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United Moes Chitim Fund Begins Work For '71 Drive

The United Moes Chitim Fund which makes the celebration of Passover possible for families in their own homes and adults and children in the state institutions, who would otherwise not be able to celebrate the festival, begins its 14th Annual Passover Appeal next week. The appeal, which has the unanimous endorsement of the Rhode Island Board of Rabbis, is a combination of the smaller organizations which at one time collected money separately for the economically deprived families.

Five hundred Jews will be able to celebrate the holidays this year due to the generosity of more than 1,500 persons across the state.

The holiday, Passover, which begins at sundown, April 9, and continues for eight days, requires that all food on the table during that time be kosher. For some families this is too costly to consider, while for individuals on welfare or patients at the Rhode Island Medical Center, this would be impossible.

To help these people, the United Moes Chitim Fund of Rhode Island, now in its 14th year, raises funds. Some of this will be used to purchase food for the Seder, or ritual meal, on the first day of Passover to be served at the Medical Center. About 100 Jews will take part in the traditional meal.

About 40 persons at the Ladd School in Exeter will be given a Seder on the same night and the few Jewish inmates at the Adult Correctional Institutions will take

part in the Passover meal. The food for the meals at the institutions is prepared by the Festival Committee, a group of women headed by Mrs. Moe Cohn and Mrs. Samuel Sheffres, both of Providence.

The money is distributed through the Jewish Family and Children's Service. The Ladies' Festival Committee provides for Seders for Jewish inmates of the various state institutions and for Jewish children at the Ladd school.

Edmund Wexler, president, said that contributions may be mailed in care of the Jewish Family and Children's Service at 333 Grotto Avenue, Providence. Gifts are needed early so that funds may be properly allocated and special foods bought in time for the first Seder on Friday, April 9.

Increases in the cost of living make it essential to improve the level of giving to provide for the special foods needed for the Passover. Approximately 115 families, 300 adults and 150 children were able to enjoy Passover in 1970 through gifts made to the United Moes Chitim Fund. A greater number of families and individuals may require help this year, according to Mr. Wexler.

The names of the recipients in Rhode Island are confidential. requests for money in some cases come from the families. The State Department of Social Welfare or rabbis also supply the names of needy persons to the fund's committee.

United Arab Republic Informs U.S. It Will Extend Truce For 1 Month

WASHINGTON — The United Arab Republic has informed the United States that it will continue for one more month the truce with Israel, due to expire on Friday, American officials said Wednesday. This assurance was contained in a message from the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Riad, to Secretary of State William P. Rogers, delivered Wednesday to Donald C. Bergus, the senior United States Diplomat in Cairo.

United States officials refused

Pompidou Asserts Middle East Policy

PARIS — President Georges Pompidou asserted last week that France's Middle East policy is constant and has not changed and is based on two principles, Israel's right to existence behind safe, secure borders and Israel's withdrawal from all of the captured Arab areas.

Pompidou, speaking at a press conference, said that "those who think that they can discern a change in France's policy have, either through passion or through lack of attention, failed to listen carefully."

The French leader, commenting in reply to a question by the Paris correspondent of the Egyptian newspaper El Mussawhar, added that any settlement must be agreed to by Israel, Egypt and Jordan and that the Palestinians must be granted self-determination at the "proper time."

to say whether any conditions were attached to the Egyptian agreement to extend the six-month-old cease-fire.

But a dispatch from the correspondent of the Beirut newspaper Al Nahar, broadcast by the Cairo radio, cited an Egyptian demand that Israel should announce during the cease-fire extension a timetable for withdrawing from Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war.

Mr. Riad was responding to an oral message from Secretary Rogers, delivered by Mr. Bergus, in which the United States pledged an all-out effort to help the parties reach a settlement this year.

Egyptian leaders have reiterated publicly that no progress had been made in the peace talks and that the United States continued to support Israel's "expansionism." The message, however, sought to meet several major Egyptian preoccupations.

It opened with an effort to reassure the Egyptians about the talk between Secretary Rogers and King Hussein of Jordan in Washington last December. It has been charged that Secretary Rogers indicated then that a settlement might have to cost the Arabs some ground. The Egyptians are specifically concerned, and adamant, about Sharm el Sheik at the southern end of The Sinai Peninsula, commanding the Strait of Tiran.

The message said that United States' views continued to be those expressed by Mr. Rogers on Dec. 9, 1969. He said then that a peace settlement implied Israeli withdrawal from all the territories taken in 1967 except for "insubstantial changes" on both sides.

The memorandum did not, however, respond to Egypt's desire for the United States to reaffirm this publicly and to make clear what it often had said privately in the past, that such changes would involve at most a minor straightening of border lines.

Mr. Rogers said he shared Cairo's desire for rapid progress and did not consider negotiations a delaying device. To prove it, he added, "the United States is prepared to make an all-out effort to help the parties reach a settlement this year."

He recalled that he had told the Egyptian delegate to the United Nations, Dr. Mohammed H. el-Sayyat, that 1971 was a critical year because "both sides

are seriously interested for the first time in finding an alternative to war and the present status quo" and that this situation was not likely to occur soon again.

Mr. Rogers repeated the American view that the indirect Arab-Israeli peace talks under Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, the United Nations intermediary, could not make headway on complex issues between deeply mistrustful parties if they had to work under an early deadline. He praised the Egyptian decision not to appeal for a United Nations Security Council meeting as "wise, constructive and in the interest of the United Arab Republic."

"It is our judgment that Israel has now decided to negotiate seriously," the memorandum said.

It added: "The U.A.R. is not alone in the negotiations. The major powers will be following the process closely."

"The framework of the Security Council resolution and decisions of the (Big Four) powers offer the Arabs a settlement that is honorable."

Israel Cabinet Plans To Stay With Talks

JERUSALEM — The Cabinet has decided that Israel will stick with the process of peace talks with the Arabs through United Nations mediator Gunnar V. Jarring despite the "polemical tone" of Egypt's reply to Israel's first proposals. Israel is still irritated by what it regards as an attempt by Cairo to undermine the Jarring talks through leaking Israeli diplomatic notes to the press. That matter was discussed with Dr. Jarring by Israel's UN Ambassador, Yosef Tekoah.

Tekoah pointed out that Israel specifically stipulated the need for "quiet diplomacy" as one of its conditions for returning to the Jarring talks.

Jarring was said to have told Tekoah that he agreed entirely with Israel's position and would insist that there should be no leaks in the future. Israel's anger was aroused by publication in the Tunis-based French language weekly Jeune Afrique of what was purportedly the text of Israel's latest proposals which were conveyed to Egypt by Jarring.

DIALOGUE NEEDED

LONDON — The need for a Jewish-Arab dialogue was stressed here by Mrs. Nina Di-Nur, who addressed a gathering of the Anglo-Israel Association, appealed for the establishment of a British movement to encourage Arab-Jewish cooperation. She said that in her campaign for the establishment of such movements in various countries, she had encouraging support from Jews and Arabs as well as others.

Mrs. Di-Nur added that on the campus of Haifa University there was now an institute for the study of Jewish Arab relations which is headed by noted scientists and experts in the behavioral sciences. This institute has been designed to prepare source material in order to help those engaged in the actual work of rapprochement between the two peoples, she said.

N.Y. Rabbi Board Changes Stand In State School Aid Controversy

NEW YORK — The New York Board of Rabbis last week abandoned its long-standing opposition to state aid for parochial schools, calling for a re-evaluation of its attitude on the controversial issue and becoming the first leading organization representing all factions of Jews to modify its stand on state aid to nonpublic schools.

"For many years the Jewish community has been virtually unanimous in opposition to any form of government aid to religious education," said Rabbi Harold Saperstein, president of the board, which represents more than 1,000 Reform, Conservative and Orthodox rabbis in the metropolitan area.

"But now," he continued in his address to 120 rabbis attending the board's 90th annual meeting, "There is need for an intensified search for means by which . . . aid can be given within the framework of our Constitution and without violating the principle of separation of church and state."

The rabbi, who is a member of the Reform movement, emphasized, however, that the financial crisis facing all non-public schools made it imperative now to find "some legal way" for them to receive state support.

"The insistence that those involved (in such parochial schools) carry the full financial burden themselves has become increasingly unrealistic in the contemporary economy," Rabbi

Saperstein told the rabbis.

Rabbi Saperstein thus moved toward the position that the Catholic Church, for example has consistently taken. Recently Cardinal Cooke asserted that "substantial" state aid for parochial schools was essential to meet "the great economic plight of non-public education." The Cardinal said such aid could be granted without running afoul of the so-called Blaine amendment to the state constitution, which prohibits state aid to church-related schools.

Virtually all major Jewish organizations, including the Board of Rabbis, have been on record for years in support of the separation of church and state. They have claimed along with civil liberties groups and others, that any direct financial aid for teachers salaries, maintenance or school administration, for example, violates this basic independence.

The only previous schism within the Jewish community on this issue developed after 1965, when President Lyndon B. Johnson sponsored the Federal Elementary Education Act. Many orthodox Jewish groups, which operate about 150 schools in New York State, decided they needed this assistance to continue functioning. Since that time, the Orthodox groups have continued to support the Catholic groups in pressing for greater state aid.

Opponents of the measure claim, however, that non-public schools already receive about

\$100-million a year, which the state dispenses indirectly for such items as textbooks, health care and lunches.

An organization known as the Committee for Public Education and Religious Liberty, which has opposed such aid for years, announced that it would campaign to force the State Legislature to reject all further bills granting additional aid to non-public schools.

Rabbi Saperstein said that in the numerous discussions with the Board of Rabbis in recent months on this controversial issue, "tremendous feeling" had developed to "re-evaluate our whole position." He said he anticipated no adverse reaction to his policy address.

Conservatives Oppose Funding

NEW YORK — The United Synagogue of America is unequivocally opposed to government aid to private and parochial schools, and has said so in numerous statements over the past several years, as well as in resolutions adopted by its highest body, the Biennial Convention. Similar resolutions have been adopted repeatedly by the National Women's League of the United Synagogue of America and the New York Metropolitan Region of the United Synagogue of America.

The position of the United Synagogue of America remains firm and unchanged. Recognizing

the urgent need for additional funding of all types of Jewish education, day schools as well as afternoon schools, the United Synagogue of America is pressing for increased financing from Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, as well as from other Jewish sources.

In confirming its position in the separation of Church and State, the United Synagogue of America recognizes the increased need for public education, welfare and medical aid, and is opposed to adding to the tax burden by government financing of private and parochial schools.

JETS TO LIBYA
PARIS — The Dassault works delivered its first four Mirage jets to Libya last month, it was disclosed here. But doubts cropped up as to whether Libya intends to accept all of the 110 Mirages it ordered from France.

RAID
TEL AVIV — Informed sources said today that the Israeli raiding parties that attacked two villages in south Lebanon during the night had destroyed a Palestinian guerrilla regional headquarters.

A spokesman for the Israeli military command said that an Israeli soldier had been killed and three had been wounded. He said there were also a number of Arab casualties.

The sources said that heavy guerrilla resistance at the headquarters, at Al Khlyam, four miles north of the frontier, caused all the Israeli casualties.

Two houses used as guerrilla recruiting centers were destroyed at Kfar Kela, just west of the upper Galilee town of Metulla.



TO PERFORM IN BOSTON: The Inbal Dance Theatre of Israel, returning to the United States after an absence of 10 years, will perform at John Hancock Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 16, 17 and 18, including a matinee on Thursday.

Inbal means "clapper of the bell," that which makes the music in a silent shell. The music of Inbal, which was organized by Sara Levi-Tanai in 1949, has been derived from the traditional Yeminite religious and secular melodies recalled from the memories of the members of the troupe and adapted by Miss Levi-Tanai. The words spoken and sung are most often from the Bible.

Further information may be obtained by calling 617-421-2000 in Boston, Massachusetts. John Hancock Hall is at 200 Berkeley Street in Boston.

Soviet Emigres Say Bombs Are Wrong Protest Method

NEW YORK — Three Soviet Jews who emigrated to Israel in November told a press conference here last week that "bombing is not the right method to use in protesting against the persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union." The three were among the 10 signers of the first collective appeal addressed by Moscow Jews to their fellow Jews outside the Soviet Union in September, 1969.

Dr. Esther Aisenstadt, a former professor of language in Moscow colleges; her husband Leizer Napomnyasty, a Russian-English interpreter; and Mark (Mordecai) Elbaum, 25, all former Moscow residents, had come to the U.S. to lecture throughout the country on behalf of the American Conference on Soviet Jewry. In response to questions, Dr. Aisenstadt, speaking for herself and her husband, said "the right way of protesting is to rouse world opinion, governments and leaders to speak up on behalf of Soviet Jewry." She said that public opinion "really helps" and "has an influence on Soviet policy," as shown by the results of the Leningrad trial.

the Arabs very much. Life there (in the Soviet Union) is not comfortable, and everyone knows the money is being spent to help the Arabs." Many Russians admired the Jews for their strength during the war, he noted and added that "The anti-Semitism lessened in the Ukraine and Lithuania after the Six-Day War."

As for the alleged plane hijacking plot, the subsequent trials, and the commutation of death sentences of two Jews, Dr. Aisenstadt was pessimistic. "At this time world opinion interfered and we have seen their results." Dr. Aisenstadt stated that it cost her and her husband 400 rubles for the exit visa — it took them a year to get it — and 500 rubles (the sum total of about \$900) for giving up the privilege of Soviet citizenship. "I don't remember getting paid for having it in the first place."

Obituaries

MRS. ABRAHAM JACOBS

Funeral services for Mrs. Frances Jacobs, 80, of 111 Medway Street, were Sunday at Sugarman Memorial Chapel. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery.

The widow of Abraham Jacobs, she was born in Russia to the late Abraham and Yetta Cohen. She had lived in Providence 76 years.

She was a charter member of Temple Emanu-El, a member of its Sisterhood, the Jewish Home for the Aged and the Miriam Hospital.

Survivors include a son, Milton Jacobs, Providence; a daughter, Mrs. Harold Tregar, Cranston; five brothers, John and Sidney Cohen, Providence, Martin Cohen, Cleveland, Ohio, Ernest Coleman, Westerly and Harold Coleman, Cranston; a sister, Mrs. Sadie Gomberg, Miami; seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

HYMAN BROSOFSKY

Funeral services for Hyman Brosofsky, 79, of 939 Hope Street, a former Providence businessman, who died Tuesday, were held the following day at the Sugarman Memorial Chapel. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery.

A former owner of the Atlantic Cornice Works which he founded in Providence in 1920, Mr. Brosofsky has been associated since 1955 with Winkleman & Finklestein, the Centredale dry goods store.

A son of the late Abraham and Hannah (Blacharsky) Brosofsky, he was married to Rebecca (Winkleman) Brosofsky. Born in Russia on November 2, 1891, he had lived in Providence for about 60 years.

Mr. Brosofsky was a member of Temple Beth Shalom, the Touro Fraternal Association, Providence Hebrew Free Loan, the Jewish Home for the Aged and the Chased Schel Amess.

Besides his wife, he is survived by two sons, Murray Burrows and Aaron Burrows, and a daughter, Mrs. Isadore Gershman, all of Providence, six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

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Nun Teaches 2 Languages In Mid-East Peace Work

LOS ANGELES — A Catholic nun who teaches Arabic to Israelis and Hebrew to Arabs hopes that her work will replace with love the hate in the Middle East. She is Mother Aline Batur, Mother Superior of Ecco Homo Convent of the Order of Notre Dame de Sion in Old Jerusalem, and a recent visitor to Los Angeles under the auspices of the American Jewish Committee and the Commission on the Middle East of the Jewish Federation-Council's Community Relations Committee.

Mother Aline recalled that after the Six-Day War, she felt something had to be done — despite risks — to promote friendship between all peoples in the Middle East. "Since teaching languages seemed like the most neutral and uncompromising ground, we planned to establish a modes class to teach Hebrew to Arabs, and if possible, another class to teach Arabic to Israelis," the vivacious, diminutive nun said.

"What looked like pure madness then found, however, two madmen and a madwoman to implement it," she continued. "I was the madwoman. My two partners were Father Bruno, a Dominican and Dr. Kalman Yaron of Hebrew University, director of adult education." Dr. Yaron offered to teach the first class in Hebrew if 10 Arabs who wanted to learn could be found. Instead 36 showed up at the school's opening in the convent in Jerusalem.

So successful has the program been in the past four years that nine classes with 350 students have been organized. Last June 150 Arabs and 50 Israelis were granted diplomas for proficiency in languages. Apparently, it is easier for Arabs to learn Hebrew than for Israelis to learn Arabic,

There is no way of knowing how many Soviet Jews want to leave the USSR, Dr. Aisenstadt said, "But if Jews knew that by applying for exit visas they would be allowed to leave, many more would hand in applications than have done so up to now." She admitted that "if I had relatives in the USSR, I would not speak as freely as I do now."

Elbaum said the growing interest in Israel that is found among Soviet Jewish youth was "part of the general feeling among Soviet youth for a free life." Soviet society had tried hard to assimilate the Jews, he said, "but we have always felt like strangers and this has helped us in our approach to Israel and Judaism." Asked about the reaction in the Soviet Union after the Six-Day War, Elbaum said, "The Russian people don't like

Mother Aline noted.

The school has outgrown its present quarters in Old Jerusalem and will move to the new Martin Buber Center now under construction on Mr. Scopus in association with the Hebrew University. The center will house not only classrooms, but space for social, artistic and folklore activities. "More than a thousand students have passed through our classes and have joined us in our effort to promote peace," Mother Aline said. "They have brought their friends and relatives to our social events and thus have included them also in our friendship program." She said the center, criticized at the outset, is now accepted and appreciated by the community.

Mother Aline, a Sorbonne graduate, is on a year-long sabbatical visit to the United States. Her order maintains convents in Kansas City, Washington and New Jersey that are mainly concerned with interfaith activities and the promotion of mutual understanding between Catholics and Jews.

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HOLD OPEN MEETING: Nat Swartz of Wayne Gallery explains printmaking techniques to members of the United Order True Sisters at an open meeting held Tuesday at the gallery. Mr. Swartz is in the foreground of the photograph. Standing is Dorothy Kaye. Seated, from the left, are Arlene Gordon, Janice Rice, Ruth Kaplan and Barbara Lightman.



HONORED AT OPEN HOUSE: Honored at the open house of the new dormitory facilities of the New England Academy of Torah, Inc., located at 60 Taft Avenue, were the original founders of the high school. They are shown above with Rabbi Nachman Cohen, principal of the school, from left to right, Dr. Joseph J. Fishbein, Malcolm C. Bromberg, David Hassenfeld and Thomas W. Pearlman. The Academy is the high school division of the Providence Hebrew Day School. The brick-structured dormitory contains apartments for out-of-town students. Observant students from Brown University, living in the dormitory, serve as proctors and student advisers. Mrs. Lena Cohen is the housemother. Rabbi Cohen is assisted by Rabbi Joseph Greenfield.



Only In America

By Harry Golden

Women's Lib of Rome

The Women's Liberation Movement cannot be any older than the Biblical Eve who made a domestic decision about what fruits to eat and which son to favor.

The ladies got into the political swing of things with Sappho, the poetess, who lived on the Greek Isle of Lesbos. Kate Millet is obviously a serious student of Sappho's press conference.

The girls really started to throw their weight around in 215 B.C. during the Punic Wars. Hannibal really put the hard knuckles to the Romans with the result that Marcus Cato, the Censor, went up to the Forum to defend the Opplan Law.

The Opplan Law was in essence a system of rationing and other war-time measures which had resulted in austerity.

One of the Law's provisions ruled that "no woman should possess more than a half ounce of gold or wear a garment of various colors or ride in a carriage drawn by horses in the city or in town except on occasions of religious solemnity."

The Opplan Law had been in effect long enough to have inspired a League of Roman Women Voters who had canvassed the city knocking on the doors of all consuls, magistrates, and praetors, asking them to vote for repeal. It was in answer to these

demands that Cato addressed himself.

He said he understood how rich women felt about wearing clothing indistinguishable from poor women but that for all the shame, it was better than knuckling under to Hannibal.

What really worried him, however, he went on, was the principle of women in politics. He warned that if women go around asking special favors of strange men, who knew what this could lead to?

He urged the Roman male not to lose control over his household. Said Cato: "If, citizens, every individual among us had made it a rule to maintain the prerogative and authority of a husband with respect to his own wife, we should have less trouble with the whole sex. But now our privileges, overpowered at home by female contumacy are, even here in the Forum, spurned and trodden under foot; and because we are unable to withstand each separately we now dread their collective body.

"I was accustomed to think it a fabulous tale that in a certain island the whole race of males was utterly extirpated by a conspiracy of women."

Let me remind my reader that Cato was NOT against political freedom for members of the weaker sex, but he raised a valid argument. If the girls are so eager, he said, to win a point in

law, let each and every one of them stay home and convince her husband, lover, boy friend, son or cousin of that law's equity.

If they cannot so convince, why should they take to the streets to convince strange husbands, lovers, boy friends, and cousins?

When a wire urges her husband, he concluded, to vote against a certain measure, hubby will think only of the law in question. He will weigh its pros and cons. But when a strange woman solicits the vote of someone else's husband etc., that man is already thinking of something else.

The moral of the story is that "think of something else" the men certainly did because the historian Livy tells us the law was repealed and that the women "went through the streets and Forum, bedizened with their now-legitimate finery."

BAR MITZVAH

Temple Sinai plans a month-long observance of the congregation's Bar Mitzvah year beginning Friday, February 12.

As a prelude to the series of speakers there will be discussions on "Our View for Sinai's Future." Participants in this will be Ben Hazen, officers and board of trustees; Harry Fradin, Brotherhood; Sheila Halperin, Sisterhood and Marcia Goldstein, Crafty.

NURSERY SCHOOL

The Jewish Community Center plans a program, "Human Relations at the Nursery Level," for 8 p.m. Thursday, February 11, at the Center.

Mary Lou Cabbage, educational consultant for Day Care Centers in Providence will speak. Raul Lovett is chairman of the Nursery School Committee.

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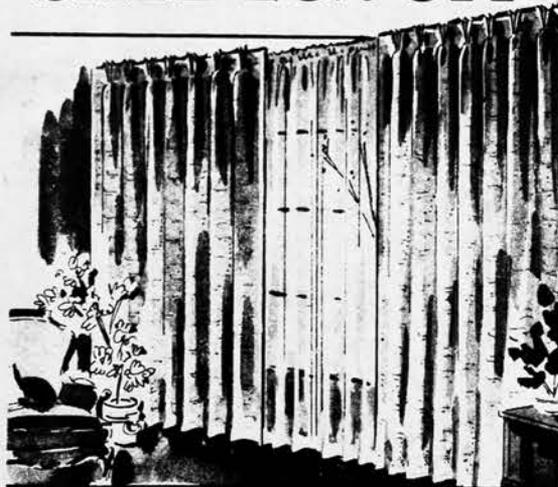
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Mrs. Philip I. Berman of Allentown. Dr. Paul Samuelson, 1970 Nobel Prize recipient from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will inaugurate the series next month. Berman, president of Hess' department store in Allentown, is a philanthropist and art collector. Lehigh awarded him a degree of doctor of humane letters last year. He is an international board member of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

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INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS, INC.

Researchers Receive \$8,000 Toward Grant

Four researchers from Brown University and The Miriam Hospital were awarded Monday, February 1, the final installment of \$8,854 on a three-year project grant of \$25,679 by the Research Foundation of the National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Child and Adults.

The four, Dr. Peter Stewart, Dr. Paul Paisley and Dr. Jacques Duffy, all of Brown University's Division of Engineering and Division of Biological and Medical Science and Dr. Henry Litchman of The Miriam, have been working on a project titled "Quantitative Models for Limb Muscle Control." Dr. Stewart is the principal investigator.

The renewal grant for this final year was made on the basis of results of the first two years. Miss Nancy D'Wolf, executive director of Meeting Street School, presented the check. Meeting Street School is the rehabilitation center for handicapped children which is the project of the Easter Seal Society in Rhode Island.

ORGANIZATION NEWS

ORT MEETINGS

The Providence Chapter of Women's American ORT will meet at 8 p.m. Thursday, February 11, at Mrs. Milton Levin's home, 229 Raleigh Avenue, Pawtucket. Rabbi Jerome Gurland will review the book, "One Generation After," by Eli Weisel. Any prospective members may attend.

The Narragansett Chapter of Women's American ORT will meet for a silent auction at 12:30 p.m. Thursday, February 11 at Mrs. Margo Kraus' home, Dellwood Road, Cranston.

DRUG SYMPOSIUM

The Cranston Chapter of Hdsassh plans a symposium, "The Drug Intake of the Nice Middle-Class Child," at 8:15 p.m. Monday, February 8, at Temple Beth Torah.

Authorities present will be Dr. Vsevolod Sadovnikoff, clinical psychiatrist for the R. I. Department of Health-Mental Hygiene Services and Mrs. Nathaniel Gouse, psychiatric social worker and supervisor of psychiatric social services at the Butler Health Center.

Mrs. Benjamin Furman will be moderator.

YOUTH GROUPS

PROVTV, Temple Beth El's youth group plans a meeting and discussion of Jewish identity for 7 p.m. Sunday, February 7, at the Temple.

CRAFTY, Temple Sinai's youth group will be guest of PROVTV at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, February 21, for a song and dance night. David Altschuler and Camie Arian will lead the program.

BANQUET SET

The Electronic Technicians Guild of R. I. plans a banquet and installation Saturday, February 6, at the Capri Room.

Thomas Plant, Pawtucket, is incoming president. Past president is Oliver J. Keskinen, Coventry. Guest speaker is Jack Comley of WJAR "Talk Back" program.

URBAN LEAGUE

The Urban League of R. I. plans its 32 annual dinner meeting for 2 p.m. Sunday, February 7, in the Sheraton Hotel, Providence. Mrs. Samuel J. Simmons will speak. She is assistant director of Area Manpower Institute for Development of Staff, Washington, D.C., and education coordinator for United Planning Organization in Washington, D.C.

Coordinators for the dinner are Harry Kizirian, Providence postmaster; Paul J. Brennan, League president; Errol E. Hunt, League executive director and James N. Williams, past executive director.

New officers will be elected at the dinner. Tickets are available from the Urban League, 131 Washington Street.



RECENTLY IN ISRAEL: Mrs. Isador S. Low, left, and Mrs. Haskell Frank were recently in Israel participating in a United Jewish Appeal Women's Division study mission. Mrs. Merrill L. Hassenfeld, a national vice chairman of the UJA Women's Division, and a past president of the Providence Women's Division, is also taking part in the mission. Mrs. Low and Mrs. Frank are shown as they were departing from Kennedy International Airport on January 20 for Vienna, Austria, where they visited for three days before leaving for their tour of Israel. They were part of a group of 107 women. They returned to Providence on February 3.

SUCCESSFUL INVESTING

By Roger E. Spear



Outlook Improving For General Cable

Q-- I hold 50 shares of General Cable at a cost of 45 1/2 a share. Will shares recover or shall I sell at a loss? — H.F.

A-- Several developments have brightened the outlook considerably for General Cable. A reduction in the price of copper, closing out of unprofitable operations and the technological benefits to be garnered from ties with British Insulated Callender Cable are all bullish factors. In addition, the disposal by American Smelting of its 36% interest in General, which had depressed the shares earlier, has now been completed. Demand for wire and cable has been strong as operating statistics attest; sales for the 9 months ended September 30, 1970 were up 10%, and earnings increased 20% to 88 cents a share. Since management expects final quarter 1970 results to exceed those of the September quarter, full year results could reach \$1.20-\$1.30 a share. A high level of demand from utility companies for General Cable's products is anticipated for this year. Shares should be held for recovery.

Q-- Some of us here would appreciate your evaluation of Pacific Power & Light common stock in respect to the next 18 months. — L.M.

A-- Pacific Power & Light is an issue geared primarily for the income-oriented investor. Stock, at current levels, yields 6.2%. Though earnings have not been up to par thus far in 1970, the company was recently granted rate relief in Oregon, Washington, California and Montana — its major revenue producing states — which will add approximately \$11 million to Pacific Power's annual revenues. Despite the prospect of a heavy financing program in 1971, this rate increase should add results in the final quarter of fiscal 1970 and beyond, as the rate hikes take effect. To provide for future growth, Pacific Power plans to spend roughly \$311 million for property additions and improvements in the years through 1972. Stock is a highly attractive income vehicle, and offers moderate appreciation potential for the long pull.

Devaluation of the Dollar Nothing New

Q-- One school of economic thought says that with inflation a devaluation of the dollar is inevitable. Would you care to comment on this possibility and what one could do to protect their capital in this event? — K.K.

A -- The threat of devaluation is by no means a new one, although inflation has in effect been accomplishing gradual devaluation of the dollar for the last several decades. And, while the value of the dollar is under great stress from both the continuing unfavorable balance of payments and unabated inflation, it is not generally conceded that devaluation is inevitable. The political and financial repercussions from such an action would have worldwide ramifications. Rather, it is more probably that those foreign countries whose currency is strongest will raise the value of their money in relation to ours. Such upward revisions of the exchange rates have already been made by Canada and West Germany. Since 1962 the Canadian dollar has stood at 92 1/2 cents on the U. S. dollar; in June a 6% increase pegged the Canadian dollar at 98 cents, American. The value of the West German deutschemark was raised 9% late in 1969. Additional revisions by these two countries as well as by Belgium and the Netherlands are possible. If such adjustments did occur, a stockholder in a company based in that country would stand to benefit. The benefit would be a one time proposition in line with the revision in currency value. There are a wide number of good quality foreign investment vehicles such as: Philips Lamp Works in the Netherlands, Alcan Aluminium and Pacific Petroleum in Canada, Gevaert Photo-Produkten in Belgium and Farbenfabriken Bayer of West Germany. Protecting capital against the creeping devaluation of the dollar can best be achieved by putting capital into investments which increase their value in line with the inflation rate. These investments include selected real estate, artworks, diamonds and sound growth common stocks.

CARDINAL SPEAKS

Cardinal John Cody, Archbishop of Chicago, addressed the congregation of Temple

Sholom in Chicago, Sunday, January 17, in observance of a Week for Prayer for Christian Unity.

2 Local Women Plan Trip To International Convention

Mrs. Hyman Goodwin, 61 Westford Road, and Mrs. Samuel Perelman, Cranston, will attend the B'nai B'rith Women's International Triennial Convention Sunday, February 14 through Wednesday, February 17, in Washington, D.C.

Convention theme is "Invitation to Greatness." Emphasis will be on the woman's role and responsibility in today's world.

Keynote address, "The Prospects for Human Rights in the World Today," will be by Mrs. Rita Hauser, United States representative on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

The goal of the convention is to make recommendations to help chapter members effect community changes, Mrs. Michael Shapiro, BBW International president said.

Society

SECOND CHILD

Mr. and Mrs. David J. Weiner, Framingham, Massachusetts, announce the birth of their second child and first daughter, Susan Elaine, on January 19.

Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Sydney W. Markoff, Cranston. Paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Weiner, Providence.

Maternal great-grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Markoff, Providence. Paternal great-grandmother is Mrs. Leo Weiner, Providence.

FIRST SON

Dr. and Mrs. Stanley B. Levy of New Castle, Delaware announce the birth of their second child and first son, William Todd on January 9.

Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lobel, Wilmington, Delaware. Paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levy, 33 Kipling Street.

Maternal great-grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weiner of Wilmington, Delaware.

FIRST DAUGHTER

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold M. Feldman, 15 Creston Way, announce the birth of their second child and first daughter, Tina Beth, on January 20.

Maternal grandmother is Mrs. Lillian Simon, East Providence. Paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Irving Feldman, 60 Broadway.

Paternal great-grandmother is Mrs. Rose Lucksniarsky, 60 Broadway.

COMPLETES DEGREE

Miss Elizabeth E. Spencer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Spencer of 20 Ninth Street, completed her bachelor of science degree requirements at Rhode Island College in January.

She will receive her diploma in June. She was president of the RIC chapter, Student National Education Association, a member of the Psychology Club and the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation. Her major was early childhood education.

NEW DAUGHTER

Lt. and Mrs. Bruce G. Pollock, Corpus Christi, Texas, announce the birth of a daughter, Dawn, on January 1.

Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Tepper, Valley Stream, New York. Paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Pollock, Cranston.

Great-grandparents are Mrs. Jacob Reitman, Cranston; Mrs. L. Goldberg, Valley Stream, New York and Mr. and Mrs. A. Tepper, Brooklyn, New York.

DAUGHTER BORN

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Scott Kagel announce the birth of their second child, Debra Robin, on January 5.

Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Zeidel, formerly of Cranston. Maternal great-grandmother is Mrs. Esther Harrison Jenkin of Providence.



CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grossman of 41 Fordson Avenue, Cranston, were honored at a dinner held Sunday, January 10, in celebration of their 60th wedding anniversary. The Grossmans have eight children, 28 grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren.

ORGANIZATION NEWS

MIRIAM HOSPITAL

Jerome Sapolsky, executive director of The Miriam Hospital, will speak at 1:15 p.m. Monday, February 8, at an open board meeting of The Miriam Hospital Women's Association on "The Miriam in the 70s." The lecture will be in Sopkin auditorium. Sandwiches will be served at 12:30 p.m.

BEAUTY WEEK

National Beauty Salon week is set for Sunday, February 14, through Saturday, February 20. The R.I. Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association, Inc., will observe the week in conjunction with their own Beauty Salon month, Jean Tierney, chairman, said.

Rhode Island hair stylists will visit hospitalized and institutionalized women and girls to give them free beauty service, Charles Nantais, R.I.H.C.A. president, said.

Rhode Island members will hold a luncheon and fashion show in March to conclude Beauty Salon month. Proceeds will go to the Ladd School in Exeter.

SHALOM CHAPTER

The Shalom Chapter of Pioneer Women will meet at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, February 9, at the Roger Williams Bank building in Warwick.

Program for the evening is a canned goods party. Hostesses are Mrs. Carolyn Mendelson and Mrs. Andrea Newman.

WINTER CARNIVAL

The Narragansett Council of Camp Fire Girls plans its annual Winter Carnival at Camp Wohelo for 11 a.m. Sunday, February 7.

Louis Duquette, Cranston, is committee chairman. Other committee members are Anthony J. Motta, Lincoln; Joseph Fagan, Cranston; Shirley Wooddell, Warwick, and Edward Blamires, Cranston.

Mrs. I. Herbert Scheffer, executive director, predicts record attendance.

ZIONISM

Miss Diane Mazonson will speak about "Zionism as a National Liberation Movement" at 8:15 Friday, February 5 at Temple Beth Torah.

She is a Pembroke College senior majoring in Modern Religious Thought. She has spent several summers in the Mador program at Camp Ramah. Last year she studied at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Eventually, she hopes to enter the Rabbinate.

Everyone is welcome. An Oneg Shabbat is planned.

CREATIVE SERVICE

The Talis and Tefillin Clubs of Temple Beth Shalom will present a service at 8:15 p.m. Friday, February 5, created by members of the clubs.

Rabbi Marc S. Jagolinzer, spiritual leader of the Congregation originated the idea and is group advisor. He will officiate. Others participating include Marc Blazer, David Bornstein, Karen Brown, Hyman Dress, Debi Fishbein, Benjamin Fox, Robert Jagolinzer, Debra Levin, Robert Levin, Samuel Miller, Robin Palge and Jo Woolf. An Oneg Shabbat is planned.

HADASSAH GROUP

The Providence study group of Hadassah will meet at 10 a.m. Thursday, February 11 at the home of Mrs. Dora Finkler, 109 Medway Street.

Mrs. Barney M. Goldberg will discuss current events; Mrs. Maurice Share will discuss "Nachman Zyrkin — a Zionist Socialist." Discussion leader is Mrs. Aaron Soviv and Mrs. Hilda Ackerman will assist the hostess.

BREAKFAST SESSION

A Bible and breakfast session will be at 9 a.m. Sunday, February 7, at Congregation Shaare Zedek-Sons of Abraham.

Rabbi Leon M. Mozeson will lead a discussion on the meaning of the Tree of Life and the Tree of Knowledge. Everyone is invited.

HANDWRITING

The Jewish Community Center plans a handwriting analysis demonstration for 8 p.m. Sunday, February 7 at the center for singles aged 36 and above.

Shep Saunders, handwriting analyst is in charge.

Barbizon School Plans Opening

The Barbizon School of modeling and personal improvement plans to open a branch in Providence in the Union Trust Building, 170 Westminster Street.

David Frank, former assistant administrator of a Barbizon School in Hartford, Connecticut, and former president of a Peabody, Massachusetts, retail firm, will be owner-manager, Louis J. Appignani, Barbizon School New York City president, said.

Barbizon graduates are eligible to register with Barbizon Agencies in any major city they would like to work.

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CASUALTIES
TEL AVIV — Informed sources said recently about half of the active fighting men of the Palestinian terrorist groups in Jordan were killed or wounded in last September's civil war. The sources put terrorist strength just before the civil war at about 8,000 fighting men plus several thousand administrative, logistics and fund raising personnel.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1971

Delay High-Rise Housing

A mayoral decision to delay construction of new Israeli high-rise housing will be welcomed by all who cherish that historic city and the cause of peace.

Jerusalem is a jewel in a unique setting. The barren, Biblical landscape that largely surrounds the Old City is etched in the historic memory of the followers of three world religions who come to worship at the shrines within the city walls.

In spite of his own understandable desire to press ahead with urban expansion, Mayor Kollek has bowed to the protests of a committee of international architects and others and has agreed to hold up construction pending further esthetic and development studies. This will give Jerusalem a fresh opportunity to grow, as it must, without destroying priceless features that are inseparable from its unique appeal.

The Mayor has disclaimed any political motivation for his action. But the cessation of construction of predominantly Israeli housing on former Arab lands cannot fail to have some positive on the delicate peace negotiations now under way at the United Nations. The significance of this Israeli gesture should not be lost on the Arab capitals or on the Palestinians themselves.

Your Money's Worth

By Sylvia Porter



Insurance Plans

Across the country in recent weeks, full-page newspaper ads have been offering you special hospitalization insurance plans under which, for a small fee, you can get \$100 or more a week if you are hospitalized for sickness or accident. And you can get the benefits in cash until you've used up \$10,000 or you die.

protection for you and your loved one," says one insurance company which advertised \$100-a-week up-to-\$10,000 in New York several days ago. "For people of all ages and families of all sizes," the company added, quoting premiums ranging from \$2.95 a month for a man between the ages of 18 and 45 to \$6.50 a month for a man aged 75 or over.

"No age limit. No medical examination required. No investigations. Just tax-free cash

"Are these plans any good?" (Continued on page 8)

Editor's Mailbox

Jewish Federation Member Tells Of Disgust With Organization

The Jewish Federation of R.I. has gone too far, has overstepped its bounds and its self-imposed authority over the Jewish community of R. I. At a recent meeting, the matter of the protest (held Monday, January 25) and the Federation's unwillingness to see it through became the prime topic of discussion. Adults and, most especially, the young persons in the audience expressed absolute disgust with all aspects of the Jewish Federation. It is apparent to most of us now that the leaders of the Federation appear to be those financially endowed gentlemen who write the checks with the most zeros in it. These "leaders" supposedly speak for our entire Jewish community — expressing our opinions, our beliefs, our goals — nothing could be further from the truth. These "leaders" value their respectability and their "good names" far more than the Jewish Community that they say they represent.

represent and serve the needs of the Jews here and abroad. This system would be based on equal representation for all congregations in the state. Annual congregational meetings would vote for a certain number of individuals, in their respective congregations, to be members of this truly representative organization. Perhaps this new format would help revive the Jewish spirit in our community that the Federation continually represses.

The January 25 protest should certainly have had a more active nature to it. Among the 34 placard carriers was a brave young man "who dared" to speak out by initiating a defiant chant — "What Do We Want — FREEDOM — When Do We Want It — NOW." A nearby Federation member nearly had an attack when he heard this human cry. Apparently "our leaders" are "Wiesels — Jews of Silence." We, Jews, have mouths to speak and we will use them with or without the Federation's approval.

Robert Earl Levin
 20 Summit Avenue

FROM FRIDAY TO FRIDAY

Research at the Miriam Hospital

By **BERYL SEGAL**

Most of the men and women engaged in medicine today had, at one time or another, the dream of continuing experimentation and research in their fields. Time and circumstances have dulled that dream in most practicing physicians. Only a few are fortunate to be engaged in research, while practicing medicine.

We call these few fortunate because research in the best sense of the word, is the deep spring that feeds the pool of knowledge. Without it, the pool is in danger of becoming stationary and even stagnant.

This fact, the similarity between the spring and the pool, becomes evident when one visits the Research Center at the Miriam Hospital which is an integral part of Brown University.

The two story functional structure was added to the Miriam complex since Mr. Jerome R. Sapolsky became executive director of the hospital, and is devoted entirely to research and experimentation in the Medical Sciences. Mr. Sapolsky came to the Miriam from a hospital where research was the way of life and it was his plan to introduce this way of life to the Miriam Hospital as well.

The rooms in the building are built according to specifications of the National Institute of Health in Washington, D. C. The rooms are nearly all alike. They are dust proof, sound proof, and some are even shielded against electromagnetic influences outside the room.

Dr. Florinda Simeone, a mild mannered, soft-spoken, unassuming man, that befits a great scientist, took us around the building and explained to us the function of each room and the instruments in these rooms.

Dr. Simeone summed it all up by telling the story of Penicillin, and he added:

"The wall separating research and practice in medicine must be broken down, so that what is discovered in the laboratory may be utilized as soon as it is out of the experimental stage and not years later, as was the case with Penicillin. That drug which is responsible for saving more lives than any other drug ever discovered was known to a Microbiologist, Dr. Alexander Fleming, working in a small room at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in London. But it took fifteen years before it was used as a medical tool to combat diseases. This was due to the fact that the man who discovered the beneficial drug and the men who were to apply it were separated by a wall of indifference, if not antagonism."

Here is an example from the experiences at the Miriam Hospital.

A patient was brought in the Emergency Unit in shock. The clammy skin, the rapid pulse, the labored respiration, all were classic symptoms of shock.

The team from the Research Center, under the direction of Dr. Simeone, who is a specialist in the phenomena and the treatment of shock, was at work in a matter of minutes. The tendency would have been to give the patient fresh blood so as to keep the sluggish circulatory fluid running in the body. But it was discovered that shock in this case was due not to loss of blood, and simple saline administered intravenously was sufficient to bring the patient out of shock. The source of shock was found to be due to something else than to a loss of blood and it was treated surgically.

Were it not for the Research Team that is always available to the physician this case might have had a different ending.

Mr. Jerome R. Sapolsky pointed out that because of the Research Center, men of great

reputation in their respective fields were attracted to the Miriam. A Neurosurgeon of International renown left Tufts University and came to work at the Research Center and the Miriam Hospital. So did the Pathologist, and the Hematologist. Dr. Simeone himself, a surgeon of great repute in the country, as well as Dr. Robert P. Davis, who specializes in diseases of the kidneys, and Dr. John Yashar, a specialist in heart diseases all were attracted to the Miriam because of the Research Center where they are afforded an opportunity to continue with their work.

When I came out of my visit at the Research Center and listed to the news coming out of Cambodia on that day, I thought:

How much good man is capable of doing in a modest laboratory building, and how much cruelty man can inflict on supposedly "mortal enemy." We wish that man would concentrate on fighting the real mortal enemy of mankind, diseases, instead of bringing destruction and devastation on the airstrips of Phnom Pneh and Saigon.

(Mr. Segal's opinions are his own and not necessarily those of this newspaper.)

The Lyons Den



By Leonard Lyons

New York — John Gielgud attended a party given by a Pulitzer Prize playwright. A lady there said he looked familiar and asked: "What do you do?" He said he was an actor. She asked his name. He told her, "Gielgud." She gasped: "Oh, my God; I live in Connecticut and really should get into town more often."

Cass Canfield, head of Harper & Row, is the third publisher now writing a book of memoirs . . . Caskie Stinnett, who resigned as editor of *Holiday*, will be editor-in-chief of *Travel and Leisure* . . . S. J. Perelman will be writing for *England's Sunday Times* . . . Composer Charles Strouse, who won a Tony for "Applause," will write both words and music for his off-Broadway musical, "67" . . . Jean Arthur will stage *Lawrence and Lee's* play on Thoreau at Vassar.

Jack Rosenblum, the lawyer who died recently had been head of the Homicide Bureau for District Attorney Tom Dewey. He never lost a case. When he went into private practice Rosenblum was visited by an emissary from a Murder Inc. killer who'd been convicted. The emissary asked

how many times the lawyer had been before the Court of Appeals. Twenty-two times, and never lost.

The emissary called it a coincidence, for he'd come to offer \$22,000 for him to argue the appeal. The lawyer replied he wouldn't handle it even for \$22 million.

William Shallert, who plays the judge in Daniel Berrigan's "Trial of the Catonsville Nine," opening at the Phoenix Feb. 4, lunched with the jurist he's portraying, Judge Rozel Thomsen, in Baltimore. . . The New School will offer acting courses in the spring in co-operative programs with the Lee Strasberg Theater Institute and the Stella Adler Theater Studio. . . Ruth Gordon's *Athenum* book, "Myself Among Others," will be featured in three consecutive issues of *Vogue*.

Charles Munn made news last week when he chartered a Pan Am jet from Paris to Palm Beach, to avoid having to stop in New York. . . When, despite his opposition Munn's son married an actress, Munn waited for the divorce, then said: "The next time he marries I hope it's to someone who has pronounced it 'to-MAH-to' for at least two generations."

One character in James Jones' novel, "In the Merry Merry Month of May," was patterned after the late playwright Harry Kurnitz. . . When a cameraman began photographing Melina Mercouri with Elaine Stritch backstage at "Company," Miss Stritch kept her pet dachshund high in front of her, explaining it as a good way to hide a double chin. . . Albert Hirschfeld, the artist, won't travel by plane. He's en route to Mexico by car.

Tom Guinzburg, head of Viking Press, had a surprise party for his mother at 21 last week. His mother was expecting a phone call from her daughter Carola who lives in Italy. At the appointed hour the call came. Mrs. Guinzburg said: "Carola, I've never had a better phone connection. It's as if you're in the next room."

Carola replied, "I AM in the next room" — and walked in.

The art work for Archibald MacLeish's play, "Scratch" will be the cover of an old Farmer's Almanac. . . James Roosevelt is resigning from Berke Cornfield's IOS, but will operate from another base in the same city, Geneva. . . Wavie Cugat's wife Charo wore a white mink pants-suit the other day. . . Yousof Karsh took one photo in Italy of three great sculptors — Jacques Lipchitz, Henry Moore and Marino Marini.

(Continued on page 7)

COMMUNITY CALENDAR

A SERVICE OF THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF RHODE ISLAND and the R.I. JEWISH HERALD For Listing Call 421-4111

- MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1971
 10:30 a.m.
 Women's Association Miriam Hospital, Board Meeting
 1:00 p.m.
 Women's Association Miriam Hospital, Regular Meeting
 7:45 p.m.
 Temple Emanu-El, Board Meeting
 8:00 p.m.
 Providence Hebrew Day School, Executive Committee, Regular Meeting
 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1971
 1:00 p.m.
 Pioneer Women of Providence, Club #1, Board Meeting
 2:00 p.m.
 Sisterhood Temple Beth David, Regular Meeting
 8:00 p.m.
 Shalom Chapter, Pioneer Women, Board Meeting
 Providence Fraternal Association, Board Meeting
 8:15 p.m.
 Miriam Hospital Association
 WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1971
 1:00 p.m.
 Providence Section, National Council of Jewish Women, Regular Meeting
 7:45 p.m.
 Jewish Community Center, Board Meeting
 8:00 p.m.
 Jerusalem Group of Hadassah, Regular Meeting
 Sisterhood Temple Beth Shalom, Board Meeting
 Pawtucket-Central Falls, Senior Hadassah, Board Meeting
 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1971
 8:00 p.m.
 Ladies' Auxiliary, Rhode Island Post #23, JWVA, Regular Meeting
 Providence Chapter, Women's American ORT, Regular Meeting

BRIDGE



By Robert E. Starr

Today's hand deals with Defense, definitely the most difficult part of Bridge. Almost anyone can learn to bid fairly well if taught correctly. Most players can also become adequate Declarers but there is a certain feel for Defense that is difficult to instill. This hand will show how most defenders either cannot or do not think a situation all the way through. If they had, at no cost, they could have gained a trick. But they all had one-track minds and could only see one thing to do. They could still have done the same thing later.

North
 ♠ K 6 4
 ♥ K J 5 3
 ♦ A 8
 ♣ Q J 9 8

West
 ♠ 9 3
 ♥ 8 7 2
 ♦ 10 9 4 2
 ♣ K 8 6 4

East
 ♠ A Q 10 8 2
 ♥ A 6
 ♦ Q J 7 5
 ♣ 7 3

South
 ♠ J 7 5
 ♥ Q 10 9 4
 ♦ K 6 3
 ♣ A 10 5

No one was vulnerable, East Dealer. The bidding:

E	S	W	N
1♠	P	P	Dbl
P	2♥	P	P

After South and East both passed East's opening bid, North was in what is called the balancing position. If he passes the bidding ends and East buys the hand cheaply. Sometimes a player will have to bid his partner's cards to reopen the bidding but here North had a good hand plus four cards in the other Major, a perfect Take-out Double. His problem was to come later after South responded in Hearts. Remember, he might have made the same Double with 3 or 4 points less. At any rate, most Norths passed, feeling they had forced their partner to bid and that now discretion was the better part of valor. It would turn out to be wise for if they did raise, South would most surely go on to game for his bid had shown nothing and he had a fairly good hand.

West led the Spade 9. When Dummy was spread, a good Defender in East should draw these conclusions: Because they were leading third best from three or more, the 9 had to be no more than a doubleton. It was the highest (from two) so South had to have the Jack. It would be simple to play the Queen, Ace, and then a third Spade for a ruff and that's what everyone did. But after winning the Queen this all could be done later as long as West still had a Trump. West cannot get two ruffs for Dummy will be

able to overruff. As long as East has the Trump Ace he controls the hand. He knows West can't have much after his original pass but he could have the Club King. If he has and the timing is right, both defenders can get a ruff. Furthermore, it will cost nothing to try.

At trick two, East leads his high Club which South can either finesse or not, it will make no difference. If he ducks, West wins and returns another Club, East playing his last one as South wins.

Now South starts pulling Trumps but East wins the first lead. Now he cashes the Spade Ace and gives partner that ruff. And West returns a Club so that East also gets his ruff. This adds to six tricks — down one. And there is absolutely nothing the Declarer can do about it. Not one Defensive pair did this yet the tricks were right there for the taking.

Moral: Haste sometimes makes waste. If something can wait while something be tried at no cost, let it wait.



TO SPEAK AT FORUM: Ronald Sanders, teacher, author and associate editor of "Midstream," will speak on "Jews and Radicalism" at the First Festival Forum of Temple Beth El which will be held on Thursday, February 11, at 8 p.m. at the temple.

Mr. Sanders, a student of Jewish history and sociology, has co-edited an anthology, "Socialist Thought: A Documentary History," and has written two books. "The Downtown Jews: Portraits of an Immigrant Generation" won an award from the B'nai B'rith.

He will examine the relation between Jews and the radicalism of the left as well as the right, and will discuss such current trends as the Jewish Defense League; its background, evolution and sociological characteristics within an historical perspective.

Bank President Sums Up 1970

Old Colony Cooperative Bank had an exciting 1970 highlighted by the merger with Roger Williams Savings and Loan Association, and year-end assets, savings capital, gross income and dividends paid to shareholders all at the highest figures in their joint history. Charles C. Horton, president and G. Myron Leach, William F. Stone, executive vice-presidents told directors and shareholders at an annual meeting Wednesday, January 27 at Old Colony House.

Mr. Horton said 1970 was a difficult year with Old Colony suffering savings losses until the third quarter under conditions requiring maintenance of high liquidity.

"As long as Federal funds' rates remained high, we could make this liquidity profitable. But with the sudden inflow of savings funds starting in October, the rapid drop in Federal funds' rates, and a practically barren mortgage market, we were barely able to break even when investing these increased savings funds," he said.

With the recent drop in mortgage rates, Mr. Horton cited the pentup demand for housing as aiding "a return to something more nearly normal" in 1971, with ample opportunity to invest Old Colony's liquidity in mortgage loans.

In presenting the combined

1970 figures for both Old Colony and Roger Williams, Mr. Stone reported a year-end savings capital balance of \$281,342,130, for an increase of \$8,547,712 as compared with a decrease of \$6,135,000 in 1969, and an increase of \$5,107,675 in total assets to a record high of \$354,659,958 at the end of 1970.

The shareholders re-elected the following directors to serve additional three-year terms, Chelcie C. Bosland, Byron M. Flemming, Arthur F. Hanley, Paul Leviten, T. Robley Louttit, Jr. and Charles H. White. Re-appointed honorary directors are Norris G. Abbott, Jr., Walter A. Cook, Ralph R. Crosby, Henry Dursin, Robert H. Goff, Denison W. Greene, Milton E. Nelson and Seward F. Travis.

The Lyons Den

(Continued from page 6)

William Saroyan was introduced to Sylvia Miles at the Russian Tea Room, Miss Miles, who'd been invited to the Belgrade Film Festival because of her role in "Midnight Cowboy," told Saroyan she's seen his daughter Lucy in Belgrade — saw her, and helped her get a one-day screen job. A producer wanted Miss Miles to play the girl, and she recommended Lucy for it.

Lord Snowdon will photograph tenor Jess Thomas as "Tristan" for Vogue. He'll sing it at the Metropolitan Opera and in Covent Garden . . . Jack Jordan, who produced Westinghouse's TV special on Eartha Kitt, is now working on an all-black soap opera. . . Members of the Polish Ballet saw Artur Rubinstein and told him how admired he is in their country. The pianist thanked them, then sighed to his friends: "The people like me, but their government doesn't."

JORDAN

LONDON — Premier Wafsi Tal, of Jordan, said on a BBC television interview recently that Palestinian terrorists would not be allowed to continue their fight against Israel from Jordanian soil. He also said that Jordan would not give up any of its territory for the establishment of a Palestinian state. On a separate BBC interview, El Fatah chief Yasser Arafat pledged that his guerrillas would continue to fight "for the liberation of occupied Palestine."

For And About Teenagers



THE WEEK'S LETTER: "I am only eleven years old, but I have a very serious problem. I have liked a girl ever since I first saw her. It was in the first grade that I met her. Now, I am in the sixth. For almost three days, I almost started liking another girl. Then, I learned I couldn't. I think the one I really love loves another boy. I have written her letters, but I do not sign my name. I sign names like, "The Lonely Drifter." I really need your help. Please answer this letter."

OUR REPLY: Let us say, first, that it is not rare for a boy to begin liking a girl he sees in the

first grade and to like her all through the school years. He has a problem if the girl never likes him — and he never finds anyone else that he likes at all. Your problem is neither serious, nor immediate. Take it easy. You have plenty of time and plenty of years ahead of you. Don't waste your young years "moon-ing" over one single girl. Look for things to like in everyone you know. Develop your personality. Be a friendly person and you will gather friends as you go. If you have to write notes, don't write "silly" notes. And, sign your own name. The girl probably knows where the notes come from, anyway.

Committee Begins Plans For Spring Trip To Israel

Plans for a spring trip to Israel are underway, Arnold M. Soloway, member of the committee on Commitment in Israel, 1971, said.

The trip will be from Tuesday, March 23, through Thursday, April 8. It will include living and working on Kibbutz, a day in Tel Aviv, tours of Ashdod, Ashkelon, Yad Mordechai and Beersheba, visits to Jerusalem, Ein Gedi, Jericho and Qumran and a march in the Tsa-Ada.

Anyone may take the trip. Information on cost, preparation and personal gear is available from Herbert Rosen, telephone number 751-3000.

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JARRING
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Dr. Jarring today received the Egyptian Government's latest statement from Mohammed H. El-Zayyat, its representative, and transmitted it a few hours later to Yosef Tekoah, the Israeli delegate. Neither Mr. Zayyat nor Mr. Tekoah would describe the nature of the statement.

ARCHEOLOGY HIGHEST
JERUSALEM — Facts gleaned from a handbook published by the Central Bureau of Statistics: During 1969 Israel supported 120 museums of different types. The most popular was archaeology — 44. Twenty-two were devoted to art, and 14 specialized in nature. There are 27 historical and archaeological sites throughout the country. At the close of 1969 there were 6600 grocery and vegetable shops in Israel, employing some 11,000 persons. Only four percent were self-service shops. Close to 30 percent of the population lived in the three main cities at the end of the year: Tel Aviv, 383,000; Jerusalem, 283, and Haifa, 215,000.

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RECEIVES FELLOWSHIP: Alvin Siegel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Siegel of 112 Chad Brown Street, has received a graduate fellowship in the Department of Grain Science and Industry from Kansas State University where he is studying for his doctorate. Following the receipt of the Ph.D., Mr. Siegel will conduct his research in India under the terms of the fellowship.

Mr. Siegel received his Bachelor of Science degree in Agricultural Chemistry from the University of Rhode Island in 1969, and his Master's degree from Michigan State University Graduate School.

Royal Ballet Plans Local Performance

The Royal Winnipeg Ballet will perform at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, February 28 at Veterans Memorial Auditorium. A local girl, Christine Hennesy, will perform as Prima Ballerina.

The Royal Winnipeg is Canada's first ballet company, and was the first company in the English-speaking world to be called Royal. There are only four Royal ballet companies in the world, and the Royal Winnipeg is the only one in this hemisphere.

The Company has won two gold medals, one for "Best Company," at the 1968 International Festival of the Dance in Paris.

Tickets are available in the Providence-Boston arena at Avery Plazo, Ladds Music Centers and all New England Ticketron Outlets of the Industrial National Bank.

Arcaro Plans Talk On Taxes

Sen. Harold C. Arcaro, Jr. (D-R.I.) will speak at 8 p.m. Tuesday, February 9, at the Jewish Community Center on "A State Income Tax: Yes or No?"

He is vice chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and a member of the Health, Education and Welfare Committee. He sponsored a bill which provided for an overhaul of the Rhode Island tax structure. Last year, the Senator was chosen outstanding state senator by the Fraternal Society of State Legislators.

Mrs. Lotte Povar, chairman will preside; William Robin, Center board of directors member will be moderator for the discussion. Norman Robinson is chairman of the Center's adult activities.

The program is open to all.

POPULARITY

TEL AVIV — A popularity poll recently conducted by the "Institute for Public Opinion Research" shows that Moshe Dayan and Golda Meir are the most popular political figures in the country. First place was won by Moshe Dayan, who received 88.3 per cent of the vote, with Golda Meir a close second, having 83.3 per cent.

In third spot was Yigal Allon with 27.3 per cent, and running fourth was Abba Eban with 25.7 per cent. General Bar-Lev was fifth with 14.9 per cent.

Others named in the popularity poll were: Menahem Begin with 11.7 per cent; Shimon Peres 5.1 per cent; U.S. Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin 3.4 per cent; Pinchas Sapir 3.4 per cent; Ezer Weizmann 3.4 per cent; and David Ben-Gurion 1.7 per cent.



Hello Again!

News of the Sports World by Warren Walden

"BALLYHOO" — THEY CALLED IT: I'd venture to say that "Ballyhoo" was invented by Tex Rickard, greatest of all boxing promoters. And that brings to mind that our old friend Manny Almeida rates right up there at the top when great ring masters are being discussed. The reference to "ring masters" in no way is meant to imply that boxing is similar to a circus. A ring master is a ballyhoo artist of the first order and so was Tex Rickard and Manny Almeida. Those promoters spread an infectious story about a coming show; they had everyone talking about it, advertising it for them. They built the story of their show until everyone thought it was something that he just couldn't miss.

WHICH BRINGS US TO: Tex Rickard, greatest of the great, considered James J. Jeffries the greatest of all heavyweight boxers. How would he do with Cassius Clay? Well, a computerized bout between Clay and Jeffries found James J. the winner. Someone is reported as saying, "Jeffries would have chewed him up." And here we go, ballyhooing the Clay-Frazier bout. It's the way Rickard and Manny Almeida would get people talking. About now, someone is asking why I'm putting Almeida in the same story with Rickard. The answer is that, under the direction of Almeida, the boxing club in Providence was bigger than that in Madison Square Garden one year. And that is an accomplishment by a promoter worthy of remembering.

AND NOW THE THEATRE: (It can be spelled 'theatre' or 'theater' but I like the 're' better than the 'er' version) The big closed circuit television showing of Cassius Clay and Joe Frazier will be held in Loew's State Theatre in Providence.

NOT NEW: Although the presentation of closed-circuit boxing shows in theatres is comparatively new, the appearance of pugilists in places where shows are presented is as old as the old hills, dating back to the days of the great "John L." In fact, James J. Jeffries, mentioned above, was in a movie titled "Pennington's Choice" in which he boxed matinee idol Francis X. Bushman. Jack Johnson, brought back to life in "The Great White Hope," boxed an exhibition with Rhode Island's own Mickey Devine in the old Empire Theatre which was also the Bijou and the Westminster and was famed as a burlesque house. That was the time someone (I wonder who?) arranged for a barrage of vegetables that were heaved at the stage from the balcony, the theatre being located next to the old Providence Public Market, making a supply of spoiled cabbages and tomatoes conveniently near. Well, anihoo, a word to the wise, etc. Get your tickets for the Cassius-Frazier showing early.

ON THE CREST OF THE WAVE: Popularity bounces about every so often and it appears that the Roller Skating Derby is on the crest of the wave along with Disney on Parade. The Roller Skaters Jam-packed R.I. Aud. last Saturday night and they'll be back on February 24. The big Disney show is headed this way, too. It muscled into the spotlight once occupied by the Ice Capades all alone when it was here last year. So don't wait. And that's not intended as a plug. It's a reminder for you. Someone was talking with Dan Norton last week concerning advertising and publicity. "It isn't needed," he said. "Everyone knows about these shows." And Daniel replied with usual wit, "Tut, tut! Which came first, the hen or the egg?" — CARRY ON!

Your Money's Worth

(Continued from page 6)

asked my editor. "Must people buy them during the restricted periods advertised or can we buy the insurance wherever we want and whenever we want? How can the companies make money on such small premiums?"

Answers: Yes, the plans are good for most of you; variations of them are sold by many companies, so just ask any reputable company whether it has a plan available for you; the costs to you are so low because the plans are mainly marketed through newspaper ads, direct mail and credit card billing stuffers or with very low commissions to agents — all inexpensive ways of selling and thus justifying the small premiums.

"But buy these plans only as piggy-back coverage on existing Blue Cross or other basic hospitalization plans," warns Milton Schiff, president of Madison Life Insurance Company, a New York-based insurance company which has pioneered in piggy-back medical insurance.

"Your Blue Cross type policies provide you with many other benefits in addition to your room and board. Check these benefits.

"And by all means, obey the fundamental rule of buying insurance only from a company or companies licensed in your state."

Your interest in hospitalization insurance never has been greater than today for the simple reason that the costs of hospitalization never have been so staggering.

As a result, the importance of piggy-back coverage never has been so crucial to millions of Americans, emphasizes Schiff.

"People need policies to supplement their basic hospitalization and protect them from financial disaster in case of catastrophic illness."

The simple inexpensive policies to which I referred above provide cash benefits from \$10 to \$50 a day, payable each day you are hospitalized, usually without time limit. The money might go for such items as private rooms, private nursing care, physicians' fees, convalescent costs, extra home expenses. The annual premiums for a man about 40 years old would be \$33 to \$36.

But on top of this, the whole area of piggy-back medical policies is suddenly opening up. One New York company, for instance, is now offering a piggy-back to current major medical insurance policies which would pay up to \$100,000 in extra benefits after the holder has used up his deductible of between \$6,000 and \$30,000 of benefits under his existing coverage. The annual premium for the entire family might be as low as \$60 to \$70 a year.

When national health insurance — with protection against the skyrocketing costs of catastrophic illness or accident — becomes law, the need for this sort of protection will diminish or disappear.

But even though bills for this sort of insurance already have been introduced into the 92nd Congress and even though President Nixon may grab the lead in urging the insurance, the timing of passage of this legislation is far from certain, and surely way off.

So, if you have use for piggy-back insurance, buy it — while heeding the warnings in this report.

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Arabs Kill Arabs In Gaza Strip

GAZA — The first day of the month is pay day for the 7,250 local Arabs who overcame old political scruples and have started working for high pay in Israeli factories a short bus ride up the Mediterranean coast from this town.

The local banks were predictably crowded early this week, with depositors in long lines into the streets, when a large explosive charge went off at the downtown postal savings bank. The concrete building crumbled to the crowd. Over 60 persons were injured at the counter. Eight of them were close to death.

This is what happens in Gaza, where Arab fratricide has become a way of life. As Israeli occupation forces stand by, scarcely able to protect their own, Arab goes on killing Arab in warfare that has defied resolution for two decades.

This where the first tragedies of the homeless Palestinians are played out. To the visitor, the dominant emotion of Gaza is one of helplessness mounting with each turn of a corner in the dusty, dirty streets.

The Israelis think they have the solution to the problem of the Gaza strip, through economic integration and development, but it will take time and require basic everyday safety.

Things became so bad in the last months of last year, with terrorism and murders reported nearly every day, that the Israeli Cabinet voted on January 3 for a stringent new security policy.

It has been widely regarded as the first reversal of the so-called liberal occupation policy instituted by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan in the first days after the war of June 1967.

The army garrison in Gaza

was more than doubled — with cease-fire in effect along the Suez Canal, the Israeli Army could spare the troops. A unit of tough border police, called the Green Berets of Israel, was dispatched to Gaza town, armed with truncheons.

Entire refugee camps, housing nearly 200,000 people, were placed under 20-hour curfews. Army and police patrols began unannounced hut-to-hut searches for weapons and known members of the Palestinian guerrilla cells.

The results after a month are a perceptible decline in the number of terrorist incidents, though Israeli officers are divided about how significant that is. The cost was loud accusations of brutality, torture and Gestapo tactics from critics all the way from the Israeli left to Tass, the Soviet press agency.

The army has taken the unusual step of naming a high ranking officer to head an investigation into charges of brutality, promising full disclosure and punishment.

Today was the first day that the curfew in Gaza's sprawling Shati Refugee Camp was lifted during daylight hours. Early this morning, the army officer responsible for administration of all of Israel's occupied territories, Brig. Gen. Shlomo Gazit, took a few foreign correspondents to see Gaza under its new regime.

The first stop, unscheduled, was the scene of the post office explosion. It was deserted except for police and army investigators less than half an hour after the incident. Later interrogators learned that a man had brought in a large package that began smoking — warning some to run away.

Women and children stood and looked, unresponsive, as the convoy drove along the dirt tracks. Only at a clearing on the other edge of the camp did the jeep stop, and a curious crowd formed a hundred feet away.

After a moment's pause, General Gazit strode toward the crowd, ready to listen to any complaints. Guards waved machine guns in the air and a wide path instantly appeared. Then the screams of invective and scorn started.

"Why do you beat us?" "Why do you torture us?" "You stole my watch!" women and children screamed in the general's impassive face.

He took two of us into one "home," a shabby corner of a fallen-down hut.

"The men came and searched us, then they left — that was all," a frightened woman said. She tried to ask the visitors to sit down, but there was no room for even one chair.

Trouble started on trying to leave the clearing. One of the cars got bogged down in the loose sand, unable to move. The sullen crowd instantly sensed they had the Israeli officers at a

Arab Kills Rabbi In Jewish Tunis

PARIS — A rabbi was shot to death and another Jew was wounded by a local Arab in the Jewish quarter of Tunis. The shootings were linked to an ultra-religious Moslem organization, the Tunisian Association to Safeguard the Koran, which issued an appeal to all Moslems to "fight for the liberation of the holy places in Jerusalem and the stolen territories."

According to reports from Tunis the assailant may be mentally unbalanced. The shooting was also linked to the absence of President Habib Bourguiba, of Tunis, a moderate, who is currently undergoing medical treatment at the Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington.

disadvantage. The jeering became deafening, women and children pushed closer, waving fists, and a stick or two.

(Continued on page 10)



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Purpose of Gaza Bombing To Show No One Controls

The purpose was only a guess, but it seemed obvious; to discourage workers from counting on the money they had earned from Israel, and to remind everyone that no matter how stringent the police checks, in Gaza no one is really in control.

Then General Gazit took his guests into the Shati Refugee Camp itself, with open jeeps

bearing soldiers displaying machine guns driving before and after the official cars. That is the way one drives in Gaza.

Thirty thousand rootless Arabs live in hovels of clay and corrugated tin in the camp. It is just on the edge of Gaza town, ironically close to a beautiful sandy Mediterranean beach — Shati means seashore — which remains barren and deserted.



EXPLOSION RIPS banking office in Gaza: Men viewing rubble inside hole in the wall of postal savings bank in the Israeli-occupied city. Concrete building crumbled. Many were injured as it was payday for more than 7,000 Arabs.

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Jewish Businessman Recreates van Gogh

SAN FRANCISCO — Leo Schneider, 60, a Jewish businessman, has undertaken an enormous project: the recreation of all 800 paintings of the famous Dutch master, Vincent van Gogh.

So far, Schneider has completed 50 reproductions and people in the art world say they are superb, but he doubts that he will be able to complete all 800. He took up this unusual hobby after a heart attack eight years ago. Schneider, who has read everything he could about the painter, works for Troy of California, a men's wear manufacturer. But five nights and every weekend he is in his studio in his home here working on another van Gogh. His object is not pure van Gogh; he gets a little of himself into each painting too. The famous van Gogh "self-portrait" is noticeably more cheerful in the Schneider treatment of it.

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ANNA RIWKIN-BRICK in Hong Kong is shown in the company of her favorite subject, children.

'Unique, Exuberant Power'

Anna Riwkin - Brick Immortalized Lives Of Children Around World

(The author is the Director General of the Keren Hayesod United Israel Appeal in Jerusalem who grew to be a close friend of the Brick family during his many visits to the Scandinavian countries and Sweden in particular.)

No longer will people at airports throughout the world be casting wondering and admiring glances at a stout but very agile woman with a glint in her eyes, bespeaking exuberant youth despite her age, laden with cameras of various shapes and sizes and hurrying to or from a plane.

In many cities in various parts of the world, the telephone in the homes of the chosen and elect will no longer be ringing at strange hours of the day and night, as a prelude to a woman's announcement, contagious with its enthusiasm and excitement, "Hello, I'm here!" To many homes in Israel those unique cards bearing postmarks from places in Europe, Asia and Africa and carrying a laconic message in a woman's artistic hand, "I'm coming. Au revoir!" will no longer be arriving.

Such was Anna Riwkin-Brick, the world-famous photographer from Stockholm who passed away in Israel recently. The daughter of the Russian Zionist, Shalom Alexander Riwkin, a delegate to the first Zionist Congress. She was the friend of children of all colours and shades, in all continents of the world. It was she who immortalized their lives, homes and experiences with animating love through her photographs in heart-warming childrens' books published in many languages. She was also the companion of the leaders of many countries, including Israel's President, Prime Minister and leading figures in the field of art and literature.

She possessed great gifts for creativeness. Besides her famous childrens' books, brought out in collaboration with leading writers, including her close friend and poetess, the late Leah Goldberg, she also brought out books on a variety of other topics. Together with her husband Daniel Brick, she published books on Eretz Israel before and after the establishment of the State, and in collaboration with others, also published books about national festivals, the arts, cultures, famous buildings, etc.

One could, however, discern that her superb photographs were not in a position to transmit everything that she wanted to convey through them. Despite the spirit that she infused into them, they were in need of a living commentary, in order to tell of her feelings and experiences

while she was making them, in order to be able to bridge between Anna Riwkin-Brick the human being and the subjects of her photography; between the photograph and the spectator.

To this, it seems, one must ascribe her unique and exuberant power of conversation, which enriched all her listeners, widened their horizons, and served as a kind of "Guide to the Perplexed." In the main, her conversations were devoted to explaining her photographs; they were a sort of commentary, compelling in its simplicity.

According to Anna Riwkin-Brick's philosophy, as exemplified in her pictures, this is not just a torn and crazy world with geographical divisions, which serve as pretexts for wars; with nations and tribes that have not yet learned to live peacefully together. It is in actual fact and in truth but a collection of beautiful landscapes, of fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers and of children. O, ever so many children!

Thus it is in the wide-open spaces of Lapland where that little girl Elle Kari the oldest of her "children" grew up; so it is in Japan and in Africa and in all the countries where the rest of her "children" grew up.

This world of ours is after all but one world and it could be a world of harmony, just as is reflected in her photographs and in her books, if only it were imbued with a sense of love, as

the heart and soul of this photographer and story-teller.

All enjoy the straight message of Anna Riwkin-Brick's books, but whoever had the privilege of listening to her commentaries, received an insight into their ulterior meaning and is able to delve into the hidden treasures of her creation.

And so Anna Riwkin-Brick was what today has become an opprobrious term in Soviet Russia - a "Cosmopolitan." She was such in the fullest sense of the term and in all the beauty that inheres in it.

With all that, she was a Jewess with all her heart and soul, and closely bound up to Israel with every fibre of her sensitive heart.

Wherever there was Jewish action of historical significance, Anna Riwkin-Brick's cameras clicked. In the halls of Zionist Congresses before the emergence of the State, over the fields of Eretz Israel, in its towns and villages. They found their way into the offices of all the Presidents of Israel and of all its Prime Ministers. During the last days of her life when she was, as it were, recuperating in Israel after an operation, she planned a book on Golda Meir and was ready to tell everyone willing to listen about the structure and significance of that book.

A new immigrant woman standing on one of Israel's highways and giving vociferous vent to her disappointment at the

(Continued on page 11)

In Gaza, 400,000 Live Where 100,000 Should Live

(Continued on page 9)

The general and his officers were pushing and pulling the disabled car. More jeers. There were more than a thousand people by now. A rock was thrown. The guards in the jeeps jumped to their feet, held up their machine guns and ostentatiously cocked them ready to open fire. The crowd backed away, then moved closer again.

It went on for 10 minutes and by the time the convoy was able to move again it took the shortest, fastest way out of the camp, straight to the fresh air of the Mediterranean beach. General Gazit shrugged. "It is hard to know what we can do," the local Israeli commander said.

Nearly 400,000 people are jammed into the farmland of the Gaza strip, where only 100,000 or so lived before the influx of refugees in 1948. Under Egyptian rule for two decades, the refugees were not allowed to leave their tiny tiny corner.

The Israeli solution now is to encourage the refugees to move elsewhere — to jobs on the west bank of the Jordan River, into Israel for their work, or to other Arab countries. But whenever this is officially suggested, it evokes a wave of protest from Arab capitals, and even the Arabs of the west bank complain when Gazans arrive. Even so, about 10,000 men from Gaza now work by the day or week in the westbank area.

For the rest, the Israeli occupation is attempting to improve living conditions in Gaza as best it can, with construction of new houses, enlarged medical facilities and local small factories for local labor.

The Moazi refugee camp is the first to have electricity installed. There, under a street light, a small boy returned the wave of one in the cars — it was the first time all day that anyone had given a sign of greeting other than hostile.

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Terrorist Attacks Increase Near Syrian Border

JERUSALEM — A constant increase in the number of terrorist attacks on Israeli villages and military positions near the Syrian border has been noticed recently by Israeli military sources. They told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that they believed the increase was a result of the effectiveness of Israeli measures against terrorism along the Jordanian and Lebanese borders.

There have been four incidents involving guerrillas from Syrian soil, and while earlier attacks were almost invariably carried out at night, two forays were made in daylight.

Israeli military circles said they were concerned about the increase in terrorism — not out of fear but out of awareness that it might force Israel to take "more comprehensive measures," which Israel would prefer not to do during the current generally quiet atmosphere in the Middle East.

The Israeli circles noted that the energetic measures taken by the Army to suppress terrorism from Lebanese territory have been successful. The relative quiet along the Jordanian front is attributed by Israelis more to the suppressive measures of the Amman government than to direct Israeli action. As one Israeli officer put it, "The Fatah people and other terrorists are for the time being too busy fighting their own government."

As a result of these developments, Palestinian guerrillas are being attracted to Syria, where they are tolerated by a military government that has refused to talk peace with Israel. And if their attacks from Syrian soil continue to increase, it is possible that Israel will have no choice but to take action against them, he said.

Meanwhile at the United Nations in New York, Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah submitted a new written policy statement to Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN mediator, for transmission to D. Mohammed H. el-Zayyat, the Egyptian delegate.

This was done immediately and Dr. Zayyat said that though the "talks are continuing, I did not get good news." Mr. Tekoah declined to answer any questions, stating that he is a "strong believer in quiet diplomacy and intends to keep it that way." No answer has yet been given for Jordan which called for immediate withdrawal of Israel

from all occupied Arab territory, ignoring Premier Meir's call for a prior treaty which would provide for recognized and secure boundaries.

The representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France agreed to meet February 4, the day before the Mideast cease-fire expiration date.



A PROPHETESS IN ISRAEL: One of Anna Riwkin-Brick's more famous photographs showing a new immigrant from Yemen venting her disappointment and wrath at a bus which had passed her by on the road. Miss Brick entitled it "A Prophetess in Israel" and felt it symbolized the experience of Israel in the ingathering of the exiles.

(Continued from page 10)

fact that a bus had passed by without picking her up, was perpetuated by her as a symbol of the experience of the Ingathering of the Exiles. At an exhibition of Anna Riwkin-Brick's photographs, the one of this woman was entitled: "A prophetess in Israel" — a prophetess of wrath.

There was not a journey to any of the far-flung places of the world that she undertook without making a stop in Israel. Anna Riwkin-Brick journeyed from Stockholm to New York via Israel, and on her way from the slopes of the Killmanjaro to Japan and from Japan to Europe she would make a halt either before or after, in Israel. One might apply to her the saying that that wonderful and unique personality, Rabbi Naham of Bratzlav, had uttered about himself: "No matter where or whether I journey, I always travel to Eretz Israel."

It is no coincidence that she came to Israel to recuperate after her operation in Stockholm. It is no mere coincidence that she returned her soul in this country and was buried in its soil.

In the course of one of the conversations that the writer of these lines was privileged to have with the deceased, the fate of her archives after her death was discussed. It was one of those fascinating conversations with her, enlightening and rewarding, in the course of which she intimated her desire to hand over her archive relating to Judaism, Zionism and Eretz Israel for safe keeping in the State of Israel.

This she did, turning over more than 30,000 pictures taken over a period of 28 years to the Keren Hayesod in Jerusalem. When the day comes, this veritable treasure will serve as a basis for an exhibition of the work of an outstanding photographer and a great Jewess, about Jews and the Land of Jews. It will perpetuate her love for her people and for her people's homeland, just as her children's

photographs and all her other work will serve as an everlasting memorial to her love of Man and to her faith in the future of Man.

The promise given by the writer of these lines to Anna Riwkin-Brick will be fulfilled: The people that she loved so much will know of her love for them, will faithfully guard the lofty expression of that love and will preserve for ever the memory of her talent, of her warmth of heart and soul and of her attachment to the people and the land.

United Arab Republic Cabinet Speculates On Possible Fighting

CAIRO — The United Arab Republic Cabinet met recently to discuss the possible outbreak of fighting with Israel when the cease-fire expires Friday, political sources said.

The Premier, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, presided at a three-hour meeting at which the "future developments in the confrontation with the enemy" were discussed, an official spokesman said.

Official sources said that Salah Gohar, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had told Czechoslovak and Cambodian envoys that Egypt would not extend the cease-fire without "speedy and serious progress" at the Middle East talks in New York.

"Egypt is not responsible for whatever may happen after Feb. 5," Mr. Gohar was quoted as having said. "There is no truth in reports that U.N. mediator Gunnar V. Jarring is making progress in his efforts."

A spokesman said that Mr. Fawzi briefed the Cabinet on continuing diplomatic efforts aimed at reaching a settlement, while the Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Mahommed Fawzi, reported on the military situation along the Suez Canal.

For two days, airraids sirens wailed throughout Egypt in civil-defense exercises designed to prepare the nation for the

LEBANON BEIRUT, Lebanon — A communique issued by the Lebanese military said that there were no Lebanese casualties in Israeli raids on two villages last night. Palestinian commandos reported that one of their men had been killed and another had been wounded in the attacks.

Official Lebanese sources, citing the raids, accused Israel of trying to provoke another war in the Middle East.

possible resumption of fighting. Motorists were again asked to paint their headlamps blue for the mock air attacks and citizens were urged to curtain their lights.

Hospital Provides Hot Kosher Meals

NEW YORK — Observant Jewish war veterans at the Veterans Administration hospital in Brooklyn can choose hot kosher meals in the only program in VA hospitals to provide kosher food for such patients.

The program was started in July 1969 and funds for the kosher diet are provided by the Kings County Council of the Jewish War Veterans.

Rabbi Eugene Cohen, the hospital chaplain, said that prior to the start of the project, observant veterans were given permissible food, a meager and monotonous diet. He added they could not have a hot meal or a meat dish during their stay under those requirements.

He said more than 80 veterans have availed themselves of the program, which offers a variety of pre-packaged, frozen meals, including several types of meat. The meals are warmed in special heaters provided by the hospital, he said.



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Israeli Arabs -- Outcasts To All



OUR YOUNGER SET: Dmitri Bart Potemkin, four months old, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephan H. Potemkin of Reston, Virginia. Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Morris Karklin of Providence. Paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Potemkin of Cranston.



OUR YOUNGER SET: Eric David, six years old, and Adam Michael, three years old, are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Newman of 232 Park Circle, South Attleboro, Massachusetts.

Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Max M. Phenex of 41 Unity Street, Pawtucket. Paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Louis I. Newman of 21 Trenton Street, Pawtucket.

COUNTER-CULTURE
LONDON — A student speaker at the dedication of the new B'nai B'rith Hillel House warned that Jews should worry when Jewish students leave them alone, "not when they harass them and demand a change of attitude, habit and performance." Gerald Cromer, student director of the Hillel Foundation, spoke of the "counter-culture"

he found in American society, "followed by a Jewish counter-culture within Jewish society." He said students were trying to change the Jewish community not because they reject their Jewishness but because they acknowledged it.

ABU GHOSH, Israel — "As Israeli Arabs, our problem is that other Arabs dismiss us as Israelis and other Israelis suspect us as Arabs."

Speaking in a soft and cultured voice, Dr. Subhi Abu Ghosh, a 42-year-old social scientist thus summed up the identity crisis of 330,000 Arabs who chose, or whose parents chose, to live under the flag of Israel.

These are the more modest families of Palestine who decided in 1948 to remain in their cities, towns, villages and farms within the newly proclaimed country, rather than flee, like the intelligentsia and politically conscious, to become refugees in neighboring Arab countries.

Now an inarticulate minority in an alien society, theirs is the plight of political, economic and social schizophrenia. There are no powerful champions of the Israeli Arabs, neither within their own ranks nor in foreign capitals, near or far. No one takes up their cause; they have produced no rebels.

The rest of Israel is bustling and building. The Arab villages remain dusty or muddy, depending on the season, sleepy and crumbling as they have been for decades. With little new construction, they show less than confidence that the future will be any different.

These factors contribute to the social problem of the Arabs in Israel, which looms as large as the political and economic issues.

Politically, the Arabs have their own splintered parties, some of them allied to the

governing Labor party, but one — the dynamic Rakah, or New Communist List — is openly Arab nationalist and hostile to the existence of the Israeli state in Palestine. Rakah has three seats in the Knesset.

One of the most frequent criticisms of Israeli policy toward the Arab minority comes from young Arab intellectuals who resent the almost exclusive patronage granted by the Israelis to the traditional family-oriented political leadership. Much of Rakah's strength seems to arise as protest against the nepotism and conservatism of the pro-Government parties.

Economically, the status of the Israeli Arabs can be made to look good or bad. Compared with the refugees or even the rural population in neighboring Arab countries, they enjoy a far superior standard of living. Compared with the Jewish majority in Israel, they lag.

The average monthly income of an urban Arab family in Israel is about \$170; that of the typical native-born Jewish family is twice that. Significantly, however, the monthly income of Jewish immigrants from Arab or other non-Western countries — is only 10 percent higher than that of the Arabs. In the occupied westbank, area, Arab workers average only about one-third the income of the Israeli Arabs.

Primary education is almost universal for both Jews and Arabs in Israel, a spectacular increase for the Arabs compared with their schooling before 1948. But for post-primary education, the gap between Jew and Arab widens considerably. Almost 60 percent of the Jews, but only 20 percent of the Arabs between the ages of 14 and 17 are regular students, according to the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics.

The Government development plans for the Arab centers are still concerned with provision of basic services to the villages — running water, paved roads, electricity and sanitation. And if progress was being made before the 1967 war, the sudden occupation of vast new territories took priority in the allocation of development funds.

Even inside Israel, as Dr. Subhi said, "it is usually Arab labor that does the manual construction work for the Jewish sector — there are few workers left to build in their own Arab sector."

The Israeli press these days is full of proposals to set up a Ministry of Arab Affairs. Characteristically, the Israeli Arabs are divided over whether

this would really solve any of their problems of being in effe second-class citizens.

Here in this hillside villa seven miles northeast of Jerusalem, it is individual identity, and not so much part politics, that is the crux of the problem.

The houses of Abu Ghosh are generally bigger, but in poorer repair, than in a Jewish Israel settlement. They are placed haphazardly around the hill without the well-ordered and deliberate arrangements of the nearby kibbutzim, or communal settlements.

Walking along the dusty path near the school, it is not instantly apparent to a Westerner which is an Arab, which a Jew visiting the village. Many of the Israeli Arabs have shed the traditional kaffiyeh, or headress, at least outside their own family circles, and a growing percentage of Israel's population are so-called Oriental Jews, immigrants from Arab countries with the same swarthy appearance as the Arabs.

Once inside a living room, the difference begins: No wife or daughter emerges to greet men guests. The chairs are straight against the walls around the room, in invariable Arab fashion. The furnishing are not strikingly different from those in another Israeli home — they are all bought in the same stores and cities — but instead of the framed portrait of Moshe Dayan or Golda Meir, there will be a faded picture of a fallen grandfather in his desert kaffiyeh.

Almost the entire village of 2,000 people belongs to the same Moslem family, descendants of Sheik Abu Ghosh, who lived some 400 years ago. Since all the permanent residents have the same last name, the name of the village, they are known among themselves by their first names.

Dr. Subhi, who studied in the United States, is a rarity among Israeli Arabs, an intellectual who has found his way into the Israeli academic community, holdings posts at both Hebrew and Tel Aviv Universities. But even he feels the many estrangements that enclose the life of an Arab in Israel.

"After the six-day war, we rushed as soon as we could into the newly occupied territories, to meet our Arab brothers on the west bank of the Jordan who had been cut off from us for so long," he said, sitting after work in his sparse and tidy living room. "It was all cordial, but strange. It was hard to make friends."

Palestinians Think Israeli Arabs 'Were Lost Two Decades Ago'

The view from the other side, from the west-bank Palestinians looking at the Israeli Arabs, was far harsher. "We have nothing to talk with them about — their problems are not our problems," said one prominent Palestinian nationalist in East Jerusalem, the former Jordanian sector that has been absorbed by Israel. "As far as we are concerned, they were lost two decades ago."

Estrangement, more subtle, is also felt from the Jewish majority. Shmuel Toledano, the Premier's liberal-minded adviser on Arab affairs, said, "Our policy has always been to accept and absorb the Arabs into Israeli society, but not assimilate them — let them retain what they want and should have, their heritage and identity as Arabs."

Told of this policy, Attalah Mansour, an Arab writer from Nazareth, shrugged it off sadly and said, "That is just a tactful way of saying that they will continue to treat us as a potential fifth column in their society."

The problem of internal security is where the ambivalence of Jewish and Arab Israeli attitudes shows up at its sharpest, where the Arabs' second-class status in Israeli minds, if not in Israeli law, becomes uncomfortable.

The word "Arab" on the citizens' identity card, instead of

"Jew," causes no problems in itself, but the Arabs sense closer scrutiny at routine check points because of it.

The last legal distinctions left over from the nervous early days of the state were removed only in 1966, when the military administration over the Arab population was abolished. At the same time, liberals in the Government succeeded in stopping the expropriations of Arab lands inside Israel for public-works projects or new kibbutzim. Even with fair compensation, this practice had been a deep-rooted grievance against the Israeli state.

But the psychological barriers remain.

"I am convinced that most of the Israeli Arabs want to be loyal to the state of Israel, where we now live, but we don't know how we can prove it," Dr. Subhi said. "We can pledge our loyalty all day every day, but we sense that the Jewish Israelis will never really believe it. The burden of proof is always on the Arab."

Thus, when an act of terrorism is committed by an Israeli Arab, as a couple of months ago when two grenades exploded in the crowded Tel Aviv bus terminal, there was apprehension throughout the Israeli Arab community.

(Continued on page 13)

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Israeli Director Predicts Start Of Arms Race

JERUSALEM — The director general of Israel's Defense Ministry predicts an arms race to introduce new weapons systems into the arena of conflict between Israel and Egypt.

Yeshayahu Lavy said on a radio interview that Soviet weapons systems now deployed in Egypt confronted Israel with a new challenge. He said the other side was escalating the arms race. According to Lavy, Israel's ability to keep pace with modern developments in weaponry depended on the development of its own arms industry.

Lavy said that as long as it continues, Israel grows less vulnerable to threats of arms embargos from abroad. He said the government has drawn "appropriate conclusions" about the danger of depending on foreign arms sources. He warned, however, that the application of these lessons depended on the pace of industrialization in Israel which was fairly rapid.

Nevertheless, he said, it would take Israel some time to become self-sufficient in armaments. Lavy said that Israel faced a potential shortage of engineers and scientists. "Those available to us must meet the challenges," he said.

GRASSROOTS

WASHINGTON — In a survey carried out by the Hillel Foundation of B'nai B'rith, it was learned that a new grassroots movement is growing among American Jewish college students.

While strongly anti-establishment in point of view, it disowns the anti-Israel stand of the "New Left." It repudiates those who give moral and other support to anti-Semitic "Black Panthers." Although the movement is still rather young and represents a small fraction of Jewish students, it is becoming more vocal in the academic community.

According to the B'nai B'rith report, many Jewish students have been turned off by the self-hatred evinced by so many Jewish youngsters in the new leftist ranks. The "new radicals" are convinced that Jews cannot rely on the USA or, for that matter, on the other big powers,

Syrian Escapees Tell Jews' Plight

PARIS — A young man and woman who said that they had escaped from Syria some months ago reported here last week that the 5,000 Jews of Damascus were being forced to remain in a ghetto under daily threats and harassment by the Syrian authorities.

The report was made at a news conference organized by the International Conference for the Deliverance of Jews in the Middle East. The 25-nation group headed by Alain Pöher, president of the French Senate, was formed a year ago and reported last week that since then the problem of Jews had been virtually settled in the United Arab Republic, had remained unchanged in Iraq but had become worse in Syria.

"A veritable wall of silence has fallen upon this little community, which finds itself totally isolated from the outside world," Mr. Pöher declared.

A peek through the wall was given by the witnesses, who were not identified or allowed to be photographed lest relatives in Syria be endangered. They seemed incongruous in the overheated conference room of the Hilton Hotel. The heavily-bearded man wore a trench coat with a black hat pulled down over

his face. The woman was cloaked in black, with black boots and a floppy black hat that obscured her features. Both also wore dark glasses.

The man and woman, who said that they were not related, gave the following picture of Jewish life in Syria to newsmen after having provided much the same information to a commission of the French section of the International Conference.

All Jews in Damascus are confined to a zone from which they cannot venture for more than about two and a half miles without special authorization. Such authorization is rarely accorded, a major exception being made for illnesses requiring hospitalization.

No Jew is allowed to leave Syria, the couple added. The families of some of those who have succeeded in escaping have suffered reprisals including arrests and torture.

Jews who own real estate cannot transfer it to heirs upon death, it was said. The property is given to Palestinians, many of whom thus live side by side with Jews. The man reported that "crimes" against Jews are frequently perpetrated by the Palestinians, including the

beating of children while policemen look on and laugh.

Jews are barred from public office and from professions. They are reduced to manual or artisan work such as carpentering and tailoring in their own neighborhoods.

All teachers must be Moslem except for a few Jews authorized to teach Arabic to Jewish students. The teaching of Hebrew is practically forbidden, it was reported major religious ceremonies such as bar mitzvahs and weddings must be authorized and are conducted under police surveillance. Religious instruction is limited to two hours a week. Daily prayers are permitted but policemen were said to be present in the synagogues.

Arrests of Jews are said to be a daily occurrence and the interrogations that follow are frequently accompanied by beatings.

Jews are forbidden to have any relations with the rest of the population, which cannot buy in Jewish shops or employ Jews, it was said.

The two witnesses, whose Arabic was translated into French, said that two other Jewish communities, living under

similar conditions, existed in Syria, one of 1,000 people in Aleppo and one of 300 in El Qamishliye.

Mr. Pöher remarked after the questioning had been completed that the situation the witnesses had described was "scandalous and contrary to all the sacred rights of man."

Jacques Mercier, a Gaullist deputy who headed the commission that gathered the testimony, said that allowances had been made for the fact that since June, 1967, Syria has been in a state of war with Israel. But he said that Syria's treatment of Jews "goes far beyond normal wartime measures. There is a concerted will to destroy a language, a culture and a civilization."

Mr. Pöher said that the International Conference had been formed because of humanitarian considerations. As a result of efforts it had deployed in alerting world opinion as well as of discreet diplomacy by some countries, he said that virtually all 80 Jews held in prison in Egypt had been freed and given asylum in Western Europe. Mr. Pöher paid particular tribute to efforts of the French Government.

Jews, Poles 'Bury Hatchet' In Discussion

CHICAGO — Jews and Poles here recently buried a hatchet that was sharpened 800 years ago when Poland invited oppressed European Jews to establish a new community within its borders, an event which, according to one Jewish spokesman, began a "saga that has known the face of more than one tragedy."

The occasion was a meeting of about 60 American Jewish and Polish American leaders to discuss the differences that divide the two ethnic communities and ways to bridge them. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Polish-American Congress and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. A. Abbot Rosen, a spokesman for the conference, said neither group attempted to

gloss over the prejudices each has against the other. But the meeting was described as signaling "a new epoch in the saga of Jewish-Polish relations" in this city.

According to Dr. Joseph Lichten, the ADL's director of intercultural affairs, "Our communities owe it to each other to exchange information on all subjects, both negative and positive, which bear on their group relations." He acknowledged that "some tenacious and real differences do exist," of an historical and religious nature. One has been the casting of Jews in the role of Christ-killers. The problem was eased considerably by the Vatican II statement on the Jews which

absolved Jewry of deicide charges.

Lichten also rejected the widely held blue collar stereotype of Polish Americans. He said also that the events of World War II and varying claims of Jews and Poles about the Polish people's role in the Nazi slaughter had engendered ill feelings. But, he observed, the Jews and Poles were often good neighbors in peace and allies in war. "They fought together against the Czars of Russia," Lichten said.

Israeli Arabs Constitute 11 Per Cent of Population

(Continued from page 12)

Israeli Arabs constitute 11 percent of the country's population of three million. More than 70 percent of the Israeli Arabs are Moslems, 20 percent Christians and most of the remainder Druses, fiercely independent mountain people who broke away from Islam centuries ago.

Neighborhood lines are not sharp between Arabs and Jews, but social lines prevail. Arab and Jew may work side by side in a factory, even start walking home together, but seldom enter each other's house. What social meetings there are, except among young people, usually seem contrived and awkward though not normally hostile.

No Arab is called up to serve in the Israeli armed forces, though the few who decide to volunteer are usually accepted. The great exception is the Druse population, whose young men serve eagerly in their own units and are regarded by Israeli officers as some of the best fighting men in the Israeli Army.

In 1948, when the state of Israel was proclaimed, only 150,000 Arabs of about 700,000 remained within the new state. Since the most articulate and politically aware Arabs chose to leave, it was the poorest and most tradition-bound peasants who were left. According to official Israeli figures, about 95 percent of the Arab population in the new state was illiterate.

It is in the sphere of social relations that the Israeli Arabs are now most troubled. "We have to live and work in the knowledge

that there are certain jobs we can never have," Dr. Subhi said, "in the Foreign or Defense Ministries, for example — and other professions in which we can never rise above a certain level," Dr. Subhi said.

Israeli officials concede some of these points without argument. But they point to how much has been done in the 22 years to raise the status of people who started at the lowest levels of the society.

"Our minority problem is almost unique in the world," Mr. Toledano said in an interview. "It is a minority legitimately belonging to the Arab world yet living in the Israeli state — but Israel and the Arab world are at war."

"The Arabs here are constantly bombarded with propaganda by radio and television, calling on them to hate the people they live with.

"It is a new minority — until just 22 years ago, they were the majority — which makes it particularly sensitive.

"With all the progress that has been made economically and politically to accept the minority into society — not assimilate, but accept — the social differences remain as the most vexing of all.

"On the simplest level, a girl dates a boy that her parents don't approve of — that happens everywhere in the world and reflects common problems in the society," Mr. Toledano said. "When it happens here — a Jewish girl dates an Arab boy — an ordinary social problem becomes a conflict of nations."

Non-Jewish Family Plans Life In Israel

TEL AVIV — You don't have to be Jewish to appreciate Israel and the work of the Pioneer Women in this country!

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Remington recently visited the Tel Aviv headquarters of Moetzet Hapoelet/Pioneer Women on an exploratory trip to prepare their impending immigration to Israel. Mrs. Jill Remington is an active member of the Nitzanlim Shalom Chapter of Pioneer Women of Boston while her 35-year-old husband Donald is a senior

instructor in electronics at Wentworth Institute.

In Israel Mr. Remington was contacting old friends and others to arrange for a teaching position in the science field here. The son of Protestant pioneering American stock, he believes the level of science and mathematics instruction in Israeli high schools is higher than in many American junior colleges, for which he does considerable curricular research.

His 32-year-old wife, who teaches violin, which she studied at the London School of Music, is the mother of three young children under five. She has said that she is glad that Moetzet Hapoelet-Pioneer Women day nurseries will be available to her. Mrs. Remington, who stems from British, Pennsylvania Dutch and Irish stock, was first introduced to the vitality of Israeli life when one of her friends, a Pioneer Women member, invited her to see a show produced by a visiting Israeli entertainment troupe. She later jumped at the invitation to join the local Pioneer Women group.

The couple first became interested in Israel through Jewish neighbors. They read Israeli literature and newspapers, studied Jewish history, including the Bible and have also studied Hebrew with friends in Boston.

On a brief tour of Moetzet Hapoelet Women's institutions in the Tel Aviv area, the Remingtons expressed particular interest in the Ayanot Agricultural School, where Mr. Remington was impressed with the teaching of physics, chemistry, soil mechanics and the facilities of the school's laboratory. They were also enthusiastic about the Arab Women's Club in Jaffa and the organization's day nursery for children of the Hatikva quarter, one of Tel Aviv's most underprivileged neighborhoods.

Why do the Remingtons want to settle in Israel? The way Jill tells it, "The atmosphere here is so clean and safe. We both feel that Israel is a challenge toward a healthier life of substance. And we both feel good among Jewish people."

Back in the United States for the time being, Mrs. Remington intends to lecture on Israel and the Moetzet Hapoelet-Pioneer Projects which her husband photographed on their visit.

Left-Wing Publicist Compares Soviet Union To Franco's Spain

WASHINGTON — I. F. Stone, an independent left-wing publicist, likened the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union to that of the separatist nationalities in Franco Spain. He predicted in his bi-weekly newsletter that if the Kremlin should ever allow Jews free emigration, "half the population (of Russia) would convert to Judaism."

Stone, long a bitter critic of Zionism and Israeli politics, claimed that the commutation of death sentences of Jews in Leningrad and of Basques in Burgos, have similar backgrounds. "Both occurred in slowly decaying dictatorships, one Communist, the other Fascist," he wrote. "Both will be followed by new trials, in Russia

of more Jews accused of Zionism, i.e. of national deviation; in Spain, not only of Catalans as well as Basques, but of other Spaniards accused of 'subversion.'"

Stone said that rebellious Basque and Catalan separatists have become focal points for general animosity to the senescent Franco regime. Kremlin fears of similar repercussions in the Soviet Union may explain why no national publicity was given the Leningrad trial until after it was over. Perhaps the Soviet bureaucrats feared other rebellious minorities or Great Russian dissidents would be sympathetic to the Jews and might try hijackings of their own to get out."

Hebrew University Reveals Discovery Of Possible Early Cancer Diagnosis

A technique which should make possible early diagnosis of cancer was discovered by Dr. Chloe Tal, Hebrew University Medical Center.

With her technique, a serologically distinct protein, Tumor-globulin, can be detected in the blood serum of cancer patients and pregnant women. It is not found in the serum of non-pregnant, normal individuals or persons with diseases other than cancer.

So, when T-globulin is found, and the patient is not pregnant, cancer is present.

Dr. Tal's studies show pregnant women have T-globulin because the primitive cells of the placenta in pregnant women stimulate the production of T-Globulin just as tumor cells do.

Dr. Tal makes diagnostic tests with anti-T-globulin serum

which she produces by immunizing rabbits with enriched T-globulin from the pooled serum of cancer patients.

In a test involving 520 patients, 356 samples which gave positive results came from 350 verified cases of cancer, three cases of suspected cancer and three pregnant women.

The 164 cases with negative results came from patients with varieties of non-malignant conditions.

Dr. Tal hopes to produce the anti-serum in quantity to test large groups of the general population.

TROUBLE IN GAZA

TEL AVIV — A resident of Rafah, at the southern end of the Gaza Strip, was killed last week in one of three grenade attacks, presumably by Arab terrorists. Twelve other persons, including two children, were injured.

Jewish Defense League Plans To Resume Anti-Soviet Tactics

NEW YORK — The Jewish Defense League announced last week that it would resume its anti-Soviet harassment tactics.

Irving Calderon, national coordinator of the militant Jewish organization, issued a statement saying that the "moratorium toward the Soviet Union is over."

"Many new militant Jewish groups," the statement said, "have recently sprung up and they plan stepped-up action toward the Soviet Union."

On Jan. 19, Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the league, announced a "moratorium" on his group's tactic of harassing Soviet diplomats and their families.

At the time, Rabbi Kahane said his organization would resume the harassment "if we don't see any results."

Rabbi Kahane said the harassment tactic was aimed at dramatizing oppression of Jews in the Soviet Union and the failure of the Kremlin to permit them to emigrate to Israel, and to provoke a crisis in Soviet-United

States relations.

The harassment consisted of following members of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations and shouting invectives at both men and women. Rabbi Kahane said he stopped the tactic because of the pressure of Jewish leaders.

Mr. Calderon did not name the "new militant groups" nor say how many were involved. On Jan. 20, just after Rabbi Kahane had announced the moratorium, 15 members of the J.D.L. staged a brief sit-in at the office of Columbia Artists Management, 165 West 57th Street, to protest against the booking of the Siberian Dancers and Singers of Omsk at Carnegie Hall.

The performance was interrupted last Thursday night at Carnegie Hall by a telephoned bomb threat and the scattering of 10 bottles of ammonia throughout the orchestra section and balcony. The next afternoon, The Associated Press received an anonymous telephone call saying the performance would be interrupted again.

African Schools Ignore Judaism

JOHANNESBURG, — Jewish parents in Cape Province have been advised by community leaders to invoke their right to request that their children be excused from Scripture lessons in the State schools which have just been revised by official edict so as to implant Christian doctrinal teachings.

Scripture lessons have always been part of the State school curriculum but in the past have covered Hebrew and Christian Testaments in a broad and general way. A new regulation gazetted in Cape Province provides that the lessons shall henceforth be "Christo-centric"

in order to "prepare the pupil... to accept Jesus Christ as his personal savior." A deputation of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, headed by Sydney Walt, brought the matter to the attention of S. Theron, Director of Education of the Cape Province.

They pointed out that the new approach to religious instruction "presents a serious problem in regard to Jewish children being exposed to such instruction." They noted that "teaching of this nature however satisfactory from a Christian point of view, could not be acceptable to an adherent of Judaism."

'70 Tourism In Israel Reaches Record High

JERUSALEM — Israel earned \$105 million from a record influx of 437,000 tourists in 1970 despite a tense political situation, aerial hijackings by terrorists and a serious cholera outbreak in Jerusalem last fall.

Minister of Tourism Moshe Kol said this week that the number of tourists was seven percent greater than in 1969 and the income from tourism 18 percent higher. He said it did not include \$50 million spent on fares on El Al, the Israeli national airline.

According to Kol, 46 percent of last year's tourist traffic originated in the United States and Canada. Tourism from the U.S. rose by 12 percent compared to 1969, from Brazil 21 percent, from West Germany 24 percent and from Sweden and Belgium 12 and 15 percent respectively. But the number of visitors from Britain, Norway, Holland,

Switzerland and Austria declined, Kol said.

The Tourism Ministry said that 40 percent of last year's tourists were non-Jews, more than half of them Christian pilgrims. The average income per tourist was put at \$214 compared to \$199 in 1969. Chanoch Givton, director general of the Tourism Ministry said that Israel aims to increase its tourist traffic by 100,000 a year over the next three years. He said the Ministry has commissioned the Louis Harris firm in the U.S. to undertake a comprehensive market research project in that country and Canada and disclosed plans for an extensive promotional campaign by television in major U.S. and Canadian cities. Givton said that El Al and Canadian Pacific Airlines will establish a joint service between Tel Aviv and Canada next spring.

Ex-Nazi Victims Seek Compensation

TEL AVIV — A delegation representing the Israeli organization of former Nazi victims went to West Germany this week to seek compensation for forced labor they performed in German factories during World War II.

A spokesman for the group said that only about 200,000 of the two million Jewish slave laborers have received any compensation so far. He said this was because agreements were reached with only five major German companies, among them Krupp, Siemens and Telefunken, which together paid out only 50 million marks. Up to now, no other German company that employed slave labor during the war has

paid anything.

The delegation will contact the West German Manufacturers Association and the other major firms in an effort to obtain payment.

Tuvia Friedman, head of the Nazi war crimes documentation center in Haifa, posted a \$50,000 reward for anyone who arrests Joseph Mengele, the notorious Auschwitz death camp doctor. Mengele avoided capture after World War II and was last reported to be hiding out in Paraguay. Friedman said the reward was for arresting Mengele, not for his head. "We want him to face trial in Israel or in West Germany," he said.

HIPPIES
TEL AVIV — Some 40-odd hippies have provisionally taken over the abandoned Kibbutz Kedma near Kiryat Malachi, and are preparing the ground for permanent settlement. There is no running water at Kedma, but the settlers believe their temporary residence will eventually gain approval of the

authorities for the conversion of Kedma into a unique Orthodox "hip" community.

"We hope that we will be able to change the appearance of Kedma during our stay and convince the authorities that we are serious," said Mrs. Mendel, a recent convert to Judaism from the U.S., who acted as spokesman for the group.

JTA To Publish Daily In French

PARIS — The Jewish Telegraphic Agency will begin publication of a French-language Daily News Bulletin, it was announced here last week by the publisher of the Bulletin, Adam Loss. The bulletin, he said, is designed to serve newspapers and individual readers in France, Belgium, French-speaking Switzerland, and other French-speaking countries.

"Like the Jewish Telegraphic Agency Daily News Bulletins in New York and London, the (Paris-based) Bulletin will provide full coverage of Israeli and worldwide Jewish news," Loss said. The news will deal with the vital issues and developments within the international Jewish community. A JTA Daily News Bulletin appeared in Paris before World War II but was not resumed after the war. "But the need for such a medium" Loss observed, "has become increasingly apparent with the advent to France of Jews from North Africa after the end of French rule in the Maghreb countries. The present JTA Bulletin is the answer to this need. Loss stated that Alfred Zemmour is responsible for administration. Gerard Fellous is editor-in-chief, and that Miss Magda Tobaly is the Bulletin's writer and translator.

Jewish Youth Could Increase Sense Of Pride

NEW YORK — Alienation from Jewish life is a more serious problem than radicalism among Jewish youth, a prominent Jewish leader has declared, although neither gives any indication of becoming a lasting phenomenon.

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, national director of the Interreligious Affairs Department of the American Jewish Committee, speaking on radio station WINS said that a recent study disclosed that only three to five per cent of Jewish college freshmen were engaged in New Left politics. "The percentage involved with the Far Right," he added, "is held to be even smaller."

With respect to alienation from Jewish life, Rabbi Tanenbaum said that "it is not Jewish youth's last word. Small groups of Jewish students in many universities have embarked on a search for new, viable Jewish life styles, and for new meaningful definitions of Jewishness."

The emergence of this interest among Jewish youth, Rabbi Tanenbaum stated, "is among the most promising developments in the Jewish community today."

19 Campuses Offer Courses In Yiddish

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Classes and courses in Yiddish language and literature are continuing on 19 campuses this year according to a report from the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations and the Farband-Labor Zionist Order. This is the fourth year of the joint program initiated in 1967 by the two organizations.

Since the beginning of this project 28 schools have featured Yiddish courses. Five campuses have had active programs since its inception — Harvard University, MIT, Brandeis University, Northwestern University, and UCLA.

Schools in the program this year, in addition, are University of Massachusetts, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, Washington University in St. Louis, Smith College, Yale University, University of Wisconsin, Boston University, Rutgers University, Indiana University, University of Chicago, Case Western Reserve University, and the University of Rochester. Nine of them are offering Yiddish for the third consecutive year.

Jewish Federation Offers 'Seed Money' For Program

PHILADELPHIA — The Federation of Jewish Agencies of Philadelphia has offered \$50,000 in "seed money" for creation of a non-sectarian program in surrounding Montgomery County to reduce drug abuse among young people.

The county, which was selected partly because it has a high population density of Jewish families with teenage children, does not at present have a

county-wide coordinating program to combat the problem, Federation officials said.

Barton E. Ferst, chairman of the Federation's community planning committee, said that the money would be appropriated at \$25,000 for two years and that it would be raised from private donors and foundations which support Federation programs. He said the money was expected to be matched with funds from other public and private sources.

Says Real Issue Is Security

NEW YORK — General Yitzhak Rabin, Israel's Ambassador to the United States, told a meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations that "security — not territory — is the real issue between Israel and the Arab states."

Ambassador Rabin spoke at a meeting this week at which Dr. William A. Wexler of Savannah, Ga., president of B'nai B'rith was unanimously reelected chairman of the Presidents Conference. Dr. Wexler will serve a second one-year term.

Rabin rejected the idea of Four Power "guarantees" or troops of other nations to keep the peace as "meaningless and without substance. The only peace that can come to the Middle

East," he declared, "is a peace between the parties. The problem of the Jarring mission is to eliminate the conflict between Israel and her neighbors — not to interpose barriers between them." He said that Israel could not expose herself to attacks by an enemy made strong by outside intervention and thereby encouraged to resume hostilities.

Rabin also charged that the Palestine refugee issue was a "false" one. "Egypt," he said, "is not interested in the refugees. Indeed, by violating the cease-fire and inaugurating gun battles along the Suez Canal, Egypt created more homeless refugees within its own territories than Israel can conceivably be responsible for."

State Department Warns Protestors

WASHINGTON — The State Department reaffirmed American policy to speak out against the repression of Soviet Jews but cautioned that "We must carefully choose the forum or occasion for public representations regarding the treatment of national and religious minorities in the Soviet Union" because "to do otherwise might expose our efforts in the United Nations and elsewhere to dismissal as mere 'cold war propaganda'."

The reaffirmation of policy was contained in a letter signed by Harrison M. Symes, acting Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations to Sen. Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican. It was in response to a telegram Javits sent to Secretary of State William P. Rogers urging the U.S. to protest to the Soviet Union against the "reported barbaric sentences imposed on Jews for the alleged attempt at airplane hijacking in Leningrad."

Symes wrote that the State Department believes "the Soviet failure to accept the right of free movement was the root of the Leningrad trial last month at which 11 Jews received severe prison sentences. Two of the accused received the death penalty, later commuted to 15 years' imprisonment after a world-wide outcry of protest. Symes' letter was accompanied by three statements recently made by U. S. spokesmen regarding the treatment of Soviet Jews.

Meanwhile it was learned that Prof. Herbert Marcuse, leading philosopher of the New Left in the United States signed an appeal cabled to Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin urging the Soviet Union to allow its Jewish citizens to emigrate to Israel if they wish and to allow those who choose to remain in Russia to "perpetuate their Jewish faith and culture." The appeal was initiated by Prof. Marcuse and Prof. Richard Popkin of the University of San Diego.

Secular Educator Warns Of Apathy

NEW YORK — A Jewish secular educator warned that "from the earmarks of apathy prevalent at this moment, Jewish cultural activities in the United States may cease to flourish and even exist by the year 2000." Joseph Mlotek, educational director of the Workmen's Circle told his organization's Jewish Schools luncheon that "those who protest, as they should, against the padlocking of Soviet Jewish cultural centers, should recognize that their own apathy is molding the pad-locks on Jewish secular educational institutions in the United States." Mlotek said that a pattern is emerging that could, at the pace it is going, erode all vestiges of present Jewish cultural institutions by the end of this century.

"At the very moment Blacks and Spanish-speaking citizens are taking increased pride in their history and heritage, Jewish communities are showing increased signs of apathy toward their own contributions in literature, the arts, the sciences and social advancement both in this country and abroad," he declared. "Too many Jews have substituted a pride in Israel as sufficient participation in Jewish secular affairs." This, however is not sufficient to maintain and nourish a distinctive culture which has contributed vastly to other cultures and is now fighting for its own survival, Mlotek stated. But, concurrently with "earmarks of apathy," there is

also a wide curiosity on the part of young people which is spurring an appreciation of Jewish secular values, he noted, adding: "The key is whether adult apathy will surrender to youthful appreciation."

Rabbi Asks Congress To Toughen Penalty

LAKEWOOD, N.J. — An Orthodox rabbinical leader is urging Congress to make vandalism of synagogues and churches a federal crime and recommended that the Justice Department create a special section to deal with such vandalism.

Rabbi Louis Bernstein, first vice president of the Rabbinical Council of America, told its mid-winter conference here that physical attacks on religious institutions were "cutting into the very fabric of our society" and that "society, therefore, must protect itself lest it be destroyed in the process."

Calling on Congress and Attorney General John N. Mitchell to take the "necessary steps," the spiritual leader of Young Israel of Windsor Park, Bayside, N. Y., declared that it was "obvious" that local police and security forces were unable to "cope" with the problem without federal cooperation.

Brandeis University Celebrates Birthday

Brandeis University at Waltham, Massachusetts, the first Jewish-sponsored secular university in America, opened its doors under the presidency of Dr. Abram L. Sachar, to the first student boy, at the end of 1948. Yet it was on February 6, 1946, 25 years ago, that Brandeis University was born — the campus, the charter and the name. Hence the 25th anniversary of its birth deserves to be noted at this time.

What led to its founding? What were the ideas and who were the men behind this first attempt of its kind on the American scene? Before the passage of time dims that chapter, it is well to refresh the chapter of "Genesis."

The idea of a Jewish University in America had been germinating for a long time in a variety of forms since Mordecai M. Noah (1785-1851). In 1928 the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary had its charter amended to permit the creation of the Yeshivah College and then the Yeshivah University which eventually included a medical school.

Brandeis University has the distinction, however, of having been the first secularly sponsored Jewish University in America.

When in 1945, it fell to my lot to father the project, it seemed to me important to have a secular sponsorship and program not connected with a theological school or with any particular wing of Judaism. Such a university, it seemed to me, would serve the following purposes:

It would redound to the standing of the American Jewish community that it should establish at least one university as a corporate contribution of American Jewry to higher learning, seeing that most American colleges and universities had been established by denominational groups. It would provide a much needed example of an institution of higher learning free from quotas either in the student body or in the faculty. It would build goodwill among non-Jews, — the non-Jewish students, their families and the general community. Its contribution to the advancement of science and culture would add to the good name of the American Jewish community. It would be a training ground for American Jewish leadership by virtue of its generous curriculum of Jewish and Hebrew studies and by virtue of its special Jewish atmosphere. It would become the cultural seat of American Jewry, where great Jewish intellectuals from everywhere would find a welcome and a platform. It would have a special relationship with the Hebrew University of Jerusalem by exchange of fellowships and lectureships, and through the Hebrew University, it would fashion an intellectual-cultural bond with the Jewish National Home.

The opportunity to translate these ideas into an institution and a program presented itself in January, 1946, when Middlesex University at Waltham, Massachusetts, was about to close its doors because the graduates of its medical school were being denied accreditation for the practice of medicine on the claim that the quality of the school was inferior. Its charter authorized degrees in Arts and Sciences, Medicine and Veterinary Medicine. The management of the school claimed that they were being penalized for their non-quota policy.

The possibility of acquiring the site and the charter were mentioned by Dr. Joseph J. Cheskis, Dean of the College Department at Middlesex and Director of the Campus and Buildings, to Mr. Joseph Schlossberg, Jewish Labor leader, who in turn brought it to my attention in the hope that it might be taken over by a Jewish Board of Trustees.

My first step was to visit the site, more than 100 acres of land

and several buildings, situated near Boston, the outstanding university center of the United States, and on the eastern seaboard with its concentration of Jewish population. After visiting the site, I felt certain that this was the opportunity to give substance to a long-cherished idea. The problem was, how to acquire the property and the charter and how to build up the educational and financial support, and do it quickly before other groups, financial or educational who were already showing their interest, would acquire the property.

At this point I turned for legal and general advice to a close friend and adviser who was a distinguished lawyer, Mr. Julius Silver of New York. He, in turn, enlisted the interest and help of a prominent lawyer in Boston, Mr. George Alpert.

My first step was to build up a nucleus of support which would include men of standing in the educational, communal and financial areas.

Our educational sponsor was the late professor Albert Einstein. Mr. Silver and I visited him in Princeton to explain the project. In his letter of acceptance, on January 22, 1946, he wrote:

"Dear Dr. Goldstein:

I would approve very much the creation of a Jewish College or University provided that it is sufficiently made sure that the Board and Administration will remain permanently in reliable Jewish hands. I am convinced that such an institution will attract our best young people and not less our young scientists and learned men in all fields. Such an institution, provided it is of a high standard, will improve our situation a good deal and will satisfy a real need. As is well known, under present circumstances, many of our gifted youth see themselves denied the cultural and professional education they are longing for.

I would do anything in my

power to help in the creation and guidance of such an institute. It would always be near to my heart.

Very sincerely yours,
A. Einstein

In my first official meeting with the Board of Trustees of Middlesex University, I presented our plan and the names of our leading sponsors. I pointed out that since the sale of the property would escheat to the state as the institution had been tax exempt, they would have no financial benefit from its sale and I urged that they should find moral satisfaction in the knowledge that a non-quota university carrying out their own ideals, would arise on this site. They were persuaded. At the next meeting of the Board, held February 7, 1946, they elected me President of the Board of Trustees and handed me their resignations, permitting me to choose my own Board. Thus with the exception of a very small financial obligation which we took over, namely, to maintain the former Registrar, a valuable property and charter came into our possession at no cost. February 7, 1946, therefore, was the decisive date which made possible the eventual fulfillment.

Now we had a tangible project to put before the Jews of America. Our enterprise was now ready for wide promotion.

Leading educators and men of public affairs, Jewish and non-Jewish, responded to the invitation to join the committee of sponsors. But there was also opposition, especially in Jewish quarters. The arguments in opposition, were in part, reminiscent of the arguments advanced against the Zionist program of a Jewish State. It was feared that a Jewish-sponsored university would become an academic "ghetto" and that it would be used as a pretext by other colleges to direct Jewish applicants to "their own." Much of the opposition was not reasoned but emotional and came from Jews who always feel

uncomfortable in the presence of a Jewish emphasis. I felt confident as in the case of a Jewish State, so in this lesser instance, that the reality itself would dissipate all the fears. My only concern was that the Jewish-sponsored university should be of excellent quality. My own choice for the presidency of the university was Dr. Abram L. Sachar, who had a notable record of success both as educator and administrator, and Director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations on many college campuses. I mentioned his name to the Board.

A fundraising instrument was established under the name of the Albert Einstein Foundation for Higher Learning Inc., and our first fundraising dinner was held in New York on June 20, 1946.

We still had to choose a name for our newly-projected university. Many names were

proposed, some general, some Jewish. It was my strong feeling, in which Dr. Einstein concurred, that the most appropriate name would be that of Louis D. Brandeis, foremost as an American, as a Jew and as a Zionist. Thereupon, I secured the consent of his family.

So we had the campus, the charter, the new name, the sponsorship and the fundraising instrument.

Thus ends the first charter of Brandeis University, the chapter of its founding.

There were stormy days and heavy trails ahead until the doors of Brandeis University, under the Presidency of Dr. Abram L. Sachar, were opened to the first entering class in the Fall of 1948. Its career since has been one of the great success stories in American collegiate life, and has been a source of pride to the American Jewish community.

Jew May Take U Thant's Post

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., — There is a good chance that the next United Nations Secretary-General will be a Jew — and with the blessings of the Soviet Union — now that U Thant has announced his intention not to serve for another term after the end of this year.

However, UN diplomats are cautious about ruling out the possibility that U Thant may be persuaded to reconsider his decision, at least if no acceptable successor is found.

At the moment, the main candidate for the succession is Max Jakobson, aged 47, Finland's UN representative. Both the Russians and the Americans here have let it be known that he is likely to be acceptable to them, although their governments have not yet taken a final decision.

In two years on the Security Council Mr. Jakobson has won a reputation as a man who can work out compromises between East and West and put them across.

On the Middle East, he and his

government have achieved the respect of both sides, as befits a European neutral. But, respect or no, Mr. Jakobson's big problem is that he is a Jew — and some diplomats question whether the Arabs will trust him. Other diplomats, however, wonder how much say the Arabs will have in the matter, once Moscow says "Da."

TO CONTINUE CENTER

NEW YORK — Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal says that American press reports from Vienna that he is considering closing down the Austrian section of his Documentation Center are "only part of the truth." In a recent letter to Harry Evans, a New York sympathizer, Mr. Wiesenthal said he had "thought about terminating" his Austrian section, which has been attacked in some quarters of the Kreisky government for being a "secret-agent" operation. But, he said, "we changed our minds because of the many pleas to continue from our friends."

Teachers' Union Cancels Support Of Russian Tour

NEW YORK — New York City's teachers' union has withdrawn its sponsorship of a spring study-tour in the Soviet Union after many of its members objected to it because of the treatment of Jews in Russia.

An announcement of the withdrawal appeared in the current issue of the United Teacher, the weekly newspaper of the 65,000 member United Federation of Teachers. The same issue published "two typical letters" of objection from teachers protesting the tour.

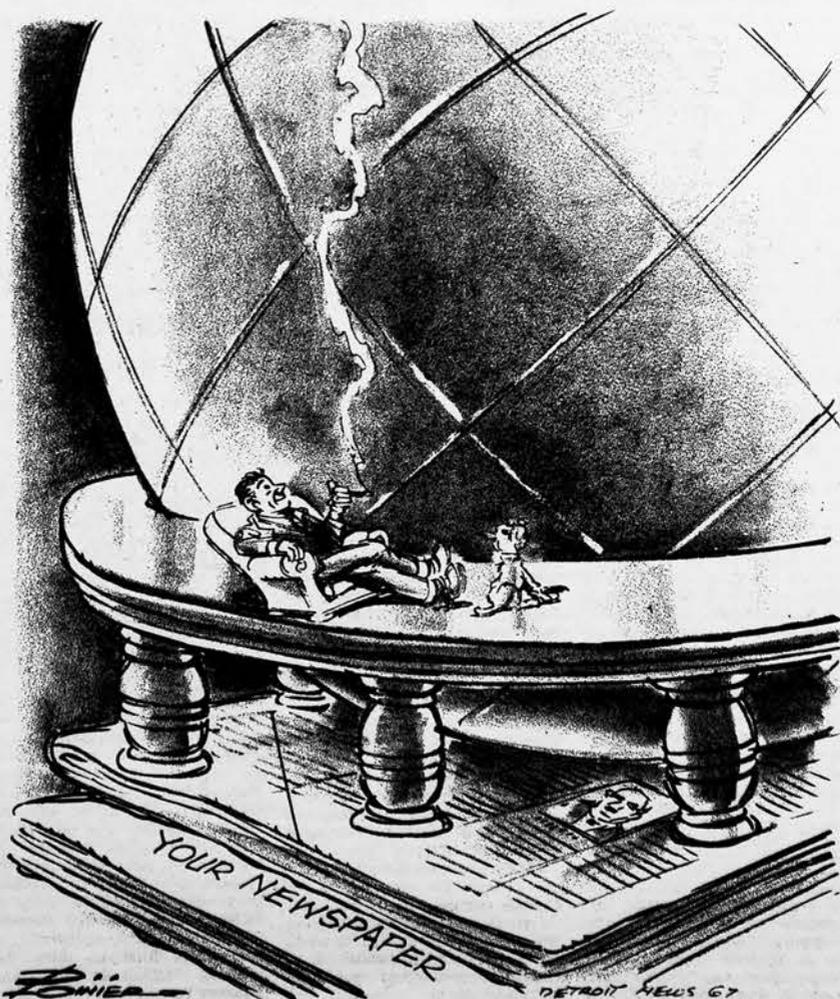
The Russian trip, described as a "Soviet-American Symposium on Primary and Secondary Education and Teacher Training Program," was scheduled to take place from April 8-17 and was first advertised in the UFT newspaper last Nov. 22. Initial response was described by a spokesman for the organizers as "quite good" but as the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union developed into a major issue, there were many cancellations from teachers.

The tour will take place nevertheless but according to the spokesman, without UFT backing "it is not going to be a successful venture."

SKI IN ISRAEL

Ski enthusiasts from all over the world are now making plans to visit Israel for the ski season on Mt. Hermon. By January, Mt. Hermon is covered with a deep blanket of snow, making for ideal ski conditions. A number of hotels and coffee houses have been opened near the mountain, to serve skiers during the season. Within Israel proper ski clubs have been organized, and are planning trips to the snow resort. During the summer only the tip of the mountain is crowned with snow.

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Premier Kosygin Calls On Israel To Take Solid, Peaceful Actions

MOSCOW — Israel should take concrete peaceful actions to avoid worsening the Middle East situation, Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin said this week at a Kremlin dinner honoring Syrian Premier, Lieut. Gen. Hafex Assad.

Kosygin said, "A crucial moment has now come in the developments in the Middle East," since Israel has entered the United Nations peace talks.

Syria is not a party to the peace talks, which involve Israel, Jordan and the United Arab Republic through Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, the United Nations intermediary.

Alluding to the expiration of the Suez Canal cease-fire on Friday, Mr. Kosygin warned that "further procrastinations, attempts to bargain from positions of rude force, will not lead to a solution of the issue but will only make the situation more acute."

The United Arab Republic has stated that it will not agree to a further extension of the cease-fire unless Israel indicates a willingness to comply with the 1967 Security Council resolution, which calls in part for complete Israeli withdrawal from territory occupied in the war of June, 1967.

(In Cairo, Egyptian leaders said that no progress had been made in the peace talks and that optimistic assessments of the situation by the United States were misleading.)

The Soviet Union has not stated publicly its view on the status of the cease-fire, but Mr. Kosygin's remarks appeared to indicate that Moscow was aware of the sensitive state of the negotiations and would not counsel Egypt to use military force against Israel when the cease-fire expired.

Seeming to appeal to Israel for concessions, Mr. Kosygin said:

"Given a desire for peace under conditions when all the peoples in the Middle East could live as good neighbors, one should first of all be guided not by the ideas of political extremists but by the genuine and vital interests of the peoples.

"Everyone is now looking to Israel for concrete peaceful actions."

In the summary of his remarks released by Tass, the Soviet press agency, Mr. Kosygin affirmed the Soviet view that "the most realistic road" for a solution was the 1967 resolution.

He said this resolution took "due account of the lawful rights of all the Middle Eastern states, including the Arab people of Palestine."

Perhaps out of deference for the talks being held at the United Nations, Mr. Kosygin was not explicit in demanding complete Israeli withdrawal. He said merely that the Soviet Union

sought "the complete liquidation of the consequences of the Israeli aggression."

The Syrian delegation arrived for talks on military, economic and political cooperation with the Soviet Union. It was General Assad's first meeting with Soviet leaders since he took over as Syria's Premier in November.

Although the Soviet Union has provided Syria with extensive aid, the Kremlin has been annoyed by Syria's refusal to accept the 1967 resolution and to negotiate through Dr. Jarring.

General Assad has since aligned Syria with Egypt, the Sudan and Libya and presumably would not seek to block any settlement agreeable to Cairo. In his speech today he avoided

'Community Control' Threatens Turmoil To N.Y. City Hospitals

PALM BEACH, Fla. — A growing radical left movement arising under the banner of "community control" threatens New York City hospitals with "turmoil, disruption, instability and lower professional standards," the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith warned. It added that the movement can spread to medical facilities in other cities as well.

The warning, part of a preliminary ADL report on recent efforts for community control of New York hospitals, was made public by Seymour Graubard, ADL national chairman, at the League's annual national executive committee meeting here. Graubard told the 300 leaders attending the three-day meeting that while there has been no evidence of overt anti-Semitism in the hospital conflicts thus far, "the ethnic pressures brought to bear on white or 'establishment' persons in the

hospitals have most often been directed against persons who happen to be Jewish."

The 37-page study named the "three most significant groups" involved in "community control" efforts. These were identified as: The Health Revolutionary Unity Movement a militant "Third World" organization which describes itself as being city-wide and claims representation at Lincoln, Metropolitan, Mount Sinai, Flower-Fifth Avenue, Bellevue, Gouverneur, Harlem and Kings County hospitals; The Young Lords, made up of Puerto Ricans who preach revolution and armed struggle to "liberate" Puerto Ricans in the U.S. and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and young doctors and health care workers of activist and New Leftist bent.

Graubard said that "there is no denial of the fact that deep grievances exist in the matter of hospital care; there are inequities, human deficiencies, problems of overcrowding, understaffing and inadequate financing." He added that while "such inadequacies cannot be excused, it is questionable whether 'community control' is the solution or a phenomenon leading to ethnic divisiveness and further grievances and injustices." Graubard said that a prime concern of the League is that the conflict may stir ethnic prejudices and resentments similar to those manifested in the New York City school strike where community control was also an issue.

Because Jews are present in substantial numbers in New York's medical facilities, Graubard observed, "many Jews in the medical profession believe the appearance of anti-Semitism is a distinct possibility" and that the victims of attempted extremist takeovers of the hospitals "will be largely if not predominantly Jewish."

mentioning the negotiations.

Diplomats assume that the Soviet leaders are seeking to insure that Syria does not interfere with the peace efforts.

The Syrian delegation met with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader; President Nikolai V. Podgorny and Mr. Kosygin as well as with Defense Minister Andrei A. Grechko, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and trade and aid officials.

The delegation was described as a "party and government" group, a formulation also used for an Egyptian delegation last month. It indicates a desire by Moscow to establish ties with the parties in the Arab states even though they are not Communist.

Commutes Sentence Of Man Convicted For Hijack

MOSCOW — The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet was reported this week to have commuted the death sentence of Vitautas Simokaitis, a Lithuanian who was convicted earlier in January of having tried to hijack a Soviet plane to Sweden.

Unofficial sources said that the Lithuanian Presidium — the ruling body — of the Supreme Soviet (legislature) had reduced the sentence to 15 years in a prison camp, the maximum term of confinement under Soviet law.

Mr. Simokaitis, 34 years old, who worked in a construction enterprise, was found guilty on Jan. 14 of the hijacking attempt, which was reportedly carried out with his pregnant wife, Grazina, 21, on Nov. 9.

According to the sources, Mr. Simokaitis and his wife were going aboard an Aeroflot plane going from Vilna, the Lithuanian capital, to Palanga on the Baltic Sea, when they tried to force the crew to take them to Sweden.

Mr. Simokaitis, who was said to have a pistol, was overpowered by the plane's navigator, and Mrs. Simokaitis was reportedly prevented from setting fire to an inflammable liquid she was carrying.

The trial was originally conducted by the Lithuanian Supreme Court, which meant that Mr. Simokaitis's death sentence — firing squad is the Soviet form of capital punishment — could not be appealed through the court system. But condemned men may seek mercy from the Supreme Soviet.

It could not be ascertained when the Lithuanian legislature's Presidium handed down its decision to commute the sentence. Official Soviet sources have been reluctant to discuss the case, and so far it has not been mentioned in any newspaper available in Moscow, including the official paper of the Lithuanian Communist party.

In December, the Russian Republic Supreme Court commuted the death sentences of two Soviet Jews who had been convicted by a Leningrad city

court together with nine others of having planned to hijack a plane from Leningrad to Sweden or Finland last June. Nine of the eleven defendants, and a twelfth tried by a military court, were Jews seeking to go to Israel.

Because of the worldwide concern over the Leningrad case, there were reports of the trial carried by Tass, the official press agency, setting forth the official explanation for the harsh sentences. The 12 received terms ranging from 4 to 15 years in camps.

It is presumed here that Soviet authorities commuted the death sentences to avoid harsh reaction abroad and apprehension at home, while nevertheless underscoring the severity with

which Moscow will deal with hijackers.

Soviet concern over hijacking has mounted sharply in recent months following two successful hijackings of Soviet planes to Turkey. The Russians joined the International Civil Aviation body, supported a United Nations resolution against hijacking, and signed a convention in the Hague.

Several travelers have reported stepped up security provisions on Soviet planes. Some say that they are convinced that two armed guards, dressed in civilian clothes, now sit in the front of the plane. Moreover, Soviet citizens must show their internal identity cards when boarding the plane. The name is checked with that on the ticket.

Communist Parties Convention Will Decide Soviet Jews' Plight

TEL AVIV — Dr. Nahum Goldmann said here last week that the world convention of Communist parties next March will be decisive for the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union. According to Dr. Goldmann, who arrived here for a two-week visit, the Communist parties of the western world influenced Soviet authorities on the side of leniency in the Leningrad trial, manifested by the commutation of the two death sentences to prison terms and the reduction of several other sentences.

Dr. Goldmann said that during the three months since he was last in Israel he met with a number of prominent Russians, but he named only one of them, the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Anatoly F. Dobrynin. He said he talked to Dobrynin before the Leningrad trial. He said he would report on his various talks abroad to Premier Golda Meir, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir and other Cabinet officers.

Dr. Goldmann referred to the harassing tactics of the Jewish Defense League in the United

States as a "catastrophe," and noted "their intentions are good but their deeds cause unimaginable harm." The tactics of the JDL appear to have divided Jewish opinion in the Soviet Union according to various reports received here recently. A majority of Soviet Jews are neither actively trying to emigrate nor are they protesting JDL acts in letters to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. But they fear the JDL tactics will give Soviet authorities an excuse for anti-Semitic activities, it is reported.

COSTLY SECURITY
TEL AVIV — Israel's security costs have zoomed and are 400 percent higher than before the 6-Day War of June 1967, according to well-informed sources. Israel now spends on her defense an average of IL. 15 million daily — an actual outlay of approximately IL. 5 billion annually.

One Phantom jet costs more than 5 million dollars, whereas the price of a French Mirage was "only" 2 million dollars.

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Japanese Youth To Work In Israel

TEL AVIV — Forty young Japanese men and women have completed a two week seminar in cooperation at the Afro-Asian Institute here and will go to work in four Israeli kibbutzim. This was the ninth seminar conducted by the Institute for Japanese groups who come to Israel every year under the auspices of the Japan Kibbutz Movement.

The kibbutz movement in Japan is comprised of some 30 kibbutzim. Most of them are a spontaneous out-growth of efforts at cooperative farming, in part prompted by a shortage of land and its division into tiny plots. The Japanese students said Israel's kibbutzim can offer some solutions to satisfy their longing for social change.

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