hospital.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown with alencon and chantilly trimmed bodice, caplet sleeves with matching mitts. It had a flowing chiffon cathedral train trimmed with lace. A matching headpiece with chantilly lace on the cap and along the veiling completed the ensemble.

Maid of honor was Marilyn Kortick. Bridesmaids were Stephanie Gregerman, sister of the bride, Ilena Sack and Shari Gold.

Dr. William Rosenfeld, brother of the groom, was best man. Ushers were Alan, Robert and Harold Gregerman, brothers of the bride,



MRS. THOMAS ROSENFELD

Dr. Edward Rosenfeld, A trip to Bermuda had been brother of the groom, and planned. The couple will reside in Cranston. Craig Angard.

Susan Gelfer Weds Lawrence Ginsberg

Susan W. Gelfer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Gelfer of White Plains, N.Y., and Lawrence T. Ginsberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Ginsberg of Rumford, were married Sunday, August 23, at the Jewish Community Center, 401 Elmgrove Ave., Providence. Rabbi Maurice Davis officiated.

A reception was held at the Ridgeway Country Club.

Mrs. Janet Gorman, sister of the bride, was matron of honor. Bridesmaids were Brenda Ginsberg, Diane Gelfer and Lynne Gelfer.

Best man was Christopher Larned. Ushers were William Cunha, John Partridge and Edward Gorman.

After a trip to Bermuda, the couple will live in Auburndale, Mass.

Gamermans Announce Birth

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Gamerman of Stoneham, Mass., have announced the birth of their first child, Jacob Bernard, on August 22. Mrs. Gamerman is the former Bonnie Sher.

Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Sher of Providence. Paternal grandmother is Mrs. Leslye Gamerman of Pikesville, Maryland. Paternal great-grandmother is Mrs. Molly Leibowitz of Baltimore.

Temple Beth Am Greets Rabbi Milton Kroopnick

Rabbi Milton L. Kroopnick will be officially welcomed as spiritual leader of Temple Beth Am-Beth David on Friday, September 11, at the temple, 40 Gardiner St., Warwick.

The occasion will be the first Family Sabbath Service of the fall and will begin at 8:15 p.m. It will be followed by a traditional Oneg Shabbat (collation).

Rabbi Kroopnick joined the temple August 1 and has been active in formulating programs for the entire congregation and its religious school since then. He has also officiated daily at traditional morning and evening services.

Prior to joining Temple Beth Am-Beth David, he was rabbi and educational director at the Rosedale (N.Y.) Jewish Center. He is a native of Hartford, Conn.

The Rabbi, his wife, Frances, and their two children have been living in Warwick since the last week of July.

Ladies of Jewish Home To Hold Board Meeting

The Ladies' Association of the Jewish Home for the Aged will hold a board of directors meeting at the home on Wednesday, September 2 at 12:30 p.m.

For more information, contact Dorothy Scribner, 751-6222 or 861-6913.

Helena Bader To Wed Howard Rappaport

Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Bader, of 85 Sunset Terrace, Cranston, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Helena, to Howard Rappaport, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norton Rappaport, 91 Foxcroft Ave., Warwick.

Helena is a graduate of Cranston High School East and is attending Aquinas College in Milton, Mass.

Howard was graduated from Classical High School and Bryant College.

The couple plans to wed June 26, 1982.

Home Start Program Begins in Sept.

This year the Fall Holidays, Pesach and the Shabbat will be the focus for subscribing families of the Home Start program conducted by the Bureau of Jewish Education and coordinated by the American Association for Jewish Education. The program is entering its second year.

Prior to each holiday three packets of material will be sent to children about a week apart. They contain stories, games, records, cassettes, recipes, and background information. The material is tailored to the age of the child and is designed to meet the needs of families of Conservative, Orthodox or Reform orientation.

The Bureau will also conduct workshops for parents and children, the first to focus on the Fall Holidays and scheduled for Sunday, September 20, at 3 p.m., at the Jewish Community Center. Families attending the workshops learn how to use the materials, sing songs and do arts and crafts.

The new cycle of Home Start will begin in September. For more information, call the Bureau of Jewish Education at 331-0956.

Estrin Voted President Of Sheltering Society

Leibel Estrin was recently elected president of the Providence Hebrew Sheltering Society at a recent meeting.

Estrin thanked the members of the Society and pledged to continue its work of providing shelter for those "who are in need of a physical and spiritual home." He added, "according to our sages, the Mitzvah of Hachnossas Orchim, hospitality to strangers goes back to our forefather Abraham, who actually provided room and board to all those in need. And it is this tradition we hope to carry on."

Other members elected include: Schmuel Berman and Gershon Fern, vice presidents; Moshe Gordon, treasurer; and Roger Pearlman, secretary. Installation of officers is planned for next month.

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Cheryl Mittleman Weds Kenneth Schwartz



MRS. KENNETH SCHWARTZ

Temple Emanu-El, Providence, was the setting for the wedding and reception of Cheryl Ann Mittleman and Kenneth Isaac Schwartz on Sunday, August 23. Rabbi Wayne Franklin and Cantor Ivan Perlman officiated. Witnesses were Marvin Tesler and Saul Drier.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron N. Mittleman, 21 Blaisdell Ave., Pawtucket. The groom is the son of Raymond Schwartz of Del Ray Beach, Fla., and the late Ida Schwartz.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a specially-made designer gown with white Alencon lace and hand-embroidered beading. The gown had bishop sleeves with chiffon embroidery and a

European sweetheart neckline. The hat was made of the same material shaped into a pillbox.

The bride carried a dozen long-stemmed white roses and her mother's Bible.

Maid of honor was Amy Dworman. Bridesmaids were Linda Horowitz and Roberta Schwartz, sister of the groom.

Best man was Larry Gardner, brother of the groom. Ushers were Howard Mittleman, Alan Mittleman and Marvin Mittleman, brothers of the bride, and Steven Singer, Morris Kaplan, Jay Salpeter, and Harvey Kupherberg.

After a trip to Mexico, the couple will live in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Bible Story Inspires Prov. Chemist To Discover New Atomic Particle

Dr. Marvin S. Antelman, a Providence rabbi and physical chemist, was to make a presentation postulating the existence of a new sub-atomic particle at today's session of the American Chemical Society in New York.

Dr. Antelman hypothesizes that photons, which are emitted by electrons revolving around the nucleus of the atom, are made of clusters called "orons" from the Hebrew word "or," meaning "light." Scientists had previously thought photons were more a combination of wave and particle.

"The inspiration for my work," Antelman said, "derives from Ezekiel, Chapt. I, in which the prophet describes certain supposed extra-terrestrial phenomena and uses the phrase 'a wheel within a wheel.' This insight gave me the initial impetus to develop the concept of the oron."

Dr. Antelman holds both the D.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in chemistry and has received the advanced rabbinical degree of

Jewish Jurisprudence, Yadin Yadin.

He serves as Chief Justice of the Bet Din Elyon D'America, a supreme rabbinic court, has founded an elite rabbinic seminary, Yeshivat HaGibborim, and has published two technical encyclopedias, one on thermoplastic materials, the other on chemical electrode potentials.

The new science of oronics may help to explain, among other phenomena, the creation of the universe. "As my work in oronics proceeded," Dr. Antelman said, "I realized that at the time of the creation, the Big Bang, it was only the presence of orons that forced the synthesis of matter rather than the dissipation of energy and the return of the universe to a state of 'void and formlessness' as explained in Genesis. So the words spoken by God, 'Let there be light,' (in Hebrew or) take on a new and highly relevant significance for those of us in the area where science and religion interface."

Ackerman Re-elected Pres. Of B'nai Israel

Richard R. Ackerman, of 236 Woodland Rd., Woonsocket, has been re-installed as President of Congregation B'nai Israel for his second term, 1981-82.

Ackerman, a 1964 graduate of Brown University, was graduated from Georgetown University Law School in 1967. He has been a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association for 14 years, and is a former president of the Young Lawyer's Section of the Rhode Island Bar Association.

Ackerman was formerly vice president and director of the congregation and is a member of Woonsocket Lodge B'nai B'rith.

Also re-installed to a second term of office were: Samuel J. Medoff and Joseph Shorr, honorary presidents; Philip Macktaz and Israel Medoff, honorary vice presidents; Mrs. Saul A. Wittes, Samuel Stein, Mrs. Pamela M. Macktaz and S. Ronald Daniels, vice presidents; Mrs. Nathan C. Goldfine, financial secretary; Mrs. Sheppie Dressler, treasurer; and Mrs. Herman R. Lantner, recording secretary.

Members of the Board of Directors for 1981-82 are: Mrs. Edward Bertram, Aaron Block, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald M. Brenner, Benjamin Castleman, Joseph S. Eisenberg, Miss I. Esther Falk, Morris Galkin, Harris D. Harnick, D.D.S., Mrs. Frank M. Krasin, Mrs. William M. Lafferty, Lewis Z. Lavine, Lester A. Macktaz, Mrs. Edward B. Medoff, Lawrence B. Sadwin, Herbert B. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Alan B. Wayne, Mrs. George Woled and Irving I. Zimmerman.

JCC Singles Group Plans Sept. Events

Jewish Business and Professional Singles (ages 25-48) of the Jewish Community Center, 401 Elmgrove Ave., Providence, is sponsoring several activities for the month of September.

A planning meeting will be held Tuesday, September 1, at 7:30 p.m. at the Center.

A Wine and Cheese Pot Luck Supper will be held at a member's home on Saturday, September 5 at 8:30 p.m. Reservations are needed. Call the Center at 861-8800.

A group will meet at a member's home on Thursday, September 10 at 8 p.m. to discuss the book, "When Lovers Are Friends" by Merle Shain. It is suggested that participants read the book before attending the discussion. It is available in local book stores.

A bike ride and picnic at Lincoln Woods will be held Sunday, September 13, at 11 a.m. Those wishing to attend should bring a blanket, fixings and a ball. Call the Center at 861-8800 for the site number at the park.

Lottery Winner Fails To Claim \$200,000

TEL AVIV (JTA) — The management of the Payis Israel national lottery is waiting for an unknown person to come to their office and claim the largest prize in the history of the lotto's weekly gamble.

The ticket was correctly filled in by a Ramat Gan resident. Carry-overs from previous weeks when there was no correct entries brought the prize money up to 2.4 million Shekels (about \$200,000). The person paid 35 Shekels (about \$3) for his entry form.

Ladies' Night And Dinner Planned By Trowel Club

The Rhode Island Trowel Club will hold its Annual Ladies' Night and Dinner Thursday October 15 at 7:30 p.m.

Entertainment will be provided by "Carol and Sandy."

John Seplocha, national president, will be the special guest. Aaron Cohen, past secretary and treasurer of the club for about 50 years will be honored for his 92nd birthday.

The Rhode Island Trowel Club is an affiliate of the National League of Masonic Clubs.

The affair is for club members and their guests. For more information, call Ben Rabinowitz at 751-3196.

'Over Here' Closes Year At Theatre-By-The-Sea

"Over Here," a hit Broadway musical about the Andrews Sisters, will be performed Tuesday, August 25 through Sunday, September 13 at the Theatre-by-the-Sea, Matunuck. It will be the final production at Matunuck this season.

Adoption Exchange Opens In Providence

The Ocean State Adoption Resource Exchange (OSARE), a private, non-profit organization that specializes in finding adoptive families for older and special needs children, recently began operating in Providence. The office at 610 Mt. Pleasant Ave. has been open for about a month.

The Rhode Island exchange was started by the Massachusetts Adoption Resource Exchange (MARE), a 24-year-old organization that will be lending expertise and resources to the Rhode Island office. Funding for OSARE came from four sources: the Levy Foundation, the Rhode Island Department for Children and Their Families, Prince Charitable Trust, and the Rhode Island Foundation.

OSARE also coordinates adoption activities among public and private adoption agencies, and acts as a clearinghouse for adoption information for prospective parents.

For more information, contact Elizabeth Crum, OSARE director, at 277-3444.

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Israel Publishes New English-Hebrew Dictionary For Practical Usage

by Carl Alpert

HAIFA — The dangers inherent in the use of a bi-lingual dictionary are best illustrated by the case of an eager kibbutz member who some years ago prepared a laudatory speech of farewell for Prof. Lowdermilk when the distinguished soil conservationist retired from his work in Israel. Reading from his carefully prepared notes, the speaker referred to Lowdermilk as "the scum of the earth." Oblivious of the gasps from more knowledgeable members of the audience, he later proudly explained that he had slaved over a dictionary in preparing his speech and had found that the definition for "that which rises to the top" was most suitable for Lowdermilk.

Used with caution, of course, a good dictionary can be a useful key to another language. One must therefore welcome the new two-volume English-Hebrew Dictionary recently published in Israel. Though containing some 50,000 entries, it does not include esoteric or unusual scientific terms. It is intended for the popular user who seeks word equivalents in the two languages. It is based on a pioneering work by the late Prof. M. Segal and was carried on to conclusion after his death by his colleague Dr. M.B. Dagut of Haifa University.

As between British and American usage, the authors make no bones about their decision: British is standard; American is a variant. Thus the pre-eminence of British usage in Israel is underscored, an influence which was crystallized during the quarter century of British Mandatory rule. The ministry of education, on the other hand,

Arabs Walk-Out As Israeli Speaks At UN Conference

NAIROBI, Kenya — During a United Nations energy conference last week, Arab and some African delegates walked out when an Israeli delegate rose to speak.

Arab delegates and an observer from the Palestine Liberation Organization have registered strong objections to Israeli plans to build a canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea. This was the second walkout since the world organization's conference on new and renewable sources of energy opened Aug. 10. An official at the Iraqi Oil Ministry, Mohammed Jabir Hassan, told delegates from more than 120 countries that the Israeli plan represented "aggression and violation of people's legitimate rights."

takes no stand and teachers are instructed to teach either form, so long as pupils are made aware of the other variety. If we consider also the very large number of new immigrants from the Soviet Union who qualify as English teachers, with the accent which they learned from their teachers in Moscow or Leningrad, we can perhaps understand the confusion on the part of pupils who change teachers in succeeding years.

Everything considered, Segal and Dagut straddle the conflicts fairly well. The word "labor" is listed simply as the American way of spelling labour. In a more delicate situation, "ass" is given as an Americanism, equivalent to the British "arse," but no Hebrew equivalent is provided. It is listed simply as a vulgar expression.

The American user of the dictionary will learn (in Hebrew) what it is to be snookered. He will get a Hebrew definition of "blimey." This reader found a word he never knew existed — "fug," explained in Hebrew as a close, stuffy indoor atmosphere.

Common words like shiksie and goy, mazuma and mazel tov are listed in most modern American dictionaries, but Segal and Dagut believe that the users of their work do not require an explanation. On the other hand, nice new, useful words like dropout, groovy and junkie are given their proper Hebrew equivalents.

We are reminded that what Americans call an intermission in the theater is really an interval; that a napkin is not only what one uses to wipe his mouth with at table, but more frequently, a baby's diaper. On the other hand, "lame duck" is an invalid, or someone beyond help (correct in Britain) but the meaning of the term in American politics will be lost on the Israeli reader.

There is a noble attempt to provide the Israelis with a guide to proper pronunciation of the English words, using the Hebrew aleph bet, but in the absence of letter equivalents, the word wicked still comes out "vicked" and health is "helt." All of which may explain why some Israelis speak English the way they do.

The new English-Hebrew dictionary is published by Kiriath Sepher of Jerusalem, and despite the comments above, is still a useful reference work principally because its definitions in Hebrew are full, rather than laconic, and because it is the newest and therefore most up-to-date work of its kind.



UJA NATIONAL WOMEN'S DIVISION MAGAZINE CIRCULATES IN HUNGARY: Dr. Alexander Scheiber, head of the Rabbinic Seminary of Budapest, Hungary, (right) reads an article on Hungarian Jewry which appeared in the fall, 1980 issue of the United Jewish Appeal Women's Division Record, as rabbinic students look on. The article appeared after an agreement had been reached in February, 1980, between the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the government and Jewish community of Hungary to provide programs and services for the nation's Jewry.

Past Excesses, Current Weaknesses Haunt Argentina, Says B'nai B'rith

JERUSALEM — Although disappearances of Jews and others have stopped, and terrorism of the right and left has been largely curtailed, Argentina is haunted by both its past excesses and its present weaknesses, according to Warren Eisenberg, director of the International Council of B'nai B'rith.

The current military government of Gen. Roberto Viola is seeking a "middle ground" as it struggles for survival, Eisenberg said during the annual meeting of the ICBB.

Eisenberg visited Argentina and several other South American countries last spring, meeting with B'nai B'rith and other Jewish community leaders, members of the "grass roots," journalists, human rights activists and government officials.

Conditions have substantially improved over the mid-1970s Eisenberg says and there was "a definite mood among many Jews that past excesses must be buried." They feared that continued rehashing "will undo any chance of strengthening the new government" of President Viola, who, they believed, is their best hope of containing anti-Jewish behavior.

The Jewish community's chief concern is for an improved economy, Eisenberg said. "There is incipient fear... that a decline in the economy will result in scapegoating of the Jewish community."

Unlike Americans who seek compromise as a means of resolving issues, Eisenberg says, Argentinians cling to their excessive views, which frequently results in a collision of forces and a search for someone to blame.

President Viola is viewed "as a creature of the three-man junta which is beholden to other military who are ultimately controlled by lower ranking forces, including Nazi extremists and other anti-Semites," Eisenberg said. Nevertheless, most Argentinians want Viola to succeed, fearing "more repressive measures in the name of quelling opposition or criticism" of the government.

Argentine Jews protest anti-Semitic acts. "But their isolation makes it difficult for them to be effective without help from the outside," he says. "On the surface, the situation is far quieter than the stormy debate inside the United States suggests. Americans must remember that the U.S. has limited leverage on Argentina, and

Lonna Picker Elected Chairman Of Educators' Council

Lonna S. Picker, principal of the Beth Am-Torat Yisrael Extension School in East Greenwich, was recently elected chairman of the Educators' Council of the Bureau of Jewish Education of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Picker, a graduate of Towson State University and Baltimore Hebrew College, served as consultant for Jewish Education of the Jewish Federation in Hampton, Va., prior to her arrival last year in Rhode Island.

She is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Bureau of Jewish Education. Mrs. Picker is the wife of Dr. Stanford E. Picker, and the mother of two children, Michelle and Debra.

what they have should be used effectively." On the other hand, he adds, "ignoring the leverage we have will send the wrong message to Argentina."

Anti-Semitism Not Flagrant

In other nations he visited — Brazil, Chile and Uruguay — Eisenberg says anti-Semitism, if not dead, is not flagrant.

The basic dilemma for Brazil's 170,000 Jews "is the degree of discomfort they feel in a society which has, historically, not evinced strong signs of anti-Semitism." Nevertheless, there is "a general atmosphere of uneasiness and disquietude which has grown out of instability in the country's economy and political structure."

The major problem facing the 35,000 Jews of Chile is complacency, Eisenberg says. The Jewish community lives comfortably and "is deeply immersed" in all aspects of Chilean life. The result is apathy, and according to the organized Jewish community there are less than 20,000 people who identify themselves as Jews and participate in Jewish communal affairs.

In Uruguay, where the Jewish population of 50,000 (out of a total population of 3,000,000) the suspension of many traditional liberties by a military dictatorship has brought unease, Eisenberg says. While the country remains "relatively tranquil" and the people, Jews and non-Jews alike — look to a re-democratization, young Jews are making aliyah to Israel at a rate that is the highest in the continent.

Weizmann President Fights For Lerner's Visa

TEL AVIV (JTA) — Weizmann Institute president Prof. Michael Sela called on the International Federation of Automatic Control last Thursday to join him in a fight for the rights of famed Soviet cybernetics expert Prof. Alexander Lerner, who was recently prevented by the Soviet authorities from attending the Federation's conference opening in Japan this week.

Lerner, who has not been granted an exit permit to leave the USSR, has been appointed a member of the Weizmann Institute's staff in absentia. His daughter Sonya, who studied at the Institute, has just returned from Moscow where she attended the funeral of her mother.



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Henrietta Szold Award Recognizes Jewish Woman's Struggle For Freedom

NEW YORK — The national convention of Hadassah began Sunday night at the end of Tisha B'Av, a solemn day of remembrance. The 3,000 delegates and guests rose and pledged to carry on the battle for freedom for Ida Nudel, her fellow Soviet-Jewish Prisoners of Conscience, and for the human rights of all people.

Elena Fridman, sister of the Soviet Jewish woman exiled to Siberia for "malicious hooliganism" because she requested an exit visa to Israel, accepted the Henrietta Szold Award for her sister, Ida Nudel. Ida, she said, "is not a dissident, she simply wants to go to Israel to join her sister who is her only surviving relative."

When Ida notified the tax authorities in Moscow that she planned to teach Hebrew in her apartment, the government official refused permission saying, "I cannot accept this because Hebrew is not a language and therefore there is no way in which you can teach it."

Mrs. Fridman said that Ida began exile at age 47; she is now 50 and is sustained by her dedication to her dream to go to Israel. In addition, Ida has received thousands of letters which have given her direct comfort, as well as having enlisted congressmen and senators on her behalf.

In November, Mrs. Fridman attended the Helsinki Review Conference in Madrid where Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation made representations, both public and private, to the Russians. She said that she was "deeply impressed with the depth of U.S. commitment to help Ida."

"Thanks to Hadassah's invitation," Mrs. Fridman said, she and her husband, Aryeh, were able to come to the United States and will remain several weeks so that they can meet some of the people who have written to Ida, as well as the many government officials who have expressed an interest in helping her sister.

In her presentation, Rose E. Matzkin, chairman of the Henrietta Szold Committee, said that this is the first time that Hadassah's highest honor, whose previous recipients include Hubert Humphrey, Golda Meir, Sir Harold Wilson, and Simon Weisenthal, is being given in absentia.

The rule was broken, she said, because Ida Nudel is special. "In every generation, according to its needs, so our Sages tell us, a righteous person comes to the rescue of a People. It may be physical rescue or spiritual rescue. Over the years, great women have been among those who have served in this role, Jew and Gentile alike. There are women of Jewish history Esther,

whose name was Hadassah; the mother of Moses, Yocheved; Miriam, his sister; and the Egyptian princess who reared him. There are others of more recent times whose names come to mind: Florence Nightingale, Harriet Tubman, Hannah Senesch, Eleanor Roosevelt, Golda Meir, Henrietta Szold and Lillian Wald."

Mrs. Matzkin explained that the check which normally accompanies the citation "will be waiting for Ida Nudel when she is released from her desolate hut in Siberia and permitted to realize her dream of aliyah to Israel.

"It is singularly appropriate that Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, should give its highest award to Ida Nudel, who epitomizes human yearning for Freedom and the Zionist aspiration to be with her own people in Israel," Mrs. Matzkin said.

Promises to Support Nudel

Senator Sarbanes commended Hadassah for presenting, in absentia, its highest honor, the Henrietta Szold Award, to Ida Nudel, exiled to Siberia for wanting to join her sole surviving relative, her sister Elena Fridman, in Israel.

He said that he had addressed a similar event a few years ago where such a human rights citation was presented to Hector Timerman on behalf of his father, newspaper editor and publisher Jacobo Timerman, who was then in an Argentine prison. "Timerman is now living in Israel," he said, "and may Ida Nudel next year be in Jerusalem when Hadassah has its convention there."

The senator said that the advocacy of human rights could not be carried on by "quiet diplomacy" alone but often requires raised voices and the public glare of "noisy diplomacy" to induce governments to observe these basic rights to which most have agreed through their endorsement of the Universal Declaration of the United Nations.

"Nearly one-quarter of a million Jews were given visas and have left the Soviet Union," he said. "None of this would have happened without the powerful network of people and groups such as Hadassah who keep these issues alive." And as for the U.S. — regardless of which political administration is in power — "support for Human Rights is an integral part of U.S. foreign policy which cannot be turned on and off. Furthermore," he concluded, "we know that we can never be silent or be neutral, because to do so aids the aggressor."

Concept Encourages Immigration Israeli Army Trains US Students

CAMP MIRVAH, Israel — The recent fighting along the Lebanese border and Israel's bombing of an Iraqi reactor last June were among the reasons that a total of 43 seminary students are spending their summer vacation in an army barracks at Camp Mirvah. The Israeli army is training these students from outside Israel to use light weapons as part of a program intended to persuade them to remain in the country.

"We want to teach them all about the problems of living in Israel," said Eli Birnbaum, the project's supervisor, "and part of those problems is security."

Nearly two-thirds of the students, who range in age from 18 to 26, are United States citizens. They are being taught how to use such weapons as submachine guns and rifles. The four-week program also includes physical fitness classes, geography and military history lessons and tours of biblical West Bank landmarks.

The project represents "a whole new concept in encouraging people to immigrate," said Morti Dolinsky, an adviser to the chairman of the Jewish Agency Immigration Department, Rafael Kotlowitz. This is the first project of the immigration agency which will provide military training and education to non-Israeli youths, said a spokesman for the agency.

Most of the students in the camp, which is located 10 miles from the Lebanese border in an area of Lower Galilee that is heavily populated by Arabs, said the important thing was to learn to use weapons. Aryeh Nemlich of Scarsdale, N.Y., who plans to immigrate, said, "It will probably be a few years before I'm drafted, and in

the meantime something could happen here."

The month of training at the camp, for those who decide to become Israeli citizens, will not be applied toward the three-year military obligation required of every male Israeli citizen, according to an army spokesman.

"The only way to understand Israel is by feeling it, by understanding the necessity for the army," said Barry Kupfer of Chicago. Most of the students, who had been attending classes in Jerusalem and at Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank said they wanted to see what the army was like.

It is hoped that the program will place the Israeli Army in a more positive light, according to a spokesman of the agency.

Israeli Pilot Says Air Controllers' Strike Poses Safety Problems

TEL AVIV (JTA) — An El Al pilot, Capt. Michael Ben-Yosef, said after his return from a flight from New York that he had noted "some shortcomings" in safety in the area of Kennedy airport in New York, as a result of the air traffic controllers' strike. He said that from his many years experience of flying in and out of the airport he had the impression he knew the area and local conditions better than the present temporary controllers apparently did.

El Al, like other airlines flying the Atlantic, has suffered severe delays in its timetable due to the controllers strike.

Chair Established By NCJW Institute At Hebrew University

A chair in cognitive social psychology and education has been established by Barbara and Morton L. Mandel, of Cleveland, Ohio, at the NCJW Research Institute for Innovation in Education, at the School of Education of The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Dr. Michael Inbar, a professor at the Hebrew University, has been named the first incumbent.

A National Vice President of NCJW, Barbara Mandel also serves as a National Vice Chairwoman, Women's Division, United Jewish Appeal; and is a member of the board of the American Joint Distribution Committee. She has been a board member of the NCJW Research Institute since 1977.

Morton Mandel is Chairman of the Board of Premier Industrial Corp. President of the Council of Jewish Federations, he was recently elected Honorary President of the World Confederation of Jewish Community Centers. Mr. Mandel is a past president of the National Jewish Welfare Board of the United States.

Work conducted under the auspices of the Mandel Chair will focus on human judgment and information processing. The current aim is toward improving insights and skills related to these processes by providing each individual with a model of his/her own actual performance.

Prof. Michael Inbar plays an active role in the work of the Institute and is currently involved in the development and evaluation of innovative educational programs in the



BARBARA AND MORTON MANDEL

schools of Dimona, a development town in the Negev.

A graduate of the Hebrew University Inbar received his doctorate at the Johns Hopkins University. A faculty member of the Hebrew University since 1968, he has risen from lecturer to full professor. Prof. Inbar has also authored numerous books and articles on education, sociology and anthropology. Among his books is *Ethnic Integration in Israel* (1977), co-authored with Prof. Chaim Adler, director of the NCJW Research Institute.

Sharon's New Leniency Policy Met With "Wait And See" Reaction

JERUSALEM — Israel's new Defense Minister's widely circulated report, which orders more lenient treatment of Arabs of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, has been received by some as a new policy and by others with a "wait and see" reaction.

The new guidelines, presented by Ariel Sharon, while addressing themselves to some issues that have intensified hostilities between the Israelis and the West Bank and Gaza Strip Arabs, do not mark a major change in the firm policy favored by Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Following a Cabinet meeting last Sunday, Begin was questioned about Sharon's "proposal to adopt a new policy in the territories."

"Minister Sharon told the Cabinet that he made no announcements about any new policy," Begin said. "What he did announce was the Government policy, and the Government made note of it."

The basic directives in the policy consists of guidelines for Israeli soldiers when

breaking into Arab schools to quiet demonstrations, to avoid collective punishments such as curfews in towns and villages and to basically be more sensitive when checking West Bank and Gaza residents at roadblocks.

The Begin Government has been firm with Arabs leaders, particularly those West Bank mayors who have openly expressed support for the Palestine Liberation Organization. The West Bank mayors were restricted in July from making public statements other than issues internal affairs. The leaders were also ordered not to meet with PLO representatives when they travel abroad.

Sharon is known to want to encourage these moderate leaders to participate in the next round of autonomy talks when, and if, they resume. There is a presumption in some political circles here that the West Bank moderates would be more outspoken and amenable to participating in autonomy negotiations if the supporters of the PLO were effectively silenced.

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Money Sense:

Evaluating Municipal Bonds

by Bill Waters



When you paid your income tax last April 15 you probably resolved, along with several million others, to find some way to reduce the tax bite next year. The second quarter of 1981 has ended, but there's still time to take steps to cut your taxes. A popular way of minimizing taxes is by investing in a form of tax-exempt securities known in the financial world as "municipals." The issuing agencies include not only cities — municipalities — but also counties and states and many kinds of public authorities set up to build revenue-producing projects.

Two Types of "Municipals"

As a means of borrowing against future tax revenues to maintain proper level of services, many cities, counties and states issue "General Obligation Bonds" backed by "the full faith and credit and unlimited ad valorem taxing power" of the issuing entity. Governments and other agencies also issue "Revenue Bonds" through which they finance specific projects that benefit the community. The resulting projects, such as toll roads and bridges, hospitals, electric and gas supply systems, water and sewer installations benefit the local community, and the revenue they generate is by law dedicated to paying interest on the bonds and, ultimately, the principal when it falls due.

Both General Obligation and Revenue Bonds have long been recognized as efficient and exceptionally useful sources of capital. Federal, state and local tax laws exempt the income these bonds produce from taxes.

"Evaluating a Bond"

Since virtually every state and most counties and municipalities of even modest size have issued General Obligation Bonds, and since there are many thousands of issues of Revenue Bonds, the prospective buyer may be confused when trying to select an issue. There are, however, some basic guidelines to follow. As a first step, you should evaluate your financial situation. Because municipalities pay a lower interest rate than most sound taxable bonds, you should be sure that the exemption actually results in increased income. Most people in a 30 percent tax bracket, and just about everyone in 40 percent and 50 percent brackets can potentially profit by choosing municipals over taxable bonds.

Advantage of Local Bonds

Your broker or banker is probably the best guide in helping you decide, first, whether to go into tax-exempts and, second, which to buy. There is one very important element to consider: Although all municipal bonds are exempt from Federal taxes, states and cities typically grant tax exemptions only to holders of their own securities.

Another plus for the investor who keeps his money in his community is the added liquidity of his investment — obviously, it's easier to buy or sell a bond where it originated than thousands of miles away. Be sure there is a "secondary market" for the security, through which you can sell the bond.

All municipal bonds are not equally sound investments, and their comparative quality is usually reflected in the rate of interest they pay: The better quality securities in general offer a lower yield. A financial advisor will also have the comparative ratings accorded each issue by the two primary rating agencies, Moody's and Standard & Poor's. In addition, most leading brokerage houses maintain their own ratings, which are intended to go beyond those of the public rating agencies. The latter address themselves chiefly to the immediate creditworthiness of the issuer of the securities. The brokerage houses also try to show where they believe the security is headed, if a trend is perceptible. You'll want to take all these opinions into account before making the decision of what to buy.

For the past several months yields on tax-exempt bonds have made these securities exceptional values, compared with historical yields and after-tax returns on corporate and government bonds — both fully taxable by the Federal government. It thus appears that now is a good time for the investor to look into tax-exempt securities, and, if he or she decides they're a wise choice, to act now for tax relief come next April 15.

ADL Appoints Director Of New York Office

NEW YORK — The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith announced the appointment of Carol Lister as director of the agency's New York Regional Office. Ms. Lister was director for the past six years of ADL's Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Office, located in Columbus, Ohio.

Ms. Lister joined ADL in 1968 as community consultant in its DC-Maryland Regional Office in Washington. Prior to that she was a freelance writer and public relations consultant, served as news director in Maryland political campaigns, was an associate radio/TV director and a copywriter for advertising agencies in New York and Washington, DC, and did sales promotion for Printers Ink.

A native New Yorker, Ms. Lister is a graduate of the Bronx High School of Science and New York University where she majored in Business Administration and received a Bachelor of Science degree.

Economic Coordinator Plans To Run Israel's Economy As A 'Big Business'

TEL AVIV (JTA) — Yaacov Meridor, appointed as the Economic Coordinator in the new Cabinet of Premier Menachem Begin, says he intends to run the country, from the economic point of view, as a "big business."

He told a radio interviewer that he would concentrate on long-range planning. "Most of the tools, machinery and equipment in the country is idle most of the time, working one shift while their capacity is two or three shifts," he said. "This isn't because of any lack of markets but because of the wage structure, and the lack of incentives and taxes for the private industrialist as well as for the worker."

The economic Czar asserted that "My first effort will be to change this, otherwise

it means disaster for the Israeli economy."

He said he foresaw no difficulties with the Histadrut in this respect. "The only difference is that if a factory owner is offered incentives you'll find him in the factory at midnight instead of going to a concert, unlike the Histadrut official (in charge of a labor union cooperative enterprise) who might not be so interested."

Meridor said, if offered incentives, in the form of no income tax on overtime payments, the Israeli worker would work harder "and we will make him a rich man." He said he was in favor of a nominal five-day week "but the worker will probably agree to work and produce on Fridays, also, if he gets incentives without income tax." He saw no problems with Sabbath work. "Everybody has to have a day off," he said.

Successful Investing

Mutual Funds Comparison

by David R. Sargent



Q — Being a young investor interested in long term growth, I have been looking for a good no-loan mutual fund. Could you help me compare Twentieth Century Growth Investors and Scudder Development Funds? — R.F., Missouri

A — Both of these funds would be classified as "aggressive growth" funds and so are appropriate choices for you. Twentieth Century (P.O. Box 200, Kansas City, MO 64141) boasts the more outstanding record, however; it ranked third for all mutual funds for its performance for the 10 years from 1971 through 1980. It also uses a more advanced method of portfolio management, relying on a computer to identify stocks that meet the necessary criteria of earnings momentum. The computer list is then subject to further screening. The resulting portfolio consists of rapid growth, volatile stocks. Should one of these stocks suffer a slowdown in earnings for any reason, it is rejected. Needless to say, portfolio turnover is apt to be quite high.

Scudder development (175 Federal Street, Boston, MA 02110), on the other hand, achieves its goal of investment in small or little-known "developing" companies while maintaining a reasonably low turnover rate. It believes in investing in stocks that it "can live with." Approximately 25 percent of the portfolio is in established stocks. Construction of the portfolio involves a careful research and selection process, but it is a more conventional approach than that of Twentieth Century. The fund's manager, Boston-based Scudder, Stevens & Clark, is one of the oldest investment counsel firms in the country, organized in 1919. The Scudder

Fund family also includes a riskier stock fund, as well as two money market funds, two income funds, a more conservative growth stock fund, and an international fund.

In recent years, Twentieth Century Growth has consistently outperformed the Scudder Development fund. Its 10 year record was a superb showing. For 1980, Twentieth Century Growth shares increased 63 percent in net asset value, compared to an increase of 46 percent for Scudder Development. For the first half of 1981, though, Scudder was ahead at +15 percent vs. -2.1 percent. Then again, Scudder was ahead at the six month mark last year, too, with a +7.7 percent vs. Twentieth Century's +3.5 percent, and by year end their positions had reversed. I would advise you to go with the Twentieth Century Growth Investors, provided you are willing to accept the higher degree of risk.

Firm Begins \$200 Million Project In Nigeria

TEL AVIV (JTA) — The overseas construction department of Solel Boneh, the Histadrut construction firm recently placed 17th among construction firms operating abroad by a noted U.S. building magazine work on a \$220 million project in Nigeria.

The company will be building water projects, hotels and industrial enterprises in the Anamba district of Nigeria.

The enterprise employs 840 Israelis, 660 of them abroad, and another 40,000 local employees hired in the nine countries in Africa and Latin America in which the enterprise is presently operating.

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Your Money's Worth

The Era Of The Affordable Home Computer Is On Its Way

by Sylvia Porter

Does the news that IBM will offer you a typewriter-sized "personal" computer this fall for as little as \$1,565 — and through such outlets as Sears stores — mean the day of the true family computer has arrived? And that the computer is now a real household appliance?

Not quite yet. But the opening of the era has been officially signaled by the fact that the business giant, whose name is virtually a synonym for house-sized electronic brains, is entering the little computer market. And what's ahead is foretold by the fact that IBM is talking in terms of computers costing in the thousand-dollar, instead of the million-dollar, range.

None of these computers yet designed can be called household appliances; most computer company officials concede the devices are primarily for schools, libraries, small businesses and a few wealthy individuals and hobbyists. "Both cost and complexity of today's 'personal' computer still put these units out of reach for the average household," says one computer expert formerly with IBM.

Most studies show no more than 1 million typewriter-sized computers in use, with current sales at 300,000 to 400,000 new units a year. And while the starting price of a basic unit is in the \$1,500-\$2,000 range, well within the budget of many families, the realistic figures are that you must spend \$4,000 to \$10,000, plus \$25-\$75 a month for telephone line charges and for hookups to information services.

The big stumbling block is computer complexity. The electronic brains still are not as "friendly" (in the jargon of computer buffs) as a stove, TV set or washing machine.

"You can't read an instruction manual for 20 minutes, plug in the machine and tell it what to do," is the way one pro put it.

Even if you have all the so-called "peripheral" gadgets — TV screen, disc storage, phone inter-connectors, relays, word-processor printers — it's still not necessarily easy to operate. And even with the proper programs, if you typed, "I'd like you to take over balancing my checkbook and writing my checks," you'd probably get a blank screen or gibberish in response.

The computer always will take work and time to tailor the generalized programs to your specific needs. But when "friendly" machines and programs are developed to accept your direct approach, your future computer could reply: "OK, punch in your current balance, and all checks outstanding. Hook up the check-writer program end the word processor, and then type in all the checks you want me to write."

Or in a few years, you might be able to type (on a computer you could afford to buy): "My account number is such-and-such at the So-and-So Bank. Get all my checks for the past five years from the bank computer and store them in your memory. Every time I get a bill I'll just type in the name of the company and the amount, and you write the checks as they come due. And transfer my funds to my creditors electronically."

The new IBM line will be sold at special Sears stores, not at the traditional Sears outlets. IBM also will sell the devices direct. And their new machines have double the capacity of the current com-

petitors' lines. Whatever you buy should be adequate for a typical family's future needs.

IBM's machines and programs will be compatible with programs and peripheral devices produced by others as well, giving you flexibility should you want to get an early start in the era about to open.

Information and communication will be the computer's biggest field. Many news organizations already are offering such services' (Dow Jones is currently experimenting with a radio-triggered device that will turn on your computer whenever a story is being transmitted about a subject you have selected and will exclude information you don't want.)

You won't be restricted to certain subjects you'll be able to type; "Headlines" or "News Menu" — and get one- or two-line highlights of the day's stories. And you'll be able to print "hard copy" of any stories you wish. Just like the column, you're now reading.

Nationwide Program To Organize Grassroots Support For Israel

NEW YORK (JTA) — The Jewish Labor Committee (JLC) has reported a new national program to organize grassroots support for Israel's security. The JLC said that the program, "Labor for a Secure Israel," will seek to develop support for Israel within government and the general community" by mobilizing labor in areas of the country where the Jewish community is weak and where Labor has strength and influence.

Pat Porter, a former staff member of the Department of Professional Employees, AFL-CIO, has been named director of the project, which is headquartered in Washington.

JLC officials said that among the states under consideration for the activities of the new program are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Iowa, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah.

While the project is still in its initial stages, Mrs. Porter has already addressed state AFL-CIO conventions in Idaho and Arkansas and has met with officials of the Louisiana AFL-CIO to talk about Israel's security needs. The JLC said all three state AFL-CIO labor bodies "have expressed their support for the project and have agreed to participate in its activities."

Former SS Official Goes On Trial

BONN (JTA) — Former SS official, Heinz-Guenther Wisner, 64, goes on trial Sept. 17 in Duesseldorf. He is charged with the murder of 31 Jewish inmates of the Riga-Kaiserwald concentration camp. For the last year Wisner has been in custody.

According to a spokesman for the Duesseldorf Prosecutor's Office, stationed in the concentration camp. His trial is likely to take six months.

Sabbath Closing Of El Al Flights Will Lead To \$50 Million Loss

TEL AVIV (JTA) — On his first visit to El Al headquarters at Ben Gurion Airport since taking over the ministry, Transport Minister Haim Corfu discussed with airline officials the implications of closing down the airline on Sabbath and holidays, as demanded by Aguda Israel in the coalition agreement.

Airline officials told him the Sabbath ban would lead to the dismissal of about 250 employees, including pilots and cabin crews, and cost the airline over \$50 million a year in lost revenue.

El Al has anticipated some 90,000 passengers next year aboard special Sabbath charter and pilgrim flights. These will be lost to the company itself, though some may be transferred to its recently-established subsidiary Sun D'Or Charter Company which flies planes with a different livery and attendant uniforms and without any mention of El Al or any writing in Hebrew on its fuselage.

Mayor Rejects Orthodox Demand

Meanwhile, Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat rejected a demand by Orthodox members of the municipal council to close down the newly-opened Dolphinarium on the sea front on Sabbath and holidays. He would agree to close shops and cinemas in the Dolphinarium complex, but would not ban the dolphin and sea lion shows or restaurants there.

The dolphinarium, a million-dollar investment by South African investors, opened last month and the dolphin display has been showing to "sold out" audiences, especially on Shabbat. The owners say they will have to wind up the business if forced to close on Saturdays. The demand to close the dolphinarium was made by deputy

Mayor Haim Basok, who heads the religious faction on the council.

Basok admitted to Israel Radio today there was a "natural linkage" between his demand and the success of Aguda Israel in obtaining its religious observance demands from Premier Menachem Begin. Lahat said the city was suffering from competition between the National Religious Party and the Aguda as to who could wring the most concessions on matters of religious observance.

New Power Station Gets First Coal Delivery

TEL AVIV (JTA) — The first load of coal for the new power station at Hadera arrived in Israel last week from Australia. The 60,000 tons will start off-loading this week when a ship with special cranes, also carrying coal from Britain, arrives off Hadera.

The new power station, largest in the country and the first to be fired by coal, will start working within a couple of weeks, at first on heavy oil until enough coal has been piled up in its storage bins. During the first stage the coal will be off-loaded into barges for carriage ashore. But work is proceeding on the construction at landing stages some two miles off-shore which is to be linked with the shore by a conveyor belt.

Construction of the pier has been delayed by the destruction during a storm last winter of the building equipment. Plans to off-load the coal at Haifa port were stymied by the Haifa municipal council and residents who said the handling of coal in town would be an ecological and health hazard.

Germany Urged To Enact Legislation Against Economic Boycott Of Israel

BONN (JTA) — The former West German Ambassador to Israel, Klaus Schuetz, has called on the Bonn government to enact a law against the Arab boycott of firms dealing with Israel. In a letter to the chairman of the three parliamentary factions in the Bundestag, Schuetz called their attention to the recent decision by the French government to enforce a law against the Arab boycott and said that this should serve as an example to German lawmakers.

The former envoy, who is now director of the government-operated radio station, Deutsche Welle, rejected the popular argument here that a legal move against the boycott would be counter-productive and possibly inimical to German interests. He said that in view of Germany's close political ties with France and the membership of both countries in the European Economic Community (EEC), the arguments against a legislative ban has lost whatever weight it had in the past.

Schuetz said he wants a law enacted which would make it illegal for German firms to sign contracts with Arab countries that contain any restrictive clauses, including what is usually referred to as a boycott clause. This clause often consists of a written commitment that the German firm seeking to do business with an Arab country is not involved in any economic contacts with Israel, either directly or indirectly.

German officials said in the past that a discreet approach to the problem was much more effective than open declarations. Observers here do not see any signs that this stance is about to change. They say that any initiative in dealing with the problem through new legislation could create enormous difficulties for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's pro-Arab Middle East policy.

Cheysson May Meet With Arafat

PARIS (JTA) — Plans for Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson to meet Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat during a Middle East tour this month are being studied, informed sources said. The Foreign Office confirmed that Cheysson, who has already met the PLO representative to France, Farouk Kadoumi, would visit Lebanon, Syria and Jordan at the end of August.

But sources added a possible meeting with Arafat in Beirut was under review and a report was due for presentation to the Foreign Minister. Arafat has already met one French Foreign Minister.

He had talks with Jean Sauvagnargues in 1974 in the Middle East, shortly after the new government of former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing took office.

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Bridge

by Robert E. Starr



Not too often does the declarer know exactly where all the high cards are. When he does, he should take full advantage of it. Too many times, we find these Declarers not doing this. Such was the case in today's hand. I will agree that not always is it that simple even with that information but at least you can be certain that the normal play cannot possibly work. So try something else, you might just work it out correctly.

North
 ♠ Q8
 ♥ A K Q 8 3
 ♦ Q J 5
 ♣ Q 8 4

West
 ♠ A K 10 7 6
 ♥ 9
 ♦ K 8 4 3
 ♣ A J 10

East
 ♠ 9 3
 ♥ 10 7
 ♦ 10 9 7 2
 ♣ 9 6 5 3 2

South
 ♠ J 5 4 2
 ♥ A 6
 ♦ K 7

West was Dealer, no one vulnerable with this bidding:

W	N	E	S
1S	Dbi	P	3H
P	4H	End	

Some Norths overcalled rather than make a Take-out Double. It should not make any difference because South should raise after which North has enough to go on to game. Also, if North does Double, his partner should jump to three Hearts, not merely dutifully bid only two. Remember, the Double forced South to respond even with nothing. And nothing is what a two Heart bid would show. North should pass that.

As the hand usually was played, and it made no difference which partner was Declarer, North or South, they would have been better off not bidding all the way to game. They had not made their game bid.

The lead at every table, from either side, was a Spade with West winning two high ones and then leading a third. Every Declarer handled this correctly, ruffing high. They now drew Trumps, took the Diamond finesse, shrugged their shoulders when it, of course, lost and went down one when the Club Ace was also cashed.

Certainly the bidding should have told them exactly where that Diamond King had to be. I would rather have seen them try to drop it singleton by playing the Ace first than take that finesse. But there is a better, surer way.

Take note of Declarer's Spade Jack. After trick three it had become high. Some Declarers did discard something on it but it did them no good. They had not used it at the right moment. Knowing that the finesse would lose and that West also had to have the Club Ace, too, let's use that knowledge. Win the second Trump lead in South, careful to keep the 3 in Dummy for later use. Now lead the low Club to Dummy's Queen. If West wins his Ace, you can discard your losing Diamond on that same Queen.

If West plays low, as he should, the Queen wins. Next return to South with that little Trump and now use the Spade Jack. Discard one of Dummy's two Clubs leaving one in each hand. The one in South is the King so now play a Club which West must win but now what does he do? A Spade or Club will provide a Ruff and Sluff allowing you to get rid of that losing Diamond. You can see what a Diamond lead will do, give you a free finesse. Whichever, the hand is made, legitimately.

Moral: If you could see all four hands you would certainly play many of them much better. Sometimes you can have just as much information which you can utilize just as well without seeing the other two hands.

Israeli Security Forces Uncover Assassination Plan By Moslems

JERUSALEM (JTA) — Israel's security forces recently uncovered an ultra-religious Moslem Brotherhood cell which planned to assassinate Bashir Bargouti, leader of Communists on the West Bank, officials reported. They said the cell also planned to stab a Jew after prayer at the Western Wall. The main suspect resides in a village near Jerusalem.

The security forces also pressed charges against members of a cell of the Marxist terrorist organization, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The terrorists are charged with tracking leaders in East Jerusalem considered to be supporters of Jordan's King Hussein, including Anwar el Hatib, governor of Jerusalem during the Jordanian occupation; former Jordanian Defense Minister Anwar Nusseibeh; and Mahmoud Abu-Zuluf, editor of the East Jerusalem daily, Al-Kuoss.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said in his first appearance in his new post before the Knesset that the Jordanians recently prevented attempts by terrorist groups to renew attacks on Israel from Jordanian territory.

Sharon also reported that terrorist organizations in Lebanon have renewed efforts for hostile actions against Israel by building fortifications and hoarding weapons "in a way which indicated that the terrorists interpreted the agreement for a cease-fire" in a way "contrary to the agreement with the governments of the United States and Lebanon."

Sharon said that while there has been no direct action against Israel, there has been intermittent action against the Christian militia forces in south Lebanon commanded by Maj. Saad Haddad, also in violation of the cease-fire agreement.

New Attacks Planned In Europe

It was disclosed that Israel has notified European governments that the terrorist groups are planning a new wave of attacks against Israeli agencies and installations in European countries. The governments were asked to intensify security at their airports and at land border points to bar Palestinian terrorists.

Initial investigations of attacks on Israeli diplomatic missions in Athens and Vienna and at the El Al office in Rome Sunday indicated the incidents were a coordinated attack. Israel told the European governments that it believed the terrorists responsible for those attacks were still in Europe.

In Athens two bombs exploded outside the Israel mission last week, causing minor damage and no injuries. An Israeli spokesman said the Palestine Liberation Organization had claimed responsibility in telephone calls for the Athens incident. Two bombs also exploded in a garden adjacent to the Israel Embassy in Vienna. One woman was slightly injured by flying glass.

The Popular Front claimed responsibility for a gun and bomb attack July 22 on a Greek shipping and travel agency office in Athens in which two persons were killed and 70 hurt. The Popular Front claimed the Greek agency was a front for Israeli intelligence and had been involved in the killing of a Popular Front member.

France Willing To Replace Iraqi Reactor

PARIS (JTA) — President Francois Mitterrand told Iraq that France was willing to replace the nuclear reactor destroyed by Israel in an air attack last June, French officials said last week.

The officials indicated that Mitterrand told Iraqi special envoy Tareq Aziz that if replaced, France would impose tighter restrictions to prevent the use of the reactor for military purposes. Mitterrand believes that Iraq should not be denied materials and technology which are provided to other countries, one official said.

"But we want to make sure that under no circumstance would such supplies lead to a proliferation of nuclear weapons," the official said. "France is opposed to nuclear proliferation."

Rabbis To Deliver Sermons Against Sale Of AWACS To Saudi Arabia

NEW YORK — Declaring that President Ronald Reagan would not move forward on the sale of AWACS to the Saudis unless he had the votes in Congress, Rabbi Sol Roth, president of the Rabbinical Council of America, announced that the more than 1,000 rabbis in synagogues throughout the U.S. would deliver sermons within the next six weeks and during the high holidays against the sale of military hardware to Saudia Arabia.

Because the sale is "harmful" to the vital interests of the U.S. and Israel, the rabbis will also call on their congregants to "let their voices be heard," through letters to their elected representatives and personal meetings with them.

The discussion of offensive weapons to Saudia Arabia will probably be at its height in September and Rabbi Roth said the Administration would begin the informal notification to Congress.

The action of the RCA came after the Rabbinic leaders held a special executive committee meeting with Jacob Stein special advisor to the White House, Stein indicated that the notification of the sale of

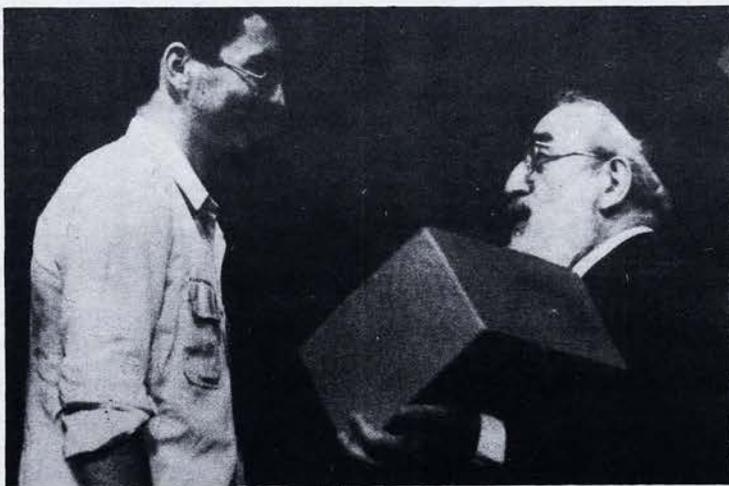
AWACS would be delivered to congress after Labor Day.

A past president of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, Stein told the RCA that President Reagan, who is fundamentally committed to the security of Israel, "does not perceive the arms package as a significant threat to Israel."

"This administration," Stein said, "recognizes the important strategic role Israel plays as an ally in the Middle East. It is also determined to maintain the high quality of military capability for Israel."

Stein said his role in the Administration was to present the concerns of the President to the community and to "put on the tables of the White House, the concerns of the organizations." The Administration will continue the Camp David process and he hopes meetings with Prime Minister Menachem Begin will be successful in continuing the momentum of peace.

Stein told the Rabbinical Council that the cease fire is the first step in the restoration of full Lebanese sovereignty over its own country and its ability to control its internal and external security.



Israeli Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren presents the first prize award — a set of the Talmud — to Zion Gez of Yeshivat Hadarom, in Israel, which is sponsored by the Rabbinical Council of America. Gez, an eleventh grade student, received the highest mark in a country-wide examination in Talmud tractate Kidushin. Rabbi Goren presented the award before an audience of more than 5,000 boys and girls, students of Israeli yeshiva high schools including those from Yeshivat Hadarom which is located on a modern campus near Rechovot.

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Shalom From Leningrad



**Activist Searches For A
Way To Peace**

Photographer Aaron Siskind:

'An Artist Is A Person Who Dedicates Himself'

by David Essex

An interview with Aaron Siskind, world famous photographer from the East Side of Providence, begins with his saying he doesn't like interviews. But by the end, he will have shared his thoughts on his art, his critics, and what it means to believe in something.

"A good interview is based on something specific," he says. Like an exhibition or a book. So he talks about his newest book.

Soon to be published by Providence-based Matrix Publications is a book containing photos Siskind took of Harlem in the 1930s. Accompanying the black and white photos are essays by writers hired by the World Progress Administration to do a study of Harlem people.

Aaron Siskind, now in his 70s, used to do a lot of what he calls documentary work, like the Harlem project. But in 1942, he says, he started getting more abstract, more personal. The photographic process was the same, but Siskind was seeing things from a different point of view, a different attitude, with a different choice of subjects.

He began shooting "buildings, walls, mostly objects." The emphasis was now "more on form and tonalities, mystery, the shapes of things." But why the change? "You drift into it," Siskind says. "You find it's more satisfying, more moving, more congenial." Picture-taking yields "a few fortuitous experiences in photography, and you say 'this is for me.'"

But is it for the young man hoping to find a rewarding career that also pays well? Photography is now a good career, although a little overloaded, says Siskind, who was in it before it acquired mass appeal and who could not make a living from it until about six years ago. "I don't advise anybody to do it the way I did it. You have to be crazy, believe in something, and not believe in money." He laughs heartily. All his laughs are hearty.

All artists have to decide to practice their art regardless of whether it ever sells. "You don't do it because you're going to be famous, or you're going to make a lot of money," he says. "You do it because you have to do it."

The artist is expressing something he feels is important, according to Siskind. Above all, you have to believe that a picture is an important object, that it can have meaning and can give pleasure.

The artist uses what he knows about the art others made before him to create his own, Siskind says. For this reason, art is a cultural phenomenon, in addition to being a very personal one. The knowledge contained in a work of art communicates something of a culture to its people, and at the same time, "people derive pleasure and harmony from art, a tonality like they get from music."

Siskind has had trouble with critics, but they don't bother him. Some critics lambasted him after the Harlem photos came out, but he only listened to the ones who knew what they were talking about. He may even subconsciously heed their constructive criticism when he's taking pictures, but he's not sure.

Someone is doing a doctoral dissertation on the photographer's work. He holds the thumb and forefinger of his right hand about four inches apart to show how thick the thesis is. "Sometimes I think he's wrong," Siskind admits of the thesis writer's criticism. Does that bother him? "It sure does. Sometimes I think I'm like a little child who thinks he's always being misunderstood."

Siskind the child was reared by poor immigrant parents. His mother was illiterate, but she tried to practice Jewish traditions. "There was a candle lit every Friday night," Siskind says, "but it was not enough to satisfy me."

"I'm kind of a religious person, but it's



AARON SISKIND

inside me," Siskind says. "I have to balance it with what I really believe."

What he really believes in, apparently, is photography and the power of it. If it's really true that, as Siskind says, "an artist is a person who dedicates himself," then he is like the monk who devotes his life to God.

"Everybody needs to have a god." But what is his god? "I don't know," Siskind says. "I don't have any real god. I suppose pictures are

my substitute." He says he can't believe in a god because humans have not the intelligence to perceive its existence. "But I wonder about it, sometimes I even worry about it." Meanwhile photography is the glue that holds Aaron Siskind together. "What the art does is it gives you something that balances your own deficiencies. If I'm turbulent, my art gives me order. "I put it in a picture so I can live."



WERNER BRAUN

Leading Israeli Photographer

"You go out on an assignment and it's just routine. Then something happens, a sense of excitement, a feeling that I am near art. . . That's what gives me satisfaction."

Werner Braun, 62, is a perfectionist who is willing to spend months calculating the exact angle of an awaited moonrise or hours sitting at the bottom of the Red Sea surrounded by fish in order to get just the picture he wants.

His world is not that of the news photographer where time is of the essence. Rather he is an illustrator. Ten books of his work have been published and his photographs have appeared in countless others — as well as in virtually every major newspaper and magazine in the world.

Braun left his hometown Nuremberg, Germany, in 1937 when he was 19. He spent the next nine years in Sweden, living and working on a kibbutz with other would-be immigrants to Israel.

In 1946, Braun came to Israel with his wife and two young children and immediately went to work in the darkroom of a Jerusalem photography shop, which he eventually bought.

After the War of Independence, in which he fought, his career as a photographer grew. He worked with Keren Kayemet, Keren Hayesod, the Weizmann Institute and Hebrew University — an association lasting 30 years and producing 56,000 photographs. He also sold photographs overseas through some of the top photographic agencies.

"In the beginning it was a case of finding ideas, taking the pictures and selling them," says Braun. "Now that is a luxury. I work largely on assignment and it is rare that I have the time to follow through ideas of my own."

His specialties are underwater photography — which he pioneered in Israel — aerial and nature photography.

"I've been called 'a photographer of trees,'" he laughed. "But while I love trees and a good landscape, photographing people is much better. I like taking pictures with a human touch — it's more difficult, but more meaningful."

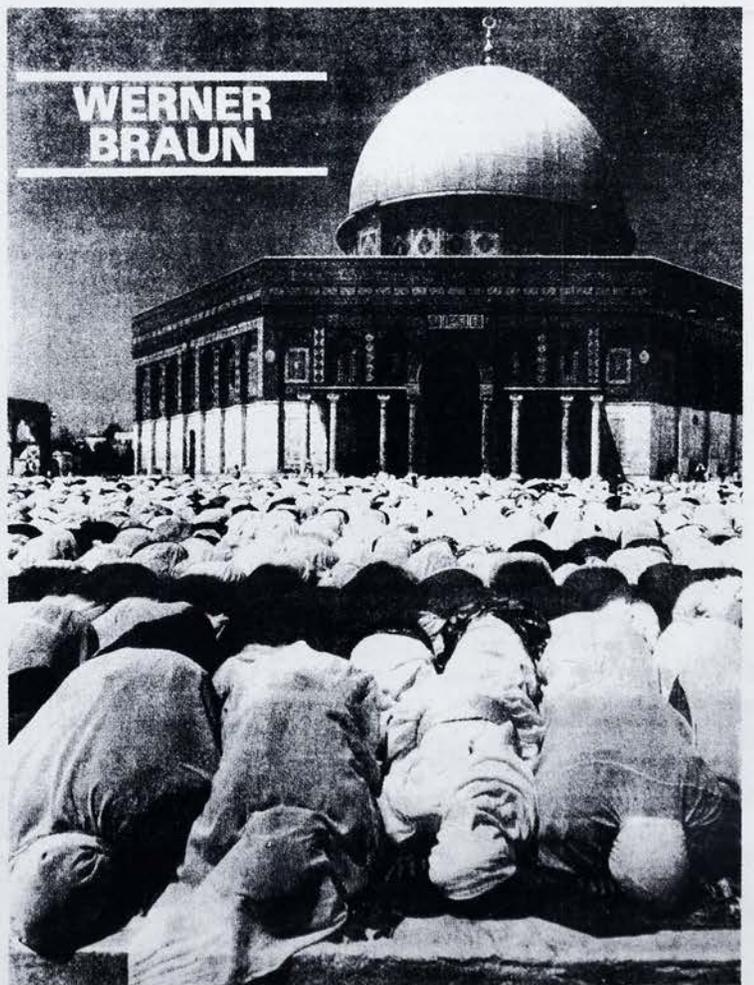
Braun's photographs include an aerial shot of Jerusalem, which he never tires of photographing. "I still get excited about it," he said. "Just last week I found a new angle from which to photograph Yemin Moshe: I was very pleased with myself."

His shot of Muslims praying outside the Dome of the Rock mosque on the last Friday of Ramadan was a scoop that took "chutzpah, luck and skill." "Chutzpah does not come naturally to me," he said, "but I need it to succeed in my profession."

Braun confesses to being "moon-crazy" — photographing the moon, he says, is one of the most complicated and challenging tasks a photographer can confront.

"There is a full moon with the right light only about four times a year," he says. "And if your calculations are even a couple of meters out, you've had it."

"When I saw this moon rising up over the Knesset, exactly where I had reckoned it



would, I began to shout. I'd hit the right angle at the right moment. And that is very rare."

Braun was also the official photographer

at the famous trial of Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann — a task he found both interesting and, as one who had fled Germany, a pleasing irony.

Activist Joyce Katzberg

Working For A Non-nuclear Future

by David Essex

A woman is standing on a street corner in Germany at the start of World War II. She is the godmother of Joyce Katzberg, a 27-year-old peace activist who lives in Providence.

Before her is a scene she cannot comprehend. Jews are being rounded up and sent away.

She is carrying a basket of apples, and she gives one to the Jews. A soldier tells her "you do that again, and you go with them."

She throws the whole basket of apples in their direction. Joyce Katzberg's godmother, a non-Jew, is sent to Buchenwald. She survives.

Katzberg probably would have thrown the apples too. Her activities on behalf of nuclear disarmament and other humanistic causes have invited the usual hardships of those who dare to get involved.

Local neo-Nazis have called her home, she says and said "We're Nazis, and we're going to kill you and your daughter."

But she gets involved, because she is worried that the same kind of ignorant complicity that happened in Nazi Germany could happen here. She is unwilling to sit by and let such a thing happen, because she says "we are either on the brink of resolving ourselves to being a global community or we will destroy this entire Earth."

Katzberg considers herself a realist, and to attach any more labels to what she and her fellow activists do would only "polarize issues that shouldn't be polarized." The issue is not politics, she says, but survival.

Katzberg was born in 1953 at Westover Air Force Base in Chicopee Falls, Mass. She was an Air Force brat who lived in England for four years, and two years in California, until the family moved to Rhode Island when she was 12.

She describes it as being a "lower working class" life. Both her parents were high school dropouts. Her father was an air traffic controller with the Air Force. Her mother has been a migrant worker and has worked in house construction.

They were the biggest influence on her life. Katzberg calls her father an "extremely brilliant" man who always encouraged her to have her own views and to question authority. "My father considers himself a patriot, a very American person, but he realizes it's not unpatriotic to challenge the status quo," Katzberg says.

Katzberg dropped out of Pawtucket West High School in the 10th grade. She started hanging around with what she calls her "hippie friends." Although she later



JOYCE KATZBERG

received a high school equivalency, she knew that institutionalized learning was not for her. "I realized it was more interesting out on the streets," she says.

Katzberg went on to work at Hasbro Toy Co., labored 54 hours a week in a Warwick chain factory, got married and divorced, and worked at a child abuse help line in Pawtucket. She stopped when she felt the emotion-charged atmosphere would hurt her unborn child. That child, was named Emma. She was born March 30, 1979, two days after the Three Mile Island nuclear accident.

The coincidence solidified Katzberg's involvement in the anti-nuclear movement. "I couldn't take my daughter out of the hospital and not be in total fear that the air and water wasn't totally polluted," Katzberg says. "It hit me right in my survival instinct — the instinct of a mother to protect her child."

Katzberg has supported efforts by the Coalition for Consumer Justice to prevent the United Nuclear Corporation from storing nuclear waste at its plant in Wood River Junction.

The group to which she devotes most of her time, Mobilization for Survival, was instrumental in forming a new group, Women for a Non-nuclear Future. And it has as one of its main goals the develop-

ment of a "sane" energy policy.

MFS also assisted in getting the Rhode Island chapter of the National Association for Atomic Veterans off the ground. The new organization is designed to aid soldiers who were adversely affected by exposure to radiation from bombs exploded in Japan or from test explosions.

Nuclear war and the weapons used to fight one are subjects that get Katzberg talking almost to the point of breathlessness. We do not need all of the weapons we have to defend ourselves, she says. "It's a totally misguided concept that weapons can safeguard national security."

Katzberg points to America's scanty civil defense system as proof that the government is not solely interested in protecting American soil. She insists U.S. forces are designed to fight interventionist wars overseas, which a country that embodies freedom could not fight and remain consistent to its ideals.

Katzberg doesn't believe the Reagan administration's argument that the U.S. needs more arms to protect its interests abroad. "Our current capacity for destruction has not deterred anyone from expansionism," she says, but the military-industrial complex has somehow conned

the American public into believing more arms are needed. "It has created a need to have a constant enemy and more military buildup," Katzberg says.

"I am 100 percent, totally, for defense," she says, but not when it is used for expansionism or to support an industrial complex that takes money away from the poor and needy. The use of force is acceptable when it is used by oppressed people against a dictatorial force, as in El Salvador, Katzberg says.

She is quick to point out that she is not a Soviet apologist. The Soviets are as guilty of nuclear proliferation as the U.S., she says, and a petition started by peace groups in 37 states calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons is addressed to both the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Katzberg scorns the argument that a huge military is necessary to maintain jobs. She asks if Americans would have felt sorry about dismantling the Nazi war machine because it would leave many Germans unemployed.

Katzberg's dedication to the cause of peace is total. She receives \$274 a month from the Aid for Dependent Children program and is on food stamps, but, she insists, "I work very, very hard." She performs benefit concerts and speaks before groups, spreading the word. She feels she is fortunate to be able to devote most of her time to activism.

Not getting paid money for her work is not just odd. "I think it would be an ideal system if nobody got paid money for what they did, but I know that's an idealistic situation," she says. She hopes someday to see a decentralized, agrarian society in which people work directly for their food, clothing and shelter. People today have everything done for them or shipped in, and subsequently "have lost touch with what life is supposed to be about."

Katzberg says she agrees with R. Buckminster Fuller, who said that within a decade, every person on Earth could enjoy a lifestyle better than that of today's average American. But the people in power are preventing that from happening, she says. "They have more faith in economics than they do in humans and in human compassion."

Joyce Katzberg says she will continue to fight with human compassion regardless of whether or not her cause has a chance. The woman who signed the International Peace Petition "Joyce Katzberg, mother of Emma," declares: "I have a moral commitment to choosing life."



Michael Gurdus must be one of the best listeners in the world. In fact, he is paid to listen.

For Gurdus, who lives and works in a small Tel Aviv apartment, is employed by Kol Yisrael (The Voice of Israel) to monitor the air waves of the world. And proof that Gurdus is a good listener is regularly provided in the news scoops that are broadcast on Israel's radio and television networks.

It was Gurdus who first learned that an Air France plane had been hijacked to Entebbe. It was Gurdus who broke the news in 1970 that the Russians had started a massive airlift to Egypt. And it was Gurdus who, possibly before President Carter, knew that the U.S. attempt to rescue the hostages in Iran had ended in catastrophe.

But the most exciting story occurred several years ago during the war in Cyprus. From his hiding place on the island of Paphos, the beleaguered Archbishop Makarios, using a small, amateur transmitter, broadcast a plea for help. None of the sophisticated military listening devices throughout the world picked up the call. Gurdus did. He immediately released the story, enabling the British to mount a rescue operation and save the Cypriot president's life. Makarios later thanked Gurdus for making the rescue possible.

Gurdus starts his day at 5:30, often remaining at the controls until well after midnight. His only breaks come with the stream of phone calls from news organizations throughout the world — Australia,

Britain, France, the U.S. — all seeking the latest information on world events.

Gurdus usually has news for them. Last month he was probably better informed about the Iran-Iraq war than anyone else in the world: It was Gurdus' report that was quoted by media throughout the world that Soviet arms were being shipped to Iraq through a Jordanian port.

For Gurdus listens not only to local stations in various countries; he also tunes into air and sea traffic — and to military communications.

Gurdus has been plugged into this international communications network since he was a child.

His father, an originator of this form of journalism, insured that son Michael was weaned on teleprinters and radios.

Nathan Gurdus was born in Berlin and became involved in radio monitoring in the 1920s as a contributor to German newspapers. He later moved to Warsaw, where he supplied news to the London Daily Express, and in 1939 came to Israel, covering World War II by radio for the Hebrew-language newspaper Ha'aretz.

Michael entered the monitoring field professionally in 1970 at the age of 25. And he has never found his work boring. Through his unequalled "connections," he is privy to the most important news — as it happens.

"The whole world is interested in what I know," he says. "It's exciting to be aware that sometimes, when there is a major story in the wind, all the news in the world comes from me."

Gurdus has even set up his own system of censorship. When the West Germans despatched a crack anti-terrorist unit to Mogadishu in 1977 to rescue hijacked hostages on a Lufthansa plane, only Gurdus knew about it.

He reported the story to Kol Yisrael, but suggested that it not be released as it might jeopardize the rescue mission. He was overruled and the story went on the air before the mission was complete.

Fortunately, even though the German government was shocked by the premature revelation of the mission, everything went according to plan and the mission was successful.

As much as Gurdus enjoys listening to his radios, there are several stations he does not enjoy. Radio Iran and Radio Iraq, for example, "tell such staggering lies that it's simply a waste of time listening to them for information."

During our conversation, we could hear the sirens in Teheran signaling an air-raid. We could even hear bombs exploding. But Radio Iran, to which we were tuned, simply ignored the attack and continued to broadcast messages of support to the local citizens. Only two days later did Iran acknowledge that the attack had occurred.

Gurdus believes that the most reliable radio stations for international news are the BBC, France Inter, the Voice of America ("for news, not for politics") and Kol Yisrael.

As for television, Gurdus is not limited to the single Israeli channel that all Israelis receive and to the Jordanian channels, which some Israelis receive.

The Tel Aviv-born, multi-lingual Gurdus talks something like his radios — in spurts and bursts, with a certain amount of static between words. He is a pleasant, somewhat shy man whose casual pride is not at all offensive. Though conversations with him take place between radio broadcasts and international phone calls, visitors cannot help but learn something. After all, it's always fascinating to be sitting at the center of the world.

Ear on the world

Soviet Jewry Shalom From Leningrad



SSSJ marks the second anniversary of the arrest of Moscow poet-author Igor Guberman

GATHERING FOR GUBERMAN: New York Mayor Ed Koch's special assistant Herbert Rickman addresses Russian immigrants exercising their newly won rights. The immigrants demonstrate with members of the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry at the Russian U.N. Mission to mark the second anniversary of the arrest of Moscow poet-author Igor Guberman, an editor of the *samizdat* journal "Jews in the USSR," banished to Siberia for five years. Standing with Rickman wearing a Guberman t-shirt is Guberman Rescue Committee chairman Yuli Kitaevich, a friend of Igor from the USSR, who has almost singlehandedly brought his plight to public attention.

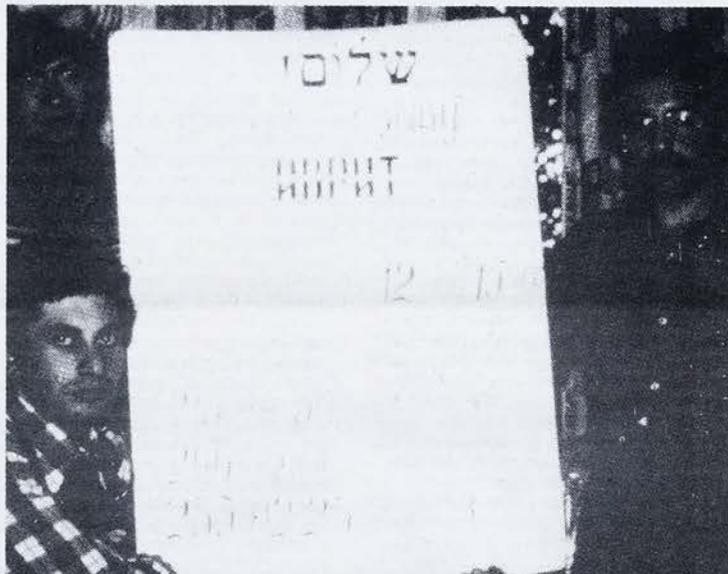
Sharansky's Letter Confiscated

A letter from Prisoner of Conscience Anatoly Sharansky to his mother Ida Milgrom in Moscow, one of only six per year allowed from his solitary confinement cell, has evidently been confiscated by the KGB after it was cleared by the labor camp censor, Sharansky's wife Avital told the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry and Union of Councils for Soviet Jews from her Jerusalem home. These letters, even with their careful wording, are the only clues to Anatoly's deteriorating condition, since his mother's visits have been cancelled until next year.

In what the SSSJ and UCSJ saw as a response to both foreign pressure and a personal visit by Mrs. Milgrom to camp officials in May, the Perm labor camp com-

mandant sent a telegram to her saying that Anatoly had been permitted to send her a registered letter on July 8. A check by her other son Leonid with the Moscow post office showed it never arrived in the capital.

The groups said they have contacted members of Congress to intervene with Soviet officials to either "find" the letter or allow Sharansky to write a replacement, and have urged the public to do likewise. If not, it will be September before his family will have any form of news from him, a gap of at least four months, if his letter will not be again taken. From his previous missives, it is known he is losing his sight and memory, and weighs only about 100 pounds.



SHALOM FROM LENINGRAD: Leningrad unofficial Hebrew teachers Joseph Radomyslsky, Vladimir Kaberman and Sasha Rozman hold a sign advertising Hebrew lessons which they openly displayed at the Simchat Torah gathering at the city's sole remaining synagogue, in a photo obtained by the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry. The KGB is now staging trials in an effort to destroy the small but growing Jewish self-identity movement in the USSR.

Plan Designed To Reduce Soviet Jew Dropout Rate

JERUSALEM (JTA) — The Jewish Agency announced last week a new plan designed to drastically reduce the dropout rate of Jews leaving the Soviet Union. The plan calls for reducing the number of Jews who will get assistance if they decide to settle in the United States.

Under the new arrangement, HIAS and the Joint Distribution Committee, the agencies which handle Soviet Jews on their way to the U.S. will take care only of those who have parents, children or spouses in the U.S. The others will come to Israel and the help of the Jewish Agency — or be on their own in Europe.

Speaking at a press conference here, Leon Dulzin, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, said: "A Jew who

comes, wherever he comes, if he wants help, has to be helped. If a Soviet Jew will come tomorrow to Cleveland, he is a Jew, and if he needs help he should be helped. But I don't have to help him get there. My duty is to help him come to Israel."

The new measures end a long period of deliberations on the issue. If Dulzin had his way, he said he would have taken those measures a year and a half ago and thus cut down the growing rate of dropouts — which reached 80 percent last month.

Last year HIAS and the JDC accepted the compromise suggested by Premier Menachem Begin, which stipulated that the two organizations would only aid those whose first degree relatives live in the U.S. But the compromise was turned down by

the communities in the U.S., Dulzin said. The new measures were therefore a unilateral step, with the Jewish Agency imposing its will on those who support assistance to Jews — whether they go to Israel or to the U.S. In an effort to appease the American Jewish community, Dulzin went especially to the U.S. this week and informed local Jewish leaders of the decision.

He met with JDC president Henry Taub, JDC executive vice president Ralph Goldman, HIAS president Edwin Shapiro, and HIAS executive vice president Leonard Seidenman and asked for the "understanding" of both organizations and their cooperation.

He also met with Max Fisher, the chairman of the Jewish Agency Board of Governors, who, Dulzin said, "expressed reservations about the timing and suggested that action be postponed until after the Jewish Agency general Assembly" which opens in Jerusalem Aug. 28.

The reasons for the new measures, Dulzin said, which were taken with the knowledge of both Begin and Labor Party chairman Shimon Peres, were:

- The Soviets made it absolutely clear that the high dropout rate was the reason for the cuts in exit visas for Jews. Furthermore, the Soviet Ambassador to Canada, Yaacov Lev, said in a recent meeting with Members of Parliament in Ottawa, that the USSR made an exception by allowing Jews to emigrate to Israel, a privilege it gave to

no other minority. "Unfortunately 80 to 90 percent do not go to Israel," Dulzin quoted the Soviet Ambassador as saying. Rabbi Yaacov Fischman, Chief Rabbi of Moscow, said in a telephone conversation with Ashkenazic Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren of Israel that the high dropout rate endangered the emigration of Soviet Jews. The number of Jews leaving the USSR dropped from 4,000 two years ago to 2,000 last year and some 700 last month.

- Last year the Soviets announced that they would only give exit visas to those who have a first degree relative in Israel. Thus, all those who dropped out actually closed the doors to those of their relatives who would have followed them to Israel.

- The high rate of dropouts also jeopardized the campaign of thousands of refuseniks inside the USSR and the worldwide campaign for the release of Soviet Jews. "If Jews go to America, we have no case for our struggle," Dulzin said.

Referring to the possible confrontation with American Jewish communities over the new measures, Dulzin admitted that this was a step whose outcome could not be foreseen. But, he added: "Rather than sweep the crisis underneath the rug, we decided to bring it into the open and continue the campaign."

Dulzin added that if Soviet Jews made Israel their first stop, rather than going directly to the U.S. they would stay here. He noted that only five percent of Soviet immigrants left the country after settling here.



TISHA B'AV AND TYRANNY: Television cameras roll as hundreds of Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry members gather at the USSR Mission to the United Nations for a Tisha B'Av prayer service for Anatoly Sharansky and the other Prisoners of Conscience. The New York City Council, after a year's effort by SSSJ, is expected to soon vote to name the stairway at the Isaiah Peace Wall opposite the U.N. in Sharansky's honor.

Dr. Harold Musiker

Teaching People To Change The Way Their Bodies Function

Dr. Harold Musiker, the director of Behavior Modification at Rhode Island Hospital can teach anyone to control with their mind the way their body functions. He can instruct a person to control chronic headaches, reduce the temperature of their skin, lower their blood pressure and even control stress.

Single handedly, Musiker cannot automatically produce these results, but with practice and his guidance, a patient at Rhode Island Hospital can learn the principals of biofeedback and behavior modification well enough to teach himself to control, among other symptoms, chronic headaches.

Although actual research into the area of biofeedback is relatively new in terms of its clinical effect, Musiker and his staff are currently working to improve the health of their patients through this process. But, the procedure is entirely dependent on self-help and commitment by the patient to learn his capabilities to achieve and maintain his own well-being. The person learns to work with and control or normalize his own body physiology and emotional reactions.

Musiker defines biofeedback as the "utilization of some sort of signal device as an aid in control of physiological functions." The field of biofeedback encompasses a therapeutic process that takes place in the mind — brain of the patient. It is the patient whose mind — brain does the work. Musiker or any other therapist, along with the specialized machines, give the patient the right information to guide and assist him. The patient eventually is no longer the object of the treatment, but rather, becomes the treatment.

The biofeedback treatments at RI Hospital deal mainly with the treatment of stress and tension headaches by monitoring muscle activity, and skin temperature or conductivity. In order to monitor heart rate, blood pressure and brain waves, the hospital would require expensive equipment and it is a more complicated process. Some centers have begun to treat stroke victims. "Only a small number of neurological problems from a stroke can be helped by learning muscle relaxation or control," Musiker says.

About 90 percent of the patients at RI Hospital come to have stress or tension headaches treated. After two or three

visits, Musiker says, the patient should be able to effectively use the monitoring machines.

"We can train people to change the way their body functions, but you have to do homework. I'm seeing them for an hour a week. It takes practice — it's worthless if the patient won't practice," Musiker says. Eventually the goal is to be weaned off the machine.

Musiker's interest in biofeedback and behavior modification stems from his 19 years in the field of psychology. Although he attained the position as director only about three years ago, he has worked at the hospital in a variety of capacities. His emphasis has been to work with patients with neurological handicaps, pediatrics and speech pathology.

About seven years ago he was sent by a colleague, Dr. David Shapiro, to observe the strides being made at laboratories run by Herbert Benson in Boston. "They were teaching people how to control heart rate and blood pressure." At this time the research was in the infant stages. But, biofeedback itself has been practiced for ages.

An example of biofeedback is winking. Winking, according to "Stress and the Art of Biofeedback," is the reflex activity that provides even distribution of moisture over the eyeball. One can learn to control that reflex, performed automatically a thousand times a day.

Most people learn to wink or learn to part their hair, Musiker says, by looking in the mirror. They get biofeedback about what they are doing as visual information. "Any function with the body which is variable, is potentially capable of being brought under voluntary control if we give you the information to catch one," Musiker says.

Just as method actors are able to cry at will or the legendary Victorian women who would blush at will, Musiker explains that it is a matter of "taking an already acquired skill and modifying it."

Musiker's future plans for research involves the determination of "how to foster well-being." He is currently planning to conduct research into the relationship between regular physical exercise and mental health. The research in literature indicates that there is "some evidence that people have less anxiety, tension and depression" when they maintain regular physical exercise programs, Musiker says.



The problem with this research and the research into biofeedback is the need to discover what the clinical effect will be.

In any area the assumption must be proved through experimentation. "One has to be able to prove it," Musiker says, "by saying 'I tried it!' and answering the questions 'What does it mean?' 'Can it be used as a treatment?'"

"Scientifically, you can control biofeedback but that's not enough, so that experimentally and clinically it doesn't mean anything," he says.

In order to resolve the dilemma, clinical tests need to be performed and proven. An example would be using a controlled experiment. "If you're right, then we will know clinically that it makes a difference in physical conditioning. The impact is the interaction between behavior and illness and well-being and illness."

Biofeedback training can be used to control skin temperature. Some persons are severely afflicted with Payno disease which manifests itself with supersensitivity to cold temperatures. Affecting mostly women, the affected person can experience pain "by just putting a hand in the refrigerator or walking outside without gloves." It may take the average person five hours to become affected by cold temperatures, but only moments for the afflicted person. The physical reaction is a constricting of the arteries which can freeze

the fingers to the point of turning blue. The person can even become overly sensitive to drafts. Through biofeedback this condition can be somewhat alleviated by monitoring muscle activity.

A similar cold occurs with cigarette smokers. "Smoking constricts the arteries and the hand and feet become cold."

Musiker demonstrates the technique used in controlling skin temperature. Seated, relaxed and obviously oblivious to his surroundings, other than the signal emanating from the machine, Musiker concentrates on raising the temperature of his hand. The electrodes taped to his fingers are the transmitters — Musiker is in control of the results. "Through meditation and self-control I can monitor what I do by checking the hand temperature." The key to skin temperature feedback is to learn to increase the temperature whenever it might fall because of stress or emotion. The benefits from the treatment are dependent on Musiker, as with any individual.

With his patients, Musiker stresses that they can learn from their failures as well as successes, when raising temperature. "We shouldn't be upset at our failures — there are aces and duffers (experts and klutzes) in anything." It depends on the individual and the individual's attitude.

"I'll show them, I'll show you. You can change the way this machine works."



PRIZE-WINNING PHOTO by Aida Polar, a recent immigrant from Venezuela to Israel and photography student at the Hadassah Community College. The subject of the photo is Mrs. R. Rivlin, matriarch of one of the Holy City's pioneer families, and is entitled "Remembrance Of Things Past." Aida received the Hazel Greenwald Berkowitz Award which is named for the late Hadassah board member whose photo and film records of the history of Hadassah and Youth Aliyah are in the Zionist Archives.

Hadassah Trains Blind Students, Opens New Doors And Professions

NEW YORK — A major contribution for the blind in this United Nations Year of the Disabled comes from the advances made at the Hadassah Community College in Jerusalem, which trains blind students to program highly sophisticated computers by the use of braille, said Rosalie Schechter, national Hadassah Israel Education Services chairman.

"Amos Baba, who graduated from the college a year ago works for the police as a computer programmer," Mrs. Schechter told the gathering at the annual Hadassah convention in New York. Another blind student, Shalom Chansib, a member of a family of nine brothers and sisters, will finish a similar course this year.

Mrs. Schechter had visited the college recently and says, "When I asked him how he manages, Shalom looked surprised at my question. 'I feel great in the computer class,' he said. 'I manage without any difficulty!'"

A seeing student due to graduate this year is Ramon Mansour, an Israeli Arab from the Galilee region. He is the first Arab in the country to qualify as a dental technician. Twenty percent of the students in the laboratory technicians course are composed of Arab men and women from the same area. They help to staff the laboratories in the hospitals and health centers in the towns and villages.

Aida Polar, a recent immigrant from

Venezuela, won this year's Hazel Greenwald Berkowitz Prize for the best photograph in her course. She calls it "Remembrance of Things Past," and it received great praise from Israeli President Navon. It is a study of an old woman, who is a member of the famous Rivlin family of Israeli pioneers.

Aida came to Israel before her parents, two brothers and a sister. They will follow me," she says. "Meanwhile, I am enjoying my life here very much."

A study of the graduates, in the ten years since the college was established by Hadassah at the request of the Israel Government's Ministries of Labor and of Education, reveals that 94 percent of them are working productively in the professions they acquired in the college. Additional studies show that the graduates are in demand.

In his report to the National Board of Hadassah, Yaacov Amidi, director of the college, wrote: "Our aim is to provide teaching of the highest standard to men and women, who would otherwise not have professions in the technological skills which a young, growing country such as Israel needs. This survey proves our analyses were absolutely correct. Today, in this period of time, many of our graduates already hold key positions in government departments, industrial firms and hospitals. We are very proud of their achievements."

Survivors Vow Never To Forget

by Linda A. Acciaro

Dorothy Fox never experienced the horrors of the Holocaust; she never faced the possibility of extermination in the gas chambers of Germany; and she was never freed from the persecution of the Nazis. But, when Dorothy attended the World Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors this June, she felt the same sense of pain mixed with exhilaration that was experienced by the thousands of Holocaust survivors who had gathered in Jerusalem.

For the first time, survivors from all over the world and their families met together to not only remember the Holocaust, but to transcend that memory into a rebirth and reaffirmation of their Judaism and commitment to Israel.

Dorothy attended the gathering as a representative of the Rhode Island Holocaust Memorial Committee. "Although she is not a survivor herself," says Ray Eichenbaum, "her association with survivors and familiarity with the subject made her a well-qualified participant. Eichenbaum is the chairman of the memorial committee.

"It was the highlight of my life and the experience reinforced the direction in my life. The core of our existence," Dorothy says, "is to serve God and live our Judaism." Born in West Warwick, Dorothy's parents were first generation American Jews. Her mother's entire family perished during the Holocaust, as well as her aunt's family. "I've always been involved with our people," she says.

Upon returning to the states, Dorothy has been unable to forget the people, the places, the speeches and the "air of joy" that permeated what could have been four days of painful remembering. "Each one had an unbelievable story of survival. It was a paradox of God's will and sheer luck," she says.

Despite the theme of the gathering, "From Holocaust to Rebirth," — the rebirth "didn't come immediately," Dorothy says.

On the first day, Sunday, June 14, the survivors converged opposite the Binyanei HaOoma Plaza for the dedication of the Survivors' Square in the center of Jerusalem. The Mayor of Jerusalem spoke of the Holy City as a "symbol of the struggle of the Jews for redemption. To the Holocaust survivors in particular, he said it represents the "full redemption from the pits of degradation in the concentration camps to the shining light of a living Jerusalem."

"There is such an atmosphere in Jerusalem that you know you are in the holy land and God listens to your prayers," Dorothy said. "I can't think of a

better way to get spiritual nourishment than to go to Jerusalem."

That same evening a reception was held in Tel Aviv's Yad Eliahu Sports Stadium. After an impressive musical delivered by a choral composed of Greek survivors of Auschwitz, Dorothy heard the words of Mrs. Simone Veil, the president of the European Parliament, who said, "the memories of the Holocaust could never be erased from the minds of the survivors. They will remain clearly etched and should be recorded for the benefit of future generations."

The future generations, represented at the gathering, were not only second generation Jews, but small children, who were brought to witness this historical event. "It was an unforgettable evening," Dorothy says.

About 1000 young people from the second generation brought their children. There was a relief in their having come to Jerusalem as if they were saying, "finally, I can come to where my father was buried," Dorothy said. "Finally they found a place." That place was the Chamber of the Holocaust where the names of those who perished are forever enshrined on six plaques of stone representing each of the concentration camps. They were reminders of everything that happened. The people lined up by the thousands, carrying flowers, walking down to the markers and placing the flowers on the graves.

"These are the only graves of their relatives;" the only physical remembrance of those who perished.

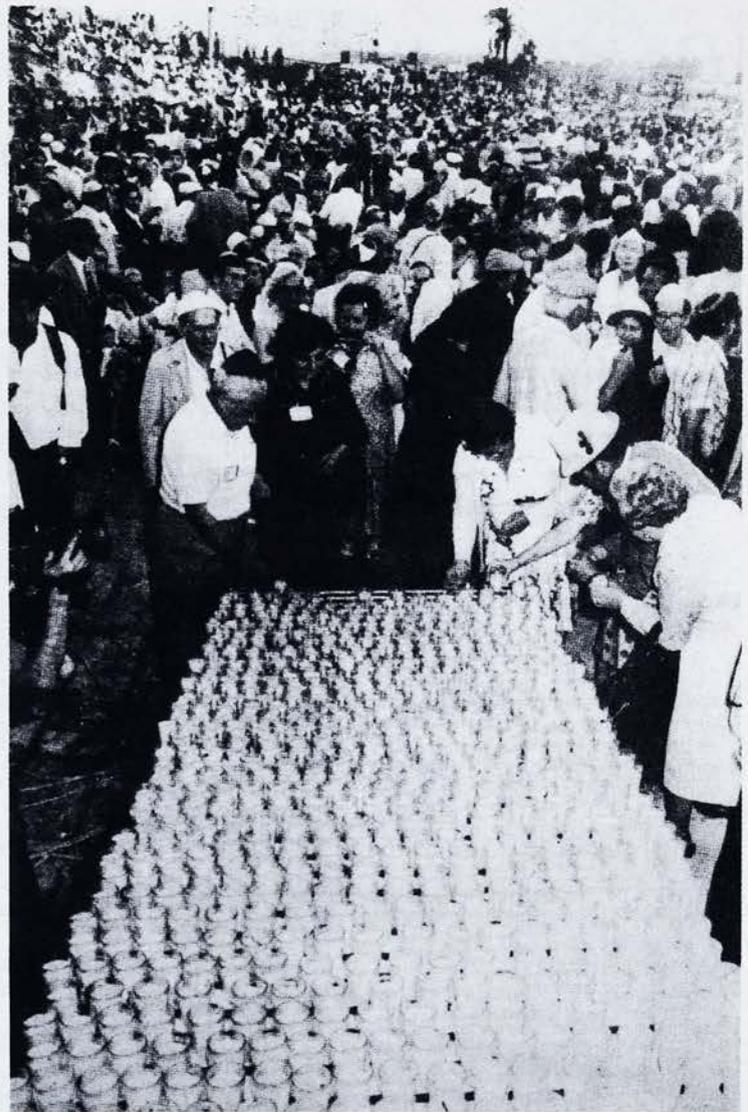
Prior to every event the Jewish national anthem, Hatikva, was played. Without prompting, the crowd stood up in unison "singing in a triumphant tone." They sang about people marching to their extinction, "knowing that this is not the last march." The song continues, "some of us will survive. Never say this is your last journey."

"They stood by the thousands. It was so moving," Dorothy says.

The second day of the gathering took Dorothy to the Ohr Sameach Yeshiva, renamed after European yeshivot who were destroyed during the Holocaust. "It was indeed heart-warming to visit the center of learning where, in modern facilities, many Holocaust survivors who are now teachers, pass on to the second generation of survivors the ageless wisdom of the Holy Torah."

Dorothy says this is an ideal way to ensure that the studies of the Torah "will remain the waterbed of Jewish knowledge and the essence of Jewish existence."

In the afternoon and evenings Yad



THE THOUSANDS OF participants in the World Gathering of Holocaust Survivors lit memorial candles in the Western Wall compound, where the gathering's closing assembly took place.

Vachem was the focal point of the gathering. "In the museum, whatever scraps or photos people would have had during the Holocaust are on display."

"After surveying the heart-breaking and yet, uplifting sites of this museum, which presented the story of the Holocaust vividly, we were brought to the actual opening of the gathering."

President Itzhak Navon spoke of Hitler at the opening ceremony. "Some people change their minds, crazy people don't. Some people's ears should discern this. Take what they say, especially crazy people, seriously. In the beginning no one believed Hitler," the president said.

"There are so many questions, but there are no answers to the Holocaust," Navon said. "There are no answers found on an individual or national level for what the Germans did. That many survivors could reconstruct their lives — this is a miracle. The only answer is given as a Jewish people — the answer is Israel."

The survivors who came to Israel during the middle of June came primarily because they were looking for what they lost. "Many of them came primarily to find. They didn't find what they were looking for — they found something else," Dorothy said. They found, as Dorothy also reaffirmed, that "the vitality of life is so precious." They came to cry tears of sorrow, they came to rejoice over the victory of survival and they came to remember.

Dorothy devoted her time in the third day to attending various symposium and visiting kibbutzim founded by survivors and their children. "The visit to Yad Mordechai was unforgettable." Dorothy learned of the heroic battle against tremendous odds. The people of this kibbutz, comprised mainly of Holocaust survivors, fought against the Egyptian invaders of Israel during the Independence War of 1948. "This overpowering presentation of history gave a good example of the indomitable spirit of the Jewish nation and should be seen by every living Jew."

The day set aside for the second generation was the fourth and final one of the gathering. Symposium, workshops and discussion groups were followed by a mass assembly at the Knesset, where the memory of a million and a half children who perished during the Holocaust was

honored.

For the first time, the second generation Jews were able to talk collectively with people with "similar backgrounds and similar love and admiration for their parents." These children vowed on record to hand down the meaning of the Holocaust to the next generation.

"The love for Israel was pouring out everywhere," Dorothy says. "Never again will we allow our people to be destroyed," was the prevailing theme.

"We have been waiting for Jerusalem for over 2,000 years. To see it with your eyes, to see it with your soul is indescribable."

Not everyone was able to openly express themselves at first. "Some survivors would begin to tell their children of the Holocaust and then clam up." But, by the culmination of the gathering so much healing had taken place. "It's the holy land and its healing is like a magnet."

Many of the survivors have managed well over the years, Dorothy says, but, "there wasn't a person who I spoke to who didn't talk about being committed to being good people. They are trying," she says.

In the conversations with the survivors and their families "there was not one moment of venure. It was like getting to the core of it immediately." There was no need for formalities or superficial exchanges, the reason for the gathering was clear, the people assembled had shared a moment in history that was horrifying and yet, they all rose victorious. "Just surviving was a victory," Dorothy says.

They walked en masse into the opening ceremony and stood like winners, Dorothy said. When the deputy mayor spoke, who was also a Holocaust survivor, his "words got into the marrow of your existence. Men and women cried and greeted each other whether they knew them or didn't know them."

"It was indescribable. You felt you were in the presence of aristocracy."

"Since I've been home I can hardly talk," Dorothy says. But, with everything that occurred, she returned with a sense of joy, a sense of having a higher purpose for life. Her goal today is to be able to "be a caring Jew — to be a caring human being is her message to mankind. "Search for the truth and God will help us and lead us."



DOROTHY FOX

Holocaust Gathering — A Cruel Joke?

by Chaim Berman

A reunion of Holocaust Survivors? Time lends a glow to almost any experience, but one would have thought Auschwitz was an exception, and when I first heard of the idea, I thought it was a cruel joke, or if not, it showed a complete failure of imagination on the part of the organizers.

I asked F, a survivor of Auschwitz and Buchenwald, who is now a successful professional man, with two sons at public school and a third at Oxford, whether he planned to attend the reunion. "What for?" he said. "I've started a new life here. It's not as if I've tried to hide anything, or forget anything. My children know everything I've been through, but who needs to reopen wounds?"

Several other survivors made the same point. The whole idea sounded like a Festival of Grief or, as one of them put it, "a four-day Yizkor." I arrived in Jerusalem with the deepest misgivings, which were by no means eased by my experience of the first day.

Everyone over 40 will remember the newsreels taken in the death camps shortly after liberation. One felt that the human eye would never be exposed to anything more horrific, but about 20 years later, when I was working for television, I came upon some films taken by the SS of

the death-squads in action, and although I thought of myself as a fairly hardened individual, I could not watch them for more than a minute.

When I arrived at Yad Vashem, the Holocaust center in Jerusalem, I found them being screened again in a large auditorium. Every seat was taken, and there were people standing round the walls. And there was almost a repeat performance during a son et lumiere display on the plaza outside, later in the evening. I sat through it all with averted eyes.

I suspect that my own reactions owed something to the fact that I had had the extreme good fortune to leave Eastern Europe a day before the frontiers closed, and I could not face up to the fate which would have awaited me had my journey been delayed. But how could people who had lived through it all sit through it all? And how could they go through the exchange of painful memories which the reunion would entail without breakdowns and distress?

The organizers must have asked themselves the same questions, for they had stand-by teams of doctors, nurses and psychiatrists to deal with emergencies. The great spaces of Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'Ooma (national convention center) had been made available as a meeting place,

and I wandered from one hall to another during the four days of the reunion talking to scores of survivors. But the only victim of stress that I came across was a woman psychiatrist who was rushing here, there and everywhere, giving out leaflets warning that another Holocaust could be at hand.

There were tears in plenty, but they were mainly tears of joy, and it gradually dawned on me that I was in the midst of a celebration. I had come for a Kaddish, and found myself saying Hallel. The gathering was a greater success than anyone could have envisaged or its organizers could have hoped for, and what made it so was not so much the formal occasions, some of which were less than impressive as the informal get-togethers.

The reunion had several aims, but it was clear that most of the participants had been brought there by hope. "I know what happened to my family," said a middle-aged New Yorker with typically Slavic features. "I saw it happen with my own eyes, but I never really believed it did happen, so I came here. You never know."

There were stories in an evening paper (which I wasn't able to confirm) of sister meeting sister after a gap of 40 years, and of father meeting daughter, but the main reunions I witnessed were the rediscovery of lantsleit. There were nine computer terminals in the Binyanei Ha'Ooma linked to the Yad Vashem archives, with long lines at each, and they yielded some dramatic stories, but people managed to find each other without the benefit of computers.

I was having a beer in the cafeteria when I heard the sound of glass breaking and a loud scream. A woman had recognized a neighbor from the street in Lodz and had let the lemonade bottle she was holding fall from her grasp. I don't know how they recognized each other, for they could only have been children when the Germans invaded, but they fell upon each other in tears and were inseparable for the rest of their stay.

The organization of the event, which was largely in the hands of volunteers, was impeccable, and there was a shuttle of buses between hotels in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and even Natanya, and the Binyanei Ha'Ooma. In one bus, a man looked at the number of his neighbor's arm, looked at his own, found that they were only a few digits apart. "Ah," he said, "a shochen. We must have come to Auschwitz on the same day." And they had.

The overwhelming majority of the participants were from America and normally spoke English, but during the course of the reunion, they found themselves reverting to Yiddish, Polish or Russian, and I found myself doing the same. In fact, I was so caught up in the spirit of the occasion that I, too, began to search for lantsleit.

There were large boards round the walls on which people were invited to write their names, histories and whereabouts, and I wrote down my name and telephone number and that I was from Barovke, near Dvinsk. When I got back to my hotel that evening, I got black looks from the receptionist. The switchboard had been blinking with calls all day, and there were 27 messages for me.

Had my name been Berman? ... Bermans? ... Did I mean Pinsk or Dvinsk? ... Was my father called Mendel der Schwartz? ... Did I have a brother in Schwintzyan? ... A sister in Glubok? ... Would I like to come and stay in Miami? Sadly, I did not trace anyone from Barovke itself, but had I been in need of it, I could have had free board and lodging for the rest of my days.

If hope was the main force which had brought the people together, the second, I believe, was thanksgiving, and there was much to give thanks for. The fact that they were alive at all was in itself a miracle, and they were not only alive, but thriving. Many had brought their children, some had brought their grandchildren, others brought whole family albums, and the dead were alive again not only in the recollections of the survivors, but in the names of their progeny.

One rarely came upon any single person. The participants were a self-selected group. Most of the people one spoke to had built up prosperous businesses or had risen in the professions, which does not mean that everyone who has survived the Holocaust is a university professor or a millionaire, but most of them were clearly

driven by an angry determination to show the world that, in spite of all they'd been through, their dynamism and spirit were intact.

So, indeed, was their sense of humor. There was a thick-set grey-haired man with gold teeth and dark glasses, who wore a placard on his back with a number running into six figures. I asked, though I could have guessed, what the number represented. "It ain't my Swissbank account," he said. The theme of the gathering was "From Holocaust to Rebirth," and they were its affirmation.

The thought of a reunion was born in the camps themselves, but it began to take life about four years ago with Ernest Michel, executive director of the United Jewish Appeal of New York, and himself a survivor of Auschwitz, as the moving spirit. His speech at the opening ceremony at Yad Vashem was the most forceful and eloquent of all the many speeches to be heard in the course of the gathering. The hundreds of correspondents who attended the event from all parts of the globe sat in dazed mystification and wondered how so many could listen to so much.

Two things nearly marred the reunion. One was the excessive rhetoric, and the other was religion. The former was the more serious, for it detracted from the poignancy of what should have been a solemn and historic occasion.

Among the six-thousand participants were about a thousand young people in their twenties and thirties, the "Second Generation" as they were called, children of the survivors, and it was planned that they would take a solemn vow at the closing ceremony to transmit the testament of their parents. The testament was, after all, a symbolic one, and properly drafted, it could have been contained in a paragraph, or at most a page. Instead, it bulged with rhetoric and ran to several pages. When Rabbi Hugo Gryn, who was one of the 80 British survivors, saw in advance copy, he blanched at the language. I blanched at the language and the length, but it was too late to do anything about it.

Worse was to follow. When the ceremony began, it was made clear that the testament would be delivered by six different people in six different languages — Hebrew, Yiddish, English, Latino, French and Russian. Even the 23rd Psalm would have sounded banal if subjected to such treatment. The whole thing took an hour (though it felt much more) and half the audience would have vanished but for the fact that they were waiting to hear another survivor — Menachem Begin.

The contretemps caused by religion were rather different.

On their last day in Jerusalem, participants were bused to the "dedication of the Jerusalem Great Synagogue at Hechal Shlomo in memory of the Six Million." It was news to me, as it was to others, that the synagogue, which is widely regarded in Jerusalem as a white elephant, was ever intended as a memorial to the Six Million. Moreover, though it has been under construction for over 10 years, it is still far from complete. There is building material all over the place, and the edifice is a shell, but the Holocaust, as Elie Wiesel observed at a press conference, has become an industry, and here was somebody trying to get in on the ground floor.

That was in the morning. In the evening, at the closing ceremony, one of the speakers was to have been Chaïke Grossman, a Member of the Knesset who had fought in the Warsaw Ghetto, and the ceremony was held not by the Western Wall, but at the adjoining plaza, which, it was assumed was not terra sancta.

The assumption was wrong, for while the rabbinite was prepared to tolerate the sight of men and women sitting together, it was afraid that if the voice of a woman was actually heard within sound of the Wall, there might be demonstration from the ultra-Orthodox. Chaïke was asked to stand down and, rather uncharacteristically, she did. Few people knew about it at the time, otherwise the whole mood of the gathering would have been soured.

In the bus back to the hotel, I found myself next to a woman who was confused with tears, and I asked what had upset her. "It's over, isn't it?" she said. "I made all these friends. It was like having my family back. I'm from Detroit. In New York, you can sometimes meet up with people, in Miami, too. But who comes to Detroit?"

Holocaust Survivors Who Lied About Their Age Can Now Get Social Security

NEW YORK (JTA) — Holocaust survivors who lied about their age in Nazi captivity to save themselves from extermination and were barred from Social Security benefits in this country for lack of records to prove their true age can now get federal help to establish eligibility, according to a report in "Shoah," the publication of the Holocaust Resource Center here.

The report said that the Social Security Administration (SSA) has revised its procedures to help Holocaust survivors establish their true birth dates. The number of Holocaust survivors resident in the United States who may benefit from the revised rules was estimated in the report at around 10,000.

According to the report, there was no administrative method in federal regulations before Oct. 15, 1980 which would help Jews who had lived in areas controlled by the Nazis during the 1930s and 1940s and who falsified their ages to avoid persecution or death. The report said the SSA had adopted new rules to help resolve that problem.

Under the old rules, each applicant for Social Security benefits had to attempt by his or her own efforts to prove that his or her birth records did not exist. Now, according to the report, the SSA and the State Department will help survivors with that problem.

Previously, the survivor needed sworn testimony from unrelated parties to establish a corrected age. Under the new policy, the SSA will "accept a written statement from the individual attesting to the circumstances under which the age was falsified and establish the person's date of birth as alleged."

Element Of Fear Removed

Formerly, the report said, survivors were afraid to correct their records out of concern that this would expose them to deportation or other punitive proceedings from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The report said that now survivors "need not fear U.S. government agencies when applying for administrative relief to obtain rightful Social Security benefits."

According to the report, the old procedures required numerous applications and appeals which were "tedious and intimidating." Ultimately, a survivor "might have needed a hearing before a federal administrative law judge before records could be corrected and benefits granted. Now the entire process is condensed and handled at the SSA field office level."

The report said the SSA rules changes stem from a case involving Bessie Moscovitz, who survived a Nazi concentration camp near Riga. She was 33 when she was sent to the camp where she was informed that the Nazis had a rule that any woman over 30 years of age was sent to the

gas chambers. She told her captors she was 25 and they believed her. Her six brothers and sisters were murdered by the Nazis.

After the war, she married another survivor and they had a child while they were living in a DP camp. Out of fear of bureaucratic entanglement, she repeated her false birthdate when she applied for entry to the United States.

When she became 62 in 1972, she sought to apply for Social Security benefits but, according to her declaration of intention to become an American citizen, her age was 54 and the SSA rejected her application. Despite documentation from witnesses who testified to the truth of her claim of being 62, the SSA continued to deny her benefits.

The turning point came when Mrs. Moscovitz met David Kotok, a member of the United Jewish Appeal Young Leadership Cabinet, who brought her case to Rep. William Hughes (D. N.J.), who agreed to take the case to the then Attorney General Griffith Bell and to the State Department. The appeals dragged on until May of 1978 but Kotok refused to accept a negative response and asked for an appeal before an administrative law judge.

Kotok obtained letters from Lucy Dawidowicz, a Holocaust historian, and Michael Berenbaum, former associate director of Zochar, the Holocaust Resource Center, and then deputy director of the President's Commission on the Holocaust. According to the report, what convinced the judge was evidence that it was an established concentration camp practice for inmates to change their birthdate to a later date to avoid the gas chambers. The judge ruled in Mrs. Moscovitz favor.

Kotok then contacted Richard Schweiker, the then Republican Senator from Pennsylvania. Schweiker and Hughes introduced legislation in Congress to make it possible for all survivors with that problem to have it resolved promptly. The legislation also guaranteed the survivors would not face deportation proceedings over false statements about their ages made in Nazi death camps.

The legislation also would have required the SSA to help survivors find their birth records, particularly in dealing with Communist bloc countries which the report said were relatively uncooperative when asked for such records.

The prospect of such legislation becoming law spurred the SSA to announce the rule changes which included acceptance of written statements attesting to a survivor's age and an outreach program to locate the estimated 10,000 Holocaust survivors in the United States who might benefit from the new SSA rules.

who depended during the Holocaust was

Once Mocked As "City of Fantasy And Tears,"

by Laible Hoffnitz

The twenty-fifth birthday celebration of Dimona is much more than a local event of a town stuck away somewhere in a corner of Israel, deep in the desert, an occasion for the town folk to shoot firecrackers and make merry. In the context of renewed Israel and its miraculous development, Dimona is the embodiment of vision, of daring, of resourcefulness, of awe and wonder, of the realization of the almost impossible.

Dimona is a result of the "Old Man's" — Ben Gurion's — fantasies and strong and impulsive drive to populate the Negev. Whenever Ben Gurion ran out of persuasive reasons to prove that parts of the desert could be brought to life and sustain hundreds of thousands of people he fell back on the most reliable source, the Bible. "If in those days, the land which is now desert sustained our ancestors, there is no reason why in our days of modern technology the desert cannot be made to bloom," he agreed.

Here is proof that one of the cities which Joshua designated for the children of the tribe of Judah was Dimona: "And the cities of the uttermost part of the tribe of the children of Yehuda, toward the borders of Edom in the South were: Kabzeel, and Eder, and Jagur, and Kinah, and Dimona and Adadah." (Joshua 15:21-22). This supreme authority could not be disputed even by the settlement authorities of the Jewish Agency.

In 1955, it was decided to build a city in the desert and its name would be Dimona. The place was chosen and the first 36 barracks were put into place and the future city of Dimona was born. In September of 1955, thirty-six families from Morocco were brought straight from the port of entry to fill the 36 barracks in this then God-forsaken place. For eight solid hours those people refused to get out of the buses that brought them there. At nightfall, after they were promised that it was a temporary place, they left the buses and occupied the barracks.

Needless to say that the plight of the 36 families and the hundreds and the thousands who followed them were not to be envied. Here they were in the midst of an unending desert, under a merciless sun without an inch of shade. During the day their shacks were like furnaces and at night the desert winds shrieked and howled and covered their meager belongings with tons of sand. Drinking water had to be brought by truck from Beersheba, the nearest "civilization" about 40 kms. away. There were no electricity, no roads, nothing!

Many puns were coined to play with the name of Dimona. The two favorite ones were: *Dim-yo-na*, meaning fantasy — the Old Man's fantasy; another one was: *Dim-ana*, meaning tears. (A sea of tears was shed by the first settlers). The truth was that both puns expressed the situation quite aptly. Dimona was a fantasy with tears.

Now, on the silver anniversary, some of the first settlers there are still around and were telling the experiences of their first days with great pride: "It wasn't easy, but we held on." Many couldn't take it and left. More families were brought in straight from the arrival ships. More barracks were built to shelter the additional new-

comers. Improvised kindergartens, schools, places of worship and health stations were erected and as in all places, Kupat Holim and Na'amat moved in to take care of the sick and the children. Dimona, or *Dim-yo-na*, or *Dimana* was by now a huge shanty town sprawled over acres and acres of desert sand forming veritable mountains and hills.

Most of the heads of families were shopkeepers, peddlers of sorts, and some were craftsmen; they were typical of most immigrants from North Africa. The perennial problem was *parnassa*, earning a livelihood. The Jewish National Fund unfurled its plan to forest the desert, to plant acres upon acres of woodlands, to bring vegetation and shade to Dimona. In a word, to change the landscape completely of that part of the country. And so it was. Hundreds of men were employed planting trees. The number of days of work per month allotted to each head of family depended upon the size of the family. The old, the weak, the unemployables were charges of the Jewish Agency. And they were not few.

However, not before too long building of permanent housing and roads began, and more and more of the younger and stronger men were engaged in the construction of their own houses. The government, the

permanent housing in Dimona. The present mayor and the one who preceded him were among those workers who volunteered to be transferred to Dimona.

Situated about 1600 feet above sea level, Dimona enjoys an almost ideal climate; the desert dryness and the high altitude breezes and low temperatures in the evenings and nights make it very pleasant eight to nine months of the year. There's not much rainfall in the winter.

Dimona was originally planned to be a town of 10,000 but now, after two and a half decades, it is a city with a population of about 40,000. The steady and fast growth of Dimona surprised many. The real push came with the establishment of the Nuclear Research Center nearby which not only augmented the population of Dimona quantitatively but added quality and color to this burgeoning community.

The demographic make-up in Dimona is as follows: North Africa (Mostly Morocco) 55%; India 8%; Europe and other Westerners 25%; veteran Israelis and Sabras 12%.

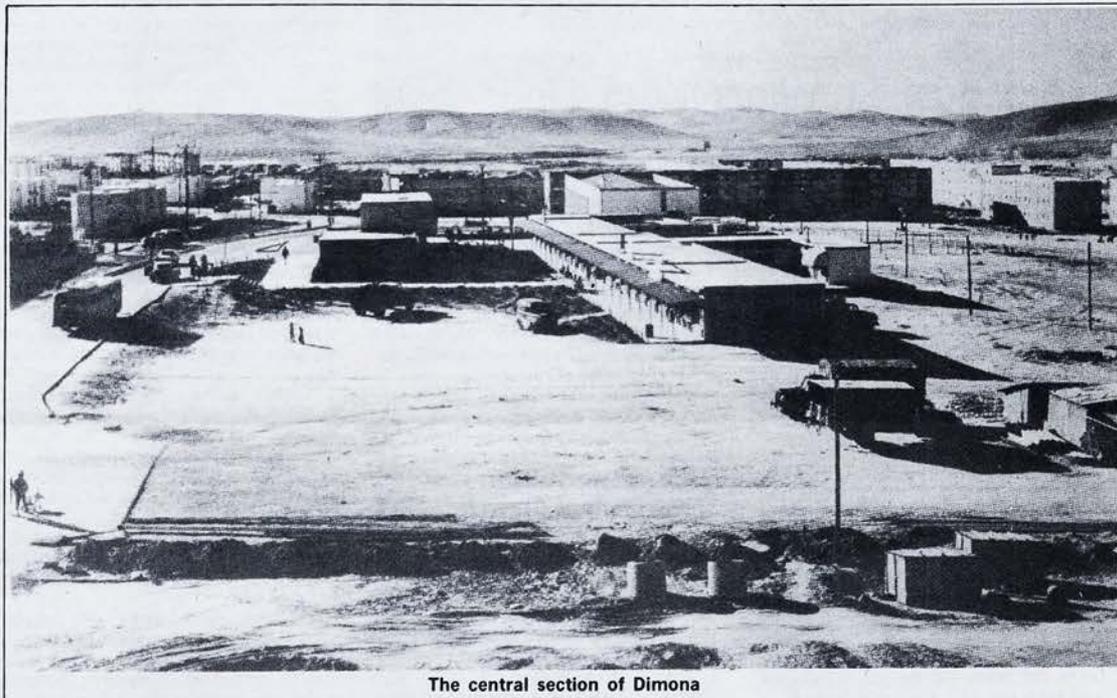
To bring industry to this desert town, so far removed from the center, was quite a challenge. The "patron saint" of the development towns, the late dynamic Minister of Industry and Commerce, Pinchas Sapir, pushed very hard to make Dimona viable. He was responsible for

prehensive vocational high school. The latest addition to the educational network is the residential school for problem youngsters ages 12-16, which is sponsored jointly by the municipality and Youth Aliya. This is an experimental school catering to youngsters who need residential care but who are kept close to home.

About 90 percent of the children of Dimona get a high school education, a record in a development town. Also, close to 300 young men and women of Dimona study in universities and teacher seminaries. The rule in Dimona is that all teachers must stay in town through the whole week. Eighty percent of the teachers are local residents. All nonresident teachers go home only for Shabbat. The physical facilities in Dimona do not take a back seat when compared with any modern school facility. One of the high schools is simply beautiful.

The cultural needs for the young and adults are served by two community centers, one of the municipality and one of Na'amat-Pioneer Women. The municipal center is open and active 18 hours a day. A trained and experienced center director keeps that place buzzing with activities — art circles, dance groups, drama groups, lectures of all sorts and a good film club.

An important landmark in Dimona is the



The central section of Dimona

Histadrut, Kupat Holim also began building public buildings to house their institutions; water and electricity were brought in, and life became somewhat easier. Dimona was far from being a paradise, but it was no longer a fantasy. Dimona was now a reality.

The first turning point took place in 1957 when the Israel Government decided to close the workcamp at the Dead Sea Works and set up the workers and their families in

bringing to Dimona two giant textile plants providing employment to 3,000 men and women. Both of these plants employ many hundreds of women and young girls, which is a blessing for a town with large families. The next largest employer is the Nuclear Research Center, which has 1,000 workers.

Then there are the Dead Sea Works, Oron phosphate mining, Arad Chemicals, and a host of smaller industrial enterprises in ceramics, plastic products, cutlery, soft drinks, and a variety of small workshops. Now, when one sits on the very lively plaza, sipping coffee, and asks a passerby, or the man at the next table, "How is life in Dimona?" the answer is: "Baruch Hashem, *parnassa yesh b'Dimona*." (Thank God, you can earn a livelihood in Dimona.)

"The education system in Dimona is one of the best in the country," its mayor insists. As a proof that the city fathers see in education and culture their main task and responsibility, he points to the fact that 50 percent of the entire municipal budget is designated for that purpose.

There are 37 kindergartens for ages 3-4 and 27 for ages 5-6, in addition to three day care centers for infants three months to three years for working mothers and large families. These children are cared for until 4:00 p.m. The day care centers of Na'amat are really exemplary. According to the mayor and the people in charge of education in the municipality: "Child care in Dimona surpasses many a country in the western world."

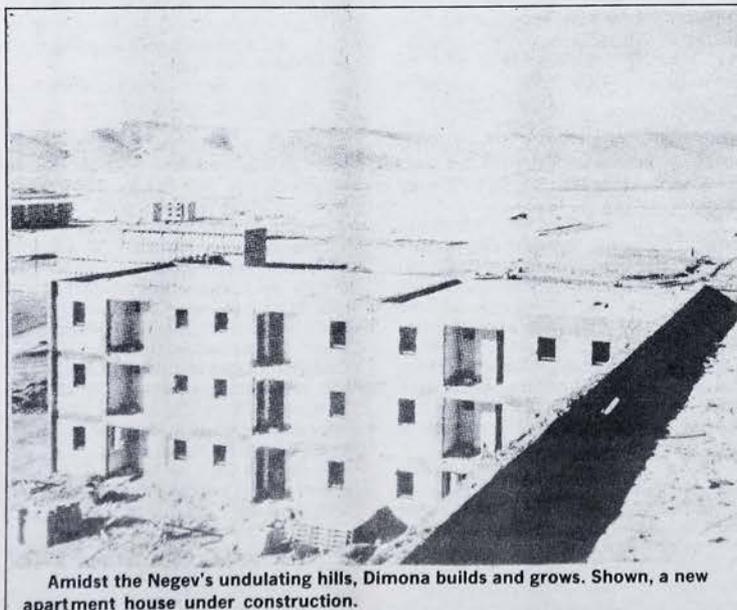
There are 10 elementary schools, a school for retarded children, and a school for hard-core problem children (a common phenomenon in development towns.) There are 4 high schools, one of them a com-

Na'amat community center built by Pioneer Women of Chicago. It is a heartening experience to see the bee-hive activities of the women's club featuring lectures, counselling, sewing, cooking and what have you. But a real eye-opener is a visit to the cheerful and meticulous day nursery. Na'amat maintains three more day nurseries in three different neighborhoods in town.

A lot of attention is paid to the youth. As a result of that Dimona is not plagued with many of the anti-social problems that are manifest in similar places. In addition to the "long schoolday" in the disadvantaged neighborhoods, there are a number of youth clubs under the aegis of the municipality and the Histadrut's youth department. "Hanoar Haoved ve'Halomed." The Histadrut's "Hapoel" sports organization is very active here. One of its soccer teams has reached the top league. There's a large sports stadium, tennis and basketball courts and an Olympic-size swimming pool.

Health services in Dimona are now quite satisfactory. Two modern Kupat Holim clinics serve the population. A third clinic for specialty treatment was recently opened. Until now anybody in need of a specialist had to waste a day's work traveling to Beersheba. All doctors and nurses who work in the clinics are local residents. "Some day we will have a hospital here," says its visionary mayor. "We will begin with a maternity ward." In the meantime the Red Magen David station and its five ambulances stand by for day and night emergency service.

Unlike other development towns Dimona did not suffer from much of an exodus. Fearing failure, the people in charge tried



Amidst the Negev's undulating hills, Dimona builds and grows. Shown, a new apartment house under construction.

Dimona Is Now Thriving . . . And Growing

very hard to diversify the population. They actually selected them at the port of entry. They sent committees to Haifa to screen the people before they were referred to Dimona. "We had no luck with Polish olim," said the mayor, with a smile. A few hundred Polish olim were referred to Dimona in 1962, but 90 percent of them left the same year. A year later several hundred Rumanian olim were sent to Dimona and they were absorbed; those from India and Iran all remained. Dimona also absorbed several hundred families from the Soviet Union, but the Georgians among them could not strike roots there.

The housing situation in Dimona has greatly improved in the last few years. It improved qualitatively, aesthetically and also quantitatively. The days when they built flats of 32-38 sq. m. and pressed into them families of 10-12 are gone. Today larger apartments of a higher standard with beautiful land development are being built. The assignment of new housing creates problems. The first settlers, who are usually the ones with large families live in the old, drab-looking and not very comfortable apartments, and young couples and new immigrants who invariably have small families are given the new, larger and more comfortable dwellings.

The solution to this universal problem depends a lot on local authorities and the way they tackle it. In Dimona, as in several other development towns, large families are either given additional living space where they are, or moved to larger quarters. The old, small apartments are remodeled and rented to young couples who cannot afford to buy, on even very reasonable terms. The main stress, however, is put on young couples and new immigrants. Attractive incentives to acquire housing is given to these two



NEW IMMIGRANTS in Dimona's absorption center relax with Israeli newspapers in English, French, Russian and Hungarian — soon they will be reading Hebrew.

categories. No young couple leaves Dimona because of housing.

After an absence of two-three years Dimona is almost unrecognizable. Multiple

story apartment buildings with terraces and colorful facades have sprung up; cultivated lawns, shrubs and flowers adorn and embellish the town. And, most pleasant and most surprising, is the "shechunat vilot," a neighborhood of single homes with front and back gardens and some cars parked alongside some of them. Quite a number of those homes belong to "native" Dimonians.

Another sign of Dimona's three dimensional development is the fact that in the large and impressive commercial center there are five branches of the largest banks in the country. They must all do well, or they would not be there.

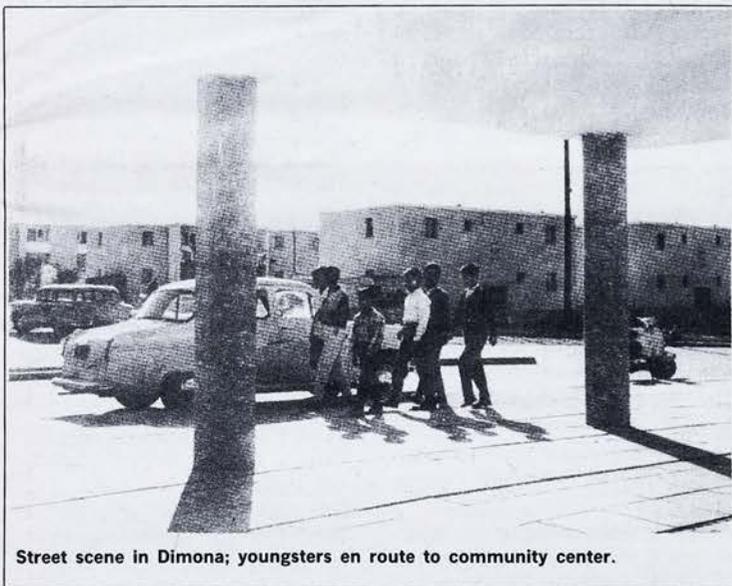
Dimona is still no paradise, not by any stretch of the imagination. The Social Welfare office is still a busy place and an important institution in town. There are children who have to be taken away from their parents and institutionalized, or be settled in foster homes. There are parents in need of "treatment." There are chronically ill who need special care away from home. There are the blind and the unemployable. All and all, there are about 2,000 cases under the care of the understaffed Social Welfare office.

Mayor Amir is one of the youngest and most dynamic mayors of the development towns. He is at his best when he starts reciting the future plans of his city. He has a five-year plan of further expansion and

development: "There's no reason why Dimona should not be a city of 50,000 inhabitants by the end of the century. The petrochemical industry which is coming up in this area will require all kinds of services and will find it in the nearest city, which is Dimona. Many of its workers and staff will make their residence here. Dimona anticipates this — we are building a prestigious neighborhood with the most modern 4-5 room apartments, a shopping center, swimming pool and playgrounds, a hotel to offer overnight accommodation for tourists and Israelis who at present must bypass Dimona for lack of such accommodations. And we shall build a hospital in Dimona."

One of the most impressive pictures of this desert city is the park area and the green and flowering corners inside the city and the wooded belt around the city, known as the Paula and David Ben Gurion Forest. Where does Dimona get the water to keep its parks green? Purified sewage water. The municipality built a modern purifying plant for that purpose.

On its twenty-fifth birthday the "city of fantasy and tears," the city of Dimona, stands erect in this vast desert around it, filling the air with laughter and song of its children and serving as a shining example of the ingathering and of the merging of the exiles, of renewed Jewish life in its homeland.



Street scene in Dimona; youngsters en route to community center.

Immigrants Lose Their Native Language

Most recent immigrants to the United States begin to learn English very rapidly. Almost as rapidly, they begin to discontinue use of their native language, even with each other. Within three generations, the use of a native language is usually gone, said Dr. Joshua A. Fishman, Distinguished University Research Professor of Social Sciences at Yeshiva University. He does not think that the loss of the native language is necessarily good for America.

"The loss of language is always accompanied by a loss of community," Dr. Fishman said. "When the sense of community is lost, there is an alienation of the individual, and that leads to increased crime, divorce, alcoholism and the other problems of modern, American society."

Never Say Die, a book edited by Dr. Fishman which will be published later this month by Mouton Publishers in New York City, is a sociological study of Yiddish in the United States, the professor said. Dr. Fishman wrote about half the book and edited the other half, which included essays by other writers on the subject of Yiddish in American society.

Dr. Fishman also recently completed teaching a special summer seminar on "Language Maintenance and Language Shift Among American Ethnolinguistic Minorities," sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The seminar

was attended by 12 language and linguistic professors from across the country.

Most of those educators came from areas with "significant minority populations," Dr. Fishman said, and they were able to understand that the use of a native mother tongue "appreciably enriches and gives substantial security and continuity to the lives of these people."

There are millions of such people in the United States, Dr. Fishman said. According to the 1970 census, some 35 million people in the United States claimed they had a mother tongue other than English and some 12 million said they used that language in their homes.

"There is no longer any widespread problem with minority populations learning English," Dr. Fishman said. "In 1976, there were only one million non-English speakers in the United States, out of a total population of 230 million. But you have to be wicked or blind or both not to recognize that there is a huge contribution on the other side too."

Contrary to what many Americans think, few problems in most bilingual communities are due to bilingualism, Dr. Fishman said. "Most of the kids flunking out of school these days are monolingual, English speakers," he explained. "Multilingual people do not make extra problems for our society because of their multi-

lingualism. There has never been an ethnic, linguistic party or an ethnic, linguistic separatist movement in America."

"Whenever I speak to multi-lingual people," Dr. Fishman says, "I find again and again that most of them are hurt by this attitude that they are less than Americans. They usually talk about the sons that they lost in wars fighting for America, and they ask how many more sons they will have to lose before they are considered real Americans and accepted for what they are and given some respect for their own heritage."

Dr. Fishman spoke with pride of his own native tongue, Yiddish, the Eastern European Jewish vernacular. People working in that language have added much to American culture, he said.

"We have a Nobel Prize winner who writes in Yiddish and is listed as an American," Dr. Fishman said, speaking of Isaac Bashevis Singer. "And everyone is thrilled by Fiddler on the Roof. That is an adaptation of a Yiddish original by Sholem Aleichem who died in the United States in 1915."

Dr. Fishman pointed out that "America is a major seat of Yiddish scholarly and cultural work today. There are no loyalties elsewhere. There is no real homeland for American Yiddish writers other than

America. Modern Yiddish theater, literature and music are affected by the Yiddish writers' experiences in America. It is an American experience."

What has Yiddish done for the ordinary Jews in America? Dr. Fishman said the language has provided them with "a source of collective pride and a collective bond which is a stabilizing factor in their lives. It also helped them find a Jewish way to be Americans."

But, like other ethnic groups in America, Jews are losing their mother language, Dr. Fishman said. Within three generations, descendants of Yiddish-speaking immigrants usually lose the use of that language.

"They also lose their ready access to their ethnic and cultural and religious heritage," Dr. Fishman said. "Many become just Americans, watching television and hanging around the hot-dog stand. They follow in the standard, American pattern. And there is an increase in alienation and in divorce and in alcoholism and in other, modern, American problems of social dislocation. Some ultimately return to Orthodoxy in order to find greater meaning in their lives, but, without Yiddish, they are walking along a difficult, untried and dangerous path because Orthodox Jews have traditionally spoken a Jewish vernacular."

Lifting The Cactus Curtain: The Russian-PLO Link

Adnan Jabar is a 32-year-old Palestinian from the town of Hebron, an active member of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On May 2, 1979, in a typical PLO "military operation," Jabar and his terrorist unit shot and killed six unarmed Yeshiva students in Hebron. Four months later, he was caught by an Israeli patrol while attempting to cross the border into Jordan. In an Israeli jail today, he talks freely of his past "exploits" — and how he and his group were trained and given arms by the Soviet Union.

The connection between the Soviet Union and the PLO was recently cited by Alexander Haig, the new Secretary of State, as an urgent problem. Among the Soviet goals are keeping the Middle East in a state of turmoil and weakening Western democracies. The PLO is instrumental in both areas. In addition to its activities against Israel, it offers guidance and arms to terrorist groups in many countries. Italy, Japan, Germany, Ireland, and Turkey are a few examples. Thus, the Iron Curtain is supporting world terrorism cloaked by a Mideast "Cactus Curtain."

Jabar revealed startling details of the Russian-PLO axis. He said that he spent six months in Russia gaining intensive "insurgency" training. Jabar and the other Palestinians in attendance were of officer caliber. They represented six different Palestinian terrorist groups, in-

cluding George Habash's Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Yasser Arafat's Fatah. The wide range of groups involved is of special significance. The U.S.S.R. cuts across ideological lines in its campaign to threaten Israel's security.

Jabar and his comrades flew to Moscow from Damascus in a Soviet Aeroflot plane. He wore civilian clothes and carried a forged passport. At the Moscow Airport, a special bus whisked the Palestinian visitors off to a training center where they were taught the use of the Kalachnikov sub-machine gun, light arms, and explosives, as well as being shown map-reading and command tactics. There were Arabic-speaking instructors at the base. The Palestinian presence in the Soviet Union was kept secret. The Palestinian terrorists only left the base to go on carefully-supervised tours of Moscow and Leningrad.

Jabar's story has been confirmed by other PLO members who are now in Israeli prisons.

Evidence of cooperation between the PLO and other terrorist movements is plentiful.

To start, one need only recall the attack launched by Japanese Red Army members at Lod Airport. The Entebbe hijacking was a joint effort of two Germans connected with the Bader-Meinhoff gang and two PLO members. The PLO is said to have offered arms training to



Yasser Arafat

PLO Terrorist Reveals Details Of Soviet Support

the Irish Republican Army and to the notorious Carlos, a South American left-wing revolutionary, who together with his PLO comrades, held the OPEC oil ministers hostage several years ago.

One of the latest outrages involving international terrorist connections occurred on New Year's Eve in Nairobi, Kenya. A bomb was planted in the Jewish-owned Norfolk hotel; sixteen innocent bystanders were killed and 85 injured. According to the Kenyan government, the bomb was planted by Muhammed Abdel Hamid, a Moroccan member of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. What the Kenyan government neglected to mention is the fact that the PLO has targeted Kenya for terrorist attacks ever since Kenya cooperated with Israel in the Entebbe rescue operation.

The latest evidence of international cooperation in which the PLO is a leading partner and often an instigator comes from Patriccio Pacci, a member of

Italy's murderous Red Brigade. In a 20-page testimony dictated from the Italian jail where he is incarcerated, Pacci relates that since 1969, the Red Brigade has received arms, ammunition, detonators, and explosives from the PLO.

There's quite an irony in all this international terrorist hobnobbing. It's the Russians, not the Arabs, who are the firmest supporters of the PLO. Although the PLO does receive petrodollars, it has been treated scornfully by many Arab countries.

All this adds up to a highly disturbing state of affairs. The only reason for optimism in the future is Secretary of State Haig's public condemnation of this terrorist conspiracy. It's to be hoped that he didn't speak idly, but was making a commitment that the United States will no longer stand by in silence as the PLO-Soviet Union alliance extends its reach across the world.

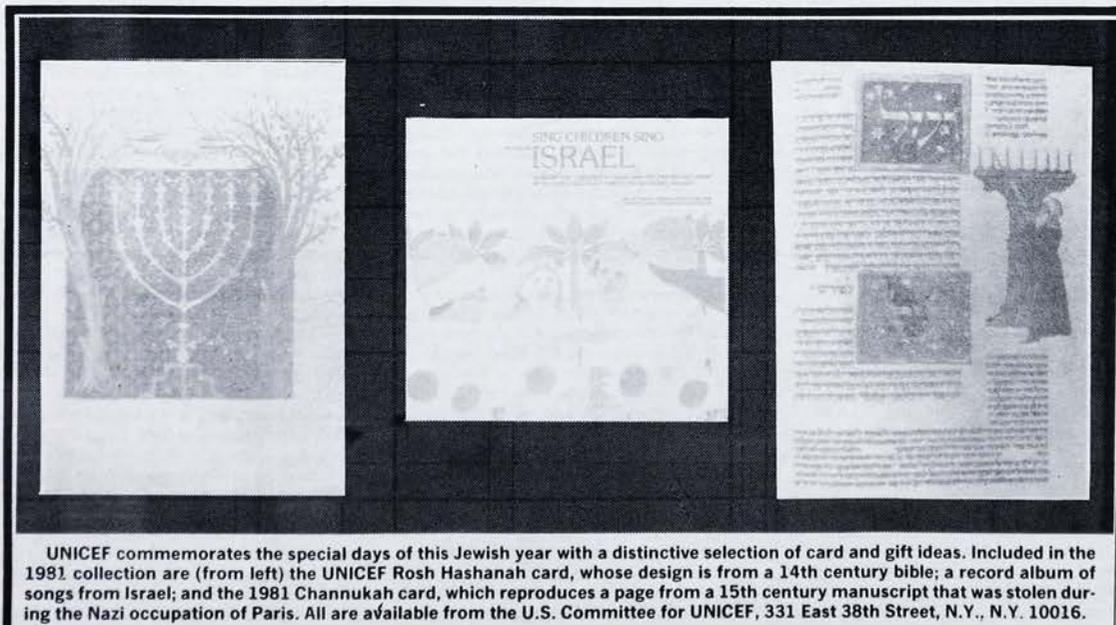
Two R.I. Men Translate Rare Hebrew Manuscript

The translation by two Providence men of a centuries-old Hebrew religious work has just been published by the Jewish Publication Society of America.

Israel J. Kapstein, Professor Emeritus of English at Brown University, and William G. Braude, Rabbi Emeritus of Temple Beth El, translated **Tanna Debe Eliyyahu: The Lore of the School of Elijah** using a rabbinic manuscript from the Vatican Library. It is the first translation of the work into English.

The work, composed sometime between the 3rd and 10th centuries, belongs to a class of Hebrew religious literature known as **Midrash**, which means "commentary." It consists of sermons, homilies, parables, legends, anecdotes and dialogues, intermingled in interpretation of Scripture. These elements are linked together by the first-person account of a wandering preacher named Elijah, for whom the work was named, who traveled through ancient Palestine and Babylonia interpreting and preaching the word of God to fellow Jews.

Kapstein said **Tanna Debe Eliyyahu** is regarded by scholars as a work of art because of its dramatic unity, intensity of feeling and variety of expression.



UNICEF commemorates the special days of this Jewish year with a distinctive selection of card and gift ideas. Included in the 1981 collection are (from left) the UNICEF Rosh Hashanah card, whose design is from a 14th century bible; a record album of songs from Israel; and the 1981 Channukah card, which reproduces a page from a 15th century manuscript that was stolen during the Nazi occupation of Paris. All are available from the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, 331 East 38th Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10016.

Most Israeli TV Shows Are Conceived In Studios

by Abraham Aamidor

"Soap," "Quincy" and an obvious adaptation of an American prize money show were the most popular night time programs on Israel television in 1980, but it is from the Instructional Television Center near Tel Aviv University that over half of Israel's total video output is broadcast, nearly 44 hours a week, mornings and afternoons. With more than 200 employees, a large budget from the ministry of education and two complete studios, the television center produces over 300 new programs a year.

Daytime love triangles are out and Pythagorean are in, as well as foreign language instruction, Judaism and Israeli history, science and math, and even a popular live TV magazine for the whole family, "This Is It."

Facilities at the television center are satisfactory. The cameras are vintage black and white but, in fact, most of the television sets in private homes and all the receivers in the schools are black and white, too.

Most programs are conceived, produced and taped in the studios, though some spots and segments are bought outside. There is an advisory board for each educational department, too, usually consisting of top academics in each field, an inspector from the ministry of education and at least one experienced classroom teacher.

ter. Indeed, about one-half of the directors and over half of the producers are female. Yet, she says, "there are almost no women in technical skills, as set designers, sound men, cameramen, or as technical directors. All the females who are working in technical skills are Russian immigrants. "But," she adds, "the women directors in the building have not proved that they can stand the pressure of a live 40 minute broadcast. The men get these jobs." Bias? "No. Men have simply proved themselves under pressure."

Estelle Friedman is another woman who has moved into a top position at the television center without a formal media background.

Says Ms. Friedman, a former English teacher, "an inspector was observing my class and she recommended me as a 'studio teacher.' In the older days we wrote our own scripts and taught lessons on the air. There were three studio teachers for English. I also wrote supporting materials and helped train the other teachers. After a number of years I was asked to become head of a production team, then a department chief.

"But," admits Ms. Friedman, "we would not hire anyone today in production unless he or she had a degree in film and video or at least communications."

Jerry Hyman, a 37-year-old immigrant from the United States, is one of the



Campers of Gan Israel Day Camp visit the Coast Guard Base in Newport.

Camp Gan Israel Enrollment Rises

For the third straight year, Camp Gan Israel has increased its enrollment, according to Rabbi Yehoshua Laufer, Director of Chabad Lubavitch of Southeastern New England.

This summer, more than 70 boys and girls, including 20 newly-arrived Russian children, spent their days singing songs, playing games, swimming, learning and doing arts and crafts in a Jewish at-

mosphere.

The summer itinerary included a trip to Touro Synagogue in Newport, where the children recited psalms and sang songs at the request of Rabbi Theodore Lewis, the synagogue's spiritual leader.

Camp Gan Israel is an affiliate of more than 60 Gan Israel summer camps nationwide.

R.I. College Adult Academy Receives Funding

The R.I. College Adult Academy of Basic Skills, has received funding for the period August 1981 - July 1982, it was announced by Dr. Marilyn Eanet and Mrs. Barbara Goldstein, co-directors of the academy.

Dr. Eanet will conduct the Academy's initial 12-hour tutor training workshop for this funding year beginning Tuesday, August 25, from 7 to 10 p.m. at Rhode Island College. The remaining workshop sessions will be held on the next three consecutive Tuesdays.

Upon completion of the sessions, participants will be ready to tutor undereducated adults who wish to improve their basic reading and writing skills. Tutoring can take place at several Adult Academy locations and/or sites which include: Rhode Island College, the Urban Educational center, Cranston Adult Learning Center, Pawtucket Family Y.M.C.A., South Providence Library, Washington Park Library, East Greenwich Junior High School, and the Dorcas Place Parent-Child Literacy Project.

Those interested in participating should call the Rhode Island College Adult Academy of Basic Skills, 456-8287.

Goldmann Appointed To B'nai B'rith Post

WASHINGTON — Andrea Goldmann of Washington, a specialist in Jewish communal service, has been appointed coordinator of Israel programs and aliyah information at B'nai B'rith International headquarters here. She succeeds Smadar Levy, a sabra, who served in the post for two years before returning to Israel.

A graduate of Brandeis University, where she received her bachelor's degree in Near Eastern and Judaic studies and her master's degree in Jewish communal service, Goldmann has studied and worked in Israel.

She worked in a kibbutz/ulpan volunteer program at Kibbutz Ramat David, participated in an archeological dig at Meron in the Upper Galilee, and, as part of her graduate requirements in the Brandeis Hornstein program, studied in Israel at the Brandeis Hiatt Institute and Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

As coordinator of Israel programs and aliyah information, Goldmann will develop educational and experiential programs designed to encourage a close interest in the Jewish state and to provide guidance to persons interested in making extended visits or moving to Israel.

Goldmann is a native of Washington.



IN THE PICTURE-CONTROL room during a video taping of "Ma Pitom," director Linda Mishel, a South African immigrant, sits between two colleagues.

According to Estelle Friedman, production chief of the foreign languages department, "one of the highest priorities goes to pre-school and kindergarten age. Research has shown that the medium of TV has been very successful with children of this age group. Also, disadvantaged children tend to watch TV more, so they are a prime target."

One such pre-school program is "Ma Pitom," (What's Up), a live action show with its own puppet-style super star, Kishkashta, and such dramatic educational content as teaching how bread is baked or how time is told. Taped at the center in one day under a tight shooting schedule, each episode actually takes up to two weeks to develop from concept to "VTR," or video tape recording day.

According to Linda Mishel, a young South African immigrant and the director of "Ma Pitom," the genesis of any episode is a concept meeting between a script writer, producer and education advisor.

As to VTR day, "We must go in at a specific time and get out at a specific time," says Ms. Mishel. "I feel really relaxed after a taping — it's really cathartic, like conducting a symphony and having everybody doing everything right."

The director actually sits in the picture control room during the taping and directs all "sources," including playback machine, slide and 16 mm film recordings and such effects as fade in and fade out. The language of the day is Hebrew, but all technical and media terms are in English.

Ms. Mishel began at the Instructional Television Center in 1968 in an English language program while she was a freshman student at Tel Aviv University. "They were looking for an Anglo-Saxon actor," she explains, "and it gave me my first involvement on the floor."

After various jobs connected with production, Ms. Mishel got her first Hebrew production only in 1979. "I was nervous," she says now. "I had to read 10 pages of Hebrew script the first day."

She sees no discrimination against women at the Instructional Television Cen-

regular actors in instructional television programs though he holds an M.A. in guidance and counseling and he works two days a week in the Israeli school systems in this capacity.

Jerry began acting in Israel in 1963 when he found his way from a kibbutz ulpan to a job at Haifa Municipal Theater. He began in an English-speaking role but after three months he was switched to a Hebrew-speaking role. He returned to the United States to complete his degree programs and he also studied at the Neighborhood Playhouse School of Theater in New York. He made aliya to Israel sometime after that.

He says that children recognize him on the street, but only in the summer months when his most popular series is broadcast in re-run. "By autumn they don't know me anymore," he laughs.

Jerry Hyman is currently writing scripts for a new summer English language program and he says he would like to see the center produce an all Hebrew language instruction program for audiences abroad. "Maybe 15 minute segments — they could do it well here," he says.

Having worked in Public Broadcasting Service television in the United States, he says that "educational television is more developed here than in the states. They do more real teaching here, even if it seems that so many committees have to rule on each new proposal and project."

A Half Million Israelis Emigrate

JERUSALEM — During the 10 years between 1969 and 1979, more than a half million Israelis emigrated and decreasing Jewish immigration has not filled the loss, according to an official study quoted last week by the Israelis press.

Conducted by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, the survey said that while 510,528 people emigrated, only 384,000 immigrated to Israel, leaving a gap of more than 126,000 in the Jewish population of about 3.5 million.

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B'nai B'rith Urges Reagan To Fill Human Rights Post

NEW YORK — Calling on the White House to fill the vacant post of assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, B'nai B'rith International urged President Reagan "and all U.S. policymakers" to maintain human rights as a "significant factor" in making foreign policy decisions.

In a resolution approved by the organization's Board of Governors at its annual summer meeting, B'nai B'rith stated that leadership by the United States "can assist the effort to contain worldwide violations of human rights."

Failure to fill the vacant State Department post, B'nai B'rith said, could be interpreted as "a weakened U.S. commitment" to human rights. This, in turn, could lead to an "open season" on domestic political enemies in many countries.

In addition, the board, citing a resurgence of anti-Semitism internationally, called on all governments and intergovernmental institutions "to initiate or intensify" a drive against all forms of terrorism. It urged human rights and defense agencies to expose and repudiate "falsifiers of the Holocaust," and asked Western nations to support the effort of Michael Novak, the U.S. representative to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.

B'nai B'rith urged that the system designed to restrict the proliferation of nuclear arms capabilities be strengthened, reaffirmed its advocacy of withholding funds to those U.N. agencies that violate "the values and principles upon which the U.N. was founded," and voiced its distress over conditions for Jews in Syria, Iraq and Iran. The group pledged to demand "in public forums and through private channels" the right of Jews to emigrate and better conditions for those who remain.

B'nai B'rith also pledged to continue efforts to persuade U.S. political leaders that the sale of AWACS and F-15 add-ons to Saudi Arabia is a threat to the security of Israel and not in the best interests of the United States.

Pointing out that Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union had dropped drastically in the first six months of 1981,

B'nai B'rith called on the Soviet government to "adhere to the solemn obligations" it had accepted in signing the Helsinki Final Act and urged others committed to human rights to demand that the denial of the rights of Soviet Jews cease.

The Board declared that women should have the right to choose freely whether or not to terminate a pregnancy "in the early months" and called on B'nai B'rith members to oppose efforts to outlaw abortion.

B'nai B'rith expressed its concern with the right of all American citizens to have voting privileges free of discrimination and urged Congress to pass legislation renewing the Voting Rights Act.

Cantor Subar To Chant High Holiday Services

Cantor Aryeh Subar, brother of the late Cantor Natan Subar, will chant High Holiday services at Temple Beth Am-Beth David, Warwick, this year.

Subar will be coming to Warwick from his home in Jerusalem. He is a native of Israel and served in Montreal as a cantor for 18 years.

He studied at the Jerusalem Conservatory and at the age of 16 became the youngest cantor in Israel serving Beth Hamedrash Hagadol in Hadera. From early childhood he sang in synagogue choirs and received acclaim as soloist in the choir of the Shirat-Israel School of Cantors.

Subar's brother, Cantor Natan Subar, who served the Temple as permanent cantor and school administrator for nine years, died this summer in Israel.

Arthur Poulten, president of the congregation, also announced the Temple has engaged Jacob S. (Jack) Smith to serve as its cantor for the remainder of the year. Smith, who recently retired as a full-time cantor after 25 years of service in Rhode Island, was the congregation's cantor this past spring after the late Cantor Subar went to Israel.

The High Holidays begin with Rosh Hashanah on Monday evening, September 28.

Four Women Honored

BONN (JTA) — An organization which aids victims of violence, the White Ring, has honored four women who during the five-and-a-half year trial of former SS officers and officials of the Maidanek concentration camp cared for Jewish wit-

nesses from Israel and other countries. The four are Elisabeth Adler, Ilse Huett, Hilde Fedler and Ilse Neuburger, all members of the Association for Christian-Jewish Cooperation.

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