

Doctors Query Czech Autopsy Report On Date Of Charles Jordan's Death

NEW YORK - A post-mortem on the body of Charles H. Jordan, executive vice-chairman of the American Joint Distribution Committee, indicated that he might have been alive for as much as two days after disappearing from his hotel in Prague. The official autopsy in Czechoslovakia indicated that he died within hours after leaving the Hotel Esplanade at 9:30 p.m. on Aug. 16. He was found on Aug. 20 in the Vitava River, about two miles away.

The post-mortem was performed at Bellevue General Hospital by Dr. Henry Siegel, executive deputy chief medical examiner for the city, and Dr. Russell S. Fisher, chief medical examiner for the State of Maryland.

Present were Dr. William Antopol, a pathologist and chief of laboratories of Beth Israel Medical Center here, and Dr. Alexander Gonik, director of the health department of the Joint Distribution Committee's headquarters in Geneva.

Dr. Siegel said in the report that "absence of the proper organs did not permit us to confirm the diagnosis of death by drowning."

However, Dr. Siegel disclosed that other tissues and body fluids arrived here on Tuesday night and that a medical team would make a toxicological analysis and microscopic examination to determine the exact cause of death. He indicated that the tests might take several weeks.

No evidence of violence was found but "the advanced state of decomposition could have obliterated evidence of superficial trauma such as bruises," according to a report.

The doctors then asserted: "The state of decomposition of the body is consistent with a body having been immersed in water under the reported climatic conditions for a period ranging from two to ten or more days."

Other details surrounding the death of Mr. Jordan became available at the offices of the Joint Distribution Committee, a Jewish relief organization. Agency officials said they had learned that the body of Mr. Jordan was not found on a dam, as previously reported, but that it had been pulled to the surface by the fisherman who first reported finding

the body.

Further, they said that Mr. and Mrs. Jordan had gone to the Palace Hotel earlier that day to purchase a paper. Later that evening, Mr. Jordan changed to slacks and a sports shirt and again went to the Palace Hotel to buy a paper before disappearing.

Israeli Security Seeks Members Of El Fatah

JERUSALEM - A search was underway by Israeli security units in West Bank areas for members of the El Fatah terrorist group after 50 Arabs were arrested on charges of El Fatah associations in West Bank refugee camps.

The El Fatah roundup began when an Israeli security agent recognized an El Fatah member from a photograph found on a Jordanian intelligence document seized by Israeli units in the war. The suspect was shadowed and seen to enter a coffee house in Bethlehem where he met with several other Fatah men. The place was surrounded and the men were arrested.

During interrogation, the suspects admitted plans for renewal of terrorist activity and gave Israeli security officials the names of other Fatah men in refugee camps in Hebron, Bethlehem and Jericho in the occupied West Bank. A search of the camps disclosed quantities of Communist Chinese submachineguns, ammunition, explosives, hand grenades and other military equipment.

The detainees included Fatah members who infiltrated into Israeli-held territory from Jordan. According to a statement issued by Israeli officials, the terrorists, who caused widespread property destruction and loss of life in Israel border settlements with sneak raids, were preparing a resumption of such actions, including planting mines and explosives. Israeli officials said that Fatah members in the West Bank had met with Jordanians and Syrian intelligence officials

TO DIVERT JORDAN

TEL AVIV - Israel will soon begin diverting the waters of the Jordan River, it was announced by Minister of Labor Yigal Allon.

Nasser Orders Amer's Arrest

CAIRO - Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, former vice-president of the United Arab Republic, who was dismissed as deputy supreme commander of the country's armed forces after the defeat in June, was arrested two weeks ago, it was disclosed on Monday. He was charged with attempting to stage a military comeback.

Fifty other top military officers and civilians were arrested with him, according to Al Ahram, which said they were accused of supporting his attempts to retain their positions and of halting investigations to place the blame for Egyptian war losses.

The newspaper reported that Field Marshal Amer and the others merely wanted their old jobs back, and were not attempting a coup. President Nasser ordered the arrests just before he went to the Sudan last week for the Arab chiefs of state meeting. He and Amer are old friends who fought in the first Israeli war in 1948 and joined in plotting to overthrow King Farouk in 1952.

Jewish Anniversary Observation Canceled By Czech Government

NEW YORK - Czechoslovakia has canceled plans to observe the thousandth anniversary of her Jewish community, a spokesman for the government-sponsored travel agency, Cedok, confirmed on Tuesday. The diplomatic situation between Czechoslovakia and Israel was the reason for canceling plans for anniversary tours of historic Jewish sites and for withdrawing Jewish-themed postage stamps recently issued.

The country's 16,000 Jews may be permitted to hold their anniversary celebrations next year, though a State Department specialist on Eastern Europe said it is unlikely in the face of official disapproval.

Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld of Cleveland, president of the American Jewish Congress, said that the cancellation was "another hostile act by Czech authorities, echoing the hard-line anti-Semitism emanating from Moscow."

He also criticized the Communist Government in Prague for what he called its failure to in-

Teacher Boycott Prevents West-Bank School Openings

JERUSALEM - The first day of school in the northern part of the west-bank area that formerly belonged to Jordan found teachers refusing to teach in the public schools. Israel had planned to open them on Monday, but a "crisis of conscience" hindered the teachers, who object to Israeli occupation and the use of censored textbooks.

However, most of the schools in the Hebron and Bethlehem areas, in the southern part of the west-bank area, opened on schedule.

Maj. Michael Shashar, spokesman for the military Governor, said that in some instances there were very few pupils in the northern schools and some teachers did not appear.

He attributed this to the large number of refugees from the region who have not returned since the war in June.

In Nablus, the Director of Municipal Education gave Brigadier Uzi Narkiss the keys to all of the public schools, saying there were no teachers present to open them.

Leaflets were found on Sunday in Ramallah, Nablus and Jenin, the largest west-bank communities, urging parents to keep their children home and demanding that teachers stay away.

Major Shashar said the Israeli authorities had no intention of forcing the teachers to return. He repeated an earlier statement by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan that this matter was entirely up to the residents of the west-bank area.

"They are the ones who will

suffer," Major Shashar said. "It is in our interest to have the schools open, but if they do not want this, then they will remain closed." Military-government officials believed the closings were not final.

The question of public schools in the former Jordanian sector of Jerusalem is a different matter. Israel has absorbed this area. Israeli law requires all children of the elementary level to attend schools, and the schools will be opened, an Israeli source said, regardless of what action teachers here may take.

The public schools in East Jerusalem, as this area is now called by the Israelis, are scheduled to open Sept. 15. Eight private schools in the Old City began classes on Monday without incident.

That morning, Israeli police arrested Husni Ashab, the former Jordanian Inspector of Education for the Jerusalem District. One of his assistants also was taken from his home by the police.

The two were accused of trying to prevent the opening of East Jerusalem schools and of urging noncooperation with Israeli authorities, a Government spokesman said.

Captured Jordanian records listed 630 public schools in the west-bank area. Last year, they were attended by 130,000 pupils, who were taught by 4,200 teachers.

Jordanian Jerusalem operated 28 public and 34 private schools last year. There were about 12,500 pupils in the public schools.

The schools operated by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in the refugee camps in the west-bank area began opening this week.

Arab teachers have voiced no objection to teaching in these schools because they are not under the control of the Israeli occupation authorities.

It is not yet known how many students remained in the camps. Many "old" refugees from the 1948 Arab-Israeli war fled again last June. Virtually none of these have been allowed to return.

The United Nations schools also will have to use textbooks from which anti-Israeli teachings have been removed, but they and the public schools in the west-bank area will be allowed to follow their original curricula.

So will schools in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula which are scheduled to open Sept. 15. The Golan heights of Syria are almost deserted, but the schools in those few inhabited communities were reported open this morning.

The schools in East Jerusalem will use the standard Arabic language texts used in the Arab schools within this country. The Jerusalem schools also will follow the regular Israeli curriculum.

Theo Bikel Anniversary Concert To Mark Hillel's 20th Year At Brown



ISAAC BASHEVIS SINGER

By LOIS ATWOOD

The Hillel Foundation at Brown will celebrate its 20th anniversary within the next few weeks with a concert by Theodore Bikel, "An Evening with Isaac Bashevis Singer," the dedication of an abstract sculpture in the garden of Hillel House and a reception honoring Rabbi and Mrs. Nathan N. Rosen.

The rabbi has been director of the B'nai B'rith foundation since, at the university's request, it was first set up at Brown. He had just returned from World War II service in the Philippines and Japan when Dr. Abram L. Sachar, now president of Brandeis but at the time national director of Hillel, approached him. He convinced Rabbi Rosen that this would be a much more challenging, satisfactory vocation than being spiritual

leader of a temple.

It has been challenging and has offered "more freedom to work and achieve" than he could have found as a congregational rabbi, Rabbi Rosen believes. He speaks from experience: at the age of 21, he held the second congregation to which George Washington addressed a letter, B'nai B'rith Jacob in Savannah, Ga. After that, he was spiritual leader of Temple Petach Tikvah, one of the largest congregations in New York and the mother synagogue of the Brooklyn Jewish Center.

From the time he was five years old, he studied at the Yeshiva in New York from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (and was among a group of students who went on strike to get out on Sundays at 6 instead of at 7 o'clock). He was ordained at Yeshiva University's Elchanan

Theological Seminary, and also received Smicha at the Yeshiva of New Haven when he was 21 years old. That Yeshiva also bestowed the advanced ordination degree of Yadin on him, and from Yeshiva University he received the ordination degree of Yoreh. Before entering the Army, he received a bachelor's degree from Columbia University. The college atmosphere is one in which Rabbi Rosen feels at home.

He and Mrs. Rosen have regularly given freshman dinners in their home, so that all new students could meet them and one another. He regards the entire Jewish student body as "members" of Hillel, whether they are active in the organization or inactive, through lack of time or lack of interest.

(Continued on Page 14)



THEO BIKEL

Ghetto Cemetery To Be Dismantled

ELIZABETH, N.J.—Rabbi Pinchas Teitz, an Orthodox leader, said recently that he has been informed that the Soviet Lithuanian Government has announced it will convert the ghetto cemetery in Kaunas into an industrial area. The Jewish community of Kaunas was given until

Sept. 15 to transfer the remains from the cemetery, which has not been used since 1945.

The cemetery was established during the Nazi occupation of Kaunas when the Nazis refused to let the Jews out of the ghetto area to bury their dead in the old Jewish cemetery.

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Soviets Expel

New York Rabbi

MOSCOW — Rabbi Solomon Frellich of Mount Vernon, N.Y., has been expelled from the Soviet Union for not conducting himself properly. He was visiting in Kiev earlier this month and was ordered by Soviet authorities to restrict his movements during investigation of a charge that he had illegally distributed foreign literature. On Aug. 12, two days after being informed of the charges against him, he was ordered to leave.

On pleading that his departure be delayed until Sunday, the rabbi was allowed to wait overnight before traveling to Vienna.

Another American Jew was reported to have been ordered earlier this month to leave the USSR, for criticism of the attitude of Soviet leaders.

Informed Western sources do not consider the two expulsions as indicative of a campaign to keep foreign Jews from visiting the Soviet Union or from making contact with Soviet Jews. Members and representatives of American Jewish organizations are known to have visited since the Arab-Israeli fighting.

The expulsions are viewed, rather, as symptomatic of the unease with which the Soviet Government, as well as other European Communist Governments, regard their Jewish citizens.

The Arab-Israeli war is believed by observers, citizens of Communist countries as well as foreigners, to have heightened the delicate nature of relations between Jews and non-Jews in Eastern Europe.

Many Jews have not always succeeded in disguising their elation over the Israeli military victory, its scope and its speed. In some countries, notably Poland, they have hardly tried to dissemble their emotions.

This attitude puts them in direct opposition to their governments, which have espoused the Arab side. It has provided ammunition for elements that in the past have cast doubt on the loyalty of Jews in Communist countries.

In the view of qualified observers, the Governments are faced with the problem of making it clear that they will tolerate opposition from Jews no more readily than they will from any other quarter.

Center Nursery School Can Take More Pupils

The new Jewish Community Center nursery school at Temple Beth Am, Warwick, can still accept pupils, but the East Side nursery school is full, with a total of 44 children enrolled for morning and afternoon sessions. Raul Lovett, chairman of the Nursery School Committee, said that additional applicants for the school on Sessions Street will be placed on a waiting list.

Children aged three to five years of age may be enrolled in the Warwick school, which will open on Sept. 13. Transportation from Warwick, Cranston and South Providence is available. Mrs. Fred Goldman, assisted by Mrs. Harriette Zarchen, will direct the school, which is fully accredited by the Rhode Island Board of Education.

Information on enrollments, fees and schedules may be obtained from the Center, 861-2674.

LEAGUE OF ANGLERS
The next regular business meeting of the Rhode Island League of Anglers will be held on Monday Sept. 11, at 9 p.m. at the Schubert Hall, 687 Harris Avenue. The tournaments and the situation in Charlestown will be discussed after the meeting.

BOLOGNA ALUMNI
The next quarterly meeting of the University of Bologna Alumni Association will be held on Sept. 12 at 7:30 p.m. at the Alpine Country Club.

DE GAULLE RAPPED
PARIS—The French Senate foreign affairs committee has criticized President de Gaulle's policy declaration on the Middle East in which he accused Israel of starting the war.

Obituaries

DR. SIMON G. LENZNER

Funeral services for Dr. Simon G. Lenzner, 78, of 187 Waterman Street, who died Aug. 31 after a two-year illness, were held on Sunday at the Max Sugarman Memorial Chapel. Burial was in Congregation Sons of Israel and David Cemetery. He was the husband of Janet (Brooks) Lenzner.

Born in New York City on Aug. 16, 1889, he was a son of the late Isaac and Zeldia (Geltlich) Lenzner. He had lived in Providence since 1914.

Dr. Lenzner was a surgeon and graduated from the University of Maryland Medical School in 1912. He was a member of the International College of Surgeons, the Rhode Island Medical Society and Providence Medical Society, and was a Pioneer on the staff of Miriam Hospital; he was also on the Roger Williams Hospital staff, a member of Temple Beth El and the Jewish War Veterans and served in France as a captain in the Medical Corps.

Besides his wife he is survived by four brothers, Harry and Richard Lenzner of Trenton, N.J., Dr. Oscar Lenzner of Scranton, Pa., Dr. Joseph Lenzner of New York City; and two sisters, Mrs. Daniel Snyder of Cranston and Mrs. Louis Siffkin of Trenton, N.J.

AARON M. GILSTEIN

Funeral services for Aaron M. Gilstein of 73 Pinehurst Avenue, who died Saturday after a two-week illness, were held on Monday at the Max Sugarman Memorial Chapel. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery. He was the husband of Rose (Stoneberg) Gilstein.

Born in Kiev, Russia, a son of the late Abraham and Leah (Polovoy) Gilstein, he had been a resident of Providence since 1910.

He had been a self-employed tailor for 57 years with a shop in the Smith Hill section of the city.

He was a member of Temple Beth David and its board of directors, and of the Hebrew Free Loan Association, the YPBA and the Zionist Organization of America.

Besides his wife, he is survived by four sons, Alton A., William, Benjamin and Cyrus Gilstein, all of Providence; two daughters, Mrs. Burton Refkin and Mrs. Evelyn Weinberg, both of Providence; a brother, Irving Gilstein of Providence; a sister, Mrs. Sarah Weinstein of New York City, and 10 grandchildren.

LEO LAZARUS

Funeral services for Leo Lazarus of 609 Cordova Road, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., who died on Tuesday, were held on Thursday at the Max Sugarman Memorial Chapel. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery.

Born in Providence on Aug. 1, 1914, he was a son of Henry and Sophie Resnick. He had lived in Providence until 1955, when he moved to Florida.

He was the proprietor of Burdine's Dress Company on Westminster Street and of Tetu Shoe

Store, Woonsocket.

He was a U. S. Army veteran of World War II, and a member of Temple Beth Israel, Touro Fraternal Association, the Jewish Home for the Aged, the Jewish Community Center and Redwood Lodge #35, A & FM.

He is survived by one brother, Herman Lazarus of Providence, and two sisters, Mrs. Willard Rifkin of Cranston and Mrs. Evelyn Fried of Long Beach, Calif.

SAM HODOSH

Funeral services for Sam Hodosh of 66 Congress Avenue, who died Wednesday, were held the following day at the Max Sugarman Memorial Chapel. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery. He was the husband of Pauline (Diamond) Hodosh.

Born in Vilna, Russia, on Nov. 6, 1888, he was the son of the late Morris and Rose (Gordon) Hodosh.

He was proprietor of a grocery store, Hodosh Brothers, until his retirement.

Mr. Hodosh was a member of Temple Beth Israel and Touro Fraternal Association and a former member of the Providence Workmen's Beneficial Association.

He is survived by his wife; two daughters, Mrs. Henry Black of Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. Wilbert Falstein of Chicago, Ill.; a sister, Miss Florence Hodosh of Philadelphia, Pa., and seven grandchildren.

Unveiling Notices

The unveiling of a monument in memory of the late WILLIAM COHEN will take place on Sunday, September 10, at 1:30 p.m. in Lincoln Park Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

The unveiling of a monument in memory of the late SIDNEY J. HOFFMAN will take place on Sunday, September 10, at 2 p.m. in Lincoln Park Cemetery on the Providence Fraternal Association plot. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

The unveiling of a monument in memory of the late JENNIE TRUITT will take place on Sunday, September 10, at 2 p.m. in Lincoln Park Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

The unveiling of a monument in memory of the late SIDNEY GREEN will take place on Sunday, September 17, at 1 p.m. in Lincoln Park Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 9-15

The double unveiling of a monument in memory of the late HYMAN KOMROS and ROSE KOMROS will take place on Sunday, September 17, at 10 a.m. in Lincoln Park Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 9-15

The unveiling of a monument in memory of the late **HYMAN SCHWARTZ** former sexton of Ohave Shalom Synagogue will take place on Sunday, September 17, at 1 p.m. in Lincoln Park Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

The family of the late
REBECCA SUGARMAN
wishes to thank their friends and relatives
for the contributions and wonderful
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In Hollywood . . .

By Barney Glazer

Producer Joseph Levine saw the rough reels of "The Graduate" and immediately offered director Mike Nichols a dizzy percentage of the gross to direct "Little Me."

Nichols confessed that the Levine-Embassy "Graduate" was far less exacting to direct than Warner's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf," in which, for example, Liz Taylor had to spit in Richard Burton's face Monday through Friday.

TONY CURTIS may play Johnny, the junkie, as James Farentino's brother in David Susskind's television special, "Hatful of Rain." Farentino is wearing the right sized hat for the role of Polo. This special and its casting are the weathercast of the year for something really big in the box office deluge area.

Farentino is married to singer-actress Michele Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dusik, of Los Angeles. He's a studio make-up artist.

James and Michele have known each other for four years, have been married almost two years. Neither is afraid of the big showbiz challenge to a happy married life; better breaks for one, leading to the same old miseries of jealousy, resentment and ultimately divorce.

"We didn't enter our marriage blindly," said Farentino. "We're buying our first home and we'll settle for only a long and happy life together. It won't make a bit of difference if one is more successful than the other. We didn't marry to compete."

WHILE HER ex-husband, producer Aaron Spelling, waited patiently on the other line, Carolyn Jones excitedly described the paintings she had purchased from Misha Kallis for prices ranging from \$500 to \$1,000. The artist painted portraits, nudes and dancers to adorn the studio set of his son, producer Stan Kallis.

Carolyn is convinced that the elder Kallis' work soon will attract considerably higher prices.

HAVE DANNY Thomas and Eddie Fisher started their private Israeli-Arab war? Vic Damone replaced Fisher on a Danny Thomas television segment and raised the question. If you ask about the disagreement, Fisher doesn't sing and Danny doesn't tell funny stories.

RESIDENTS of Chichester, England, are boiling stronger than their favorite tea about Danny Kaye's cancellation of his stage appearance there in favor of jetting to Israel to entertain troops. What puts Danny in a blacker light is his complete disdain of the Chichester embarrassment he created after the town had invested time, effort and coin in heralding the actor's scheduled appearance.

Simply announcing that he owed his allegiance first to Israeli troops doesn't justify Danny's actions in the eyes of the many, both in Chichester and the United States. Most of us feel that he should have honored his contract, that the Israeli government would have preferred it that way, and they could have won the war and maintained the peace without him.

One Jewish newspaper critic in Chichester took especial delight in mentioning in his review of the production, staged

Indian UNEF Troops Fought On Syrian Side

TEL-AVIV — Indian members of the UNEF stationed in the Gaza Strip joined the Arabs in fighting against Israeli troops during the war operations, according to a report in "Haaretz." When the Israeli troops entered the town they found many armed Indian soldiers.

The same sources also revealed that in the Sinai desert Israelis captured three Polish engineers who declared that they are employed in mines. They were delivered over to the Polish Mission in Tel-Aviv.



Mrs. David D. Sicher

Miss Francee Rakatansky, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Nathan S. Rakatansky of Old Tannery Road, was married on Saturday to David Dudley Sicher, son of Dr. and Mrs. William D. Sicher of New York and Lake Placid. The 8 o'clock ceremony was performed by Rabbi William G. Braude, assisted by Cantor Norman Gewirtz, at Temple Beth EL.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of imported Ivory point d'esprit accented with white Venice lace daisy applique. Her Empire gown had a small chapel train and bishop sleeves. A custom-made Halo headpiece accented with white daisy applique held a floor-length silk illusion veiling, which made a cage silhouette. She carried a colonial bouquet of white roses, daisy chrysanthemums and stephanotis.

Mrs. Edwin Forman, sister of the bride, was matron of honor. Other attendants were Mrs. Her-

bert Rakatansky, sister-in-law of the bride, Miss Fredda Rakatansky, the bride's cousin, Carol Rose Rakatansky, the bride's niece, flower girl, and the bride's nephew, Joel Alexander Forman, ring bearer.

Steven E. Sicher was best man for his brother. The ushers were Dr. Herbert Rakatansky, brother of the bride; Dr. Edwin N. Forman, brother-in-law of the bride; John D. Sicher Jr., Bruce J. Brelmer, Patrick G. Maddox, Lawrence E. Arnstein, David T. Houston, Ensign Jeffrey R. Richardson, USNR, and Officer Candidate Thomas R. Goldsmith, USNR.

The bride is a 1967 graduate of Connecticut College with a major in 'Cello. The bridegroom will attend Washington University graduate school of Business Administration in St. Louis.

After a wedding trip to Lake Tahoe, the couple will live in St. Louis.

ORGANIZATION NEWS

CRANSTON HADASSAH
Dr. and Mrs. Chanan Haenosh, formerly of Hadassah Hospital and now on the staff at Miriam Hospital, will be guest speakers at the first meeting this fall of the Cranston Chapter of Hadassah, on Monday, Sept. 11, at 8 p.m. at the Cranston YMCA on Park Avenue. Dr. Haenosh will discuss medicine in Israel during peacetime and during the Six Day War.

Mrs. Ellis Rosenthal and Mrs. Benjamin Furman are program chairmen, and Mrs. Carl Adler is assistant chairman.

BOARD OF PIONEER WOMEN
Pioneer Women will hold their first board meeting of the new season on Thursday, Sept. 14, at 1 p.m. at the Sheraton Biltmore Hotel.

HADASSAH JERUSALEM GROUP
The new Hadassah organization which recently elected board members is not affiliated with Junior Hadassah but with the Providence chapter, and is called the Jerusalem Group of the Providence chapter of Hadassah.

YOUNG PIONEER WOMEN
Pioneer Women's Young Women's Group in the Cranston-Warwick area will hold their first meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 12, at Roger Williams Savings Bank, Hoxsie Four Corners, Warwick. Those interested in joining may call Mrs. Adrienne Uffer, 461-5243, or Mrs. Judith Weiser, 781-0363.

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN
Cranston-Warwick B'naï B'rith Women will hold their first meeting on Sept. 13 at the Arway Products Company, 1334 Eddy Street, at 8 p.m. A brief business meeting will be followed by entertainment and refreshments.

USY FILM FESTIVAL
Temple Emanu-El USY will begin its film festival on Sept. 10 with the presentation of "The Guns of Navarone" at 7 o'clock in the vestry. All members and prospective members are invited to attend the movie, which is free of charge. Other movies to be shown this season are "Rebecca" and "Nothing But a Man."

SHELTERING SOCIETY
The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Providence Hebrew Sheltering Society will hold its first meeting of the season on Monday, Sept. 11. All members, friends and new members are invited to attend and refreshments will be served, according to Mrs. S. Ludman, president.

TEMPLE SINAI SCHOOL
An expanded curriculum at Temple Sinai's Religious School will include kindergarten, a teacher training program in the post-confirmation class and a fifth year of Hebrew instruction, the school committee of the temple's Board of Trustees has announced. Registration for all departments will be held on Sunday, Sept. 10, from 9 through 11 a.m.

B'NAI ISRAEL SCHOOL
The Hebrew School of Congregation B'naï Israel, Woonsocket, will open with an assembly on Sunday, Sept. 10, at 10:30 a.m. in the auditorium, to which parents are also invited.

JUDY ANN LEVEN BBG TEA
The Judy Ann Leven chapter of B'naï B'rith Girls will hold their annual tea on Sunday, Sept. 10, at 2 p.m. at 61 Edgell Road. The luncheon affair is given to acquaint new members with BBG. Sharron Pain, president, JA 1-2816, or Mrs. Barry N. Green, advisor, 351-2745, may be telephoned for further information.



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APPEAL REBUFFED

TORONTO — The Ontario Court of Appeal has rejected appeal petitions by John Beattie, 25, Canadian neo-Nazi, and John Reese, 31, a follower, from prison terms for conspiracy to commit an indictable offense. Beattie was sentenced on May 5 to six month's imprisonment after a trial in which he and Reese and Robert Wood, 29, were charged with having placed swastikas on the homes of prominent Jews in Toronto.

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JOEY RUSSELL

Russell To Entertain At Beth Israel Dance

Joey Russell, popular comedian and singer, will be the featured performer at Temple Beth Israel's dinner dance on Saturday, Sept. 23. The young Jewish star has entertained at leading resorts and hotels in New England, Canada, New York and Washington, and has appeared with Victor Borge, Juanita Hall, Melli Torme, the Ink Spots and Arthur Godfrey's Marines.

The dinner dance will be the first major event sponsored by the congregation in its new social hall and a highlight of the three-day dedication program.

A special religious service in the temple on Friday evening, Sept. 22, will open the dedication weekend. Rabbi Jacob Handler will officiate and Cantor Karl S. Kritz will offer a musical program. A collation will follow the service.

A social hour will precede the dinner dance to give members of the congregation an opportunity to view the new hall.

Formal dedication ceremonies on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 24, will be open to the general public.



TEL AVIV: "I will not leave here while a condition of tension still exists," said Gen. Moshe Dayan, Israel's Minister of Defense. We were in the living-room of his house in Zakhala, the suburb where many top officers live. A lone sentry guards the house.

"Remember, so far not one Israeli has been killed," Dayan said, referring to the peaceful merger of both populations. He makes constant tours to confer with Arab mayors. "Now, for example, I must deal with the matter of 4,200 Arab teachers and 300,000 pupils," he said. The teachers refuse to substitute modern textbooks for their old anti-Jewish ones.

The schools reopen Sept. 15. "By then we shall see," he said.

The Arab Mayor of Nablus had attended the double-wedding at the Dayans'. Nablus always was the place where people rebelled against the kings of Jordan," he said. The Mayor invited Dayan to lunch, and the Minister of Defense reminded him people might call him a Qut'sling. "Let them," the Mayor shrugged. Dayan came to lunch.

The Mayor said he wanted to go back to Jordan to collect a debt of 100,000 dinar owed to the municipality. When the Mayor returned the money, Dayan asked if the debt really had been 100,000.

"It was 60,000," said the Mayor, "for teachers' salaries. The extra 40,000 is for future salaries."

Gen. Dayan ruled that the Mayor only could accept payment of the debts from Jordan up to June 5. "After that the teachers' salaries are Israel's responsibility." The Mayor could continue to be a Jordan citizen, but he

The Lyons Den

by Leonard Lyons

couldn't serve two governments. "Return the 40,000 dinar." How? asked the Mayor. Dayan told him: "On the Allenby Bridge. Through the Red Cross."

It's being arranged now. The Mayor of Nablus said: "What will people think; the Minister of Defense, in Israel, sends the Mayor to give 40,000 dinar back to Jordan . . ."

Dayan had been conferring with Gen. Hod, when I arrived, and introduced us: "Gen. Hod. The Air Force, y'know. Real, real hero." They'd been discussing the Egyptian plane down in the Sinai desert, crashing right onto the Israeli runway. Gen. Hod disapproved of bringing in the UN observer to see this violation, but Dayan persuaded him to.

I mentioned my cab driver, who'd said: "Tourists ask me, 'But where are the soldiers' and I tell them to look around on the streets. They're everywhere. Everyone you see had a part in it."

The Mayor had asked: "How can your troops fight in Vietnam, if they feel America is not 100 per cent behind them?"

Dayan touched at his eyepatch, and said: "He doesn't know what he's talking about. Do you think the U.S. Marines care, while they fight, what an MIT professor thinks of them? Your Marines fight because they know they have a job to do. They know that with your global responsibilities they may have to fight there one day, elsewhere another day."

"Make no mistake about it," said Moshe Dayan. "America's is the best army in the world. You can't compare it to ours. America's army is better than Russia's. The technology, the equipment. You have the Sixth Fleet. And you also have the Seventh Fleet. The best."

An American boy who'd just come in asked him: "Then why don't we win in Vietnam?" Dayan turned to the youth: "There is no question that you are stronger than the Viet Cong. To win a military war is one thing. To win a political war is another. Ho Chi Minh refuses to come to the table. That's something else . . ."

Mrs. Dayan, who heads Mak-sik (Israel's project for native crafts) served us her own native product, apple strudel. We ordered drinks, tea for Dayan, coffee for me.

He spoke of Nasser and the alternatives by U Thant, to withdraw all or none of the UN forces. "So he close 'all.' Maybe he felt he had to assert himself as a man, by meeting the challenge this way. Or he probably thought that both America and Russia would not let the fight begin. But the one I can't understand is Hussein, and why he did it."

"Nasser hadn't even asked Hussein for his army. But suddenly Hussein flew to Cairo and handed his army over to Nasser. We thought Syria might, but not Hussein. Must be something about the Arab mind . . ."

He spoke of his forces near Suez: "We sit over Suez now like the Syrians did on the heights overlooking our settlements. The Syrians kept firing. But now, with a million Egyptians within range, we do not menace but want only to keep peace."

His daughter, Yael, just finished a book about her war experiences. She sent off the manuscript without showing it to Dayan. Her novel, "Death Has Two Sons," will be published the same day. Dayan mentioned the double-wedding. "And now I hope it'll be twins," he said.

He walked with me to my cab, whose driver said of the tensions and of the Six-Day War: "Thank God the Lord got His senses back in time . . ."

For news of Israel and worldwide Jewry, of local organizations and society, read the Herald, and for some of the best bargains in the Greater Providence area.



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- Monday, September 11 7:30 P.M. to 10 P.M.
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- Wednesday, September 13 7:30 P.M. to 10 P.M.
- Thursday, September 14 7:30 P.M. to 10 P.M.
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will take place in the auditorium.

New York To Cease Religious Assignment

NEW YORK — A New York City procedure of assigning abandoned infants of unknown parentage to Catholic, Protestant and Jewish homes in rotation has been cancelled in a major policy change. The effect of the change is that parents for such foundlings will be chosen hereafter on the basis of their qualifications, without religious requirements. Twenty to 25 foundlings come under city care annually, about 60 per cent of them Negro.

The change does not affect current procedure when a foundling is left at a house of worship. In such cases, the infant is assigned to that particular religion. Commissioner Mitchell J. Ginsberg said that, as a result of the change, "the ultimate test will be

what is best for the child, not the religion of the home into which he is going." He added that the religious rotation system had led to an "element of inflexibility" in adoption planning and delayed placement for some of the infants.

The rotation procedure has been a long-standing practice. In the 1940's, foundlings were designated Catholic and Protestant in rotation, because the Jewish placement agencies waived their right to accept every third foundling in the absence of definite evidence that the infant was of Jewish origin. In 1953, the Louise Wise Services asked that the Jewish religion be restored to the rotation procedure and the city did so.

For And About Teenagers



THE WEEK'S LETTER:
"I've been flipped over Mike for several years now. Just this summer he was very attentive for a while. Believing he was sincere, I really lost my head! Now he dodges and completely ignores me. I realize now he took me for a ride but I can't forget him and keep on hoping. His college brother wants to go steady with me but every time I see Mike I keep putting him off and taking his ring. I can't expect him to wait forever. Please don't tell me to forget Mike as I've tried to ever since I first saw him and it just doesn't work."

OUR REPLY: You don't have to forget Mike — but you need to do away with the idea that he is the only one in the world for you. If you are wait-

ing around, hoping that he will change your mind (not a wise idea, since you say he is ignoring you) you might be waiting a long time.

You don't have to go steady with anyone. Date and have fun. Refuse to let Mike occupy your thoughts all of the time. Think about him only long enough to decide why he is ignoring you after he became very attentive last summer. Either he set out, as you say, to "take you for a ride"; or something displeased him. You should be able to come up with the right answer.

If you have a teenage problem you want to discuss, or an observation to make, address your letter to FOR AND ABOUT TEENAGERS, COMMUNITY AND SUBURBAN PRESS SERVICE, FRANKFORT, KY.



Mrs. Robert Rafkind

Rabbi Nathan N. Rosen officiated at the wedding on Sunday, Sept. 3, of Miss Marcia Markovitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Markovitz of 113 Lauriston Street, to Robert M. Rafkind, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Rafkind of 1225 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y. The candlelight ceremony, held at the Colony Motor Hotel at 7 p.m., was followed by a reception in the Marco Polo Room.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her parents, wore a gown of silk organza fashioned with an A-line skirt accented with appliques of Alencon lace, seed pearls and crystals, with kabuki sleeves of the lace and a cathedral train edged in matching lace. A petal headpiece held her veil of silk illusion and she carried a pointed cascade bouquet of stephanotis and Phalaenopsis orchids garlanded with ivy.

Mrs. Michael Slakter, sister of the bridegroom, was matron of honor. She wore a yellow chiffon gown and carried a bouquet of yellow carnations and blue pom poms with daisies and ivy.

Mr. Slakter, the bridegroom's brother-in-law, was best man.

The mother of the bride wore a gold splendor gown with matching jacket bordered with gold and white beads. The bridegroom's mother wore a blue peau de sole sheath re-embroidered in crystals and pearls. Both wore

white orchid wrist corsages.

After a wedding trip to Puerto Rico and St. Thomas, the couple will live in Brooklyn.

Society

SECOND SON IS BORN

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Winkler announce the birth of their third child and second son, Steven Eric, on Aug. 31.

TO BECOME BAR MITZVAH
Barry Neil Schachter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hy Schachter, will become Bar Mitzvah on Saturday at 9:30 a.m. at Temple Beth Israel.

TO BECOME BAS MITZVAH
Karen Sue Garelick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Garelick, will become Bas Mitzvah on Friday, Sept. 15, at 8 p.m. at Congregation B'nai Israel.

FIRST CHILD IS BORN
Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Edelberg of 1325 Burnside Avenue, East Hartford, Conn., announce the birth of their first child and son, Samuel Howard, on Aug. 15.

Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Irving Morse of Pawtucket and Mr. and Mrs. Jack I. Edelberg of Rockaway, N.J. Maternal great-grandmother is Mrs. Annie Weiner of Providence and paternal great-grandmother, Mrs. Regina Podd of Rockaway.

MOVE FROM NEWTON
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen A. Kohn, formerly of Newton, Mass., have moved to 8811-A Robin Drive, Des Plaines, Ill. Mrs. Kohn is the former Susan Elaine Broomfield of Providence.

(Continued on Page 9)

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Neo-Nazi Seances Try To Raise Hitler's Ghost

MUNICH, Germany - To those assembled in the dark room, listening to the old familiar voice, it may have seemed like a return to "the good old days," but Hitler's voice, shrieking once again that "my patience is exhausted," came out of a tape recorder, and the members of the seance had to forego an actual meeting with the fuhrer because of the presence of disturbing influences.

According to an article in "The Newark Sunday News," seances such as this one are being held under neo-Nazi auspices in several German cities. The cultists say that Hitler's ghost has appeared and has urged them "to continue the struggle." The article, by Nino Lo Bello, says that the seances are one of many demonstrations of loyalty to the old order exhibited by the National Democratic Party which has made pilgrimages to the graves of hanged Nazi war criminals.

A German poll recently indicated that if a general election were held today, only 2% of the electorate would vote for the NDP. The article recalls however, that Hitler in 1928 had even fewer votes on his side, and yet five years later managed to have himself elected Chancellor of the Third Reich.



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PHOTOGRAPHIC HINT
HAIFA — Israel's sunshine is so much brighter than that of the United States that amateur photographers must make allowance for the difference in light. Shooting before noon and after 3 p.m. helps in avoiding harsh shadows.

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Jewish Press Publishing Company
Box 6063, Providence, R.I. 02904 Telephone 724-0200
PLANT AND OFFICE: HERALD WAY, OFF WEBSTER ST., PAWT., R.I. 02861

CELIA ZUCKERBERG Managing Editor
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Second Class Postage Paid at Providence, Rhode Island

Subscription Rates: Fifteen Cents the copy; By Mail, \$6.00 per annum; outside New England, \$7.50 per annum. Bulk rates on request. The Herald assumes subscriptions are continuous unless notified to the contrary in writing.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1967

It's Not A UN Decision

Abba Eban, Israel's Foreign Minister, this week characterized the peace proposals of Yugoslavia's Tito as "one of the more exotic episodes in modern diplomatic history." Calling the plan completely unacceptable, he pointed out that it amounts to saying that the Arab states do not need to apply to Israel the principles of the Charter, that is, of recognition, nonbelligerency and peace, "but Israel should put herself in the most conveniently vulnerable position possible for the Arab states to plan the next stage of their conflict with us."

Premier Levi Eshkol said much the same thing, in speaking of the meeting of the Arab chiefs of state in Khartoum. Their decision not to recognize Israel makes the hope of peace in our time dim, and strengthens the country's necessity to keep the territory won in the Six Day War, he said. The Arab leaders resolved to "insure the principles of non-negotiation and make no peace with Israel for the sake of the Palestinian people in the homeland."

Nobody ever really thought it was for the sake of the Palestinian people in the homeland that they would make peace. It was rather for the stability, well-being and possibilities of economic growth of the Arab countries that the Western world believed they might negotiate. So long as hatred of Israel and refusal to acknowledge its right to exist are the primary motivations of the Arabs, for that long they will concentrate on the games of war and refuse to grow up to the responsibilities of peace.

The General Assembly of the United Nations will undoubtedly try to deal with the situation of belligerency between the Middle Eastern countries, but the UN's usefulness is already hampered by the fact that Israel was left alone when the Arab nations pursued their policy of harassment and threats, and by Secretary General U Thant's haste in removing the troops of the United Nations when Egypt set the stage for conquest. Israel's brilliant tactics and speedy victory were won with no help from another nation, nor is she likely ever to forget that all protestations of friendship were found to be merely protestations when she stood alone faced with the overwhelming arms of Egypt.

The United Nations offered a forum where some of the malice and threats could and can be talked out, rather than being thrashed out in conflict. It is to be hoped that it will continue to serve in this way, but will not try to deal with what Mr. Eban said is beyond its power and responsibility, the working out of the details of a settlement between Israel and the Arab states. The UN will do better to press them to negotiate their own direct agreements.



HARRY GOLDEN

Nature

One of my admitted lacks is the inability to appreciate nature. Most editors don't know if it's sunny or cloudy; I happen to be one who admits I don't know. I suspect this is so, not because of any indisposition on my part, but rather an indisposition endemic to my trade. Journalists are city men and more at home explaining either fiscal responsibility or irresponsibility than declaiming the beauties of the local park in springtime.

My knowledge of nature came from the cultivation of grass between the cracks of the sidewalk. Some of us on the Lower East Side of New York competed in the raising of this grass, and the competition was judged by the number of the blades of grass you had cultivated.

I suspect the writers who describe nature turn to it in the sense they invent certain attitudes toward it. It has been said that William Wordsworth, the first of the modern poets, invented "a being called Nature" which presided over his life and guided him to bliss, which is another way of saying he invented a manner of verbal celebration, the object of which was nature: daffodils, doves, and deer.

The America William Faulk-

ner found nature as ominous and intractable as the men who stalked each other through it.

For John Stuart Mill, the English philosopher, nature was a curative process. He fell into despondent fits and was subject to acute melancholia in his early twenties when he discovered the ever-changing natural environment. Nature saved him from suicide.

James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain, Herman Melville could not have written had they not conceived for nature some role in their novels. Yet there are other writers who have never thought of it at all.

Oscar Wilde could have spent his whole life in an English drawing room and Fyodor Dostoevsky went to great lengths to tell us how muddy St. Petersburg could be, but not whether it had trees or not.

I think the reason for this division is that nature teaches some men how to write; other men learn from books. Those editors who have learned to write from books and start at least one editorial a month about recent seasonal changes are responsible for some of us holding some newspapers in low repute.

(C, 1967, by Harry Golden)

FROM FRIDAY TO FRIDAY

Jamestown Revisited

By Beryl Segal



Some twenty odd years ago we spent our summer vacation in the village of Jamestown, Rhode Island. We fell in love with the village and its people and its surrounding.

Was it the isolation of the Island that intrigued us?

Was it the jagged shores of Jamestown and the vastness of the ocean at the end of the Island that appealed to us?

Who knows?

Bull we fell in love with Jamestown and we kept the memories of that vacation within our hearts all these years.

We remembered our walks along the rocky shores and we remembered the hours we spent on the small but very sandy beach. We would sit on the beaches near the Ferry and watch the people coming off from Newport. Whenever we met a familiar face from Providence we greeted each other as if we were close friends. We watched the youth of the village at their dancing and entertaining in the Recreation Center of the village. And we remembered the couple of young artists who kept coming back to the same spot on the shore to paint the ships and the rocks and the seagulls.

These things we remembered of Jamestown. That is what we wanted to remember of our vacation.

As the years passed these nostalgic memories became exaggerated, as is usual with memories of things past. We always wanted to go back, but always there was something that kept us from going.

On the first Sunday of this September we finally went to renew our friendship with the Island.

It was a pleasant Sunday morning. The sun was mild and the skies were high and deep blue and the bus rode the highway smoothly and soothingly. Traffic was light and our hearts were full of expectations, as we walked down the narrow streets of Newport to the Ferry that would take us to Jamestown.

We strained our eyes to get a glimpse of the old familiar places, the landmarks that were in our minds all these years. The sea was choppy and we stood on the deck each with our own thoughts. Thoughts of twenty years ago.

The story is told of a young man who was in love with a young lady and she looked in his eyes as the sun and the moon and the rose of Sharon and the lilies of the valley and all the good things that lovers find to each other. But fate separated them and each went their separate ways.

Years later they met again and they were dismayed at what they saw. That was not the girl I loved, thought the man. Is this the

man who was supposed to be my husband? thought she.

Each had the picture of the other as they were when they were young and their hearts were light.

Is this Jamestown, the object of our dreams?

The Beach Hotel, the largest structure on the Island, stood dingy and in need of a coat of paint. It seemed to us that the hotel was not occupied all summer. The porch around the hotel facing the beach was deserted. This porch that was always full of people sitting and reclining in family groups and in intimate twosomes, gazing at the sea below, was now dusty and bare of chairs.

The benches on the beach were still standing, but the beach was not fit for bathing. Only little boys were wading in the water knee deep and the sea gulls were

hovering on the rocks and the moss encrusted jetties.

The palatial homes that stand in a semi-circle facing the beach were just as imposing as before, but many of these homes were occupied by Navy personnel, and their wives were pushing carriages along the walk.

A little higher, where we remember pleasant homes and orchards and gardens around them, we now saw the skeleton of the Jamestown-Newport Bridge going up, and gaping holes dug up by the bulldozers. When that bridge is completed, the only romantic little dab of color, which the Ferry is adding to Jamestown, will be removed.

In the meantime the Ferry goes to and fro continually. Cars from every State of the Union can be seen in the belly of the creaking, lumbering Ferry.

And that ride on the Ferry back an forth between Newport and Jamestown was worth all the effort.

We will probably visit Jamestown again. We will be looking for that magic that the Island has woven for us twenty odd years ago.

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

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

by Sylvia Porter
TARIFF BREAK
FOR U. S. CONSUMER



Prices of a long list of imported products you may be planning to buy for Christmas presents, ranging from cameras to caviar, from binoculars to bicycles, may suddenly firm up or increase during the year-end's peak shopping season if the historic tariff cuts decreed under the Kennedy Round start to go into effect as now scheduled on Jan. 1, 1968.

At the same time, mysterious shortages of hundreds of imported items may abruptly appear, giving you the impression that you may not be able to buy the imported items unless you grab what is available at the price asked.

If this pattern develops, do not be misled! It would be only a temporary phenomenon. It would be due solely to the fact that U.S. importers would be holding up shipments until the tariff cuts permit them to bring in the stuff at lower prices. Because of this technical factor alone, inventories of imported goods in this country may dwindle as the deadline for the cuts approaches, artificial scarcities may emerge and prices may be bumped up.

But as soon as the first tariff cuts go into effect, the total of imports will swell markedly and so will the variety of goods imported. As soon as the cuts go into effect, the pressure will be for lower prices to you, strictly because tariffs are down.

The two key factors working

toward lower prices to U.S. consumers at a time when virtually all major forces are pulling in the opposite direction are the prospective expansion of world trade spurred by the Kennedy Round and the tariff cuts themselves.

It could be that the initial tariff cuts will be delayed beyond Jan. 1 until mid-year because other countries are not prepared to put their reductions into effect on schedule. We almost surely won't move until our trading partners move.

But whether the timing of the first reductions is January or July, the likelihood is the development of an artificial pattern of shortages and price increases in advance of the reductions. Be warned and do not be misled by it.

Behind the scenes, some murderous arguments are now building up over how the tariff reductions will affect individual U. S. industries. Several industries openly fear the Kennedy Round cuts will set off a flood of cheap imports which will undermine U.S. profits and jobs. The fight for protection against competition from imports in many areas is just beginning.

There is no question, though, how you, the U.S. consumer, will be affected by tariff concessions involving about 60,000 products representing more than \$40 billion in annual world trade. The impact on you will be FAVORABLE.

(1) The freeing of world trade will result in a jump in imports here and thus, greater competition among the imported goods for your dollar and between domestic and imported products too. You'll be able to buy foods in the supermarket which as of now you can find only in expensive specialty shops. During the years ahead when the duties are coming down, you will find hundreds or even thousands of items here which are not imported today.

(2) The tariff cuts are to be effective in five stages between 1968 and Jan. 1, 1972, in order to give all industries affected time to adjust to price changes; the impact of the tariff cuts is being deliberately muted. Nevertheless, many of the tariff cuts range to a full 50 per cent, and "on big-ticket items this is bound to come through to the consumer," says Allen H. Garland, director of the U.S. Commerce Dept.'s Trade & Commercial Policy Division. While Garland emphasizes that "the significance of any tariff change will depend on the degree to which tariff cuts are passed along to ultimate consumers," he

COMMUNITY CALENDAR

FOR LISTING CALL GASPEE 1-4111—Ask for Calendar Secretary
MRS. BERTRAM L. BERNHARDT—CALENDAR CHAIRMAN

- Saturday, September 9, 1967
3:00 p.m.—Cong. Mishkan Tfiloh, Talmud Class
- Sunday, September 10, 1967
7:00 p.m.—Cong. Mishkan Tfiloh, Talmud Class
- Monday, September 11, 1967
10:30 a.m.—Women's Ass'n. Miriam Hospital, Board Meeting
1:00 p.m.—Lad. Aux. Prov. Hebrew Sheltering Society, Regular Meeting
6:30 p.m.—Providence Chapter Mizrahi Women, Harvest Dinner and Installation
8:00 p.m.—Cranston Chapter Senior Hadassah, Regular Meeting
8:00 p.m.—Ladies Aux. Riback Winston #406 JWVA, Regular Meeting
8:00 p.m.—Ladies Aux. U. Leonard Bloom #284 JWVA, Board Meeting
8:00 p.m.—Temple Emanuel-El, Board Meeting
8:00 p.m.—What Cheer Lodge #24 Knights of Pythias, Regular Meeting
8:15 p.m.—Lad. Aid & Sisterhood Ohave Shalom Synagogue, Board Meeting
- Tuesday, September 12, 1967
12:30 p.m.—Providence Chapter Senior Hadassah, Board Meeting
1:00 p.m.—Sisterhood Temple Beth David, Regular Meeting
1:00 p.m.—Providence Chapter Mizrahi Women, Regular Meeting
8:00 p.m.—Lad. Ass'n. Prov. Hebrew Day School, Regular Meeting
8:00 p.m.—Roger Williams Chapter B'nai B'rith Women, Board Meeting
- Wednesday, September 13, 1967
10:00 a.m.—Prov. Sec. Nat'l Council of Jewish Women, Board Meeting
1:00 p.m.—Regular Meeting
8:00 p.m.—Pawt-Central Falls Senior Hadassah, Board Meeting
8:00 p.m.—Sisterhood Temple Beth Shalom, Board Meeting
8:00 p.m.—Cranston-Warwick Chapter B'nai B'rith Women, Regular Meeting
8:00 p.m.—Tzava Fraternal Ass'n., Regular Meeting
8:00 p.m.—Jewish Community Center, Board Meeting
- Thursday, September 14, 1967
1:30 p.m.—Pioneer Women of Providence, Board Meeting
8:00 p.m.—Sisterhood Temple Beth Am, Board Meeting
8:00 p.m.—Lad. Aux. R.I. Post #23 JWVA, Regular Meeting

BRIDGE

By Robert E. Starr

A few days ago my new Bridge Club was honored by a visit from the player considered to be the greatest player in the world today, Benito Garrozzo, illustrious member of the famous Italian Blue Team, World's champions.

He stayed until 4:00 in the morning playing rubber Bridge and played as if the World's Championship were at stake. One interesting hand was this which illustrates how a player of his calibre thinks both as to the bidding and the play.

North
 ♠ A Q 5
 ♥ 10 4
 ♦ 7 6 4 2
 ♣ A 9 6 5

West East
 ♠ K 6 2 ♠ J 10 9 8 7 3
 ♥ 2 ♥ A 5
 ♦ Q 10 9 8 3 ♦ A K J
 ♣ Q 8 4 3 ♣ K 2

South
 ♠ 4
 ♥ K Q J 9 8 7 6 3
 ♦ 5
 ♣ J 10 7

Garrozzo, playing with Joseph Aquilino of Providence, was South, I was West. East, Arnold Green of Providence, dealer. The bidding:

E	S	W	N
1S	P	2S	P
4S	5H	P	P
Dbl	P	P	P

A Diamond lead would have set the hand but I had no reason not to lead the suit my partner had bid so, quite naturally, led the Spade 2. Hesitating for just a split second, Declarer finessed the Queen and when it won the trick immediately discarded his losing Diamond.

He now switched to Trumps and from here the hand was easy. After ruffing the Diamond return made by East after he had won the Trump Ace, Garrozzo took two Club finesses, the first losing to East's King but the second go-

ing right through my Queen. All we took was the Trump Ace and a Club. The play of the hand was actually simple after the opening lead but now examine Garrozzo's thinking. He took the Spade finesse at trick one even though the bidding had made it more likely that East would have the King than West. So he took the chance of going down two as opposed to making the hand. His attitude was he had more to gain than to lose, an extra two hundred if the finesse lost or a great deal more if it won.

The first question, however, posed to him by the group of on-lookers after the hand was over was why he did not bid Hearts right away. His answer, typical of the really great players in a situation like this was, "I wanted to get the feel of what was going on at the table before I would make my move."

I have advocated for a long time that certain extremely distributional hands be passed for several rounds for sometimes they are so good trickwise but so bad defensively that they will never buy the hand if they bid too soon but if they come in later when the opponents are sort of caught off guard, they buy the hand even cheaper than they had planned to go, doubled to boot and making. An example would be with ten solid top Spades where you know you can make four but if you bid it too soon the opponents will outbid you for you have no defense. But if you wait until they reach game without even opening your mouth and then step in with Four Spades they will think you are out of your mind and rush in with a vicious double.

Moral: Today's is already stated in the above paragraph. With sure tricks offensively but not defensively, either preempt very high or when even stronger offensively, wait until later to come in.



MENAHM MAGEN

Bureau Names Magen High School Principal

Menahem Magen of Swampscott, Mass., has been appointed principal of the Community Hebrew High School. It was announced by Bernard J. Margolis, chairman of the High School Committee of the Bureau of Jewish Education.

Mr. Magen, a graduate student of Hebrew University in Jerusalem, specialized in Bible and Biblical archaeology. He was a member of the Masada Archaeological Expedition and served in the Israeli Army. For the past three years he has taught at the Hillel Academy and Temple Sinai, Swampscott. He and his wife and their two children moved recently to the Providence area.

Hebrew High School classes will begin on Sunday, Sept. 10, at the Providence Hebrew Day School for the students of the Advanced Department. Students of the Regular Department will attend classes for the first time on Monday or Tuesday, Sept. 11 or 12th.

Other members of the faculty are Uri Cohen, Moshe Shahak, Mordechai Shapiro and Dr. Aaron Soviv, executive director of the Bureau.

Syrian Communist Party Advocates 'Wise Policy'

BEIRUT, Lebanon — The pro-Moscow Syrian Communist party has urged that Syria follow a "wise and farsighted foreign policy avoiding wild and unrealistic slogans."

The plea was contained in a statement issued after a party meeting in Damascus in mid-July under its Secretary General, Khalid Bakdash. The text has appeared in the party's clandestine publication, Nidal Alshaab.

Although Communist activity in Syria is tolerated under the leftist regime, all political parties with the exception of the ruling Baath Socialist party are prohibited.

Qualified observers here interpret the Communist statement as urging Syria to follow a realistic policy on the question of Israel. They noted with interest that the publication of the statement coincided with an article in Pravda that criticized extremists who have been calling for the eradication of Israel.

A Lebanese Communist writer who broke with the Communist party late in July accused Mr. Bakdash in an article in a pro-Cairo publication here of wanting to import socialism from the Soviet Union "like canned food." The writer, Amin Awar, blamed Mr. Bakdash for all the setbacks suffered by the Arab Communist movement since 1946.

He described an incident that, he said, took place in 1948 and split Arab Communists over the Palestine question.

Mr. Amin said Mr. Bakdash insisted that Arab Communists go along with the Soviet position at the United Nations favoring the partition of Palestine. This was the position also taken by the United States. It was opposed by all of the Arab governments.

The Communists, including Mr. Bakdash, had rejected partition.

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YOUR HOME AFTER RETIREMENT —A REALTOR HAS SOME ADVICE

"I am a real estate broker, dealing primarily in homes. I would like to do my Boy Scout deed for the day by giving some advice to the retired man who owns a home and a wife..."

With the beginning, he counted off five areas of home ownership where a husband can take positive action and thus eliminate some grave hazards for his wife when and if she is ever left alone to cope with a house.

1. Keep the house in repair. "This," according to the real estate man, "is vital if the husband wants to assure that his widow will have a stable home. More than any other one thing, the need for repairs is causing widows to lose their homes, and hardly a month passes that I'm not called in to sell a place and liquidate the problem."

2. Eliminate the mortgage, if there still is one. "Some mortgages are running at 8 per cent interest, and are too expensive for a man's pension and certainly too expensive for a widow's mite if he goes."

3. Make sure the home is located in a spot where an older woman would not be afraid to live alone — if she must — and where she can manage life without a car. "I am selling a good many homes for widows," the broker said, "because they no longer feel safe, and because they grow afraid to drive and have no way to get groceries."

4. Determine that the neighborhood where the home is located will be reasonably stable for the lifetime of the widow, say until age 75 or 80. "I find," said the broker, "that many of the peo-

ple now retiring moved into their homes 20 to 25 years ago. In that time a neighborhood often becomes ripe for change."

5. Cut the fat out of the upkeep — and if you can't, move. "Many men, by retirement time, have developed an expensive upkeep problem on their homes — big lawns that require hired help, paint jobs every three years, air conditioning, a neighborhood that requires big donations, good care and fine clothes, and an address that calls for high taxes."

The broker thought a home was about the finest thing a man could retire with. He rated it in value along with Social Security. "You can sell it," he said. "And you must remember that a home held for 20 years can be in a neighborhood that is changing to commercial use as well as to slums. It may bring a handsome price."

"You can sell the house, with its 1927 kitchen and 1890 bathroom, and move into some charming little doll houses now. Great progress has been made in homes, especially small ones for retired couples. With convenience and pleasure of living many 65-year-olds never dreamed of. Naturally the retired man is going to sell his old home for about 20 per cent less than he thinks. But the doll house may cost 20 per cent less than that. The doll house, for the older couple, must be convenient to shops and such, and the older community will be cheaper in taxes than the new subdivision."

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Mrs. Norman P. Spack



Mrs. Charles S. Meyers

Temple Beth El was the setting for the marriage on Sunday, Sept. 3, of Miss Ruth Karten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Karten of 130 Lexington Avenue, Cranston, to Norman Paul Spack, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham A. Spack of Maplewood, N.J. Rabbi William G. Braude and Rabbi Herman J. Blumberg officiated at the wedding, which was followed by a reception.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an Empire peau de soie gown with re-embroidered Alencon lace and seed pearls. Her shoulder-length illusion veil fell from a headpiece of matching Alencon lace and

seed pearls. She carried a single red rose.

Matron of honor was Mrs. David A. Mersky, sister of the bride.

Best man was Elliot Spack, brother of the bridegroom. Ushers were Stephen Bloom, Dr. Fred Daum, Martin Michaelson, James Orenberg, H. James Forbes, Evan Brodie, David Mersky and Steven Levine.

The bride attended Simmons College and will transfer to the University of Rochester, N.Y., where the bridegroom is attending medical school. They will live in Rochester.

Miss Pamela Ann Reuter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Reuter of 250 Meshanticut Valley Parkway, Cranston, became the bride of Charles S. Meyers, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Meyers of 266 Slater Avenue, on Sunday, Sept. 3 at 6:30 p.m. Rabbi Eli A. Bohnen, assisted by Rabbi Abraham Chill and Cantor Ivan E. Perlman, officiated at the ceremony at Temple Emanu-El, which was followed by a reception.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of silk organza over silk with fitted bodice and sleeves accented with Venice lace. Her sheath skirt swept into a full dicroitire back ending in a chapel train and her silk illusion veil fell from a headpiece of cabbage roses accented with pearls. She carried a cascade bouquet of Phalaenopsis orchids and white sweetheart roses.

Miss Eileen Kaplan and Miss Gloria Chermis were maids of honor. They wore emerald green chiffon dresses fashioned with Empire bodices of Alencon lace, sabrina necklines and elbow-length sleeves. A matching green bow formed the headpiece for each, and they carried cascade bouquets of white daisies garlanded with ivy.

William Meyers was best man for his brother. Ushers were Victor Meyers and Leonard Meyers, also brothers of the bridegroom; Stephen Meyers, the bridegroom's cousin; Kenneth Reuter and Ronald Reuter, broth-

ers of the bride, Herbert Weiss and David Golden and Nicos Fragos.

After a wedding trip to Las Vegas, Hawaii and California, they will live at 28 Thomas Olney Common.

Eileen McClure Photo

AGNON-SACHS FORESTS
JERUSALEM—A forest to bear the name of S.Y. Agnon will be planted through the Teachers' Council on behalf of the Jewish National Fund, from contributions raised in Israeli schools. Miss Nelly Sachs, who with Agnon received the Nobel Prize for literature, was honored by a forest planted in her honor in the spring.

'Eye Patch' Fashion Copies Gen. Dayan

CARACAS, Venezuela — Teenage admirers here of Israel's one-eyed dynamic military hero, Defense Minister Gen. Moshe Dayan, have started an "eye patch fashion."

Jorge Casanova, 19, explained to reporters that patches are worn because Dayan is a real hero — not a fictitious one like James Bond.

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Society

(Continued from Page 5)

RETURN FROM CALIFORNIA

Jessie and Larry Diamond and daughter, Anne, have just returned from California where they visited with their sons, Philip and Joseph Diamond, and Mrs. Diamond's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Max Yoken.

THIRD DAUGHTER BORN

Dr. and Mrs. Seymour Feldman of 2 Weetamoc Road, Middletown, announce the birth of their fourth child and third daughter, Rita Susan, on July 23. Mrs. Feldman is the former Freyda Robrish.

Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Robrish. Paternal grandfather is Jacob Feldman. Paternal great-grandmother is Mrs. Louis Bovin.

RECEIVES BBG SCHOLARSHIP

Miss Renee Russian of 64 Mill Street, Cranston, was one of five recipients of the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization B.B.G. Anita Perlman College Scholarship awards, which were presented at the recently-concluded International B'nai B'rith Girls' Convention held at Camp B'nai B'rith, Starlight, Pa.

Miss Russian is a member of the Helen E. Feinberg B.B.G. of Cranston and served as chairman, this past year, of the 40th B.B.G. Anniversary Committee.

KANTER-DAUB

The marriage of Miss Madeleine G. Daub to Stanley Joel Kanter took place on Aug. 20 at Temple Sinai, Roslyn, N.Y. Rabbi Arthur Bakeman officiated at the 1 p.m. ceremony, which was followed by a reception in the garden of the bride's home.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Daub, 1 Peacock Drive, Roslyn, and the bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Kanter of 3 Pilgrim Drive, Edgewood. Mr. Daub gave his daughter in marriage. Attendants were Miss Joann Daub, sister of the bride, maid of honor, and Donald Douglass, best man.

After a wedding trip to Puerto Rico, they will live in Ithaca, N.Y.



ENGAGED — Mr. and Mrs. Shepard Freed of 137 Laurel Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter Leslie to Marvin Fabrikant, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Fabrikant of Elizabeth, N.J.

Miss Freed, a graduate of Classical High School and the University of Pennsylvania, is with the Civil Service Commission in Washington, D.C. Mr. Fabrikant graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and is attending American University Law School in Washington.

An Oct. 29 wedding is planned.

Johannesburg Women Contribute Art, Antiques To Sale For Israel

JOHANNESBURG — Johannesburg Jewish women contributed valuable works of art, Persian carpets and antiques from their homes for a sacrifice sale which yielded 200,000 rand (\$280,000) for the Israel Emergency Fund. At the same time, the Jewish community of Port Elizabeth and its suburbs, numbering 800 families, announced a campaign to collect 2,000,000 rand for the fund.

The various Jewish women's organizations, headed by the Women's Zionist League, joined forces to organize the sale, held in Johannesburg City Hall.

12 Bureau Schools To Open On Sunday

The Jewish schools of the Greater Providence area are now enrolling students, it has been announced by Joseph Teverow, president of the Bureau of Jewish Education of Greater Providence. All schools will hold classes on Sunday, Sept. 10. Dr. Aaron Soviv is executive director of the Bureau.

A resolution passed by the Board of Rabbis of Rhode Island and 11 congregations requires a minimum of five years of continuous Hebrew study for Bar Mitzvah candidates. Children entering third grade in public school should be enrolled in Hebrew school classes, in order to meet the requirement. Further information may be obtained from the Bureau office, 331-0956.

The six schools which introduced the audio-lingual method of teaching Hebrew last September will continue with it in their first and second grades. The schools are Temples Beth Israel, Beth Shalom, Emanu-El, Beth Torah-Cranston Jewish Center, Sons of Abraham-Shaare Zedek, and Beth Am, Warwick.

Other schools affiliated with the Bureau are Temple Beth David, Temple Beth El, Community Hebrew High School, Congregation Ohave Shalom, Providence Hebrew Day School and Temple Sinai, Cranston.

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WEDDING FEAST
JERUSALEM - Half a ton of meat and a ton of fruit were eaten at the double wedding of Gen. Moshe Dayan's son and daughter recently.

CIVIC CHORALE AUDITIONS
 The Rhode Island Civic Chorale and Orchestra will hold auditions for singers on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 11, 12 and 13, from 7:30 p.m. at 150 Pond Street. Appointments may be made by calling 521-5670 or 331-9678.

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MRS. HARRY SILVERMAN

**Sen. Pastore To Make Presentation
 At Mizrahi Women's Harvest Dinner**

A Plaque of Recognition in honor of the late Representative John E. Fogarty will be presented to Mrs. Fogarty at the Harvest Dinner and Installation of the Providence Chapter Mizrahi Women, to be held on Monday, Sept. 11, at 6:30 p.m. in the Garden Room of the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel. The plaque commemorates the planting of trees, each bearing Rep. Fogarty's name, in the John F. Kennedy Forest in Israel. It will be presented by Senator John O. Pastore, former governor of Rhode Island, on behalf of the Providence Mizrahi Women.

Mrs. Harry Silverman will be officially installed for her third term as president by Rabbi Emanuel Lazar of Congregation Mishkon Tfiloh.

Other officers to be installed are Mesdames David Friedman

and Hyman B. Stone, vice presidents; Morris Fishbein, treasurer; Max Cerel, financial secretary; Morris Lecht, recording secretary; James Kaplan, corresponding secretary; Emanuel Lazar, program and publicity chairman; Benjamin Mendelovitz, ways and means chairman; Alex Goodblatt, sunshine and hospitality chairman.

Mesdames Rebecca Shapiro, Israel Hassenfeld, Bernard Yanku and Miss Rachael Chantz will be installed as trustees.

Mesdames Louis Chasan, Harry Coffman, Morris Silk, Archie Smith and Bessy Zawatsky were appointed to the Executive Board.

Senator Pastore and Mrs. Moses Dyckman, honorary national president of Mizrahi Women, will speak. Mayor Joseph A. Doorley of Providence will be among the guests of honor. There will be entertainment and prizes.

**Jerusalem Ex-Governor
 Talks Of Peace Hopes**

JERUSALEM—The State of Israel has increased its population by about 1,000,000 more Arabs since the end of the war, the majority of them on the West Bank and most of them 1948 refugees.

There are some who, immediately after 1948, integrated into the life of Jordan. A few became ministers in the Jordan Government, some represented Jordan's diplomatic interests and one, Anwar el Hatb, became the governor of the Jerusalem Area.

In the village of Sha'afat, a luxurious quarter near Jerusalem, he spoke of the chances for peace in the Middle East. "I think that we have to first try to make contact with the Jordanian Government."

"Do you think that this possibility exists?" asked a reporter. The ex-governor raised spread arms and replied, "I don't know. I can only advise, though, that I be the one to go to Amman to see and hear what they think over there. If King Hussein will refuse to discuss peace, then we the people of the West Bank will speak peace. If Hussein will betray us, will desert us, then we will speak. It is, of course, quite possible that he (Hussein) is fed up with us, the refugees. I am trying to get the leaders of the West Bank together to discuss between ourselves what can be done in order to achieve peace."

Anwar el Hatb considers himself a Jordanian. He explained, "For the last 20 years we have carried Jordanian passports. We have good and strong connection with the East Bank and we cannot live without these connections. We must speak to the Jordanian Government and must, once and for all, find a solution for this situation. The best solution is, of course, peace."

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ORGANIZATION NEWS

BETH SHOLOM SCHOOL
 Temple Beth Shalom Religious School will accept late registrations at the school office today from 4:30 to 6 p.m. and on Sunday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
 Children from six to eight years of age will be accepted for kindergarten; eight years old or in third grade of public school, for the first grade; junior high school students between the ages of 13 and 15, for Hebrew High School.

Hebrew High School classes will be held on Sunday morning and Tuesday evening at the temple. Elementary grades will meet three times weekly for five and one-half hours per week.

An opening assembly for all students will be held on Sunday, Sept. 10, at 10 a.m. Additional information may be obtained from the temple office, DE 1-9393, or Mrs. Sumner L. Woolf, school chairman, PL 1-3104.

CRANSTON BBG TEA
 The Cranston B'nai B'rith Girls' chapters will hold their annual membership tea on Sunday, Sept. 10, at the home of Dyann Ross, 82 Cliffside Drive, Garden Hills, Cranston. All girls 14 years old or in the ninth grade, who wish to join a chapter in Cranston, will be welcome.

TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL
 Hebrew and Sunday School registration at Temple Beth Israel will be held on Sunday, Sept. 10, from 10 to 12 a.m. Hebrew classes will begin on Monday, Sept. 11, and regular Sunday classes on Sept. 17.

RABBI HESKINS AT SINAI
 Rabbi Donald Heskins, associate rabbi of Congregation B'nai Jehudah, Kansas City, Mo., will co-officiate with Rabbi Jerome S. Gurland on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 11:15 a.m. when James Harold Revkin becomes Bar Mitzvah at Temple Sinai. Rabbi Heskins was spiritual leader of Temple Sinai from 1959 to 1964.
 Mr. and Mrs. William Revkin will sponsor the Kiddush tonight in honor of their son's Bar Mitzvah, after the service at 8:30 o'clock.

BETH TORAH MINYAN
 Officials at Temple Beth Torah-Cranston Jewish Center have announced the daily minyan schedule. Services on Monday and Thursday will be held at 6:45 a.m.; Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 a.m., Saturday, 7:30 a.m., and Sundays and holidays, 9 a.m. Evening services will start at 6:15 p.m. Mincha services for this Saturday will be at 7 p.m.

**Synagogue For Infirm
 To Be Built In Roxbury**

WEST ROXBURY, Mass. — The first synagogue in Greater Boston designed specifically for the convenience of infirm, convalescing and aged persons will be part of the Star of David Convalescent Center, currently under construction on Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway here.
 Rabbi Meyer Strassfeld, religious consultant of the kosher convalescent center, said that the synagogue has been designed to accommodate wheel chairs, and also has permanent pews for ambulatory patients. "The bima will be situated so that non-ambulatory residents may pray at the ark and participate more actively" in conducting services.

Daily morning and evening services will be held, and special observances and celebrations for holidays and festivals. Guest cantors will officiate on holidays. The synagogue, which will accommodate 100 persons, will be available to patients and their families for such celebrations as weddings and Bar Mitzvahs.

The convalescent center is scheduled to open for occupancy in the early fall.

VETERANS' HOME ADDITION
 Joseph D. Falcone and Norton E. Salk, associate architects, of Cranston, have announced that the 30-bed nursing care wing at the Rhode Island Veterans' Home in Bristol should be completed next spring. Bids will be received this fall on the \$600,000 addition, designed with steel studs with plaster and vinyl wall covering inside and with brick veneer on the exterior, an unconventional construction which the architects say will lower building costs.

Herald Recipes

BREAD STUFFING

3 tablespoons fat
1 onion, minced
1 green pepper, seeded and chopped
1/2 cup chopped celery
8 slices of white bread
Salt, pepper, crumbled dried thyme
1 teaspoon paprika
1 egg, well beaten
Melt fat and saute vegetables for 10 minutes, stirring constantly. Soak bread in cold water for 5 minutes. Squeeze out all excess moisture. Mix bread with vegetables and salt, pepper, and thyme to taste. Stir in paprika and egg. Mix well.

SALAMI AND EGGS

16 slices of salami (kosher salami)
8 eggs
Salt and pepper
1/4 cup water
Cut salami into strips and place in a large skillet. Saute over low heat until salami is well heated and bottom of pan is well greased with the fat from the salami. Beat eggs, add salt and pepper to taste, and beat in water. Pour mixture over salami and cook as you would an omelet. Makes 4 servings.

KARTOFFEL LATKES (Potato Pancakes)

4 potatoes
1 tablespoon grated onion
1 large egg
1/3 cup all-purpose flour
3/4 teaspoon salt
Fat or oil
Peel potatoes and grate very finely; there should be about 3 cups grated. Squeeze out some of the moisture in the grated potatoes. Add onion, egg, flour, and salt. Beat until well blended. Put 1/2 inch of fat in the skillet. Drop batter by heaping tablespoonfuls into hot fat and fry until crisp and brown on both sides. Remove pancakes and drain on absorbent paper. Serve hot with sour cream, hot applesauce, cream cheese, or apricot or prune puree, if desired. Makes 4 servings.

KAESE BLINTZES

(Rolled Cheese Pancakes)
1 package (7 ounces) dry cottage cheese (farmer cheese)
1 carton (12 ounces) pot cheese
2 packages (3 ounces each) cream cheese
Sweet butter
8 eggs
1 tablespoon sugar
2 teaspoons salt
1 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
1 1/2 cups milk
Parve margarine
Dairy sour cream
To make filling, beat cheeses, 1 tablespoon soft butter, 2 eggs, sugar, and 1/2 teaspoon salt together.

To make batter, beat 6 remaining eggs until frothy; add remaining 1/2 teaspoon salt. Add flour, 1/2 cup at a time, stirring to make a smooth paste. Gradually add milk, stirring constantly. Heat a heavy 6 1/2-inch skillet and grease well. Have a piece of brown paper and some parve margarine handy for greasing skillet when frying rest of pancakes. Into the hot skillet pour enough batter (2 to 3 tablespoons) to cover bottom when batter is quickly rolled around. Tilt pan to distribute batter. Cook until pancake is firm and browned on one side. Put on buttered plate, browned side up. Grease skillet if necessary and fry another pancake the same way. While second one is cooking, spoon about 1 tablespoon filling right on edge of first pancake. Fold up once, fold over two sides, and make one more turn. Put on buttered plate. Continue until batter and filling are used up. Should pancakes develop empty spaces during frying, fill spaces with a little batter.

When ready to serve, heat a small amount of butter in large skillet. Fry blintzes until golden-brown on all sides. Serve at once with sour cream. Fry only the number of filled blintzes desired for one meal. Unfried blintzes keep well for a day or two in the refrigerator. Or they can be wrapped in vapor-proof paper and

frozen until ready to use. Makes about 2 dozen.

CHERRY BLINTZES

Mix 1 1/2 cups drained canned pitted red sour cherries, 1 1/2 tablespoons flour, 1/8 teaspoon ground cinnamon, and sugar to taste. Substitute for cheese filling in Blintzes recipe.

BLUEBERRY BLINTZES

Mix 1 1/2 cups blueberries, 1 1/2 tablespoons flour, 1/8 teaspoon ground cinnamon, and sugar to taste. Substitute for cheese filling in Blintzes recipe.

POT ROAST

4 pounds beef chuck, boneless and in one piece
Salt and pepper
3 tablespoons rendered chicken fat
4 onions, peeled and sliced
2 cups canned tomatoes
8 medium potatoes, peeled and cut into halves
8 carrots, cut into 2-inch lengths
2 tablespoons flour, lightly browned
Sprinkle meat with salt and pepper. Melt fat in a Dutch oven and brown meat in it on all sides. Add onions and tomatoes. Cover and simmer for 3 hours, turning meat occasionally and adding more tomatoes to keep meat from sticking. About 30 minutes before meat is ready, add potatoes and carrots and cook until tender. Remove meat and vegetables. Slice meat and keep warm. Mix browned flour with a little water to make a smooth paste. Add to pan juices. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until sauce is smooth and thickened. Pour sauce over meat and vegetables. Serve with dumplings if desired. Makes 8 servings.

FESTIVE TZIMMES

(Main-Dish Meat and Vegetables)
5 large carrots, scraped
5 white potatoes, peeled
3 sweet potatoes, peeled
2 1/2 pounds brisket or short ribs of beef
1 pound dried prunes, rinsed
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup honey or brown sugar
1 onion
Cold water to cover
2 tablespoons shortening or chicken fat
2 tablespoons flour
Slice vegetables 1 inch thick. Sear meat on all sides in a heavy Dutch oven or any other heavy saucepan. Add vegetables and prunes to meat. Add salt, honey, onion, and water to cover. Bring to the boiling point and skim. Reduce heat to simmer. Cook, uncovered, for 2 1/2 to 3 hours, or until the meat is very tender to the fork. Do not stir, but shake the pot to prevent sticking. More water may be added if required. Remove onion. Taste and correct seasoning. Make a roux of the fat and flour and add to the mixture. Turn into a casserole or baking dish and bake in preheated moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 30 minutes, or until brown on top. Makes 6 servings.

GARLIC HALF-SOUR PICKLES

48 medium cucumbers about 4 inches long
Coarse salt
Garlic cloves
Mixed pickling spices
Dill sprigs
Wash cucumbers and place in an upright position in sterilized jars. To each quart of cucumbers add 1 teaspoon salt, 4 garlic cloves, and 1/4 teaspoon pickling spices. Place 1 sprig of dill with seed heads on top of each jar. Fill with cold water and let stand for 5 minutes before sealing. Store in cool place for about 2 weeks. Makes 48.

Sabbath Observance

Delays Concert Time

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—At the request of Israeli authorities, the Israel Philharmonic's concert here on Saturday, Aug. 5, began at 9 p.m. rather than at the traditional 8:30 or 8:40 p.m.

The change was made to permit people to complete their observance of the Sabbath before attending the concert.

Scientists Survey Sinai Peninsula

TEL AVIV — Twenty-five Hebrew University scientists have completed a two-week survey tour of the Sinai Peninsula. On the basis of their reports, the hidden riches and resources of the peninsula and the prospects of resettling Arab refugees there can be assessed.

They also took a close look at the work done by the Egyptians in developing the mineral and agricultural potential of Sinai, especially studying a settlement scheme initiated by the Egyptians at El Arish where sandhills and salt water have been used for agricultural purposes.

Heading the team of geologists and botanists was Professor Yaacov Bentor. Others were Professors Michael Evanari, Gideon Orshan and Daniel Zohary.

Rock formations and desert vegetation were given special attention and many specimens brought back for further study. Until now, the Egyptians have extracted oil and manganese from Sinai. Although annual oil production is 50 per cent more than Israel's annual needs, it is believed that output can be doubled within five years.

The military authorities at El Arish are making special efforts to promote the settlement began there more than five years ago, for the sake of the Arab settlers and the lessons that might be learned from it in further resettlement programs.

Its site is a 40-mile long strip of land separating Rafah from El Arish, composed mainly of sand dunes. Previously, only small patches had been cultivated by nomads who grew vines, olives, peaches and other fruit.

On this land, the Egyptians established 18 experimental farms, with a considerable measure of success. One of the most impressive is that of H. Dibb, a refugee from Lydda. On the dunes of El Arish he is growing olives, citrus, guavas and other fruit, using local labor to help him, a fact which has tremendously interested the Israelis.

MEETS WITH CARDINAL PHILADELPHIA — Consul General Yissakhar Ben-Yaacov of Israel was received recently by John Cardinal Krol of Philadelphia.

TRAINED IN GERMANY
BERLIN — About 30 Egyptian army officers are now undergoing training in Communist East Germany, it was learned here. In addition, according to reports from East Germany, the

Communist regime there has promised to provide Egypt with military supplies valued at 180,000,000 marks (about \$18,000,000). Deliveries will include machineguns from the East German army and 700 new trucks.

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REFUGEES FROM TRIPOLI HAIFA—Three Jewish refugee families, numbering 15 persons, arrived here from Tripoli, Libya, bringing with them accounts of horror and persecution at the hands of the Arabs after the Israeli victory last month. The new arrivals, who did not want their identities disclosed for fear of harm to the relatives they left behind, said that attacks against Jews erupted on a large scale and looting of Jewish property began. Those leaving were given one week to depart and were permitted to take with them only \$56 and 33 pounds of belongings.

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Arab-Kidnapped Twins Return Home To Israel After Forced Marriages

TEL AVIV—Two girls from Israel who were kidnapped 13 years ago by Arabs and forced to marry their captors have been reunited with their parents. Helena and Josephine Ben Yaakov, blonde twin daughters of a port worker, were born in Haifa in 1936. Their mother was a Russian immigrant and their father a sabra. The sisters were nine years old when the family moved to the town of Gaza, at that time under British Mandatory rule.

Yosef Ben Yaakov found a position with a British firm, but in 1948, when Israel's independence was proclaimed, the family was stranded in Gaza and unable to get back to Haifa.

He opened a small kiosk at the Gaza railway station, and later worked at the Egyptian camp at Rafah, but as the Egyptian frenzy against Israel grew, the plight of the Jewish family grew worse. The twin daughters were nurses at the local hospital. Their salaries were the only source of livelihood for the family.

This ended in 1954 when the girls, who were sleeping at the hospital, disappeared. Their father knew nothing of their fate until the war this June. Josephine, nicknamed "Suza," spoke of their years of misery.

"Death—yes, death is a good thing. If we could die, Lena and I, that would be the best thing of all. We wanted to die. Many times we did things, we tried to die but it didn't work. And so we lived. And that was hardest of all . . . to live like that. . . ."

"Early in 1954 we began to notice that a group of Arabs kept hanging around us. We began to hear stories, whispered stories. We heard that two Arabs wanted us and had paid off several men to kidnap us and take us to them. We were just two silly 18-year-olds. Instead of running home and telling our parents about it, so they could protect us, we stayed at the hospital. But, then, what difference would it have made? Those horrible people would have tracked us down anyway."

"We began to be afraid. We'd work all day from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening and then lock ourselves in our room. We were so scared that as soon as any Arab started talking to us, we'd turn heel and run. We wanted to go to the police, but we knew they would only laugh at us if not worse."

"One night, we had just finished work and were going to our room. We had to walk through a small garden. We tried to walk fast but we didn't walk fast enough. They fell on us from behind. I don't know how many of them there were. Maybe five, maybe eight Arabs. They tied us up and started choking us. Then they gagged us and blindfolded us with some stinking rags. We tried to resist, and that's when we got our first beating. They went at it mercilessly, until we lost consciousness."

"We woke up in a strange house. A rich man's house. We were lying on the floor, still tied up. Several Arabs were sitting in the room, smoking narghilas and enjoying themselves. The 'wedding' would take place that night, they were saying, no point in putting it off. That night they were nice to us. We cried, and they told us not to cry, that everything would be all right. We would get to know the noble Arab character, they said. We cried out: 'No! We don't want to! We are Jewish! Help! Save us, somebody! We'll call the police! But they just laughed that loud, raucous laughter of theirs that sent a chill down our spine."

"Then one of the Arabs came over to me. He was well-dressed. He untied me and pulled me to my feet, and then called another man to his side. 'Under Moslem law, I can make you man and wife. This is your husband. His name is Rajeb Alyan. From now on, he is your master, and you will spend the rest of your life with him.'"

"After that they went through the same 'ceremony' with my sister. Her 'husband's name was Muhammad Sanduka. Mine was a young man; hers was old. That



KIDNAPPED DAUGHTERS RETURN TO ISRAEL — Helena and Josephine Ben Yaakov, abducted by Arabs and held captive for 13 years, returned to their parents after Israel captured the Gaza Strip. Here the twins hold a photograph taken of themselves as children.

was how we became the wives of two murderers. That was the start of 13 years of hell on earth. That hell is something we will never forget . . . it's in our bones . . . it finished us. Look at us — we're like a couple of miserable old hags"

"They shut us up in our rooms. It was dark. For two years they kept us locked up in those rooms. The windows were barred. They treated us like a couple of bitches. All they wanted from us was to bear their children. And when we became pregnant, they spat at us. . . ."

"They didn't bother, most of the time, to look for a reason to beat us. They just went at it; it was 'open season' all year round. Whatever we said, whatever we didn't say — they let us have it. They broke my arm and my leg, for no reason. Once I said I would run away. So Rajeb Alyan pounced on me and beat me to a pulp and told me I should go ahead and run if I still felt like it. There were times when we would get several beatings a day. Every one of the men was allowed to hit us as much as he liked. My face was constantly swollen from the work of their fists. My body was covered with scratches and bruises, and always there was a sprained finger, or toe, if not two or three."

The children "came one after another, in quick succession. We loved them. Every mother loves her children. But our husbands taught them only one thing: to hate us. The poor creatures. When they let them come to us, they didn't know how to talk to us. They told us that Father had told them we were dirty Jewesses and that they, the children, should spit in our faces and hate all the Jews and that they would soon join the Palestinian Army that would return to Palestine to liberate it from the Jews. We told the children that they were Jews, that we would return to Israel, yes, but as Jews going back to their families. Sometimes they would convey this information to their fathers and we would have to pay for it: more blows, more broken bones. And for months at a stretch they would keep us tied to our heavy iron beds, so we had to perform our bodily functions there too, like animals."

Shortly after the Gaza Strip was captured by the Israel Defense Forces during the Sinal Campaign in 1956, the Ben Yaakov family appeared before the Israel Army authorities in Gaza, told them of the disappearance of Lena and Suza and begged them to try to trace them and learn their fate. Unfortunately, they were not able to provide a single clue.

Suza said, "When we heard the Israeli guns that day late in October of 1956, 'our' Arabs were

frightened half out of their wits. We were overjoyed. We prayed the shell should fall on us and kill us together with the Arabs and the children. For us, that would have been the best possible news. It would have been our redemption. But it was not to be. While the fighting was still going on, our husbands grabbed us, in the middle of the night, tied our hands and our eyes and threw us and the children into a truck and off we went. We travelled a long way, maybe ten hours."

"They gave us nothing to eat or drink. We heard the children crying, begging for a drop of water and a piece of bread. Their fathers just beat them. They always beat them. When we finally arrived at our destination (I have no idea where it was), they put us in a filthy cellar. We were afraid to ask questions; we were afraid even to ask what they meant to do with us. But we did not have to wait long to find out. We were given a steady diet of beatings, morning, noon and night, and the most terrible degradations and indignities. These were the most horrible months in all our years of hell."

"Finally, we went back to Gaza. The Israeli soldiers were gone. Our Arabs told us: 'Now you're all alone! Nobody of your family is left here. They've all run away! Now we can do with you whatever we want, you Jewish bitches!' We asked what had happened to our family, where they had gone. The reply, as always, was a rain of blows."

Now that their husbands didn't have to worry about the twins getting in touch with their family, they ordered them back to their jobs, but at two different hospitals. For the sisters, the long hours on the job were better than the beatings and indignities at home.

During the brief days of the war this past June, the sisters had remained at their hospitals in the cellars that served as shelters. Finally, Suza ran to the police and found that the Israel Defense Army had taken over. She began telling her story to them. Even before she had finished, Israeli officers and soldiers rushed off to the homes of the two sisters. There in the cellars they found 13 children, half-starved and in need of water. The husbands were not there. They had fled.

With Suza looking after the children, Lena joined officers of the Military Governor's office in a search for the rest of the family in Israel. Meanwhile, their brother had instituted an inquiry of his own at the other end, asking the Israeli authorities to resume their search for the missing sisters.

About two weeks after their liberation, Lena and Suza were reunited with their parents.

Agency For Uncovering Nazi Crimes Still Uncovers New Cases, Evidence

LUDWIGSBURG, Germany — Just a few hundred feet from a picturesque baroque castle, in a former women's prison, the horrors of Nazism are still very much alive.

The building in this city near Stuttgart has, since December, 1958, housed the headquarters and archives of the Central Agency for the Uncovering of Nazi Crimes, a joint undertaking of the 11 states of West Germany.

The head of the operation since last summer has been Dr. Adalbert Ruckerl, who was a private in the German Army at the conclusion of World War II.

"Since 1958, we have dug up sufficient evidence for 796 criminal proceedings," Dr. Ruckerl told a visitor. He added that 686 other cases were still under investigation.

As soon as the agency collects enough evidence in a case, it passes it on to a criminal court in the suspect's home town or region. Since its founding, the agency has investigated 1,482 cases, involving several times as many suspects.

A few months ago, Dr. Ruckerl explained, the number of pending cases was down to 374 but 300 or so more cases cropped up when his investigators, following invitations from Poland and Czechoslovakia, went through stacks of documents in Government archives in Warsaw and Prague.

The Soviet Union recently decided to open its archives, too, and Dr. Ruckerl is almost certain that many cases will be added, though no date has been fixed for the visit of his investigators to Moscow and other Soviet cities.

"We do have a rather accurate picture of Nazi crimes in World War II," Dr. Ruckerl said, "But it is quite conceivable that the new Soviet material will help us fill the blank spots in our knowledge."

Asked what he meant by blank spots, the chief prosecutor explained that the term should be understood as referring to those areas, particularly in those areas, particularly in southern Russia, where no evidence of Nazi crimes has as yet been found, except for the fact that thousands of former Jewish inhabitants are no longer there.

In their search for Nazi killers, Dr. Ruckerl and his 114 employees have subdivided the area of Poland and former German-occupied Russia into small regions and have drawn up for each a list of all the Nazi units that were stationed there. Dr. Ruckerl estimates that such information is still missing for 5 per cent of the area.

The findings are recorded in a personnel file, containing 155,000 names, a regional file, containing data on 145,000 villages, towns and other places, and a file with information on 65,000 Nazi units.

"Our net for the killers still at large is getting ever smaller," Dr. Ruckerl said. He added that his men are trained to keep a

Federation Of Agencies Reports On Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA — The Federation of Jewish Agencies has completed a Jewish population study of Philadelphia aimed at aiding its affiliated agencies to plan future services in the area. The study compiled information on the age, sex, financial and professional status, religious affiliation and geographic distribution of the Jewish community.

The study revealed that about half have had some college training and almost 40% are college graduates. Almost 20% of the households had incomes of more than \$15,000 a year. A great percentage of the group are more than 50 years of age with women outnumbering men. A substantial segment of the Jewish population in the area is retired.

Slightly less than half of the households are affiliated with congregations, most with center city institutions. About half are Conservative, about 30%, Reform, and 15%, Orthodox.

sharp eye out even for such seemingly insignificant documents as restaurant bills or receipts of the SS, the Schutz Staffel, Hitler's personal elite guard.

He recalled an example: "Just the other day we had a man who said he had not been at Minsk on the day his unit took part in a mass execution of Jews there. He broke down when we showed him his signature on a receipt for a new pair of boots, made out in Minsk one day before the execution."

The series of belated trials of Nazis in West Germany since 1958 reflects the systematic work of the agency. With few exceptions each trial has dealt with an entire complex of crimes. The agency's investigation had led to charges against as many as 20 or more defendants, all members of the same unit in question.

Dr. Ruckerl believes that the agency has much work to do, regardless of whether the 24-year statute of limitations on murder committed under the Nazis is extended.

Extended to 24 years from 20 in 1965, the statute of limitations on murder has again become a subject of heated debate in West Germany. Although most people seem to oppose another extension, Dr. Gustav Heinemann, the Minister of Justice, has expressed his inclination for an amendment to the penal code permitting prosecutions of capital crimes without any cutoff date.

Dr. Ruckerl still gets many letters from those who want to forget the past, but he thinks that at least the young generation of West Germans feel that common murderers must be brought to justice.

In this connection, he deplored the fact that many Germans still failed to distinguish between "war crimes," with which his agency does not concern itself, and "crimes against humanity" that the Nazis committed in occupied territories.

Israeli Tank Leaders Need Protective Armor

JOHANNESBURG — An important factor in Israel's casualty figures during the War was that Israeli tank commanders discarded the use of the periscope and stood up through the open hatch so that they could survey the whole scene of battle and signal commands clearly.

This, according to one of the world's leading authorities on plastic surgery, Dr. Jack Penn, "made them terribly vulnerable and many died, including senior officers."

Dr. Penn, a South African, was in Israel as a visiting consultant to the army during the fighting. Commenting on his experiences in "Medical Proceedings," a South African medical journal, he urged that if this technique of tank warfare were to be retained in the Israeli armored divisions, "some measure of protection should be given to the tank commanders."

"They should either wear a shield on the upper part of the body as did knights of old (but made of lightweight plastic rather than metal) or, alternatively, there should be some form of plastic protection around the top hatch."

According to Dr. Penn, who is consultant in plastic and reconstructive surgery to the South African Army, the open hatch technique served as a protection for the tank crews when the tank was on fire, since it enabled them to leave the burning tank quickly without severe injury and without being incinerated, as might occur if the hatch was not opened in time.

QUERY KOCH SUICIDE
MUNICH, Germany—An investigation has been opened into the hanging suicide of Ilse Koch, widow of the commandant of the Buchenwald concentration camp. A spokesman of the Bavarian Justice Ministry said the inquiry probe was to establish whether any official of the Aichach prison could be charged with negligence.

Jewish Couple Honored For Donating Convent

DOWNEY, Cal. — A Jewish couple of this community have been presented with the Catholic Medal of Honor for donating a new convent for the Sisters of Charity at St. Mary's Church in Chandler, Ariz. The convent, named in honor of the donors, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Weinberg, was designed by a Mormon clergyman, Bishop Martin Young.

Placed on the convent's doorstep is a mezuzah, originally consecrated in Jerusalem and presented by Weinberg to the Rt. Rev. Francis J. Green, Bishop of the Tucson Diocese, during dedication ceremonies. Weinberg, president of a grain company, and his family have long been identified with philanthropic ventures in behalf of all faiths. Their interest in the convent resulted from the invitation to the school's dedication ceremonies by a Catholic friend. On presenting the Catholic medal to the Weinbergs, Bishop Green said that to his knowledge no one but a Catholic had ever before been so honored.

Ancient Mobilization Described On Pottery

JERUSALEM — Excavations at Tel Arad in North Beersheba unearthed fragments of pottery inscribed with a description of the mobilization of ancient Israelite troops against the Edomites. The fragments date back to 600 years before the Christian era, during the time of Jeremiah at the end of the period of the First Temple.

Nineteen inscriptions in legible Hebrew were found. They mention Elyashiv Ben Ashiyahu, commander of the Tel Arad fortress. The town threatened by an Edomite attack was Ramat Negeb.

ACCEPT ARAB REFUGEES
WASHINGTON — A proposal was made in Congress recently for the United States to admit 25,000 Palestinian Arab refugees to encourage other nations to join in the worldwide resettlement.

Conference On Soviet Jewry Reports Verification Of Murder Of Rabbi

NEW YORK — The American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry has reported the independent verification of testimony of tourists returning recently from the Soviet Union that the Rabbi of Sochum, an ancient Jewish community in the Georgian Republic, was murdered recently while on his way home from his synagogue.

Rabbi Israel Miller, president of the Conference cited other authenticated reports of terror against Soviet Jews related to the crisis and war in the Middle East. He said that Rabbi Michel Mozgorshvil of Sochum was forced into a car and abducted and that his mutilated corpse was found hanging from a tree in the Christian cemetery in Sochum the next day. Rabbi Miller said that no arrests have been made in the murder.

He said assaults on Jews have been reliably reported from Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, where a number of Jews have been seriously injured in attacks.

Rabbi Miller also reported that heavy pressures had been placed on Jewish communities and congregations to stage public meetings to condemn Israel but only one was known to have occurred. He related physical assaults on Jews to a campaign of anti-Israel, anti-Zionist and anti-Jewish vilification in the Soviet press. He said the campaign was unleashed at the time of the Arab massing of troops on Israel's borders in May and intensified during and after the six-day June war.

Rabbi Miller cited reports in "Izvestia" and "Pravda" which were untrue and anti-Semitic.

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Q. Who may buy Freedom Shares?

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Q. What is the interest rate on Freedom Shares?

A. 4.74% compounded semiannually, when held to maturity of 4½ years. The rate is less if redeemed prior to maturity; and they may not be redeemed for at least one year.

Q. Does this same rate now apply to E Bonds?

A. No. E Bonds continue to return an average of 4.15% when held to their seven-year maturity.

Q. What do Freedom Shares cost?

A. They are issued in face amounts of \$25, \$50, \$75, and \$100. Purchase prices are \$20.25, \$40.50, \$60.75, and \$81.00.

Q. Can Freedom Shares be bought by themselves?

A. No. They must be bought in conjunction with E Bonds of the same or larger face amounts.

Q. Can I buy as many Freedom Shares as I want, as long as I buy E bonds of the same or larger amounts?

A. No. On Payroll Savings, Freedom Share deductions are limited to \$20.25 per weekly pay period, \$40.50 per bi-weekly or semimonthly pay period, \$81.00 per monthly pay period. On Bond-a-Month, the limit on Freedom Share deductions is \$81.00 per month.

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Archeology Background Wins Wars For Israeli Generals

NEW YORK - "If you want to win a war in Israel, you become an archeologist, explorer or a student of the Bible," Dr. Nelson Glueck said recently. The president of Hebrew Union College, who returned last week from a visit to archeological sites in Israel and its new territory, spent 15 years excavating in Transjordan and the Negev Desert. He dated the ancient copper mines to the time of King Solomon.

From 1942 through 1947, Dr. Glueck was a field agent in Transjordan of the Office of Strategic Services, the forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"An archeologist and archeological explorer knows the country as few other people do," he said. "It may be happenstance, but I don't think it is, that during the last 50 years, those who have led successful armies in Israel, either for the West or for Israel, have been Biblical students, archeologists or archeological buffs.

"The reason the Israelis have been so dramatically successful in conducting three wars in 20 years in the Holy Land, is be-

cause from the top generals down to every buck private, they are either professional archeologists or passionate buffs."

As examples, Dr. Glueck cited Viscount Edmund Allenby, commander of Britain's forces in 1917-18 in their war in Palestine and Egypt against the Turks; Gen. Rav-Aloof Yigael Yadin, commander of Israel's forces in 1947; and Gen. Moshe Dayan, Israeli commander in 1956 and again this summer.

"Allenby was a great student of the Bible," Dr. Glueck said, as was Allenby's celebrated adviser and guerrilla leader, T. E. Lawrence ("Lawrence of Arabia").

"He knew the routes that went from Sinai to southern Palestine and the Negev, up to Megiddo, the Armageddon of the New Testament."

More recently, he said, "General Yadin's victory against the Arab forces in 1947 was based on the fact that he knew every roadway, as any archeologist does, leading through the Negev into Egypt."

General Yadin is chief archeologist at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

General Dayan, commander of Israel's victorious forces against the Arabs in 1956 and again in June, "for all practical purposes is a professional archeologist," Dr. Glueck said.

The June war will prove to have been a great boon to professional archeologists of all nations, Dr. Glueck believes. He said that three cities built by King Solomon in the 10th century B.C.E., Gezer, Megiddo and Taanach, have been the object of great archeological interest. Taanach was barred to research until Israel occupied the part of Jordan west of the Jordan River.

Dr. Glueck said there were no important Arab scholars in the field of Israeli antiquities.

A differing view on the military importance of archeological scholarship was offered by Dr. John S. Badeau, director of the Middle East Institute at Columbia University and a former United States ambassador to Cairo.

"I would agree that the subject of ancient Semitic history is not one of interest to Arab scholars. They are much more interested in their own immediate Islamic past," he said.

Nablus Samaritans Celebrate Return To Jewish State

JERUSALEM - The 240 Samaritans at Nablus have been having "one great big celebration," said their High Priest, Amram Ben Yitzhak. Since Nablus was liberated by the Israel Defense Forces, some two or three hundred Israelis have visited every day. The home of the head of the community has been like a railway station, with a dozen men and women taking turns to serve cups of coffee to the guests.

"Never mind," said the High Priest, "may the Lord be blessed that you are here . . . and with the Lord's help you will stay." He smiled and raised his hands palms upwards as if he were about to pray.

The home of the High Priest lies on the slopes of a hill on the route to Mount Grizim, the site of the Samaritans' Holy Altar. All around, each adjoining its neighbor, are the homes of the other members of the community.

"We live together like a big family," said the priest Zadka Ben Yitzhak, who is second in line to the high priesthood.

The two men bear the symbols of their high position in the community and of their priestliness, long beards, cloaks and turbans. Other Samaritans wear ordinary clothes and are indistinguishable from anyone else in Nablus.

"The living here is so-so," they said. "The community has its clerks, there are two merchants and everyone else works as a laborer." About their life for 19 years under Jordanian rule they do not want to talk. The only hint they give is "it's not worth

Dr. Goldmann Revisits Eastern Europe, Finds Communities Vigorously Jewish

NEW YORK—Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, has written of his recent visit to the Jews of Eastern Europe, whom he had last visited 30 years ago. They had belonged to the WJC from its establishment in 1936, he said, and continued:

One finds the communities decimated by the Nazis. Where there were a few hundred thousand Jews in Czechoslovakia, there are today 16,000. Where there were better than half-a-million Jews in Hungary, today there are 70,000 or 80,000. Yugoslavia's community has been literally cut down to a few thousand. But in Rumania, where there had been nearly a million Jews, 100,000 remain and another who survived the holocaust are safely settled in Israel. Among those who disappeared in the Jews, 100,000 remain and another 300,000 who survived the holocaust are safely settled in Israel. Among those who disappeared in the camps, in the persecution, in the guerrilla fighting, were leaders of communities, wonderful men, friends of mine.

What also is most moving about my visit was the realization of the heroic fight of these communities to remain Jewish. I've always had a tremendous admiration for small Jewish communities. To be a Jew in a small community of 200 or 300 Jews, whatever the regime may be, requires a tremendous effort, especially after the Nazi period which might well have aroused feelings in Jews to forget once and for all that they are Jews, and not risk another tragedy such as that which they suffered in the Nazi era.

It was also most moving to realize the tremendous longing of these communities as a whole, as well as of individuals, to belong to the totality of the Jewish

people. One illustration of this tendency occurred during my visit to Bucharest, Rumania, where I participated in a Friday evening service in the main synagogue. I may mention that there are 23 synagogues in the city where daily services are held. The main synagogue, which has a seating capacity for 600 or 700, was crowded four hours in advance of the scheduled 7 o'clock service, and between 1500 and 2000 crammed the lobby and the street outside.

In all the countries that I visited (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania), the Jews enjoy full equality as citizens and the governments are very strict in fighting any kind of anti-Semitism. This was no surprise for me. What is surprising is the clear policy of these countries to allow Jews not only to be equal citizens but to be Jewish. The Rumanian government, for instance, while regarding the Jews as equal with all other Rumanian citizens, recognizes their rights and, I was officially told, virtually admires their determination to remain Jewish, to be part of the whole Jewish people, as they are through their participation in the work of the World Jewish Congress.

I must admit that the great difficulty for the Jews, as for other religious groups, is that under the socialist system they have very little means to finance their activities. Synagogues exist by voluntary contributions, and, as no one is rich in these communities, contributions are small. But the governments spend large amounts of money to maintain Jewish institutions. The Rumanian government, as an example, allocates a large sum to subsidize the Yiddish theatre, which does not often play to full houses. The same thing applies in Warsaw where the Yiddish theatre demands a bigger governmental

budget item than any other theatre in Poland. Poland also does a remarkable job in financing Jewish schools.

There is another side to this support of Jewish affairs, as indicated by a rather lighter episode that occurred in Bucharest. On the eve of our departure from Bucharest, Chief Rabbi Moses Rosen, who is also president of the Federation of Jewish Communities, wanted to arrange a farewell dinner to which he invited leading members of the Jewish community as well as many prominent non-Jewish citizens. Naturally it had to be a strictly kosher affair.

There is a kosher restaurant in Bucharest which is very nice but not quite adequate for the occasion, so the Chief Rabbi looked around until his eye alighted on the famous Palace Athenee Hotel, which, of course, is government-controlled. He asked the hotel manager to reserve the entire restaurant for a kosher farewell dinner. The manager was astounded. How could he do such a thing? Saturday—that was their best night. No, said the manager. But the government, to whom Rabbi Rosen turned, said yes, and the most fashionable restaurant in town had to close on Friday so that everything could be made properly kosher for the wonderful banquet that was served to us on Saturday night.

There is no doubt that under socialist conditions the Jews are making heroic efforts to remain Jewish, and indeed what the small communities do is very touching. I must mention the synagogues, the schools, the choirs, the seminars, symposia, the courses, exhibitions and tours organized by the 6,000 Jews who live in Yugoslavia. What seems to be happening is that some of the Jews in the socialist lands are becoming more Jewish than before.

A similar process is developing in the Soviet Union. But let us not labor under any false illusions. It's not a majority of the younger Jewish generation in the Soviet Union or the other socialist lands. But, whereas 15 years ago, young people were completely remote from Jewish life in these countries, today you have courses which are attended by young people who participate in other affairs. They want to learn.

All these communities have a great longing to belong to the totality of the Jewish people because they realize that if they remain isolated they will be lost. Ours is the task of ensuring that they do not remain isolated. We must go to see them, tour the communities and institutions. I consider it to be one of the great duties of American Jewry to help communities of Eastern Europe to establish firm relations with the rest of Jewry and play their role as an essential and equal part of the Jewish community as a whole.

Soviet Deputy Premiers Discuss Aid To Arabs

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Deputy Premiers of the Soviet Union and other East European nations met here on Monday to discuss economic assistance to the Arab countries that suffered losses in the recent fighting with Israel.

Although the Soviet Union, which is giving large-scale assistance to the Arabs, had hoped to work out a joint aid program among the Communist countries, this approach has been discarded, according to East European sources.

The meeting reviewed individual contributions by each of the Communist countries, and discussed what further efforts each country can make.

Rumania, which has boycotted joint action by the Communist countries in the Middle East crisis, participated in the meeting. According to reliable sources, the Rumanians made it a condition of their attendance that only economic and not political questions would be discussed.

Europe Faces Oil Shortage

WASHINGTON - The Interior Department warned that Western Europe faces "an immediate petroleum shortage of critical proportions" as a result of the Middle East war and the closing of the Suez Canal.

Oil deliveries to Europe are now running at less than 30 percent of normal, the department said and a plan of action to overcome shortages of oil supplies calls for cooperative action among oil companies both in oil production and in the movement of tankers, to assure an adequate flow of oil to Western Europe.

The crisis confronting Europe, the department said, is more serious than the situation in 1956-57 when the Suez Canal was blocked for several months after the Israeli attack on the United Arab Republic.

In the last ten years, with the conversion from coal to oil, European oil consumption has trebled and the fuel now supplies about 50 percent of Europe's energy requirements.

Three-quarters of the European oil comes from Arab countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Production in those countries is now running at about 60 percent of normal.

The immediate problem is the disruption in transport caused by the closing of the Suez Canal and the closing of pipelines running from the Persian Gulf area to the Mediterranean Sea.

A total of 5 million barrels a day must now be transported around the Cape of Good Hope, creating a need for approximately 1,440 additional T-2 tankers.

Rabbinical Court Sits In Old City

JERUSALEM - Israel's High Rabbinical Court of Appeals became the first Jewish institution to establish its headquarters in East Jerusalem, the former Old City.

Later, Yeshiva Benet Akiva also moved to Old Jerusalem, to a site near the Zion Gate made available to the institution by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The Yeshiva has 30 students, some of them abroad just now.

The High Court rented quarters previously occupied by a Moslem school for girls.

Sephardic Chief Rabbi Izzhak Nissim affixed a mezzuzah to the front door of the building, and it became officially the High Court's headquarters. The first case heard by the court concerned a divorce.

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Israeli-Bound Mother, Daughters Separated By Permanent Injunction

NEW YORK — The "unsettled conditions that prevail in Israel" was considered by Supreme Court Justice George M. Carney recently when he issued

a permanent injunction preventing the removal of two young girls to Israel by their mother. The primary reason for the injunction, however, was that they "are American citizens and entitled to be brought up as such. They are entitled to the many benefits that they can receive here in the land of their birth which cannot be accorded to them in any other country, including Israel."

The girls, Jessica, 9 years old, and Maura, 6, have been in the custody of their mother since their parents were separated in 1962. Their father, Robert Wechsler, a coffee merchant, had obtained a temporary injunction against removal of his daughters to Israel. He sought the permanent injunction.

The mother, Mrs. Rozi Marash, had pleaded tearfully during a three-day hearing for permission to take the children with her to Israel, where her present husband has been transferred.

Mrs. Marash was born in Rumania and became a naturalized citizen of Israel at 17. She then came to the United States and became a naturalized citizen here.

Both she and her present husband, Joshua Marash, an employee of El Al Israel Airlines, testified that they had to move to Israel because of his reassignment from his New York post. They were married in November, 1965, and have a 1-year-old son, Adam.

Justice Carney wrote that he found the decision a "hard" one to make because it separated the children from their mother.

He said it "is the lesser of two evils." If taken to Israel, the girls "would, in all probability, other than for visits home to see their father, spend the balance of their lives in Israel" and lose touch with the United States, Justice Carney predicted.

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Theodore Bikel Anniversary Concert To Mark Hillel's 20th Year At Brown

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Rosen feels that a Hillel director must have a flair for working with college students. She herself has been more than just the director's wife. A choreographer, singer, artist and choral director (at Temple Emanu-El), she was director of the Hillel choral group which performed on television and in Alumnae Hall.

Rabbi and Mrs. Rosen met when she was teaching in a yeshiva in New York. Three days later, he proposed. They were engaged for 17 days and were married on the day he entered the service. "She is remarkably gifted, and so modest," said Rabbi Rosen, even though a whirlwind courtship is not necessarily what he recommends to students.

They used to give musical programs together, and about 15 years ago gave a concert at the Rhode Island School of Design with Jan Pearce, who wrote afterwards, "To appear on the same concert platform with the Rosens was a pleasure for me; to hear their duets was sheer delight."

Contemplating his 20 years with Hillel at Brown, Rabbi Rosen noted that there have been many Hillel members who became active in the Jewish community in leadership capacities after their graduation. He also spoke of the "gracious relationship" that has existed between the university, the faculty and Hillel. "At no time have I found anything but the closest cooperation. I can't think of an instance where we asked for something and it was not granted."

The concept of Hillel has not changed, but students today are looking for identity rather than seeking to escape, as some of them did just after World War II when the Hillel foundation was begun in this state.

"Hillel tries to provide them with a knowledge of their heritage through lectures and study groups. The school pressure is so great now that a student will come in with a personal problem and expect an instant solution. He will not even have time to discuss his problem."

"Students today are more serious, more conscious of political and social realities. There is more social activism, more interest today in Hillel than when I first came here. Today they do not accept things on face value. They want to find relevance in their Jewish heritage."

"Whatever they undertake today, they undertake seriously because the quality of student today has changed perceptibly, not only here at Brown, but at Bryant, Rhode Island School of Design and the other colleges."

In three areas Hillel has seen or effected a marked change in 20 years: its own housing, the availability of kosher food and interfaith gatherings. Interfaith activities have grown tremendously. For two years a "Symbolic Seder" has been offered just before Passover. Hosted by Hillel students, it has been a major means of acquainting non-Jewish members of the college and adult community with one of the major holidays and with one of the basic family feasts of the year.

The symbolic seder came as the result of a symposium on problems in implementing the Vatican Council Schema on the Jews, at which the Rev. Edward H. Flannery, then editor of the "Providence Visitor," Dr. James P. Adams, vice-president of Brown, and Rabbi Rosen composed the panel. Students wanted a follow-up, which has been so successful that a limit has had to be placed on the number coming, as the spacious hall cannot accommodate all who are interested.

Since 1962 any Jewish student may be exempt from the board contract requirement at Brown, on written request supported by a letter from his rabbi. A meat meal is served nightly at the Samuel Rapaport Jr. Hillel House for these students. Even before they had adequate kitchen arrangements, meals were improvised on a small stove for any



RABBI NATHAN N. ROSEN

who wished to observe kashruth. Hillel's home was at first in one ground-floor room of Froebel Hall, where what is now the rabbi's study served for all functions of the organization. Three years later it moved to five rooms on Angell Street and in February, 1963, almost 16 years to the day from its founding at Brown, Hillel returned to a renovated Froebel Hall.

Nineteen years ago, said Rabbi Rosen, Henry Hassenfeld wanted to acquire a Hillel House. When Froebel Hall became available, Joseph Ress suggested giving the agent a binder at once, and he and Merrill Hassenfeld met with Rabbi Rosen, Sidney Rabinowitz, Arthur Levy, Burton L. Bernhardt and Burton Finberg were also involved in procuring the historic building.

The General Jewish Committee was in great measure responsible for the attractive structure and has been very generous in its support, Rabbi Rosen noted. The financing was done locally rather than by the national B'nai B'rith.

One of the most valued and important activities of Hillel is the personal counseling, said the director, even though he generally doesn't learn except by accident how matters turned out.

The Dorenbaum Hillel Library of Judaica, used extensively by students and faculty, was made possible by a grant from Mrs. Philip Dorenbaum, past president of District #1, B'nai B'rith, who "has been a friend of Hillel since its inception." She is among the "group of angels" in the community whom Rabbi Rosen calls on when some special effort is needed.

This Tuesday Hillel added to its affiliates three junior colleges, Roger Williams, Rhode Island and Johnson and Wales, which are affiliated with the Bryant Hillel. Its anniversary year was also marked by the dispatch of four rather than the two delegates generally allowed, to

Soviet Army Journal Criticizes Kuznetsov

LONDON - A writer in Sovetsky Voin, a journal issued by the Soviet army, has denounced Anatoly Kuznetsov for his documentary novel, "Babi Yar," in which the author reported details of the execution by the Nazis of thousands of Jews during World War II in the ravine in Kiev.

In his book the author had also reported that Russians, Ukrainians and other Soviet citizens in Kiev collaborated with the Nazi regime during the occupation of the Ukrainian capital. Kuznetsov had been a boy of 12, living in Kiev, at the time of the mass executions.

Aleksei Yegorov, writing in Sovetsky Voin, gave Kuznetsov credit for avoiding the "sad error" committed by the famous Soviet poet, Yevgeny Yevtushenko who, in his poem, "Babi Yar," suggested that the lack of a monument to the Jewish victims buried there gave impetus to accounts of collaboration by citizens of Kiev with the Nazis.

the National Hillel Institute at Starlight, Pa., which Monica Schaeffer and David Kalinsky of New York and Allen Heller and Murray Gerehoff of Providence attended during the past week. The New England Regional Institute this November will be run by the Brown Hillel.

Among the past presidents of Hillel who will return for the anniversary celebration are Rabbi William Kloner, Gilbert Cohen, Dr. Andrew Blazer, Dr. Bernard Berstein and Norman Orodener. Also back for the anniversary will be Howard Lipsey, program chairman in Hillel while a P.C. student, and now president of Roger Williams Lodge, B'nai B'rith, which is Hillel's "parent organization" along with the women's Chapter.

The reception for Rabbi and Mrs. Rosen has been planned by a committee from Roger Williams Chapter, B'nai B'rith. They are Mesdames Leo L. Jacques, chapter president; A. Louis Rosenstein and Harry Davis, past presidents, and Joseph G. Fishbein, vice-president. The reception, to be given by the students and the B'nai B'rith Lodge and Chapter, will follow the concert.

The anniversary lecture will be given at 8 p.m. on Oct. 8 by Mr. Slinger, the well-known author who has repopularized Yiddish. It will be co-sponsored by the English Department of Brown and by Hillel. After his lecture, a reception will be held and a piece of sculpture will be dedicated in the small but charming yard which it now dominates, at Hillel House on the corner of Angell and Brown Streets. The rabbi commissioned it from Martin Newman of RISD, who is now professor of art at the University of Hawaii.

It is based on the text, "Wrapped in a Torah scroll and given over to the flames (by Roman legionnaires in 135 C.E.), the martyred sage Chananah ben Tradyon cried out, 'The parchment is being consumed in the fire but its indestructible letters are soaring up to heaven whence they will be brought back to earth by readers and students of Torah'" (Talmud Avoda, Zara XV 3). A statement describing the sculpture's theme reads, "Pressed in the jaws of history, the Jewish people must by their indomitable faith and courage through the centuries have triumphed over adversity." Prof. I. J. Kapstein of Brown collaborated with Rabbi Rosen on the Talmudic text and Dr. Adams on the statement.

Chairman of the Anniversary Committee is David Parker, a Brown University junior. Committee members are Jeff Bergart, Jeff Levy, Dennis Krieger, Sandra Marcowitz and Ronna Schultz, representing Brown, Providence and Rhode Island colleges and RISD, respectively; Alan Rosenberg, Barbara Gershon and Ann Munder, Murray Gerehoff, Allen Heller, Eve Barak, reporter, and Mrs. John Schechter, the rabbi's secretary and the Hillel receptionist. Since September, 1959, Mrs. Schechter has managed all the varied necessities involved in a smooth-running campus organization. This involves long, erratic hours, helping students get a loan, finding off-campus housing, matching boy with girl and making seating arrangements for the Bikel concert.

Theo Bikel was born in 1924 in Vienna and educated in Israel. He is an actor (London, Broadway, Hollywood and television), folksinger, guitarist, author, lecturer, politician and photographer. He sings songs from 20 countries and will accompany himself on the guitar and the bass fiddle.

Mr. Bikel was a co-founder of the Israel Chamber Theatre in 1944, is an officer of the American Jewish Congress and Actor's Equity, and was active in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee until his recent break with it over anti-Semitism. He is an active Democrat and a member of the Board of Directors of the Newport Folk Music Festival. Tickets for the concert, to be given in the Meehan Auditorium on Sept. 23 at 8:30 p.m., may be obtained from Hillel, 421-7159.

Jewish Theologian Says Homecoming Must Now Become Dominant Theme

NEW YORK - A leading Jewish theologian last week told the International Congress on Religion, Architecture and the Visual Arts that Jewish theology and history will have to be drastically rewritten in the light of recent events.

"Until June 5, 1966, the dominant theme of Jewish theology was the same as it had been for the last 1,877 years: wandering and exile," Rabbi Richard L. Rubenstein declared. "Since June 5, 1967, the dominant theme has become homecoming."

"Diaspora Judaism since 70 C. E. must now be interpreted as the religious culture which kept alive the love of place and the hope of homecoming in the Jewish people while giving them the psychological strength to live as an endangered minority without inner deterioration."

In the year 70 Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem was destroyed by Roman invaders and the Jewish people were dispersed.

Rabbi Rubenstein, director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation at the University of Pittsburgh, spoke to about 600 artists, architects, clergymen and laymen.

Rabbi Rubenstein said, that most Americans were like the historical Jews, exiles and wanderers. Therefore, he said, there are few "sacred places" in North

America. He explained: "The sacred is home and home is strange and alien to a society largely dominated by wandering, nomadic professionals skilled in the capacity rationally to exploit an unloved natural environment."

Nevertheless, Rabbi Rubenstein asserted, "I have chosen to live and create in my native land where I can only partly be at home." He added: "It is possible that in Israel I could be more at home but less able to create."

Architects cannot create "sacred places" and since there are few existing now in America, houses of worship are really "tents," the rabbi said.

Instead of sacred places, he continued, architects can "create structures which meet the actual needs of the religious community, structures in which sacred time can be shared."

Rabbi Rubenstein's theme of religious centers that serve as well as raised at the Congress by Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut, who said that many houses of worship do not minister to the people who need them most. Rabbi Balfour Brickner, director of the Commission on Interfaith Activities for Reform Judaism, suggested that they should be situated in the central city and dispense various services to the surrounding community.

NCSY Leader Protests Expulsion Of Yarmulke-Wearing Student

NEW YORK - Elaine Markman, a senior at Linden High School and president of the New Jersey Region of the National Conference of Synagogue Youth, recently spoke out against the decision of the Hillside Board of Education to expel a pupil for wearing his skullcap in a classroom.

"It is strange that at a time when there is mounting concern over the directions and values of teenagers, a young man should be penalized for wish to keep his religious heritage alive. The action . . . of the Hillside School Board amounts to the overt approval of religious discrimination. Bernard White was expelled because he had the courage to stand by traditional Jewish values in a day and age when too many of our fellow teenagers are more concerned with drug racing and the 'new morality,'" she said. Miss Markman felt that the decision was probably "motivated out of ignorance of Jewish tradition on the part of the authorities. I wouldn't want to question the motives of those who took these steps, but they seem to have lumped together an authentic religious observance, sanctified by thousands of years of legitimate practice, with such fads as long hair and jeans in the classroom. This is of course, insulting to the Jewish community of New Jersey, as it is to any intelligent individual."

The New Jersey Region of the NCSY, representing some 2,700 Orthodox Jewish teenagers in the state, has sent a strong message of dismay at the board's decision, to Gov. Richard Hughes and Senators Clifford Case and Harrison Williams, asking them to use their good offices and influence to "fight a glaring injustice against the American tradition of religious freedom."

"It is sad," the statement concluded, "that those who are entrusted with the education of young Americans act with such lack of concern for tradition and religious sensitivity."

HILL SIDE, N.J. - The Board of Education of Hillside has upheld the expulsion of a 13-year-old Orthodox Jewish boy from a summer course at Hillside High School for wearing a yarmulke.

Bernard Paul White, who attends a Jewish day school during the regular school year, entered the summer class wearing a skull-cap. The boy refused requests from his teacher, vice-principal, school superintendent and board chairman that he not wear the yarmulke while attending the class.

The superintendent and the chairman ruled that the boy could not attend the class while wearing the skull-cap, and the boy's father asked the American Jewish Congress for help.

After the hearing, Mr. Feltman said he would seek a ruling by the State Commissioner of Education on the question. William White, the father, told the board meeting that "the rights of my son to practice his religion" were violated by the ban.

Viennese Cardinal Konig Describes Plans To End Textbook Anti-Semitism

NEW YORK - Franz Cardinal Konig, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vienna, told leaders of the American Jewish Committee last week that the Austrian church is trying to remove all anti-Semitic references and expressions in religious text books. A textbook commission is soon to report to him with recommendations for eliminating all negative references to Jews and Judaism, he said.

Catholic. He said the textbook commission would also provide programs for teacher training, seminars, colleges, adult education and publications, and other mass media.

The commission, established by the Archdiocese of Vienna and the Committee for Christian-Jewish Coordination, is directed by Prof. Kurt Schubert, head of the Institute for Judaica at the Vienna State University.

Cardinal Konig emphasized that the commission, besides removing negative or hostile references, would seek to help Christians appreciate the inheritance they share with Jews and understand the values of contemporary Judaism.

The Cardinal said that Austria's population is 90 per cent Roman Catholic and that the majority of the children in state as well as in church schools are

The prelate, who heads the Vatican's Secretariat for Relations with Nonbelievers, predicted increased dialogues and cooperation between Christians and Jews in efforts to "build a world of peace and justice."

"We must be particularly sensitive to the areas that lead to group tensions and conflict, such as race and ideology," he said.

'We Druses Do Not Leave Our Villages,' Says Syrian

MAJDEL CHAMS, Syria — "We don't see anything too good. We don't see anything too bad. So we wait," said Jeme Safady, leading drygoods merchant of this Druse village of 5,000, in appraising life under the Israeli occupation.

Two months after Israeli troops suddenly arrived here, Majdel Chams is still the largest community in the Israeli-held half-moon of Syria, which reaches 40 miles at its base and swings around 56 miles from tip to tip.

The rest of the Golan Heights remains deserted, spotted with abandoned villages and unharvested crops, a rocky wasteland where often the only sound a visitor hears is the wind.

A census in mid-August showed that only 7,400 Syrians, most of them Druses, remain in the zones occupied by Israeli troops. There were at least 90,000 in this area before the Israelis came.

In El Quneitra, once the provincial capital with a population of 20,000, only 150 Syrians were found by the census taker.

Majdel Chams was the only community whose people did not run toward Damascus when the Israelis came.

"The Druses," Mr. Safady explained, "have a strong heart. They do not leave their villages, no matter what." Their determination was undoubtedly strengthened by their knowledge of the special relationship the Druses enjoy in Israel.

A Moslem sect that broke away from the main religious body of Islam in the 11th century, the Druses in Palestine did not join the other Arabs in trying to destroy the new state of Israel in 1948.

They have since been granted the status of an autonomous religious minority in Israel. Druse men serve in the Israeli Army and the Druse community was not subjected to the restrictions on movement imposed on other Arabs in Israel.

Majdel Chams is only about eight miles by road from the Israeli border and marks the farthest point Israeli troops advanced in this direction. The cubed stone houses of the village, which look from the valley as though they had slid part way down from the top of Mount Hermon and then managed to stick there, face northeastward toward the cease-fire line.

They look over at a lone Israeli tank, an outpost for the area in front of them. In the distance they can see an occasional white dot as the United Nations truce observers patrol the Syrian side of the line. No Syrian troops are visible.

Before the Israelis came, there was no post office in the village, all mail being taken 13 miles into El Quneitra. Today one

small store has been changed into a post office under the direction of Pvt. Yusef Saadia, a reservist who in civilian life manages the post office in the Israeli settlement of Migdal Haemek. Private Saadia, who speaks Arabic and four other languages, is training a young Druse to serve as postmaster. The villagers can now, for the first time in 20 years, write directly to their Druse cousins in Israel. Relatives from Druse villages in Israel have already been here to visit and some families have been reunited for the first time since 1948.

The village earns most of its money from the sale of fruit grown in the orchards around it.

"We sold to Damascus before," Mr. Safady said. "Now we will have to depend on the Israeli Army to let us try elsewhere. If they don't, well, my shelves will not be disturbed this fall."

Mr. Safady speaks English easily, because his uncle, Joseph Safady, lives in Killeen, Tex., and Mr. Safady went there in 1962 to visit.

What if the Syrians came back in the future?

Mr. Safady shook his head. "We Druses do not leave our villages," he answered. "So they will find us here. We must wait and see."

Israel Hastens TV Effort As Anti-Propaganda Move

TEL AVIV — Israel television will be in operation in about four months, and will be aimed mainly at the Arab residents of the west bank of the Jordan River and the captured Gaza Strip, said Israel Galili, Minister of Information. About three-quarters of the broadcasts will be in Arabic, the rest in Hebrew.

There is a conviction here that Israel has so far lost the propaganda battle with the Arabs who customarily enjoy the television beamed from Arab capitals.

During the six days of fighting in June, while Cairo, Damascus and Beirut filled the airwaves with their version of what was happening, Israel was powerless to reply in the same medium.

To further the propaganda effort, the Government has expanded the existing educational station into a general operation.

Despite David Ben Gurion's long-standing opposition, the basic decision in favor of television was made before the war. Nearly a year ago, the Israeli Broadcasting Authority engaged the Columbia Broadcasting System to advise its technicians on setting up a system. However, they were operating on a timetable that would have brought television to Israel no sooner than 1969.

The accelerated program will

New Method Checks Penicillin Sensitivity

REHOVOT — A new method to determine sensitivity to penicillin has been developed at the Weizmann Institute of Science. Sensitivity to penicillin may sometimes endanger life.

Hitherto, sensitivity to penicillin was determined by injecting a patient with a small quantity of the chemical; if there was no reaction, he was given a larger injection. However, if the patient was allergic to penicillin, the initial injection sometimes had dangerous consequences.

The development of a better test involved, at first, a system of detecting extremely small concentrations of antibodies to chemical compounds. When the system had evolved, the researchers went on to test its effectiveness with penicillin.

They bound a quantity of penicillin to viruses. They then extracted from the blood of a person known to be allergic to penicillin a serum which they assumed would contain the antibodies causing such an allergy. In the next stage, they attacked the penicillin bound to the viruses and found that most of the viruses, which represented the penicillin, had been neutralized.

Joseph Halmovich, a graduate student, evolved the new method.

be supervised by Elihu Katz, an American assistant professor of sociology who heads the Communications Institute at Hebrew University in Jerusalem and teaches half of each year at the University of Chicago.

One problem is a shortage of trained personnel for the Arabic programs. A number of staff members of Kol Israel, the state radio service, which broadcasts in both Hebrew and Arabic, have been sent abroad to study television techniques, but none were sent from the Arab division.

The original plan was to have about three hours a day of original programming, of which two and a half hours would be in Hebrew and half an hour in Arabic. Now it is expected that most local programs will be in Arabic.

There are estimated to be 30,000 television sets in Israel, most of which are owned by Israeli Arabs. Before the set becomes a household object, the price will have to come down.

Intermarriage Found Less Frequent Now Than In Early United States

NEW YORK — The results of a comparative study on intermarriage released by the Central Conference of American Rabbis show that the rate of intermarriage and consequently assimilation is lower now than during the early years of Jewish settlement from 1654 to 1840 in America.

The study was conducted by Rabbi Malcolm Stern, who noted that only on the college campus does an intermarriage ratio of 15 per cent between Jews and non-Jewish students match the historical figures.

"We should not be unnecessarily alarmed at claims of a sharp rise in the rate of intermarriage between Jews and non-Jews," Rabbi Stern said. He claimed that records show that by 1840 there were 15,000 Jewish settlers in this country, mostly on the Eastern Seaboard.

From 1654 to 1840 there were 942 Jewish marriages, and of these, 150 were between Jews and Christians.

A variety of statistics exist on current rates. A March, 1957, sample study by the Federal Bureau of the Census produced an intermarriage statistic of 7 per cent, while two other disputed studies of the Jewish community in Washington, D.C. and Iowa produced intermarriage figures of 13 per cent and 42 per cent. Rabbi Stern stated that accurate information on the rate of inter-

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Allon Proposes Establishing Paramilitary Settlements

JERUSALEM — The Minister of Labor, Yigal Allon, has proposed that Israel establish paramilitary settlements on the Syrian Heights, in the Jordan Valley and in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, in areas occupied by the Israelis in the war with the Arabs in June.

The settlements would be similar to those established over the last two decades by Nahal along the hostile frontiers under the supervision of the army, to cultivate the land and protect the borders.

Mr. Allon also said that the border between Israel and Jordan should be formed by the Jordan River and the middle of the Dead Sea. This would take from the Kingdom of Jordan the entire west-bank area occupied by Israel during the war.

Mr. Allon, who is regarded by many as a likely successor to

Premier Levi Eshkol, delivered his remarks at a meeting of Kibbutz Hameuchad, a central organization of kibbutzim that is closely allied with Achdut ha-Avodah, the Minister's party. Defense Minister, Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan said earlier that Israel's security demanded that she not give up all the territory she conquered in June.

Mr. Allon called for volunteers to establish paramilitary settlements to "strike roots" on the Golan Heights, the Jordan Valley, the Hebron hills and the southern part of the Gaza Strip. The Hebron hills dominate the southern part of the occupied west bank.

The Minister maintained that such settlements were necessary from a security point of view. In the case of the Golan Heights, he also said the settlements would be historically justified.

Because of numerous references in the Bible, he declared, "the Golan hills are no less Israeli than Hebron and Nablus," two of the larger cities in the west-bank area.

Discussing the political future of the occupied areas, Mr. Allon noted that the presence of several hundred thousand Arabs posed a serious demographic problem for Israel. He proposed a "strategically united Jewish state with an Arab minority."

He also suggested that the occupied territories be set up as "a sovereign political state with close economic and security ties to Israel."

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

(Continued from page 6)

expects many of the cuts to show up at the retail counter.

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Justice Minister To Request End To Statute Limitations

BONN — Gustav Heinemann, the Minister of Justice, said recently that he would ask the federal Cabinet to lift West Germany's statute of limitations for "all murders and genocide" practiced by the Nazi regime.

The present statute would take effect in 1969, making it theoretically impossible to prosecute capital crimes dating from the Nazi period after that year.

In 1962, the government of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer approved a penal code reform that would have extended the period in which such crimes could be prosecuted until 1979. This proposal is before a parliamentary committee and still pending. Mr. Heinemann has indicated that he believes the reform bill is not enough.

He added that the Central Office for Discovery of Nazi Crimes in Ludwigsburg had recently informed the Ministry of Justice that there were "blank spots" in its investigative efforts and that it would need more time to probe murders of the Hitler era.

Mr. Heinemann said the blank spots included several Nazi police and SS (elite guard) units as well as some geographic regions in Eastern Europe occupied by the Nazis during the war.

The Minister of Justice told newsmen last May that he had been studying ways to extend the prosecution of Nazi capital crimes beyond 1969, but this was the first mention of concrete action.

He said that in the past, several Eastern European Communist countries had been reserved in passing on information about Nazi crimes.

One notable change in this respect, he added, was the Soviet Government's note of July 27 to West Germany offering to open the Soviet archives on the Nazi era to investigators from the Ludwigsburg office. The Soviet Union also promised other legal aid in clearing up Nazi crimes, which is believed to mean that witnesses could be sent to West Germany to testify in trials.