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# RHODE ISLAND HERALD

THE ONLY ENGLISH-JEWISH WEEKLY IN R. I. AND SOUTHEAST MASS.

VOLUME LIX, NUMBER 42 FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1976 20¢ PER COPY



**OFFICERS INSTALLED:** Officers of Congregation Sons of Jacob were installed at a breakfast meeting held on December 19. Rabbi Morris Drazin was installing officer. Shown above, left to right, in the first row, are Alex Goodblat, board member; George Labush, financial secretary; Nathan Waldman, first gabbai; Jack Glantz, chairman; Rabbi Drazin; Hyman Parness, gabbai, and Harold Silverman, recording secretary. In the second row, left to right, are Joseph Seigel, gabbai; Professor Harold Sternbach, Israel Schwartz, Albert Brody and Isadore Friedman, board members; and David Bramson, member. Officers missing when picture was taken are H.B. Stone, treasurer and J. Matzner, vice chairman.

## Mrs. Wolf To Chair Ceremonies For Dedication Of Miriam ICU

Mrs. W. Irving Wolf, Jr., has been appointed chairwoman of the dedication ceremonies for The Miriam Hospital's new Intensive Care Unit. The 20-bed unit, which will open in early February, is equipped with the most current and comprehensive life saving and monitoring equipment and is staffed with expert and experienced critical care nurses. Members of the community will be invited to guided tours.

Mrs. Wolf, who graduated from Pembroke College in Bronx University, and who received a master of art in teaching in English literature in 1974 from Rhode Island College, has taught English as a volunteer in the Pawtucket School System. She is former chairwoman of the Children's Concert of the R.I. Philharmonic Orchestra and is a former member of the board of the R.I. Philharmonic Orchestra. For the past 25

years, Mrs. Wolf has been involved in fundraising for Brown University, serving as national co-chairwoman of the Brown University Fund and as first co-chairwoman of the Pembroke College Fund which she developed in 1953. Mrs. Wolf, also a member of the Brown University Corporation, received the Brown Bear Award for her outstanding service to the university.

Mrs. Wolf is a member of The Miriam Hospital Women's Association and the Temple Beth El Sisterhood. For the past two years she has served as cochairwoman of Temple Beth El Interfaith Day.

Mrs. Wolf resides in Pawtucket with her husband, W. Irving Wolf, Jr., who, as chairman of The Miriam Hospital Building and Grounds Committee, was instrumental in the planning and execution of the hospital's new Intensive Care Unit and other major facilities.

## Dr. S. Goldstein Appointed To Directorate Of Project 12

Dr. Sidney Goldstein, professor of sociology and director of the Population and Training Center at Brown University, has been appointed a member of the Directorate of Project 12, of the United States National Committee for Man and the Biosphere. The Man and the Biosphere program is an outgrowth of the 1967-1974 International Biological Program, a 60 nation research effort seeking solutions to ecological problems of biological productivity and human welfare. In particular, Project 12 of the Man and the Biosphere Program will focus on the development of international research and training activities concerned with population migration as it affects the relationships between man and the environment, particularly in urban settings and in isolated rural situations.

Dr. Goldstein, an internationally recognized demogra-

pher, is the author of a large number of books and articles on migration and urbanization. During 1975-1976 he served as president of the Population Association of America. Currently, on sabbatical leave from Brown, Dr. Goldstein is spending the first part of his sabbatical as a Senior Fellow at the East-West Population Institute in Honolulu where he is engaged in research on interrelations among urbanization, migration and fertility in Thailand.

Following completion of his visiting appointment at the East-West Population Institute, he will be a Visiting Fellow in the Department of Demography at the Australian National University in Canberra, preceded by a brief lecture tour in Fiji and New Zealand. Dr. Goldstein will end his leave with a series of visits to research centers in Southeast and South Asia in pursuit of his research patterns of urbanization in Asia.



## Jeffrey Factor To Represent RI In Washington

Jeffrey M. Factor of Cranston High School West has been selected as one of two students to represent Rhode Island at the 1977 United States Senate Youth Program to be held in Washington, D.C. from January 29 to February 5.

Together with 100 other elected high school student body officers, two from each state and the District of Columbia, they will spend a week looking into federal government operations and the U.S. Senate in particular.

Each delegate will also be awarded a \$1,500 college scholarship to study American government and related subjects. The scholarships and program, now in its 15th year, are made possible through grants from the William Randolph Hearst Foundation. No government funds are used.

While in Washington the students will spend a day with their senators, have briefings with at least nine senators, leading cabinet members and the Department of Defense, Justice and State.

Jeffrey is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Factor of Chatham Road, Cranston, and the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Factor, also of Cranston.

## Church Rejects PLO Moves To Become Acceptable To The US

**By JOSEPH POLAKOFF**  
WASHINGTON (JTA): Idaho's Senator Frank Church, the most senior Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee after chairman John Sparkman of Alabama, is wary of the flood of statements and activities related to the Arab-Israeli conflict and will not comment on them yet except on one major matter. On the Palestine Liberation Organization's efforts to become acceptable to the United States, he is firmly negative. "I have always said the Palestine question has to be settled in a peace conference," Church said in an interview with the JTA "Who should represent the Palestinian people is a very sensitive matter. Terrorist groups are hardly qualified to pose as governments, in or out of exile."

In recent weeks, the PLO has thrown up hints it may become a provisional government and consider Israel's existence "in Palestine" if the PLO is seated in a peace conference equal to other participants. The United States has insisted it will not accept the PLO as a party to negotiations until it recognizes Israel's sovereignty within UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which the terrorist organization continues to oppose.

Church said he will not comment "right now" on other aspects of the Middle East political process pending his close study of their meaning. His position is much like that being taken within both the Ford Administration and by the principals in the incoming Carter Administration.

The interview was sought with Church in the light of the PLO moves. Egypt's view that the US is obliged to provide it with weapons, and its call for a conference that it says would bring nonbelligerency in

the Near East, the Syrian-Saudi Arabian-Egyptian "unity" of Arab "moderates" towards negotiations for Israel's withdrawal from occupied territories.

On human rights in international affairs and Soviet emigration, Church found the Soviet Union had "solemnly promised" in the Helsinki accords of August, 1975 to adhere to the right of emigration which, he said, "surely include Russian Jews" but "the evidence is that rather than opening doors, the Russian government has tended to pull them closely shut." "The United States should give emphasis and publicity to the failure of the Russians to adhere to the Helsinki agreement and should endeavor to get other governments to do the same," he said. "In this way, we don't have to rely on citizen groups to protest, although that is very helpful."

He stressed that "expressions" by the government "would add to the normal force that could be brought to bear on the Soviet Union."

Church, who delivered a major address at the Second Brussels Conference for Soviet Jewry last spring, has reiterated that the Jackson-Vanik provisions of the Trade Reform Act has "failed to work" and suggested its disappearance when the act expires in 1980. He urged "an alternative course" that would arouse a maximum effort of public opinion "as expressed by citizen conclaves and governments" to "persuade the Russians that it would be in their own interest to begin opening the gate (of emigration) again."

He warned against "deals" such as proposal by American corporations for the US to lend the Soviet Union seven or eight billion dollars for development projects near Moscow and in Siberia, respectively.

## Indian Jewry, Dying, Refuses To Leave

**CALCUTTA:** Drastic rethinking is required concerning the future of the Jews of India.

This is the conclusion of Prof. Daniel J. Elazar of Bar-Ilan and Temple Universities, who revisited India after an absence of five years. On his previous visit he found an "aliya" mood in the air; large numbers were preparing to immigrate to Israel and the general feeling was that the end of the community was in sight.

Today it is quite different. There has indeed been considerable aliya but the bulk of the 7,000 Jews who remain intends to stay. The community is stabilized and even the numbers have changed little in recent years as emigration has been offset by a high birthrate.

This situation calls for new policies towards Indian Jewry on countries for the richer and more sophisticated Jews, on the other.

Assimilation is limited. For most of the Jews, who are in the lower-middle classes, there is no one with whom to assimilate, especially in view of the strong caste tradition. There is, however, a small stratum of well-educated upper middle-class Jews who are quite assimilated to their counterparts.

**White Collar Workers**  
Occupationally, a considerable

proportion of India's Jews consists of white-collar workers and some are in the professions. Of course, there are also shopkeepers, traders, etc.

All closely identify with Israel and all have relatives living here. There are few who have not visited Israel, at least once. Some have tried to settle in Jewish State but have not succeeded and returned to India.

The famous synagogue in Cochin in South India is still featured in the guidebooks but few Jews remain in this historic community. Almost all the "brown" Jews have gone to Israel and the remaining "black" Jews are in relatively humble circumstances, most of them living from their retail shops.

The contraction of the community has led to the breaking down of the social barriers that always existed between the white, brown and black Jews. Only two synagogues remain open, compared with eight, 20 years ago.

**Lack Leadership**  
The Indian community as a whole lacks leadership and inter-community contacts. There has been a long dispute as to which body represents Indian Jewry as a whole (one of the strong contenders is the All-India Zionist Federation).

The Herald  
MAGAZINE SECTION  
PAGES 7 THROUGH 18

## CHEVRA KADISHA OF RHODE ISLAND

THIS IS PUBLIC NOTICE OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE CHEVRA KADISHA OF RHODE ISLAND (FORMERLY KNOWN AS CHEVRA KADISHA OF PROVIDENCE AND VICINITY) TO BE HELD ON:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1976 7:30 P.M.

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## Obituaries

### ANNA BAKER

Word has been received here of the death of Anna (Waranowitz) Baker, 65, of New Hyde Park, New York, who died December 17. She was the mother of Abraham Baker of 129 Zinnia Drive, Warwick, and was a frequent visitor here.

She was born in Buffalo, New York, on March 10, 1911.

Besides her son, she leaves two sisters, a brother, and six grandchildren.

### BESSIE JAGOLINZER

Funeral services for Bessie Jagolinzer, 69, of 99 Hillside Avenue, who died December 21, were held December 23 at the Mount Sinai Memorial Chapel. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery.

The widow of David Jagolinzer, she was born in Russia on December 26, 1906, a daughter of the late Harry and Gertrude Tanenbaum. She had lived in the Providence area for 59 years. She lived at the Knightsville Manor in Cranston until she moved to the Jewish Home for the Aged about six months ago.

Mrs. Jagolinzer was a saleslady at the Outlet Company in Providence for 30 years.

## HUC-JIR Honors 3 Key Rabbis

JERUSALEM: Three distinguished rabbis, one from Brazil and two from Israel, were awarded honorary Doctor of Divinity degrees by Hebrew Union College — Jewish Institute of Religion as one of the highlights of the Golden Jubilee International Conference here of the World Union for Progressive Judaism.

Honored were Rabbis Saadia Gelb of Kibbutz Kfar Blum in Upper Galilee, Richard G. Hirsch, executive director of the World Union for Progressive Judaism, and Henrique Lemle of Rio de Janeiro.

The honorary degrees were conferred by President Alfred Gottschalk of Hebrew Union College and confirmed by Burton M. Joseph in his capacity as a vice chairman of the Board of Governors of the college.

Rabbi Gelb, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Minnesota, has lived in Israel since his ordination in 1946. He was cited by Dr. Gottschalk for his role in the "rebuilding of the Jewish homeland" and for developing "a laboratory for pedagogic innovation" in his kibbutz.

A graduate of the University of Cincinnati, Rabbi Hirsch was director of the Religion Action Center of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in Washington before moving to the international headquarters of the World Union in Jerusalem three years ago to assume the position of executive director.

Rabbi Lemle left Nazi Germany as a young man and settled in Rio de Janeiro. There he established a modern synagogue, which he has developed into a major institution serving the Liberal Jewish community of the city and has become a leader of Rio de Janeiro Jewry. "As a spokesman for Judaism," said Dr. Gottschalk, "and as a teacher, he has gained for himself the acclaim of his fellow citizens."

She was a member of Temple Beth Torah.

She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Lawrence Katz of Windsor, Connecticut; two sisters, Mrs. Daniel Sullivan of Warwick and Rita Shiever of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and three grandchildren.

### ISAAC E. FEINSTEIN

Funeral services for Isaac E. Feinstein, 80, a prominent administrator of housing for the elderly who was from 1935 to 1944 the superintendent of the Jewish Home for the Aged, who died December 21 in Atlantic City, New Jersey, were held December 23.

Mr. Feinstein had a long career in social work and founded the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Nursing Home Associations. He was also active in Zionist affairs.

He was educated in Philadelphia and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Gratz College and the Hebrew Normal School. He was a librarian for the normal school and later for the Jewish Welfare Board before serving in World War I.

After the war he worked as a community organizer for the War Camp Community Service and directed an early experiment in public school education for adults in Pennsylvania.

He served for six years as superintendent of the Jewish Sheltering Home for Homeless and Aged in Philadelphia before moving to his Rhode Island post in 1935. While here he won a presidential medal for his action in saving the life of a tenant of the Philadelphia home in 1934.

In Providence he also was president of the B'nai B'rith for three years.

He returned to Philadelphia in 1944 to become executive director of the Zionist organization.

Mr. Feinstein later headed the Association for the Aged of Atlantic County, New Jersey, and for the past eight years was administrator of an innovative high-rise apartment project in southern New Jersey for old people.

### LOUIS MACKTEZ

Funeral services for Louis Macktez, 82, of 2557 Diamond Hill Road, Woonsocket, who died Sunday, were held the following day at Congregation B'nai Israel. Burial was in B'nai Israel Cemetery.

The husband of Frieda (Apfel) Macktez, he was born in Russia on May 1, 1894, a son of the late Philip and Rachel Macktez. He came to Woonsocket in 1924.

Mr. Macktez retired in 1969 after 52 years in the woolen textile industry.

He was past president of Woonsocket Lodge B'nai B'rith and a member of Congregation B'nai Israel and the Jewish Home for the Aged. In 1957 he was nominated Man of the Year by his congregation.

Survivors besides his wife are two sons, Philip J. Macktez of Providence and Lester A. Macktez of Woonsocket; four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

### JACOB W. WACHTER

Funeral services for Jacob W. Wachter, 81, of 18 Fifth Street, who died Sunday, were held De-

ember 28 at the Mount Sinai Memorial Chapel. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery.

The husband of Sophia (Villar) Singer-Wachter, he was born in New York City on September 20, 1895, a son of the late William and Anna Wachter. He had lived in Providence since 1962.

He was educated in New York City and lived most of his life in New London, Connecticut.

He was a World War I Army veteran.

Mr. Wachter was a member of Temple Emanu-El, the Jewish War Veterans and United Commercial Travelers.

In addition to his wife, he is survived by a son, Edward Wachter of Lomita, California; a sister, Gertrude Wallach of Miami Beach, Florida, and a granddaughter.

### JOSEPH BERMAN

Funeral services for Joseph H. Berman, 83, of 160 Benedict Street, who died December 23 in Miami, Florida, after an illness of two weeks, were held the following day at the Sugarman Memorial Chapel. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery.

The husband of the late Sadie (Moskol) Berman, he was born in Worcester, Massachusetts on February 13, 1893, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Israel Berman. He had lived in Providence most of his life.

Mr. Berman was a self-employed salesman for 60 years until he retired in 1974.

A World War I Navy veteran, he was a member of Touro Fraternal Association and the Jewish War Veterans.

He leaves two daughters, Ruth Woolf of Worcester and Arlene Golden of Cranston; two brothers, Manuel and Benjamin Berman, both of Worcester; two sisters, Augusta Sostek of Brookline, Massachusetts, and Lillian Snider of Westboro, Massachusetts, and three grandchildren.

### ESTHER WELLS

Funeral services for Esther H. Wells, 54, of 56 Scott Street, Pawtucket, who died December 23 after an illness of three years, were held the following day at Temple Emanu-El. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery.

The wife of Edwin D. Wells, she was born in Pawtucket, a daughter of the late Samuel and Eva (Solomon) Rigelhaupt. She was a lifelong resident of Pawtucket.

She was a member of Temple Emanu-El and its Sisterhood, and was a life member of the Jewish Home for the Aged, the Brandeis Women's Association, The Miriam Hospital Association and the Pawtucket-Central Falls Senior Hadassah.

Mrs. Wells was a past president of her Hadassah Chapter and she had completed 20 years of volunteer work at The Miriam Hospital. She was a graduate of Beaver College.

Besides her husband, she is survived by three sons, Robert Jay Wells, Samuel Bruce Wells and Jonathan Richard Wells, all of Pawtucket, and a brother, Elmer Rigelhaupt of Boston, Massachusetts.

### ROBERT S. COHEN

Funeral services for Robert S. Cohen, 30, of 53 Miner Road, North Kingstown, who died Monday were held Wednesday at the Sugarman Memorial Chapel. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery.

The husband of Enid (Gregerman) Cohen, he was born in Providence, a son of Rebecca (Zipkin) Cohen-Tapper of Cranston and the late Howard Cohen. He had lived in Providence until he moved to Narragansett five years ago. He had lived in Saundertown for three years.

Besides his wife and mother, he is survived by a son, Daten Cohen, and daughter Samara Cohen, both at home; and two brothers, Kenneth Cohen of East Greenwich and Steve Cohen of Great Lakes, Illinois.

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LEWIS J. BOSLER, R.E.

## Society

### PASS EXAMS

Bonnie Bruce Lind, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Bruce of Medway, Massachusetts, has received word that she has passed her registry examinations and is now a Registered Respiratory Therapist. A 1975 graduate of Northeastern University College of Pharmacy and Allied Health, she is employed at Mount Sinai Medical Center, Miami Beach, Florida, as a staff therapist, and is an instructor at the Respiratory Therapy Institute in Miami.

Barry Lind, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, has passed the Florida Bar Examinations. He is a graduate of Columbia College and Boston College School of Law, 1976, and is a VISTA volunteer

with Legal Services of Greater Miami Senior Citizens Law Center on Miami Beach.

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ENGAGED: Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Abrahms of Swampscott, Massachusetts, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jill Robyn, to Steven Theodore Sholes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Sholes of Cranston. Miss Abrahms is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Abrahms of Springfield, Massachusetts, and of the late Mr. and Mrs. Louis Greenfield of Lynn, Massachusetts. Mr. Sholes is the grandson of Julius Kohn and the late Mrs. Kohn of Stamford, Connecticut, and the late Mr. and Mrs. Morris B. Sholes of Warwick. Miss Abrahms is a graduate of Swampscott High School, attended Boston University, and is a graduate of Salem State College. Mr. Sholes is a graduate of Cranston High School East and of Bentley College.

## Notices

### OPEN BOARD MEETING

The annual open board meeting and donor kick-off of the Cranston Chapter of Hadassah will be held on Monday, January 10, at the home of Mrs. Milton Pierce of 26 Wildrose Court, Warwick, at 11 a.m.

Judith Wegner will discuss "Women in Judaism."

A brunch will be served preceding the meeting.

### TO LECTURE

Reverend Robert J. McIntyre, MEd, director of residential care, St. Aloysius Home, assistant director, Greater Providence Family Education Center, and a member of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology, will lecture at the Pawtucket Public Library every Wednesday evening, starting January 19, and continuing through February, from 7 to 9 o'clock. His subject will be "Managing the Behavior of Children from Birth to Age 14."

Persons may register by calling The Community Service Office at the library at 725-3714.

### NEW ASSISTANT

Ruby Shalansky has taken over as administrative assistant for the Warwick Arts Foundation replacing Bernadette Messa who retired this fall.

Before becoming administrative assistant Mrs. Shalansky served on the board of directors of the foundation and helped organize a number of art shows and craft festivals in Providence and Warwick.

Mrs. Shalansky and her husband, Leonard, an artist/illustrator, moved to Rhode Island from New York five and one-half years ago.

Further information on the foundation may be obtained by calling 738-3215.

### WORKSHOP SERIES

The Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Rhode Island will resume the Divorce Education Workshop Series on Tuesday, January 4, from 7 to 9:30 p.m. at the Central Congregational Church at 296 Angell Street, under the direction of Dr.

Joan Barr Mosher and Leonard Anderson.

For more information Sue Barker at 521-6443 may be called.

### SPONSOR SERIES

The Providence Hebrew Day School Women's Association will sponsor a series of "Weight Control, Nutrition and Exercise Programs," beginning Wednesday evening, January 5, at 8 o'clock. This will be a 12 week course.

This series is open to the general public. Further information may be obtained by calling Shelly Kutliroff at 751-2158 or Sunny Smith at 274-0396.

### POWER DYNAMICS

Power Dynamics in the Family, a one day workshop, will be presented on Saturday, January 8, from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Central Congregational Church at 296 Angell Street, sponsored by the Family Life Education Program of the University of Rhode Island. The program is under the direction of Dr. Saul A. Silverman and Leonard Anderson.

Further information may be obtained by calling Sue Barker at 521-6443.

### SECOND SEMESTER

The second semester of the Temple Emanu-El Institute of Jewish Studies will start on Tuesday, January 4. Twenty-four courses will be offered during this semester which continues through February 15.

The courses range from learning to read, learning to chant a Haftarah, Hebrew or Yiddish conversation, Jewish thought, Talmud, questions that require answers, mysticism, texts that guided Jewish lives, reading and understanding the Siddur, the history of the Jews of Spain, death and mourning, to Jewish choral music and Israeli dancing.

Registration for the second semester will take place on Sunday, January 2, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon in Room 25 of Temple Emanu-El. Further information may be obtained by calling Jenny Klein at 331-1616.

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# Israel And The Lebanese Crisis

By DR. JAY N. FISHBEIN

(Continued from  
Dec. 17 Herald)

The business area in Beirut and other major cities are largely in ruins. Beirut's commercial center consisting of hotels, banks and office buildings which were the envy of the Middle East has been completely gutted. The Palestinian guerrilla forces would loot and torch the Christian shops, and the Phalange, a predominantly Christian "right wing" nationalist party would retaliate by destroying Muslim shops. Jewish shops were destroyed because they happened to be located in the wrong place at the wrong time.

The developing crisis demonstrated the inability of the government to deal with the Palestinian question. Despite Christian demands, the 15,000 man army did not intervene. The arrogance and indifference of the Palestinians to the havoc they were creating caused the Christian leaders to insist on an end to the guerrilla presence in Lebanon. As in Jordan they conducted a "state within a state" until a showdown became inevitable.

The country at large realized that the Palestinians could not continue to provoke Israel without having to suffer reprisals, but were unable to rid themselves of their unwelcome guests.

The Soviets had supplied the Palestinians, particularly the left wing and the Communist factions, liberally with weapons. The private armies of these various factions outnumbered the Lebanese army. President Franjeh was urged to call out the army to quell the disorder. He hesitated to use it as the officers were mostly Christian, while most of the troops were Muslim. Franjeh feared it might precipitate a mutiny and increase the scope of the civil war.

The Soviets had offered to supply the government with anti-aircraft guns, long range artillery and missiles as defense against Israeli raids. These were refused as it was realized that more arms would only escalate the conflict which the government so much desired to minimize.

The Arab states also supplied the Palestinians with both money and arms. President Qaddafi of Libya was particularly liberal. The small splinter groups eager to build up their own followings, recruited teenagers, some as young as 13 years. Anyone could obtain a gun and knife by simply registering. The recruits were also paid a stipend. Small groups of these youngsters would get together and go on a rampage, looting stores, robbing people on the streets or stopping passing cars. They soon

became adept in the art of murder.

The situation became one of sheer terror and anarchy. The firing never stopped and the supply of ammunition seemed inexhaustible. It also offered the opportunity of working off family feuds and personal grievances. Blood feuds go on generation after generation.

Shops and homes were invaded, the occupants beaten and women raped.

As in Jordan the terrorist organizations were a law unto themselves. They defied the government and terrorized the countryside. In May 1974 battles erupted in Beirut between them and the rightists. Clashes between the rival Palestinian factions were also common. In September the government outlawed the public bearing of arms, but this edict was ignored by all factions.

Right wing and left wing forces engaged in heavy fighting with mounting casualties. It soon became clear that neither Christian President Sulieman Franjeh, Muslim Prime Minister Rashid Karami or PLO leader Yasir Arafat could control their respective constituencies.

The civil war entered its most destructive phase in September, when fighting broke out in Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city, which quickly spread to the neighboring towns. The water supply and electricity was cut off, and arson, looting and murder by Christian and Muslim alike was widespread and barbarities became commonplace.

Hoping that a show of force would put a quick end to the insurrection, Assad sent an armored column towards Beirut, where the commando groups had established their headquarters. The column was ambushed and suffered many casualties. Russia stood aghast at the sight of this disintegration, with Arab fighting Arab, each with weapons supplied by the Soviets.

With the end of the Yom Kippur War of 1973, President Sadat, his prestige recovered in the Arab world, turned to the United States as he realized that only the U.S. could effectively bargain with Israel. Kissinger began negotiations

by which Egypt gained important concessions at slight cost to herself.

Sadat had never like or trusted the Soviets and despite the vast aid rendered during the war, had no compunctions in dropping them. Russia soon came to the realization that her tremendous investments in money and military hardware, which included the newest and most sophisticated weapons in her arsenal had been of no avail. When the Egyptian third army was in danger of being surrounded, it was through her efforts that a cease fire was brought about, and as a result she found herself in direct confrontation with the U.S. and in imminent danger of war erupting. The prestige of the Soviets in the Middle East suffered a devastating blow. Russia still feels that Egypt cannot do without her.

Syria and Egypt, two countries that Russia had cultivated assiduously and armed so lavishly, were eyeing each other not only with deep suspicion but open hatred. The war with Israel ended, Syria and Iraq returned to their old feud, and now with the civil war in Lebanon escalating, Russia saw her remaining influence in the Middle East eroding to a still greater degree.

The Soviets were disturbed by Syria's use of Russian military equipment to subdue the leftist forces and called for Assad to withdraw his troops and solve the problem by peaceable means. Assad angrily retorted, "We are not interested in appeasing anyone." His lack of influence with the Lebanese government and the Palestinians was galling. With Egypt and Iraq relishing his discomfiture, the situation became intolerable.

To withdraw meant loss of  
(Continued on page 22)

## Your Money's Worth

By Sylvia Porter

### Your Voice

Let's say you represent an organization whose members — hearing aid dealers, auto repairmen, mobile home manufacturers, the like — would be significantly affected by a rule now being considered by a federal regulatory agency. Let's say you want

desperately to present your point of view to the agency before it proceeds with the rule.

But let's also say that you simply do not have the funds to finance an appearance before the agency — including the costs of lawyers, travel expenses for expert witnesses, printing and reproducing documents, surveys, a long list of other expenses.

How would you like to be given the money you need to participate in the agency's rulemaking proceedings, under a congressional compensation program designed specifically to help you?

This is now going on under a compensation program which so far Congress has authorized only for the Federal Trade Commission. During this span, the FTC has doled out about \$500,000 to a wide variety of consumer groups, public interest law firms, and small trade organizations in amounts averaging between \$15,000 and \$30,000.

To date, the program has made it possible for eligible groups to present their cases in 13 rulemaking proceedings. Among those who have taken advantage of the unique public participation-compensation program have been such widely diverse groups as the Iowa Consumers League, the National Hearing Aid Society, the Continental Assn. of Funeral & Memorial Societies. Other groups have testified on rules concerning vocational schools, unfair credit practices, mobile homes, over-the-counter drugs, etc.

While most organizations applying for and receiving compensation funds so far have been consumer groups or small public interest law firms, your group, trade or interest may participate if it meets three criteria:

You must represent an interest which would be perceptibly affected by the rule;

(Continued on page 22)

## SUCCESSFUL INVESTING

DAVID R. SARGENT



### PORTFOLIO FOR EARLY RETIREMENT

**Q:** Next summer, I plan to retire at 55. Your buy/hold/sell advice on my portfolio (enclosed) would be appreciated. My goals are income and keeping even with inflation. Prior to retirement, I would like to add one or two more stocks to my portfolio. J.R., California

**A:** I see no reason to disturb your two mutual funds. Although they are at opposite ends of the investment spectrum — a conservative bond fund and a specialized growth fund — they have both done an above-average job in achieving their respective goals. Together these two funds provide a good balance for your total portfolio.

American Natural Resources, Central and South West and Standard Oil of California (all NYSE) yield an average of over 6%, yet have good appreciation prospects. Hold. Of your remaining three issues, which are far more speculative, I would hold only Southwest Forest Industries (NYSE). The six-week strike at one plant has now been settled, economic recovery in the area has picked up and gradual recovery seems probable. The \$2,000 realized from the sale of your two other stocks should be invested in Northern States Power, yielding 6.7%. A \$56 million rate increase subject to refund should be largely approved. Earnings this year could be about \$3.10 a share. Two stocks

to add to your portfolio are Mobil Corp. and Dr. Pepper (both NYSE). These companies have raised their dividends consistently.

**Q:** Do you think that interest rates will ever return to the high levels of a few years ago? J.E., Maryland

**A:** Ever is a long time! Certainly this is not in the cards for the near future and probably not for the intermediate term. The prospect of monetary ease on the part of the Federal Reserve should keep interest rates near present levels for several months. As the economy improves, business loan demand should increase toward the end of the coming year. Also, a deliberately expansionary fiscal policy by the Carter administration should add to the demand for funds. As the claims on the capital markets increase, interest rates could begin to reverse and display a mild upward move.

### SPECIALIZES IN CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES

**Q:** Early in 1975, I bought Harbor Fund, and now I have a decent profit. Do you see this fund continuing to improve or should I exchange it for another in this group? B.S., Nebraska

**A:** About one-fifth of this fund's assets is in 10 holdings, only two of which are common stocks. The other eight are convertible securities, either bonds or preferreds. The former, convertible bonds, comprise almost 70% of this fund's portfolio. The advantage of this type of investment strategy is that income payments tend to be higher and resistance to declining markets is usually greater. Harbor Fund has managed to outperform the market averages two-to-one in the last five and ten years.

Organized in 1956, Harbor Fund was managed by Shareholders Management from 1962 to 1975, when American General Capital Management took over. This \$130 million fund seeks to provide income, reasonable protection of capital and growth by investing principally in convertible securities. Though technically a bond fund, it is more apt to move with the stock market since the underlying securities are common stocks. So far this year, the fund has outpaced the market, a record that seems likely to continue — long range. I would hold these shares.

**Q:** I have been left \$650 which I would like to invest for moderate income and growth. We are on early retirement and live modestly but comfortably. Pension income would cease if my husband died. What stock do you suggest? G.T., Massachusetts

**A:** Despite some political clamor over streamlining tax law, IRS forms are becoming more and more complicated. As by far the largest preparer of tax returns, H & R Block will continue to benefit from the growing need for tax assistance. A high level of repeat business (78%), increased charges per customer and the use of more convenient locations such as Sears stores, Citibank and Canada Trust outlets are other factors favoring growth.

In the April 1976 fiscal year, Block's pretax margin amounted to 32%, while return on equity was an impressive 27%. There is no long-term debt, and current assets were 2.4X current liabilities at the end of October, 1976. The dividend rate has been increased regularly and has quadrupled since 1972. In the first fiscal half, revenues were up 16%, year to year. Full year earnings should advance to at least \$2.10 from the \$1.80 per share reported for the April 1976 year. H & R Block, selling at 11.4X earnings to yield 4.2%, is a buy for gradual growth.

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IS ON VACATION.  
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IN NEXT WEEK'S  
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# BRIDGE



By Robert E. Starr

Here is still another article illustrating how costly it can be to play too quickly to the first trick. So many plays that may seem automatic really aren't or actually might be just as automatic to do something else. If only each Declarer would stop to consider the overall hand before he played to that first trick many tricks would be gained and far more contracts made that did go down.

**North**  
 ♠ K 10 7 3 2  
 ♥ K 5  
 ♦ O 8  
 ♣ A Q 10 5

**West**  
 ♠ 4  
 ♥ Q J 10 8 7  
 ♦ J 7 5 2  
 ♣ 8 6 3

**East**  
 ♠ 8 6  
 ♥ A 9 4 2  
 ♦ 10 9 6 5  
 ♣ K J 9

**South**  
 ♠ A Q J 9 5  
 ♥ 6 3  
 ♦ A K 4  
 ♣ 7 4 2

South was Dealer, everyone vulnerable, with this bidding:

S	W	N	E
1♣	P	3♦	P
4♣	End		

One North fell in love with his hand after hearing his partner open with his own five card suit with the result being he ended in slam. The others all responded the same as shown ending in a Spade game. I am sure not one of the Norths had even the remotest thought in their minds that their partner would not make the contract. In fact, it was more likely they might have missed a Slam. Yet after the hand was over with each Declarer going down one, all agreed that it was the unfortunate lie of the cards plus good defense that had done them in. True, the hand can always be set by double dummy defense but the Declarer shouldn't help the Defenders go right.

This is what actually happened each time I watched the hand. West led the Heart Queen, a natural lead. Without any thought whatsoever each Declarer called for Dummy's King, East winning his Ace and returning the deuce. Now West could have led any of the other three suits but each did

lead a Club, possibly reading East's Heart 2 as a suit-preference signal. Because East happened to hold both missing honors and there was no way now Declarer could avoid taking two finesses, four tricks were lost to set the hand.

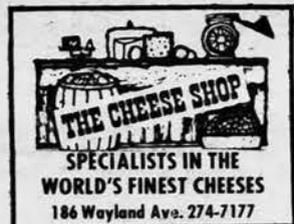
You might say that every card was wrong, the Heart Ace and both Diamond honors and that if the East and West hands were switched six would be made. That is true but the cards are as they are and good Declarers must do the best with that. A good Declarer would examine the whole hand at trick one and duck the opening lead. He can see his Club problem and does not want that suit led too early. He also knows that practically no player will underlead an Ace on the opening lead in a suit contract so playing his King won't win and can steer the Defense in the right direction (for them). East will win and return a Heart and West might just switch to the Club.

But the only defense to set the hand if West is allowed to hold the first trick is for him to lead the Club right then and not one will do that. See what happens after East wins Dummy's King and returns the Spade and the Club comes back. The first finesse is taken and lost and then later another finesse has the same result.

But if it is East who is on lead at trick two, as he will be if the King is not played on the Queen, what can he lead to hurt? Nothing. You win whatever he plays, draw Trumps, play all the Diamonds which strips the hand, and then lead the Club yourself. Even if you never heard of an endplay you would do this and this is a sure endplay. East is helpless. In fact you can make a claim if you want to and if you are a good analyst you will hope that both Club honors are offside for if West happened to hold either one or both the hand would have been made even if played as it was. But this is another hand where justice prevailed.

Moral: Good players never underlead an Ace on the opening lead in a suit contract. You should follow this yourself and also use this against the Defense when you are Declarer.

**NEW CHOLERA CASES**  
 TEL AVIV (JTA): Five new cases of cholera have been discovered in the Gaza Strip, bringing to 28 the number of people treated for the disease in the past few months, a military government spokesman said.



**REFORMER DIES**  
 1901  
 This year marks the death of Simon Sterne, a New York civic reformer. He helped draft the first Federal Interstate Commerce Act, designed to regulate the railroads in 1887.

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## Notices

### WINNERS

Winners at the South Providence Hebrew Free Loan Association on December 26 included Theodore Reuter, \$100 Bond; Elliot Solomon, \$50 Bond; Melvyn Seltzer, \$25 Bond, and David Paull, \$25 Bond.

### NEW ART SHOW

Howard Windham will present a "New Year's Show" and Meris Locklin Barreto a "View from the LaTarena" at the Anyart Art Gallery, 259 Water Street, Warren, from January 2 through January 20. Hours are daily, 1 to 4 p.m.

At the opening on Sunday, January 2, balladier Francis Wilson will be present singing medieval to modern songs. The opening will be from 4 to 7 p.m.

### TO SPEAK

Rabbi Benjamin Marcus, Hillel director and chaplain to the Jewish students at the University of Rhode Island will deliver three papers at the International Hillel Directors' Conference to be held from January 2 through January 6 at Grossinger, New York.

Rabbi Marcus will discuss "Using a Hillel Student Council for

Teaching and Growth," "Patterns of Cooperation with Campus Clergy," "Religious Services—A Setting for Group Learning."

Rabbi Marcus has been Jewish chaplain at URI since 1971, and held the same position at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, for 12 years.

## Ethiopia Gets Gift Of Torah

NEW YORK (JTA): A Torah scroll, a gift of the Brotherhood Synagogue, Congregation Beth Achim of Manhattan, has been flown to remote Ambober in Ethiopia where it will be read for the first time on Simchat Torah in the Beta Israel synagogue there.

Rabbi Irving J. Block of the Brotherhood Synagogue presented the Torah last week to Dr. Graenum Berger, president of the American Association for Ethiopian Jews.

It is the first full-sized Torah written in Hebrew to come into the possession of Ethiopia's 28,000 Jews. Up to now, their Biblical readings were in Geez, an ancient Ethiopic language.

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# JEWISH BABY OF 1977

## WHO'S THE FIRST JEWISH BABY IN RHODE ISLAND OF 1977? WHICH INFANT BOY OR GIRL IS THE WINNER OF THE R.I. JEWISH HERALD ANNUAL

### CONTEST RULES

Winning Baby must be born in Rhode Island. The first Jewish baby born in 1977 will be declared the winner. In case of a close contest, hospital and city records will be the deciding factor. No claims may be entered after the winner is declared.

### GABERMANN

Photographer

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HARRY KEMELMAN

PHOTO: Gilbert Friedberg  
 Boston Sunday Globe Magazine

**By BARBARA WRONSKI**  
 First came *Friday the Rabbi Slept Late* and it began to snowball. Before Harry Kemelman knew it, he had tumbled through the entire week. The author is undaunted by his predicament. "Thursday is the last day, but I have to keep on going — so we'll have to think up something for May Day or Thanksgiving Day, if we want to keep the form. We can always go back to Israel and use First Day, Second Day and so on, which is what they use there."  
 Whether it is the charm of the traditional Rabbi Small functioning in a highly untraditional modern world, or the clever mystery elements employed as the plot unfolds, or the broad knowledge of Judaism and accompanying Judaica which it affords, Harry Kemelman has clearly struck home with his rich creations. Where did it all begin? What impetus keeps it going? We went to see him to find out.

**Beginnings**  
 Harry Kemelman and his wife, Anne, live in a typically New England home in Marblehead, Massachusetts. The town is not unlike the fictitious Barnard's Crossing, where Rabbi Small heads a tiny yet opinionated Conservative congregation. As

we sit leisurely over coffee graciously prepared and served by his wife, we take note: his eyes sparkle; his chiseled features become animated; as he begins to speak, a novel of self is born.  
 "I've been writing all of my adult life."  
 "My first published work in a national publication was a critical article on Eugene O'Neill — actually the first sort of anti-O'Neill criticism, I believe, called "Eugene O'Neill and the Highbrow Melodrama." It was published by Bookman in 1932. At the same time, he was writing book reviews for the *Boston Transcript*, an English type of newspaper, "you know, advertisements on the front page; the darling of the white-haired old ladies on Beacon Hill." He had been writing for them since 1928, when he was a sophomore at Brown University, "but I wasn't published too often, to be sure. This was the period of the depression, following the war and so on."

**Nine Mile Walk**  
 For Mr. Kemelman, the seed of the mystery story was planted when he was teaching a class that words do not exist in a vacuum — that words always imply more than their mere basic definition. Glancing down at a folded newspaper on a student's

desk, his eye caught an item on a boy scout hike. He proceeded to write on the blackboard, "A nine mile walk is no joke." He explained that "I added, 'especially in the rain,' to sort of fill it out. I asked them what they could infer from that, except that it was wet."  
 Mr. Kemelman said that the lesson, like so many pedagogical brainstormings, did not work out very well. On his way home that day, it struck him that the sentence had the makings of a very interesting story.  
 He began a series of detective novels a while later, which have since been incorporated in a book called *The Nine Mile Walk*, "because this is probably the ne plus ultra of the archetypical detective," Mr. Kemelman said. He went on to explain that on the basis of a single, innocuous sentence, which became the title of the book, "the detective, the hero, determines that a man has been murdered at a particular time and a particular place; and the murderer can now be found — by pure inferential logic, nothing else. No hunting, no spotting of clues." This story which Mr. Kemelman described as one which "can't be any more amateur than that" is approximately 3,500 words long and is required reading in

several college courses in formal logic, today!  
**Talmudic Logic**  
 "One reason I use Talmudic logic in all of my stories is that I don't know every much about criminology — poison, guns, this sort of thing. Per force, I have to rely on this."  
 He had been writing mystery stories for Ellery Queen Magazine for years before trying to market *The Building of The Temple*, low-key stories about Jews in 20th Century suburbia. The book was too low-key, and publishers tried to convince him that his introduction of the mystery element would be apropos here and might draw reader interest. A detective story is not "full-length" material in his eyes, but a mystery involving a rabbi who represented all that interested him in Judaism was a different story.  
 "Precisely that would answer a number of little problems — and I took fire at it. I wrote the first draft in about 12 days: 70,000 words. (I remember distinctly. I kept trying to hit the spacebar with a different finger, because the bone had become tender.) I put it away and it took me another two years to finish it, which is

(Continued on page 8)

# Kemelman's Rabbi Strikes Home

(Continued from page 7)

about normal for me now."

In the methodical and meticulous fashion of one Rabbi Small, Mr. Kemelman built us a case: "Did it take me fourteen years to write this novel, or did it take the three to four hours it took me to type it?"

## Trial & Error

"My system of writing is one of trial and error — no system. I start to work and after a while I begin to see what it is that I want to say. I start again; I start again; I start again. Finally I get to the point where I manage to go through the whole story, the whole plot. That is the first draft. Now I see more clearly, so I start again."

Some authors would not even consider sitting down to a typewriter without a fully-outlined skeletal version of their plot formulated in their minds. Mr. Kemelman, however, admits to a madcap trait of starting with nothing at all, save the barest trace of an idea. "For example, one story started merely because it struck me that it would be very easy to kill a person who was in an idling car and drunk — if you just pushed the little ventilator window closed, walked away and left him there. That was all I had," he pointed out.

In another case, his annoyance over a personal experience, a weekend hostel retreat which did not strike him as exactly "kosher," worked its way into a plot. "It could be a very minor little thing. I seem to remember what motivated me in that 'Monday' one was an attempt on my part to be completely truthful about Israel and Jerusalem — rather than guidebookish."

## The World Of The Book

"I think of the world of the book as a self-enclosed world, where everything has to fit together. The world of the book is a complete world, just as the world of the painting is a complete visual impression of reality, in a way that the real world cannot ever be — because of our limited knowledge.

Citing examples, he added, "We are constantly seeing discrepancies. In the world of the book, these discrepancies don't exist. When the plot demands that some character should say something or act out of context, you have to adjust all along the line, so that it will seem proper. You have to keep adjusting until you come out with this complete and perfect whole, otherwise you haven't done your job."

## Rabbi Small Prototype

Mr. Kemelman, were there in fact eight rabbis who thought themselves the prototype for your character "Rabbi Small," as a *People Magazine* interview with you indicated? "Well, they exaggerated by a multiple of two: there were four local rabbis who confided to their Hassidim that they were the ones that I had in mind. This is apropos of whether rabbis are annoyed with my books. No. On the contrary. They like to picture themselves in that role.

"You understand, of course, that a rabbi like Small is utterly impossible. No congregation would tolerate him. He is a kind of throwback. He represents what the rabbinate at one time was, basically. That is, traditionally, the rabbi is not a religious figure at all; he is a legal figure. Traditionally he is hired by the community to serve as a sort of judge of civil cases. He has no place in any particular service — and this is a hard thing for people to understand, even for most modern Jews because they have never seen a rabbi of this sort."

"Traditionally, there are two major functions of the rabbi. One of these is to pasken shalos, to pass on questions. Most of these questions concerned the woman of the household and had to do with kashruth, you know, if in cooking she spilled a little milk on the meat portion. If she was at all devout or observant, she might worry about

it and call on the rabbi to pass on the question of whether it had become tainted by the few drops of milk that had fallen on it," he elucidated, continuing, "There she was approaching him as one who was learned in law. To this day, in a community like Williamsburg, New York, if you have a quarrel or problem with somebody and you take it to the civil courts for a decision, you are apt to be ostracized. It would not be looked upon with great favor. This is properly a problem which should be taken to the rabbi for a decision. There is a rabbinical court in New York as well as in Boston. The New York court deals with about 5000 cases per year.

"The other major function of the rabbi is sitting in study. Traditionally, the rabbi was a subsidized student supported by the community. The problem however is that it is hard for a modern American community to pay a rather sizeable sum to a man so he can sit and study. We do it when we make contributions to the institutes from which we graduated, but we wouldn't think of doing this for a rabbi — for a particular person. The idea of paying a man \$30,000 a year to sit and read books is utterly ridiculous."

## Today's Rabbi

Mr. Kemelman is critical, though understanding, of today's rabbi. Rabbis are being forced into a role which is set apart and elevated from the general public, for sociological reasons. He explained his point as such: "They have had to kind of fill out their time with the sorts of things which are not traditional to the rabbi. They visit the sick. Now this is not a rabbinical function; this is a function that is required of all Jews. They counsel families. Well, I suppose anybody can give advice, but they are now receiving formal training in family counseling, psychology and so on. The result has been that we have developed a rabbi who is not terribly different in function from the Protestant minister or the Catholic priest. He gives little speeches and they give him occasions at luncheons, closing prayers and that sort of thing — but none of this is really normal to the rabbi."

## Small As An Example

"Our idea of the rabbi is changing. Rabbi Small is the traditional rabbi, and he helps to instruct what the rabbi traditionally is and what Judaism is. Judaism hinges on this concept of the rabbi. Judaism does not have an intermediary.

"If you have a minister who has received a call from God, or a priest who has been endowed with the capacity to perform miracles like changing bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, you have a different kind of attitude on the part of the congregation than if you have someone who is not in any sense different from you. You might say the whole concept of Judaism hinges on the proper concept of the rabbi. This is basic to Judaism from my point of view."

## Becomes A Detective

Mr. Kemelman explained how he went about weaving a detective plot into his work. "If we had a rabbi of the kind that I posited, how would he manifest himself and his traditional attitudes in the normal suburban community? Why, normally, he would manifest it by getting fired — almost within months! He wouldn't be tolerated. Then how could he show this legalistic aspect of the rabbinate when nobody ever came to see him with problems? It occurred to me that, if he were involved in a murder (and it is very easy to be involved in a murder if you are anywhere near where a dead body is found), then he could use this legalistic training to deal with it, to help point the direction.

"Now, how would you manage to get a rabbi in association with a dead body?" Mr. Kemelman posed. "If he were in his study, for example, and the dead body were found in the parking lot of the temple, the police

would obviously include him as one of the people to be questioned. Then, of course, things begin to fall into place. The parking lot of a suburban temple is a nice place to park a body. A suburban temple tends to be on the outskirts of the town, where land is somewhat cheaper. It is a sizeable area and mostly dark and a convenient place to dispose of a body. So, you see, the plot is beginning to form by itself.

"This would give me the opportunity to show this rabbi manifesting his legal knowledge in an effort to get out of this horrible suspicion. To make it more realistic, I picked up the story at the point where he is just finishing his first trial year. It is quite obvious that he is going to be dropped because he is that strongly traditional type rabbi. When the suspicion becomes apparent, then you have two opposing views among the board of directors, namely, (1) we don't want a rabbi who is under suspicion of murder, and (2) how would it look to the Gentiles if we fire our rabbi just because he is under suspicion, when he hasn't even been tried yet. So, he ends up staying on by reason of being a suspect, when otherwise he would probably have been dropped."

## No Advertising

*Friday the Rabbi Slept Late* caught on despite the fact that Mr. Kemelman relied upon no advertising. Word of mouth was the key promoter and, as word spread, the title got a bit mixed up. At one point, the *New York Times* actually ran a full page ad listing all the titles by which the book had been requested. The prize title was "Freddie the Rabbit Slept Late!"

Mr. Kemelman told us, "the title itself had caught on, so it seemed a shame not to make use of that ... But then a curious phenomena occurred: we began getting letters from all over, suggesting titles."

Did you use any of them? "No, for another curious reason — their titles are so much better than mine! They are clever, and the whole point of my titles is that they are essentially meaningless. They all refer to some little incident in the book, but nothing of great importance, whereas all the suggested titles were meaningful and clever — like "Sunday the Rabbi Went to Church" which is amusing. It made me realize that one effect of the titles I use is that they tease people into thinking about them. A clever title probably wouldn't.

"So that was an accident that sort of limited the titles of the series, but not the series. Naturally I can continue the series as long as the publisher is interested and as long as I have something to say."

## Visits Israel

Mr. Kemelman and his wife usually spend from January to April in Jerusalem. Like Rabbi Small, as viewed in *Monday the Rabbi Took Off*, Mr. Kemelman is not a tourist and does not enjoy sightseeing for its own sake. He has a son, daughter-in-law and grandchildren living there. "But, actually, we stay in Jerusalem, and they are down in the Tel Aviv area. We don't go to Israel to visit; I just find it a very pleasant place to work," he explained.

I find that I can do a lot more work there, day for day, than I can do here, for some strange reason. I get more work done in spite of the fact that we have many friends in Jerusalem and a much more active social life than we have here. I do about three times as much work. It could be the change of atmosphere, but it could also be that here, when you have a nice day, you feel it is necessary to go out because tomorrow you could have quite a gale! There, the weather is the same all the time."

Mr. Kemelman, would you ever consider moving to Israel? "It would not be too unpleasant except that — to someone like myself to whom communication is the breath of life — my Hebrew is just not sufficient to be anything more than frustrating. You walk down the street and overhear a

snatch of conversation ... but you don't immediately grasp it. From these bits and pieces of conversation, you understand nothing about the people.

"I remember walking along and coming by two young men. As a woman passed, one of them said something and, without breaking her stride, she turned her head, spat in his face and walked away! You know, that bothered me for days, weeks. What did he say to her? Did he deserve it? What sort of person was he? When something that dramatic happens right before your eyes and you don't understand, you can't imagine how frustrating it is. You could be walking behind two bearded men and not be able to tell if they were discussing a problem in Talmud or a problem in plumbing."

## Some Background

Mr. Kemelman is a native of Boston and has lived in the area all his life. He has been in Marblehead, outside of Boston, for nearly 25 years. He taught at Northeastern for a while and, more recently, at Boston University. He taught up until six years ago, when he found that teaching interfered unduly with his trips to Israel.

His son in Israel visited Marblehead for six weeks this past summer. Mr. Kemelman pointed out that his wife asked him at the time if he wanted to stay on in the States. "He said no, he couldn't get back soon enough. I understand from the economic point of view, Israel is very hard. You need two incomes to support one family not too adequately." His son is a reporter with the *Jerusalem Post* and his daughter-in-law is a social service worker. "It is not easy for them there, either, but there are certain compensations. There are not large discrepancies between one group and another," he added.

## Sometimes Heady

Reflecting on Israel, Mr. Kemelman told us that "there are periods when the atmosphere is very heady. At other times, after the October War for example, it was depressingly low — unjustifiably so. It is a very interesting country for a number of reasons. I mentioned there is very little disparity between salaries, sometimes ludicrously little. The chauffeur of a cabinet minister probably makes more than the cabinet minister, because he gets time and a half for overtime. There is very little relationship between your income and your social position.

In one apartment building, there may be an elevator repairman in one apartment, a professor living in the apartment below him and one of the four nominees for the presidency of Israel next door. My daughter-in-law's salary is not much different from what she has to pay the babysitter. So, although salaries aren't high, you are not cognizant of the tremendous discrepancies. They all eat well and seem to be well dressed, and there are altogether too many cars."

## In the Family

Speaking of the Israeli's temperament, Mr. Kemelman said, "The Israeli wouldn't hesitate to tell you something that was on his mind. Because he is Jewish, too, you feel you are all part of the same family. That's the nice thing about it. When you're there, you are a stranger — but you are also part of the family. When you are dealing with a bureaucrat, he can be nasty — but he is nasty like your Uncle Joe! He yells at you, but you get the sort of feeling that you can yell back at him."

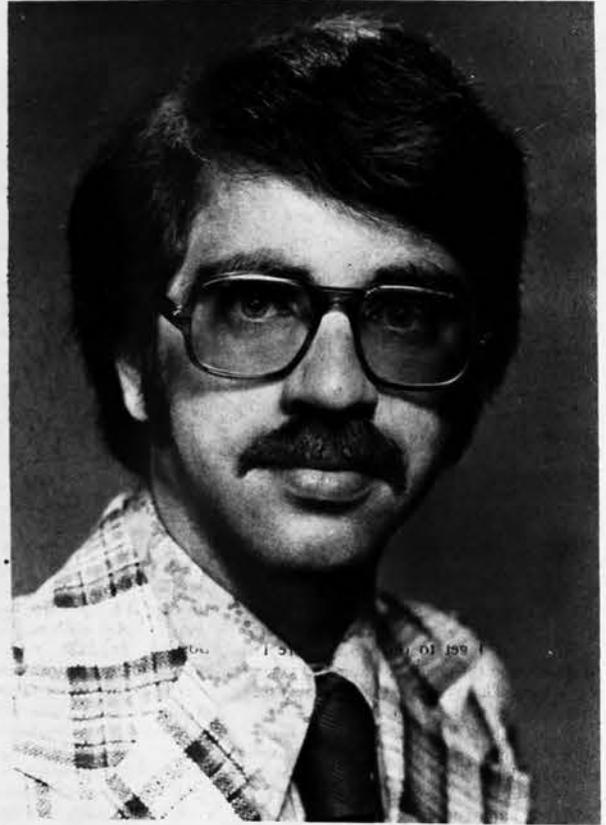
He also discussed the matter of size. "A small country to an American has some appeal. It has some aspects we have lost. In a small country, things can be done quickly, which is practically impossible in a large country. For example, with this Entebbe business, the rescue would have been virtually impossible for America to execute. First of all, by the time the various people who had to pass on it were contacted, it would be fairly well known. It couldn't be done secretly. Secondly, in a country this size, with all our checks and balances, no one would dare to take the chance."

## Final Notes

Mr. Kemelman, beside his writing talent, has taught himself to play the recorder, the flute, the violin and the clarinet. Originally he played the violin, only, but he found that it was too difficult to transport when he wanted to go to Israel. "It seemed presumptuous of me to want to bring my violin with me because the level of my playing is not that advanced." For convenience, he taught himself how to play the recorder. It was easy to pack, but he found that its two octaves were confining. The next time he returned home, he remembered that his son had taken flute lessons in high school. "I found it, so I began to experiment. I learned to play it, and I play it rather well.

"And most recently, a clarinet came into my hands. I am teaching myself to play it — but now I am undecided which to take to Israel!"

# He's Moving Us Toward A Controlled Environment



EHUD D. LASKA

By BARBARA WRONSKI

After several months of banner-waving concern over the environment, man's interest in ecology has seemed to wane — or so it seems on the surface. At least one Brown University graduate student is quietly at work trying to make this a cleaner, if not better, world in which to live.

Ehud D. Laska, a native Israeli now living in Providence, has been involved in the study of clearing polluted ponds located next to dumps and incinerators. Early this month, Mr. Laska was presented with the Arthur L. Williston Medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) for his research leading to a paper which proposes a solution to this dilemma. His original research report was presented in Washington in 1974, as the outcome of a student project in the Student Oriented Studies program at Brown.

ASME is a professional engineering society with some 75,000 members nationwide. Their aim is to make technology a true servant of man through the advancement of individual engineers and their profession.

Mr. Laska, who is known to friends as "Udi" because there happen to be two "Ehuds" connected with Brown's Engineering Department ("...and that's an unusual name even in Israel," he says), is 27 years old and was born in Tel Aviv. He came to the United States in 1971, in pursuit of a dream, becoming a full-time student at Lowell Tech. in Lowell, Massachusetts. An uncle who is a professor of engineering at Lowell Tech. "made a long-term promise to me that I would some day join him here," Mr. Laska told us, "and I did." His uncle's wife is also a professor, teaching biology and serving as chairman of the science department at the University of Lowell, South Campus.

His interest in this particular study grew from his observation of the brownish color of leaching ponds located near dumping land, which suggested to him the presence of metal. During 1974, he was supported by the National Science Foundation to research water quality enhancement in sanitary landfill leachate ponds. Working with a chemist and a biologist on one such pond in Lowell, Massachusetts, Mr. Laska verified that the water contained zinc, iron and lead.

In his paper titled, "Active Reaeration: A Possible Solution to Polluted Ponds," Mr. Laska explained that the researchers cleaned the pond through an aeration process. "The oxygen in the air bubbles reacts with the metal in the water to form oxides," he explained. "These oxides are heavier than the water and sink to the bottom of the pond where they can be raked off."

Correcting pollution is no bed of roses, as Mr. Laska will vouch. He explained that the team involved in the project, besides receiving a battery of inoculations, had to canoe out into the middle of the pond, located next to an incinerator, in order to collect the necessary data.

Under the NSF grant, Mr. Laska had made models of his aerating system before he and team members built the full scale system in Lowell. He received his B.S. from Lowell Tech. in 1975, starting work in the Division of Engineering's Center for Fluid Dynamics at Brown.

Currently, Mr. Laska is completing work on his master's degree in biological fluids. In this specialized field of biomedical engineering, Mr. Laska is working on the design of artificial lungs. He explained that these are being used successfully externally at this time but that they are working toward perfecting an artificial lung which will be implantable.

#### Brown Is Tops

In Mr. Laska's view, Brown is a leader in the study of artificial organ transplant. Artificial organs will eventually prove a boon to modern medicine because donor organ transplants are always subject to rejection, making attempts a risky business. Brown is also concentrating on the development of the artificial pancreas and kidney. Such organs are commonly composed of a hybrid plastic, microporous material.

His diversion into the medical branch of engineering came in the aftermath of a physiology course which sparked his interest. He has no interest in the practice of medicine and is concerned with the field only as it can help to broaden his knowledge base of engineering. He plans to continue his work toward a PhD in engineering, believing this to be a more difficult course to pursue than that of a PhD in medicine. "...and it is of a challenge, because you have to do your own original research. The hardest part of medical

school is getting accepted; the program itself is not that demanding," said Mr. Laska.

"With us, every day there is another breakthrough," said Mr. Laska. The department is involved in developing an artificial pancreas and artificial kidneys, experimenting with glucose levels and insulin in diabetes cases, and working in many other areas that are just opening up. Artificial organs are an exciting potential because of the rejection factor which is always a possibility in live organ transplants.

#### An ORT Graduate

Mr. Laska is a graduate of one of Israel's ORT high school programs, and he stressed that ORT has one of the top programs there. They are much more stringent than American high schools, he pointed out, explaining that students are required to attend classes ten hours per day. Completing an ORT technical program, he served in the Israeli Army for his three-year tour of duty as a technician. Engineering was never really a conscious choice for Mr. Laska to make. It just seemed to be a natural continuation of his interests and the activities in which he excelled. "An engineer learns life from the inside out," Mr. Laska told us, "Many people are afraid to talk to engineers. They think we are a little strange because we play with numbers. As a writer, you play with words. It isn't that different." In punctuation, he added, "I think we have more fun here than anyone else!"

#### An Israeli At Heart

Mr. Laska is no yored. "I came to the US to gain knowledge, and I will eventually take that knowledge and pump it back into Israel. Israel is still my country," he said, but there are aspects of America which he truly enjoys. Fond of travel, he says "I have seen more of this country than most Americans." His most exciting experience here? Crossing the Canadian-American border in a car — virtually unheard of in Israel, where neighbors are hostile and disputed borders are under constant watch.

Mr. Laska's parents came from Poland to settle in Israel in the 1920's or 1930's. He is concerned with the current issue of Soviet immigrant dropouts. Israel needs Jews, he said, because their birth rate is low compared to the Arabs who have traditionally large families. "The Soviets should go to

Israel," he said, pointing out that he has met Russian immigrants in Rhode Island who are facing a great deal of difficulty trying to assimilate into this culture. "In Israel they would have had everything. They have special courses in Hebrew for newly arrived immigrants."

"It is not easy to live in Israel because of the war," he pointed out, "so people don't come." He also cited economics and a high tax rate as contributing factors deterring immigrants, adding also that Israelis are traditionally aggressive people. They are a much "noisier" society than we have here.

#### Pans Kibbutz Life

Mr. Laska is highly opinionated on the topic of the Israeli kibbutz. Although he believes kibbutzniks make better soldiers, he considers himself a "city boy" with a more capitalistic value system. Communal life never particularly appealed to him. "The kibbutz is good, effective propaganda to attract the American people," he commented, pointing out that in actuality only three or four percent of Israel's population live on kibbutzim.

As an Israeli student studying in the US, Mr. Laska does not feel this is either the time or the place for him to be discussing many of the intricate and delicate problems now facing his country. He finds it difficult to evaluate the current situation with Lebanon from his vantage point here, because he only knows what the press has to say about it. "Maybe it is a good thing. Everyone is waiting to see."

He mentioned that "Arabs do not look at Israel as a temporary state," attributing the problems there to very complicated politics which he preferred not to discuss. "I have a good relationship with the Arabic students here at Brown," he said. "The idea of 'Arab' is distorted in Israel because they never see the real Arab intellectuals."

Mr. Laska's parents and sister reside in Tel Aviv. He is single and enjoys reading, traveling and sports, "just to keep in shape." He is a certified scuba diver who has participated in the activity in Israel, Massachusetts and Miami, Florida.

Dips in temperature this month have come as quite a shock to Mr. Laska, who is accustomed to Israel's temperate climate. He recalls only one winter in Tel Aviv when the thermometer dropped to 32 degrees. Usually "cold" is about 45 degrees.

## An Interview With Dr. Eric Denhoff



DR. ERIC DENHOFF

By BARBARA WRONSKI

Though Dr. Eric Denhoff is probably best known to the Rhode Island community for his remarkable work in the area of identifying and treating hyperkinetic children, such cases only make up a portion of the hundreds of children he sees every year. Dr. Denhoff is clinical professor of pediatrics at Brown University and chief of pediatrics at The Miriam Hospital. In addition, he serves as medical director of both Meeting Street and Governor Center schools. He has spent most of his 30 years of practice dealing with children who are handicapped for a variety of reasons.

"At least half of my patients are perfectly normal children who are failing in school for any number of reasons," he said. These may include difficulty at birth, slow maturation, family breakdown or genetic complications. Another portion he treats are the cerebral palsied — children who, on the basis of birth difficulties or prematurity, ended up with crippling as their primary problem. "They, too, have learning and language difficulties," he pointed out. He also works with mentally retarded children "whose problem is only greater disorganization" and children with seizure disorders, as well as those with language problems (aphasia) who have difficulty expressing themselves.

It is only within the past 15 years, since learning disabilities and hyperkinesis fell under popular medical scrutiny, that Dr. Denhoff has concentrated his research in this area.

### What Is Hyperkinesis?

Hyperkinesis is a complex medical problem associated with many serious learn-

ing difficulties. The word has Greek roots meaning "excessive movement." In Dr. Denhoff's view, the classroom signs of this disorder — lack of concentration, poor memory, inability to sit still and inefficiency in eye-hand coordination and listening skills — stem from a medical, not a psychological, problem in the hyperactive child.

Hyperkinesis occurs, he explained, when a child's mid-brain lacks enough of two key central nervous system chemicals which are required to transmit information from one part of the brain to another.

"Mankind actually has three brains in one," Dr. Denhoff commented. "When in certain youngsters there is either damage to the brain, which is uncommon, or poor connections between the middle brain and the cortex, stress leads to a situation in which these children have too little noradrenalin to keep the middle brain and the cortex in balance."

Dr. Denhoff's research has shown that 10% of all Rhode Island first grade children from middle class families have learning problems severe enough to run the risk of school failure. That percentage climbs much higher among lower socio-economic backgrounds. He is also developing an exam that will help physicians spot hyperkinetic children in the first year of life, early enough to help prevent future school

failure.

He cites stress as the key factor which promotes the chemical imbalance and notes that the hyperactive child is often mistaken, at the age of three months to a year, as an infant suffering from colic or "bad mothering." The infant is persistently overactive, vomits frequently and is chronically irritable.

Based upon 100 cases he studied, Dr. Denhoff has suggested five leading causes for the neurodevelopmental problems of hyperkinesis: 30% of the cases were related to "birth stress, in which the metabolic systems are under stress; 30% were caused by what he calls "maturational lag," in which the three parts of the brain do not mature at the same rate, causing poor connections between them; 15% were related to stress caused by family structure breakdown; 15% were related to the effects of poverty (poor mothering, malnutrition and sometimes lead poisoning); and 10% were caused by genetic defects.

### No Panacea

As far as Dr. Denhoff can see, "There are many causes for hyperkinesis, and no single panacea." His comment came in response to a question about the recently publicized belief that the disorder stems primarily from the wide range of food additives present in prepared and packaged foods. "Some children are allergic or sensitive to

certain foods, but many of these articles we pick up to read are simply examples of exaggerated and cheap reporting. According to studies compiled by the University of Wisconsin and the University of Pittsburgh, statistically there are no more than 10% of kids who react positively to controlled diets."

### A Hyperkinetic World

"I think we are all somewhat hyperkinetic," Dr. Denhoff posited. In clinic "We have identified at least three temperaments: you may be born genetically with a lot of energy and a lot of drive, and if that isn't monitored properly you become hyperkinetic; or you may be born slow to process and they call you 'slow learner,' but you're really just meticulous and you take a lot of time to do things; or they call you normal — which means you're neither here nor there, excitingly, in either way."

Dr. Denhoff continued, "It's interesting: Churchill, Rockefeller — a number of great people in our world — are hyperkinetic, hyperactive. They have a lot of drive, a lot of energy — but, monitored in the right direction, they become successful." Pausing for a moment to reflect, he adds "I suppose I must too be hyperactive. It's called organization. You have to evolve a life where your wife has to make an appointment to see you!"

# Coping With A

**Mirror Vision**

If a child suffers from the impairment known, commonly, as mirror vision, do you teach him to adapt to the condition or do you retrain him to see the image properly? "What you bring up is a very critical issue," Dr. Denhoff pointed out. "We are working on this and it is the purpose of some types of our research. Mirror imagery or mirror writing is a normal part of maturation in most children. Every child goes through a phase of writing in reverse because the brain receives images from the eye upside down. It takes the brain a certain amount of energy or maturity to turn it around."

He noted that, particularly in an English-speaking society, we impose a left-right organization upon our children at a very early age, even though many children do not develop this maturity until they are 9 or 10. Society also minimizes the natural maturational differences between boys and girls.

"Most children will outgrow mirror imagery by 9 or 10 — but we don't give them the time! We rather impose upon them that they have to write properly, they have to keep up with other kids, or they have failed. Thus the problem of anxiety, emotional components, begin to interfere further with mirror imagery and the children can become completely incapacitated.

"Since we recognize that many skills may be trained, we are able then through teaching to train children how to put the 'A' not upside down. This does not necessarily train them to think and put together words properly; that depends upon maturation, innate intelligence and how they use their various senses effectively."

**A Working Arrangement**

Dr. Denhoff works with patients ranging from infancy through about age 14. Should a child's problems continue beyond this age, the pediatrician has a working arrangement with Dr. Steve Feldman, who deals in adolescence, to carry on from that point.

Although some youngsters do continue to need medical attention throughout their adolescent years, Dr. Denhoff said that his and Dr. Feldman's combined research and long-term follow-ups show "that about 85% of our normal kids who have learning and language problems, if they receive comprehensive care, fit into life and are successful. They are literally better than the normal kids who did not receive specialized help." He stressed that a major factor determining the outcome of individual programs is whether or not a "continuum of care" has been provided for the child.

And if they do not outgrow their particular difficulties? "They become young adults who are extremely anxious, nervous, unable to fulfill their destiny. Many of them end up with psychiatric counseling. They can do a day's work as long as they have support help. About 30% of our young adult population end up that way, and with supportive services they can do excellent



**NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION:** Dr. Eric Denhoff conducts a neurological exam of a seven-year-old patient in his office. The Brown physician has studied hyperkinesis in children for the past 15 years and has devised an examination which will help physicians spot hyperkinetic children in the first year of life.

# Hyperkinetic World

work. They need someone to teach them controls; their problem is poor controls."

**A Day's Work**

Dr. Denhoff is at Miriam Hospital from 8 to 10 nearly every morning. Wednesdays, he spends the complete day at Meeting Street School. "I do a week's work in a day. I also spend time at Governor Center School." He teaches a special course called "Survival Plus," which has to do with handicapped children, to Brown undergraduates. One evening a week, he instructs Rhode Island College graduate teachers in the medical aspects of learning disability. "I also watch television and read," he threw in.

**The Miriam**

The Miriam Hospital, according to Dr. Denhoff, "gets no more than 20% of the kinds of children we see. The reason for that is that all of us make an effort not to use hospital services except for very serious or difficult to manage cases."

He continued, "The Miriam has done a very unique community service that can't be replicated anywhere in the East. They've permitted parents rooming with the children; they've permitted children to come in and be discharged quickly with rapidity of services to be given them; they've permitted a tremendous amount of cross-consultation from a number of experts. They have affiliated and associated

with the Meeting Street School so that our Meeting Street people can come to The Miriam and the hospital will provide services for them."

**A Monkey Colony**

Asked about correlative work with animal studies, Dr. Denhoff commented that "actually, most of our problems were worked out about 10 years ago in a monkey colony in Puerto Rico, where they took unborn monkeys, put cellophane bags around their heads and asphyxiated them for certain numbers of minutes. Then they took the bag out, the babies were born, they lived." He explained that the monkeys were then sacrificed at varying intervals — eight days later, eight months later, eight years later. They found evidence of brain injury, brain damage, in some of these monkeys in varying degrees, relative to the amount of asphyxia. William Windle was the original investigator in these studies.

**Another Investigator**

Dr. Denhoff also cited Norman Geschwind, another investigator, who is professor of neurology at Harvard. "He has studied meticulously the adult model of stroke — how stroke victims learn to recapture speech. We've assumed that children are like adults. Out of his researches, we have learned they are completely different. What we have learned first is that adults rarely use their other brain. We have a left

and a right brain, and if we are unfortunate enough to have a stroke on the left side of the brain, we lose language and recapture it with difficulty. But kids have the possibility — they always use their right brain as an alternate. In the case of a damaged or poorly working left brain, the right brain takes over."

**Use of Medication**

About 20% of Dr. Denhoff's patients are treated with medication, in combination with behavior modification and counseling. "About 15 years ago, maybe that figure was 80%. I had no other resources then, but now, with good education and counseling, the use of medication has dropped miraculously. Many kids may not need medication if the environment is changed to meet their needs," he said.

He likewise pointed out that "sometimes we use medication for diagnosis, to try to find out a child's response. That may be another 10% or 20%. We are currently doing research on this, using medication in the office as a diagnostic tool." They are studying what is known as "information processing" — visual memory, remembering the written word, auditory memory, touch, right-left orientation and spacial relationships. Of the 38 cases observed, only 47% manifested problems related to information processing. "This is the group that medication is likely to help."

Dr. Denhoff felt it was important to review the outcome of psychostimulants — dexedrine, benzedrine, ritalin — those drugs which have come under surveillance due to teenage and adult abuse. "It's very important to realize that these drugs do not work as stimulants, so to speak, to activate children; they work as organizers," he said. Very small doses are administered to children. If the child does not need the medication, he will visibly overreact and the parent would automatically discontinue the medication. He cited one doctor who claimed that such medication over a long period of time would stunt growth and height. "This is one side effect we looked at very closely. A number of investigators among ourselves have tried to replicate his study and have found that it is not valid. There may be a temporary depression in weight, but weight and height in the long run are not affected."

And what of medication antagonists who promote the idea that giving such medications to a child makes that child more prone to addiction? Statistics gleaned from studies replicated by Dr. Weiss in Montreal show that youngsters under controlled medication from early childhood have a better record for no addiction or abuse than does the normal population!

"The side effects of medication properly given are negligible," Dr. Denhoff concluded. "Remember what I said earlier? Some 30% of our population are prone to anxiety, neuroticisms and psychological problems — yet, their long-term outcomes are better than the normal population's because of the long-term controls they have learned to impose upon themselves."



**X-RAY:** Dr. Povar indicates on an illuminated X-ray where a dog's leg had been fractured. In this instance, a metal pin was inserted in the leg until the fracture was able to heal naturally. When the leg heals, the pin will be removed.

**By BARBARA WRONSKI**

It hurts to have a temperature — whether you are human, canine or feline. Sometimes it hurts the most when the one with the temperature is your cat or dog. "Actually, we even see an occasional rabbit, a guinea pig, a bird..." commented Dr. Mark Povar, veterinarian at Povar Animal Hospital, 15 First Street, East Providence. Today Dr. Povar and Dr. Toby Alterman run this modern veterinary facility which specializes in the care and treatment of small domestic animals. There was a time, not so long ago, however, when things were not quite so streamlined.

The hospital was first opened by Dr. Ralph Povar, Mark's father, in 1939. At that time it catered to the entire animal kingdom — house pets to barnyard animals: pigs, cattle, horses, chickens — you name it!

Local residents of the area will be interested to know that Ralph Povar retired this past year and is now living in Arizona. And where is Dr. Morris Povar, Ralph's

brother, who worked with him for many years when the hospital was first getting itself established? He is currently a Brown University professor in the department of biology and medicine, and director of the animal care facility there. "He has moved on to a much more glamorous job," says Mark.

The shell of the building at its current location was constructed in 1948, with major renovations to the treatment and surgical areas about six years ago. The hospital has also had an exterior face lift within the past year.

Afforded the opportunity of visiting Povar Animal Hospital during weekday, morning hours, *The Herald* was able to observe routine treatment procedures, both inside (with proper surgical mask, of course) and outside the operating room. The atmosphere was relaxed and the doctors exuded confidence as they worked adeptly at the tasks ahead. It has been said that when something is made to look easy, it is being done right; when that can be said of a surgeon's knife, it is little short of a



**TAKES TWO:** It takes two to control this "wiry" little terrier. He is back at the hospital for a follow-up exam after being treated by Dr. Povar for injuries received when he was hit by a car. Dr. Povar and a staff technician keep the dog calm and the situation under control.

# Here They Ki Soothe That

pause a moment to scratch a patient behind the ear, or offer a reassuring pat on the head.

**Under the Knife**

The idea of any life in the hands of a person wielding a knife makes most of us squirm a little. "How do they work in the presence of all that blood?" we want to know. The first surgery of this particular morning was to alter a female cat. Dr. Alterman pointed out that cats do not have that much blood supply to the region where the incision is made for this type of operation. He was right (certainly he is waiting for this second opinion); the operation went smoothly with dexterous precision.

Dr. Alterman indicated that it is preferable to perform this type of operation when a cat is in the vicinity of six months old, before the heat cycle begins. It is a myth that cats should not be altered before they have carried at least one litter.

Cats have up to three litters a year, according to Dr. Alterman, and the reason for having them altered is primarily the nuisance factor and the avoidance of infections. "Who wants a 12-year-old cat getting pregnant? It's not fair to the owners, and it's not fair to the cat, either," he said.

Asked if the proper terminology for this type of surgery on female pets is "altered" or "spayed" Dr. Alterman retorted "Ovariohysterectomy" is a nice word. Actually we use whatever the client is most comfortable with."

Dr. Povar added, "We've had requests for tubal ligations and vasectomies. They can be done, but this is a little foolish and not economically feasible. In the instance of small cats and dogs, too, the size makes the operation almost formidable."

The most difficult surgery of the morning was on a dog suffering from a vascular tumor. It is one of the most risky types of surgery, Dr. Povar pointed out, because it presupposes a condition of hemorrhaging prior to coming to the hospital. A great deal depends upon the age and strength of the animal. A "follow-up consultation" on the part of *The Herald* revealed that this particular pooch pulled through with flying colors!

**A Day's Work**

The hospital is open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. weekdays, with a skeleton staff tending the kennels over weekends. If a particularly critical patient is in their care, watchmen are hired to look after them around the clock. Naturally, they are instructed to note danger signs and changes and to report these to the doctor on call.

Four hours each weekday morning are devoted to treatment room routine and surgery. An hour of this goes into set-up and preparation, followed by three or four surgeries performed either as a team or alone, and seven to ten follow-up exams. In addition, the doctors have anywhere from 25 to 50 office visits each day.

Both doctors are usually on the premises from 1:30 to 7 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to noon. Although there are now schools for veterinary technicians, the staff here is filled out with one kennel supervisor and three on-the-job trained assistants.

It was surprising that the presence of an



**PREP'ING FOR SURGERY:** All proper sterilization precautions are taken before the doctors begin their work in surgery. Dr. Alterman (who is now beardless, we note) feels that the animal facility they maintain is as clean as any equivalent facility for humans — maybe cleaner.

# How To Tame Savage Beast

outsider did not disrupt the doctors' office activities. Dr. Povar explained that the hospital frequently has visitors who come to observe. They have had groups from Bayview, Rocky Hill and Wheeler come in on either continuing weekly programs or for a one-visit introduction to the field. "The age of the individual is the problem. That determines how well they can comprehend the procedures we are performing," Dr. Povar said.

### As An Occupation

Both doctors are native to Rhode Island. There is no question as to how Dr. Povar became interested in the field, but Dr. Alterman's interest was sparked as the result of a junior high school counseling workshop. He worked on a farm for the summer before he began his schooling, and gained some basic experience there. Dr. Povar, a 1967 graduate of Michigan State University, has been practicing his profession at Povar Animal Hospital for nine years. Dr. Alterman has also worked here since he graduated from Purdue in 1967.

What is the hardest aspect of veterinary work? In Dr. Povar's opinion, it is practicing medicine and trying to run a business at the same time. For Dr. Alterman, "People make or break the day for me. They demand more from their veterinarian than from their own physician."

How do you keep current on new advances in the field? "Journals and meetings, to begin with," Dr. Alterman began, and Dr. Povar interjected, "...and mostly talking with colleagues. You'll be talking with one and say, 'Well, I handled this or that and found that such a treatment worked best for me.'" Early this month there was a two-day convention in veterinary medicine at the Sheraton Islander in Newport which both doctors attended.

### The Specialists

"It is interesting that whatever exists in human medicine, today, is also being done with animals," Dr. Povar said. "I guess it's not really that amazing when you think that much of the initial research and experimentation is done with animals. There are even such specialists as animal psychiatrists, ophthalmologists, dentists, internists, allergists and neurologists. Animals have been known to suffer from narcolepsy, the condition where a patient sleeps continually, and animals have been known to suffer from hyperkinesis. Today they can put artificial valves in animals hearts. There are even different colleges for veterinary specialists. The veterinarian is no longer chief cook and bottle washer."

miracle: they were professional, always — but never so removed that they couldn't



POVAR ANIMAL HOSPITAL at 15 First Street, in East Providence, is a veterinary facility which caters to small domestic animals. The hospital has been at this location since 1948, but it has undergone recent renovations and a face-lift.

### The Field Today

According to Dr. Alterman, "People keep crying that there is a shortage of veterinary services, but that simply is not so. The schools are crammed. The problem is that people don't want to move into the rural areas." In this regard, Dr. Povar's belief is that, "We do need veterinarians, but not so much in the small animal general practice. We need them in marine biology, nutrition, research, laboratory animal medicine, large animal medicine — all the new areas."



ANESTHESIA: Here Dr. Alterman demonstrates two of the several different types of anesthetic which may be administered to an animal — in this instance, a cat.



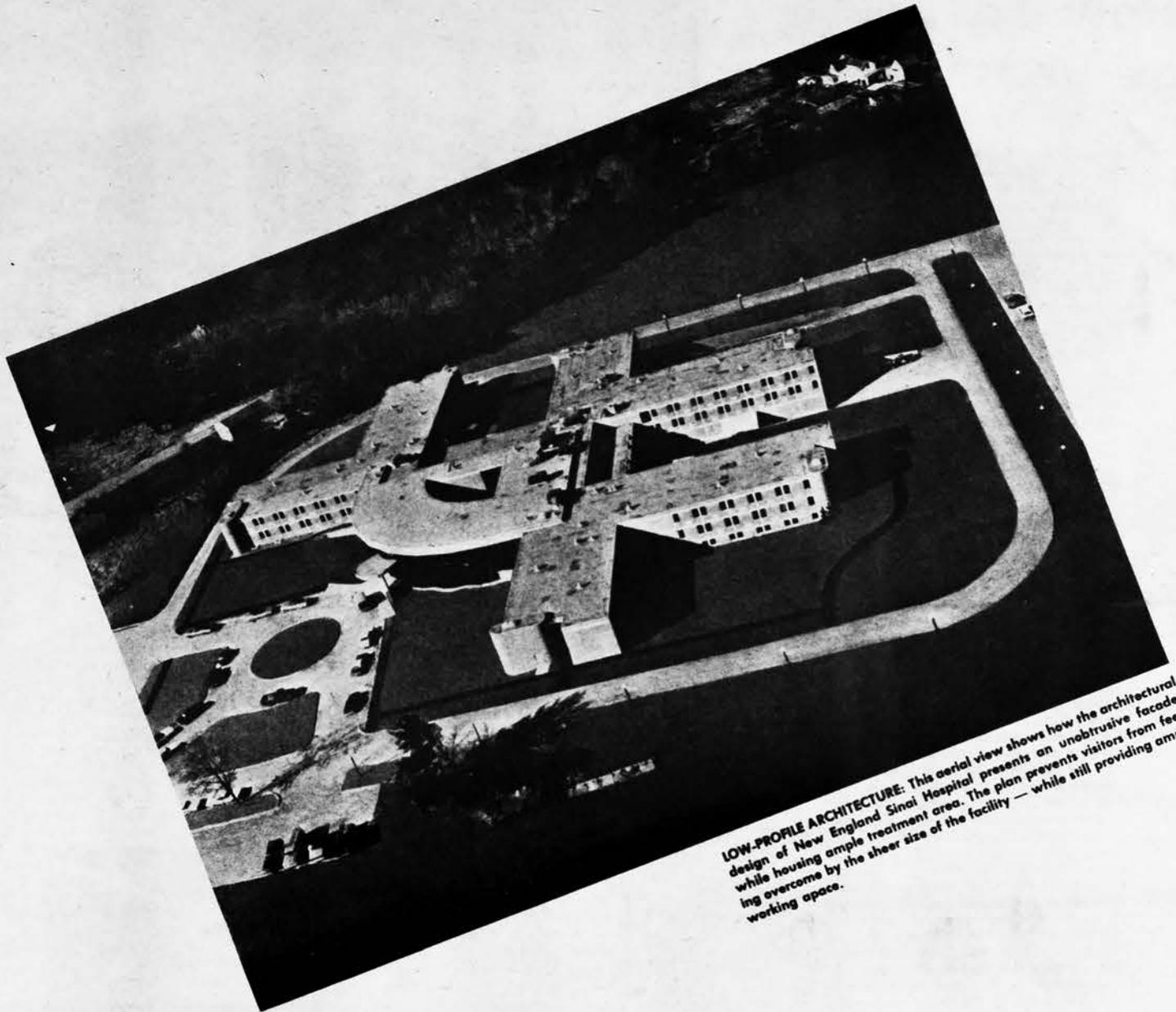
THE CHOICE of what anesthetic is to be used depends upon the condition being treated and the animal's particular make-up and tolerance level.



LOVING CARE: A staff technician reassures this feline patient while Dr. Alterman prepares an anesthetic.



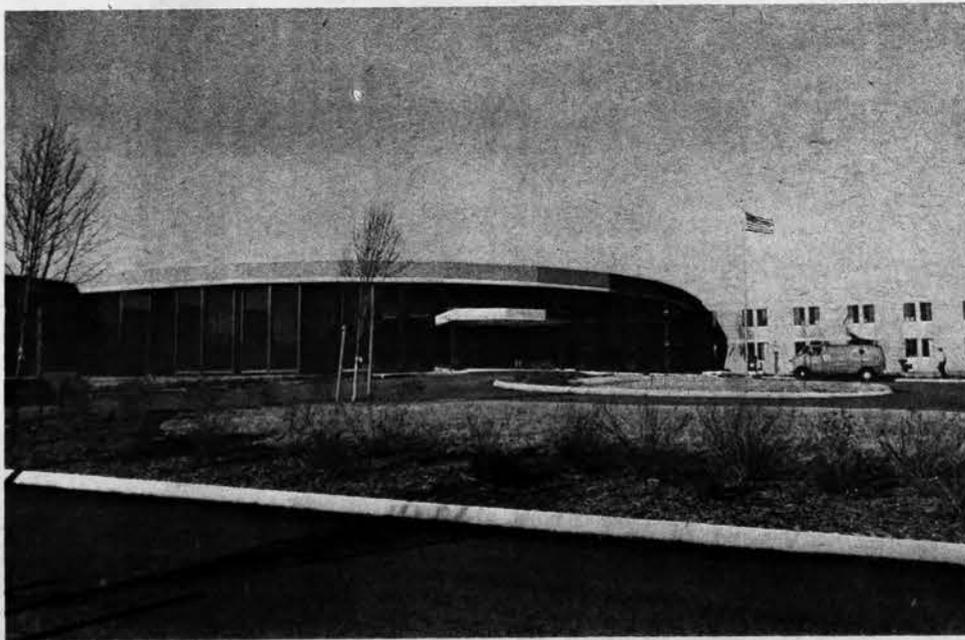
HOME AGAIN: Patients here are treated with kid gloves, which makes for very happy clients when it is time to go home again.



**LOW-PROFILE ARCHITECTURE:** This aerial view shows how the architectural design of New England Sinai Hospital presents an unobtrusive facade, while housing ample treatment area. The plan prevents visitors from feeling overcome by the sheer size of the facility — while still providing ample working space.

# They Bring Them From Yennem Welt

**NEW ENGLAND SINAI** Hospital in nearby Stoughton, Massachusetts, combines a rural setting with easy accessibility and a unique form of hospital care.



By **BARBARA WRONSKI**

The architectural key is "low-profile" as is the philosophical approach of the administration at New England Sinai Hospital. Tucked away in a quiet, rural section of Stoughton, Massachusetts, this ultra-modern facility is easily accessible to locales throughout the Northeast and provides service to the entire New England area. The hospital will celebrate its first birthday in this new structure on January 19, in its usual low-key manner. The majority of neighboring communities are barely aware of its existence.

According to Charles Ronkin, executive director, the hospital serves as a referral specialty center, licensed for chronic disease rehabilitation in what is called semi-acute, or sub-acute, capacity. In layman's terms, this is hospital care after a patient has been released from a general hospital.

Mr. Ronkin further explained the type of treatment provided as, "an intensive level of care, but a level of care which is not life-threatening to the patient. The patient is not in any particular type of emergency crisis, however, he requires constant physician intervention. Chronic patients usually suffer not from one illness, but from integrated complications of many illnesses at different degrees of advancement. Treatment of such patients is usually very specialized."

New England Sinai provides a rehabilitation program for post CVA (stroke) patients, for quadraplegics, paraplegics and for total hip replacements. Respiratory

(Continued on following page)



**NEW ENGLAND SINAI HOSPITAL** conducts its own laboratory research, helping to further build their already vast knowledge of human medicine.

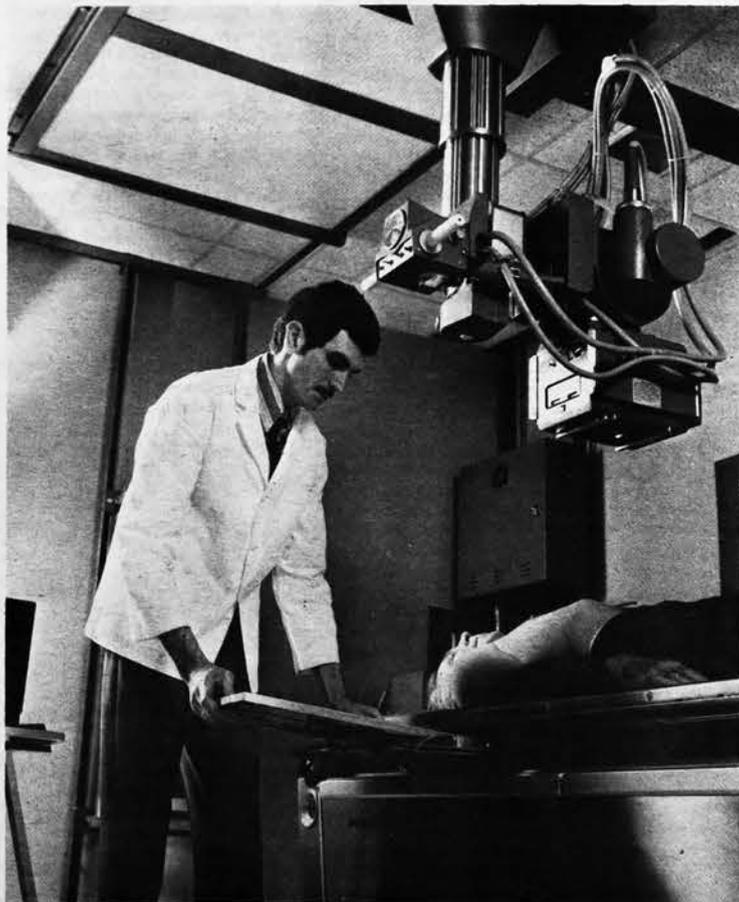


**PHYSICAL THERAPY** is 99% self-motivation. A pleasant hospital staff helps to encourage patients and bolster spirits.



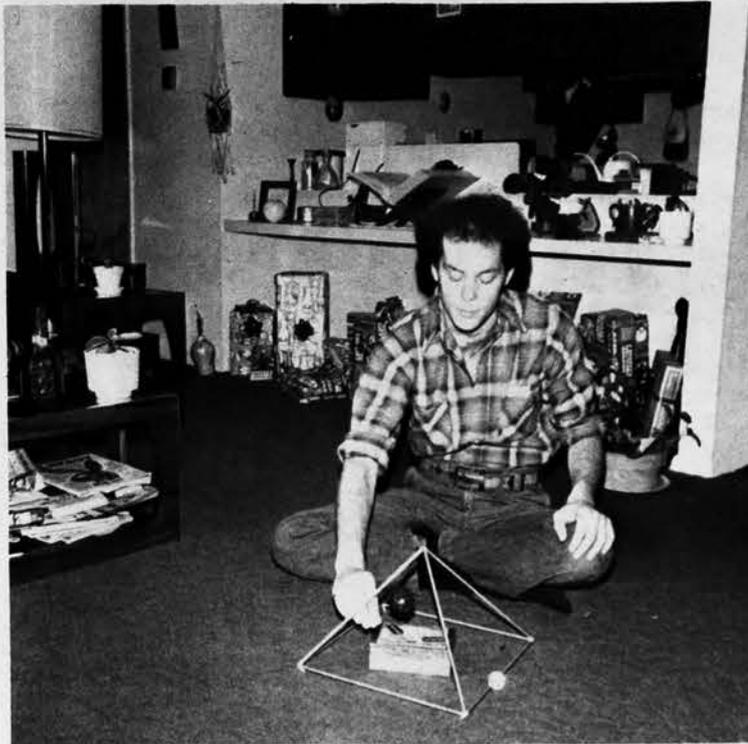
**DEMONSTRATION:** Here a New England Sinai staff member demonstrates to a group of visitors one form of the hospital's respiratory therapy services.

# They Bring Them From Yennem Welt



**X-RAY FACILITIES:** The hospital is equipped with its own X-Ray facilities so that patients will not have to be transported to other hospitals or treatment centers for comprehensive care.

# Rediscovering Our Ancient Pyramids



**JUST EXPERIMENTING:** Bob Gold shows friends items he has preserved beneath a pyramid structure: an azalea blossom and razor blades! That's right: razor blades can sharpen themselves!

By BARBARA WRONSKI

"I have had quite a bit of success," claims Bob Gold of Cranston, speaking of one of his latest interests. That interest is, namely, the power of pyramids — the energy field controlled by the pyramid structure.

In recent years, we have seen "Black Power," "People Power," "Gay Power," "Ethnic Power" and "Senior Citizen Power" — but the latest thing, for those who haven't heard, is "Pyramid Power," a belief that pyramids, based on the principles upon which they were originally constructed, are capable of miraculous types of preservation.

One book available on the subject is *The Secret Power of Pyramids* by Bill Schul and Ed Pettit. It proclaims the pyramid to be "the largest, heaviest, oldest and most perfect structure created by human hands" and boasts of such powers as polishing tarnished jewelry, purifying polluted water, preserving milk and milk by-products, mummifying meat and eggs, preserving cut flowers and accelerating the body's natural healing processes.

"I have dried flowers, and the petals don't fall out the way they do with flowers that dry naturally," says Mr. Gold. Other experiments have included razor blades. If you place a razor blade beneath a pyramid, with one of the faces angled on a north-south axis, the blades apparently resharpen themselves — again, and again and again. Before trying to run full-scale experiments, it is advised that a book on the subject be

read. Homemade pyramids must be built to accurate scale, and a number of pertinent details are left out here. For example, objects placed in a pyramid in order to be preserved or restored should be elevated one third of the distance from the ground to the apex of the pyramid. Mr. Gold's particular experimental pyramid measures one foot square at the base.

Mr. Gold's interest in pyramids was sparked when he first saw them commercially during a visit to Los Angeles, California. An experimentalist by nature, he just couldn't resist buying one and putting it to some tests. He says he has tried sleeping under the pyramid, with seemingly good results. Asked to describe the effects, he said he feels more relaxed and rested.

#### Cranston In California

Mr. Gold's visit to California was intended to be permanent. After attending Cranston High School East for a year, he found himself disenchanted with the school system and in search of a more meaningful learning experience. He hitch-hiked across country and stayed with friends in Los Angeles while attending a high school there for two weeks. "That was all it took for me to realize that Birmingham High School was just Cranston East in California," he said.

Describing the experience as "interesting, scary and rewarding," he quipped that one of the nicest parts of the entire trip was the bus ride home. Would he make the trip again? "I would change a few things. I

know now that I wouldn't try carrying an 80-pound backpack!"

#### School I

Upon returning to Rhode Island, Mr. Gold completed high school at School I in Providence which is a branch of the "Alternate Learning Project." ALP is an innovative program instituted some 6-8 years ago which utilizes student self-evaluation, pass-fail grading and a highly unstructured curriculum. Students attend only when they have classes, making it more like a college environment. ALP caters primarily to Providence students. School I was organized to offer a similar program to Rhode Island students outside the Providence area.

#### Yoga Teacher

Mr. Gold teaches yoga at Park View Junior High School in Cranston, and first became interested in the practice, himself, through a course of instruction he received at William Hall Library several years ago. He studied yoga with Natalie Robinson, an instructor at ALP, and with Richard Albert (known as "Ramddass" today) who was formerly associated with Timothy Leary. Ramddass is a Jew, himself, and Mr. Gold stresses that "Yoga is a discipline, not a religion. It is not contrary to Judaism. If it affects religion at all, it strengthens — reinforces — a person's basic religious philosophies."

"There are eight different types of yoga," he explained, "with sub-classifications in each one of those." He teaches Hatha yoga, which is a form of exercise. Sub-classifications include postures, meditation, diet, cleanliness and disciplines.

"For myself, I feel I have reached a greater physical and mental awareness through yoga. I find that I have dropped certain bad habits. It has increased my understanding; I am more satisfied and enriched."

"People are more mechanical than they should be. We have conditioned ourselves to please the people around us, and we have been conditioned by people who were already conditioned to view life in a particular way. Yoga teaches us to view ourselves as a series of thought, words and actions. If we can change our thoughts, all the rest will follow. We should retrain ourselves to view life in a way unique to ourselves."

Mr. Gold discussed one of the pitfalls to avoid. "When people first get involved in yoga, they get excited and confused. They try to rush the process. You have to move slowly. When you don't try to make things happen, they seem to happen faster and faster."

Mr. Gold has a "now" approach to life and says yoga teaches a person not to plan too far into the future. Planning the future can be a trap, he says, because it takes your attention away from the present. "The only real time is the present. If we take care of

present circumstances, we are placing ourselves in the present, which includes the future and the past. We are simply advancing along a single path."

#### An Innovator

Mr. Gold is an innovator. He was one of the first to help form the Rhode Island Vegetarian Group which meets at the Jewish Community Center, and he along with Bob Bardell also helped start the Awareness Center in Providence. The Awareness Center stressed self-awareness through controlled diet, meditation and healing. Formed a few years ago, it has since been converted into a meditation temple for Tibetan lamas. "It sounds interesting. I'd like to see it sometime," he decided.

#### Vegetarianism

Mr. Gold is no longer affiliated with the vegetarian group at the JCC. "We had somewhat of a falling-out. I was more public relations-oriented than the rest, and I wanted to expand the program," he said. He became a vegetarian himself over two years ago, following a bout in the hospital with meningitis. He considers himself a total vegetarian and claims he never gets cravings for meat. "I eat no meat, no fowl and no fish. I just grow further and further away from it. I don't drink milk, either, but I never really liked it, anyway. I eat some cheese and yogurt, but mainly fresh fruits, vegetables, seeds and grains. I think I have had one or two eggs in the past two years."

Asked how this diet has influenced his overall weight, he said that it fluctuated for a long time. "But in the end, I gained weight. You have to watch your foods; there are two kinds, slow and fast energy foods," he said.

#### A Lean Month

February must be a lean month around the Gold household. Bob's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gold, will celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary this February. The month will also see Bob turn 21, his sister, Nancy, turn 22 and his father tack on one more year. Bob has another sister, Barbara, 23, who graduated in Education from the University of Rhode Island last year, and a brother, Eddie, 17, who attends Cranston High School East. Nancy is in her last year of URI's Education program.

Bob told us his sister Barbara will be spending six months on a kibbutz in Israel with friends, as of this February. Would he be interested in going to Israel? "Why not? I love to travel — I want to go everywhere!" he concluded.

Mr. Gold is critical of any teaching methods that are limited to classroom instruction, and encourages students to contact him with questions or for special sessions. He is always ready to set up private yoga sessions for interested individuals and may be reached at 461-7723.

# M'tofeif Masters Life's Magic Beat



By FLETCHER E. DALTON

"I'm nothing special — just a drummer," is how Allan Kaufman cheerfully describes himself, clasping his hands behind his head and smiling at a visitor who stands by the hospital bed that has been Allan's sole habitat for several months.

It's been a while since Allan, who is a professional drummer, sat on a bandstand, keeping the beat steady for a vibrant rock group, or since he sat upright with congas between his knees, creating lively sounds and rhythms with his hands.

Since the time of a rush-hour, multiple car accident in Boston last year, Allan has been on his back. When he touches a drum now-a-days its only by stretching his hands over or through the bedrails to tap on a "non-conga" (i.e., imitation) drum lent him by a friend.

But he still practices in his head. And he creates rhythm with his feet, which move, but refuse to support him.

"Rhythm is will," Allan says. That's a special knowledge, perhaps, and it may be the key to Allan's special appeal. The rhythm of life in him overflows and keeps the room in which he is confined constantly

crowded with his friends and well-wishers. Some are there to talk, some to run errands for him, some to help with practical—medical, personal—situations. There are those who reminisce with him over good old times and many others who are attracted by his life philosophy and are seeking to tune into his happy rhythm.

With Allan they discuss mutual favorite topics: health foods, music and musicians—especially Herbie Hancock, acupuncture, Karate, plants, the latest segments of Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman, and M.A.S.H.

Allan is 32. Off and on ever since his teens, he has needed crutches. Medical opinion is divided: it could be myelitis; a form of muscular dystrophy; or some special aggravation of the spine. Whatever the condition, the accident caused it to intensify.

For a while after the accident, Allan lived in Warwick with his father, his only close relative, but he missed his friends. So he came to Providence. In his southside apartment the bookshelves are crammed with philosophical, religious, and academic

Continued on Page 17

# Mixed Media: A One-Woman Show

By BARBARA WRONSKI

Carolyn Wolf stumbled across her unique artistic medium by "happy accident," but her achievements in the field are no accident. She has works hanging in private collections everywhere from America, Australia and Canada, to Israel, Italy and Pakistan — just to highlight her credentials.

Although she uses her maiden name professionally, Carolyn Wolf is the wife of Donald H. Simon, graphic designer for Sunrise Corporation in Providence. "He is my most severe critic and my biggest supporter," she says. They are both originally from New York City, but are now living in Providence on a permanent basis.

She does her work at home "in my cold attic studio," she tells us, and has just completed a one-woman show at the Jewish Community Center (December 5-23) displaying her brand new medium.

## The Medium

She mixed her media accidentally while she was experimenting with oil-base inks on scraps of paper that she had around the studio. One of these was a non-porous, coated stock that took very strangely to the inks. She was impressed with the effects "so I tried to track down the supplier through local supply houses. I found out it had been discontinued six years before," she told us. She was able to obtain some remnants of the nearly-depleted stock. By continuing her searching and questioning, she found out that the name of the stock had been changed and was now being sold under a different title.

To her knowledge, she is the only person working with these media. The colors remain vibrant, because the paper does not absorb the ink. She creates striking effects by utilizing the full range of tints, which appear to mingle rather than mix.

One of the pitfalls she dodges is slipping into a "blue" mood, "brown" mood ... "Some artists are known for mixing a color

and using that color primarily until they exhaust their supply." Miss Wolf prefers not to stress technique when discussing her work. "It's simply the vehicle to best express what I feel. This new medium appeals to me because it combines what I like best in the other media."

## Schooling

Carolyn Wolf has been interested in art all her life, at least for as long as she can remember. She started taking it seriously when she was about 16. She attended the Art Student League in New York for three years, part time; then attended Hunter College and transferred to Rhode Island School of Design where she graduated in 1969.

While in New York, she belonged to Gallery 84, at Madison Avenue and 80th Street, a coop gallery where artists pool their funds to maintain a location to display their works. "This is one of the oldest coop galleries in existence — for whatever that is worth! It has been there for 16 years," she said.

She pointed out that "unless you can get involved with a gallery you can trust, a coop arrangement is more reliable. You're all artists, so cheating one would be like cheating yourself." Approximately 30 artists are associated with Gallery 84, and the group maintains two showrooms: one accommodates a rotating group exhibit with all artists' works on display; the other is reserved for one-man shows which are sponsored every three weeks. She just recently closed her own one-woman show there, in which she exhibited 29 of her works.

## The Wolf Style

Her work is a combination of reality, programmed through her memory and touched by her imagination. Originally, she did most of her paintings in oils, moving into acrylics, watercolor and other media (including one photography course, "but I can't express myself that way.") while at RISD.



CAROLYN C. WOLF

Her recent show at the JCC centered mainly around landscapes "for no particular reason" and displayed works more realistic than most that she does. "My work is 'objective abstraction' rather than 'subjective abstraction,'" she says, adding in explanation that she utilizes "recognizable elements in an unrecognizable arrangement or setting." She believes that a viewer should work, get involved, with a painting rather than just look at it objectively. It is important to her to affect people with her works.

## RICA Recognition

She won prizes in both Woonsocket and Narragansett for her entries in statewide competitions sponsored by the Rhode Island Council on the Arts. "The Narragansett show was a particular honor. There were only four winners and I was the only woman," she said. She is firmly committed to women becoming serious craftsmen in their chosen fields. Upon conclusion of the show, Narragansett purchased six of her paintings and they have been hung in the local schools. She feels this is a very important step on the part of public education: "Education systems are sadly lacking in the arts — very, very sadly lacking."

In the Woonsocket show, she was one of twelve who took prizes. One of each of those artists works is now available through the local library, and may be "checked out" on a lend-lease type basis. "Some people have to live with a painting for a while before they know if they really want it hanging in their homes. This system is an important way of educating people to the value of having a real painting rather than one of those five-and-dime reprints."

She will be returning to Woonsocket within the next few months to participate in a small show and demonstration. She and another artist will "show-and-tell" their particular techniques during a 30 to 45 minute evening demonstration.

## Florence, Italy

Miss Wolf never took advantage of the RISD "Year in Rome" program while she was there, so she decided to go off on her own. Consequently, she chose Florence, instead, and stayed three years. What probably struck her most was the general high awareness of the arts. "You see original paintings hanging on the walls of even the local butcher shop. If you ask, you find out it was done by a brother, a cousin, someone in the family. Maybe even the butcher himself did it."

"Art is a part of Europeans' lives. They don't separate it from life the way we do, which is unnatural. In America, artists have to stress that they, too, are a part of society; they feel out of the mainstream."

## Not Israel Now

She has been to Israel twice, one in 1967 and again in 1971. She finds the country beautiful and fascinating, but in one sense not artistically stimulating. "Israel culture stresses other things before the arts, at least now. Their focus is on aliyah, agriculture, politics and other related issues." Her feeling is that at the time she was there, this was not the direction in which she was prepared to head.

## Come Tomorrow

Carolyn Wolf is fully intent upon continuing her work in its current fashion. She would like to see more women becoming serious artists and would like to see more of them being recognized. She does not consider herself a "career person," however, and stresses the importance of the home. Though she describes it as "somewhat of a juggling act," she wants to continue combining her business and home worlds.

"My work to me is a serious involvement. I do not want to become just another Sunday artist," she says. "I want to go as far as my ability will take me."

And would she ever consider going back to Florence on a permanent basis? "To live? Perhaps. You never know what tomorrow will bring."

(Continued from page 16)

volumes, reflecting his wide range of tastes. An artist friend did a painting for him; several hanging plants and other objects that decorate his room are the gifts of friends. Allan responds in kind: recently he made up several dozen bags of nuts and fruits for holiday visitors.

Allan is determined to get up and around in the Spring (his homeopaths and osteopaths — some of the best around, incidentally — notwithstanding.) "Rhythm is will," he reminds us.

"Rhythm is will," he reminds us.

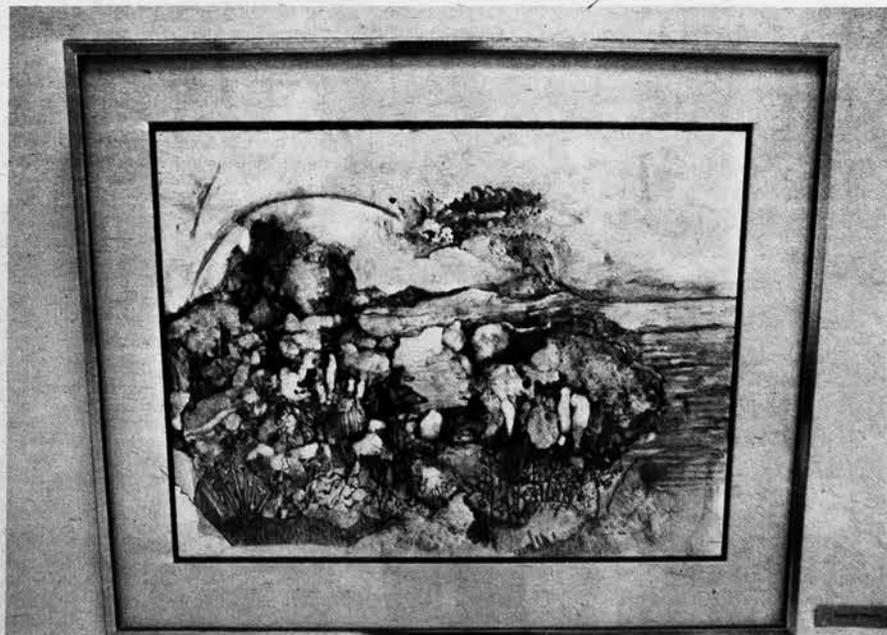
Recently Allan told a friend what he wants to do first, when he's on his feet again:

"Take a bath, use the bathroom. Do a lot of cooking for my friends. Have you had fried matzoh? Or Blintzes? I'm going to put spirit into a lot of ordinary things. They're gonna say, 'Boy, he's really flipped his cork.'"

"I've done all the spiritual things, being here. Now I'm going to appreciate the simple things."

"I want to go around on Boylston Street (Boston), and look at the girls. I want to get caught up in that traffic."

The brown eyes are twinkling. The face is relaxed and smiling. Allan puts his hands behind his head again. "Life is beautiful." This drummer is something special.



Continued from Page 15

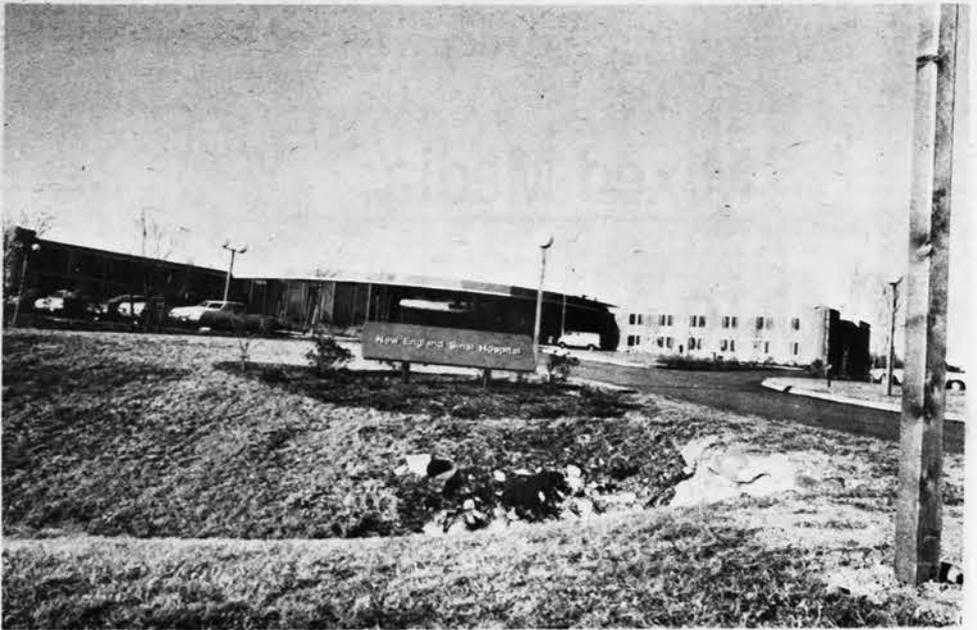
service is one of the hospital's largest areas of activity. Many of their patients are respirator-dependent or on some type of respiratory treatment program, requiring constant oxygen or therapy in addition to other medical complexities.

"I would say 98% of our patients come to us from other hospitals," Mr. Ronkin pointed out. Since they arrive with varying degrees of complications, most of them require a form of special diet. In this regard he told us, "Right now I believe we have 99 patients and are 99% occupied. Of these patients, 98% are on special therapeutic diets; a very high percent."

#### A Kosher Institution

Although the facility is non-sectarian regarding the types of patients it will treat, the institution itself keeps kosher. As was explained, there are varying levels of kosher, but New England Sinai has the Vaad Harabonim signatories' approval, or are certified by the local rabbinical council. The only other facility in the immediate area which is VH approved is the Hebrew Rehabilitation Center, a home for the aged with a hospital adjunct to serve its residents.

"Through our administration, the



## They Bring Them From Yenenem Welt

institution keeps kosher, but the patients don't necessarily keep kosher. Patients have the appropriate rights and dignities afforded to them. We have a chaplaincy service, with all denominations represented," said Mr. Ronkin, adding, "Of course, we don't serve any pork products, but we also don't insist that a patient not mix meat and dairy products. That is up to the individual."

#### Their Philosophy

"Let me tell you our philosophy of the types of patients we accept," Mr. Ronkin said. "We accept patients regardless of prognosis or length of stay, provided they require a hospital level of semi-acute care, the services we provide. In other words, we accept many terminal patients; but just because a patient is terminal doesn't mean that he will be accepted. A patient has to be at a certain level of medical need to be eligible. We are not just a nursing home."

#### 2.5:1

Most of the patients here require a physician to see them at least once a day. There are doctors in the house 24 hours per day, seven days a week. The hospital has its own house staff and salaried physicians. A total staff of 70 includes active and consulting physicians. With a total number of personnel in the area of 300, the ratio to patients is roughly 2.5 to 1. Mr. Ronkin put this in perspective by adding that, "the acute hospitals average about 3, 3.5 staff to patient, but of course they have intensive care units and what not that require a lot of intervention and staffing. We provide a different type of service and so require a different kind of staffing."

#### Service Area

The hospital will take referrals from throughout New England. Some patients

have family in the New England area, or come from New England but have since moved to other states. Usually, if they have never had any connection with New England, they would be unaware that the facility exists.

"We are trying to straighten out some of the financial reimbursement mechanisms between states, which is the chief bottleneck at the present time. We accept Medicare and Medicaid patients, and we are trying to work out a contract with Blue Cross, but we do not take patients on welfare," Mr. Ronkin told us.

#### Built-In Expansion

There are an additional 20 beds on the first floor which are licensed, but at this point in time not yet open. When the building was constructed, a second story shell for an additional 120 beds was included. The hospital, of course, will again have to petition for a certificate of need before these beds can be added.

Eventually, the hospital will be forced to expand still further. "Especially where we are specializing in respiratory, orthopedics, advanced cardio-vascular disease and other chronic diseases," Mr. Ronkin pointed out. "There aren't that many facilities of this type. As a matter of fact, there are none in Rhode Island that are comparable. Patients stay in the acute hospitals in Rhode Island because there are no places for them to go outside of the state facility, which I understand is sadly lacking. For the type of service we provide here, our rate is very competitive here in Massachusetts."

#### Philanthropic Giving

At this point in our interview David Kahn, assistant to the president and community relations counsel for the hospital, felt it was important to understand why the

hospital places such a stress on the financial aspect of their operations. "As Mr. Ronkin talks about it, the impression could very well be projected that charity work is not done. Charity work must be done because the rate of reimbursement that you get from public agencies is never equal to the actual per deum cost of treating patients."

#### Something Extra

Mr. Ronkin continued, "There are many non-reimbursable costs that we provide, for instance, recreational therapy. Medicare does not provide for this. A patient may vegetate in a room, provided he receives "X" number of physical therapy treatments per day. We have a lot of money coming in from the community which says, specifically, "use this for the patients," use this for recreational therapy. We will have the program here whether or not we get paid for it, because it is necessary for the highest quality of care."

"What he is talking about," Mr. Kahn interjected, "is a morale factor. This hospital, in my opinion, and I have been working with hospitals for many years, has one of the best recreational therapy programs that I've ever seen. To witness the patients participate in these programs, and to witness the morale-building effect, is to realize that you have a kind of a therapy operating which is almost equal to the physical therapy." The hospital has a train set for the patients to work with, carpentry and handicraft workshops, and a wide range of spectator activities such as plays and concerts. Many of these events are brought out on the floor for patients who are connected to machines or are otherwise non-ambulatory.

#### Yenenem Welt

Mr. Kahn said that one of the most moving experiences he had during one of these programs was when the therapists organized a community sing. A woman of 99 and very sickly lay on her stretcher bed during

the performance. "I had never seen her move a muscle. As some of the old-fashioned songs were being sung, I saw her very slowly raise her hands and try to keep time with the music. I could see her moving her mouth, too. She was trying to sing. I almost cried it was so moving."

Mr. Ronkin continued the story. "She had come here to die. She was very sick. We straightened her out medically. In Yiddish they call them yenenem welt, the other world, and we brought her back to this world and she was enjoying everything. Her 73-year-old daughter took her home. Naturally, she had limitations, but she was able to eat by herself and she was bladder trained. Instead of being flat out and isolated, she has been brought back into civilization. Her family is living with her and she is enjoying them and they are enjoying her."

#### 1st Year Profile

"In a start-up operation, you are behind the 8-ball financially because you must staff your hospital almost completely despite the fact that you don't have the patient income to compensate for it," Mr. Kahn said. By the law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the licensing of "X" number of beds requires "Y" number of people on staff. It doesn't make any difference whether you have patients in those beds or not. As a consequence, the start-up funds required are staggering. At the close of this first year of operation, we will have generated an operating loss of about .5 million dollars.

"That loss has been made up through philanthropic giving. We have been running sort of a low-profile fund-raising campaign for a few years. We have actually generated \$4 million in pledges and \$3.5 million of that has already been paid in. The bulk of that money, \$3 million, has gone into the physical structure. The last \$.5 million has paid for the operational deficit. If we didn't have that charity money coming in, we would have been down and under a long time ago."

#### Historical Roots

The New England Sinai Corporation was started back in 1927 by a group of community-responsible Jewish women who decided there was a facility needed for tuberculosis patients. They went nickel-and-dime at the doors of the Jewish community for a number of years until they could establish a center in Rutland, Massachusetts, near Worcester. In those days, if you had a communicable disease, you had to be as far away from civilization as possible. In 1957, when drugs limited the need for specialized facilities to control communicable diseases, the hospital went chronic and relocated in Jamaica Plains in the Greater Boston area, maintaining an affiliation with Beth Israel Hospital.

#### A Prototype

The hospital has had visitors from all over the world, because they incorporated a number of new design features in the development of the institution. Architects and engineers throughout the country consider the hospital unique because it is the first of the prototypes of this type of facility with this type of a license. People coming into the major medical center in Boston, including a group from The Miriam in Providence, have taken side trips to view this most unique hospital with this most unique philosophy.

**SOLO CONCERT:** As part of a continuing recreational program at the New England Sinai Hospital, Percy Brand, Boston violinist, performed a solo concert for patients. Mr. Brand always performs using the same violin that he used when playing for Nazi commandants at pistol point. At that time he was so weak, he could barely hold the instrument. Today he brings joy to eager listeners.



### Camp Naomi Opens Registration

Registration for Camp Naomi, a coed Jewish Communal Camp, is open for the 1977 season, according to Leonard M. Katowitz, executive director, Jewish Community Center Camps of New England.

Now in its 43rd year, Camp Naomi offers a full and varied program of camping activities for both boys and girls, eight to 15 years old. These include sports, athletics, swimming, sailing, waterskiing, arts and crafts, dramatics, nature, outdoor camping, and a variety of Jewish cultural activities. Kosher food is served.

Tutoring and special instruction in selected subjects, including Hebrew, is also available on an optional basis.

Further information may be secured by contacting the local Jewish Community Center.

### Manisewitz Co. Names President

The B. Manisewitz Company in Jersey City, New Jersey, has just announced the appointment of a new president, Robert M. Starr. Mr. Starr has been executive vice president and a director of the company prior to becoming president. He has been with Manisewitz for the past 25 years.



**FEATURED SPEAKER:** Miss Anna Kleban, director of field activities for the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, will be the featured speaker at the annual breakfast meeting of the Rhode Island Friends of the Seminary on Sunday, January 9, at Temple Emanu-El, it has been announced by Harold Schwartz, chairman.

**SOVIET INTERFERENCE**  
**JERUSALEM (JTA):** The Soviets have recently increased their interference with Israel's overseas broadcasts, it was reported here. The main disturbances are to broadcasts directed to Europe.

### Catholic-Jewish Committee Of Boston Voices Concern Over "Passover Plot"

The Catholic-Jewish Committee of the Archdiocese of Boston voiced great concern over the release in the United States of the film, *The Passover Plot*. The film, which is due to be shown in the New England area is seen by the interfaith committee as damaging to interfaith relations in the New England region and wherever it is shown across the country.

Sol Kolack, chairman of the committee, and Father Robert Bullock, past chairman, indicated that the film grossly distorts the New Testament's account of the last days of Jesus and offers an unsubstantiated account of a scheming and opportunistic Jesus who covertly planned the scenario of his own death. Recognized scholars of the New Testament and early Christianity have also noted the absurdity of the film based on a book by Dr. Hugh Schonfield. As Professor David Flusser of Hebrew University recently stated, "Schonfield shows a real ignorance of the Judaism of the time. To suppose that Jesus would actually plan a scenario of his own death is a complete impossibility. There is no question but that Jesus died on the cross..."

Although the filming of *The Passover Plot* was completed in Israel, the film is not sanctioned by the government of Israel, and is the product of a private film-making company. Mr. Kolack and Father Bullock noted that while Israel is distressed with the nature of this film, the young nation is a vital democracy that makes every effort to avoid the censorship of ideas in any form. He said, "Jesus Christ, Superstar, was also filmed in Israel and was looked upon as casting Jews in a negative light."

The members of the Catholic-Jewish Committee are concerned with the insensitivity of the filmmakers who depict Christianity as a deliberate fraud. "This would be similar to the branding of the Holocaust as Jewish fiction." The Catholic-Jewish Committee and its members are deeply troubled by the manner in which this film disparages a major faith in the community.

The Catholic-Jewish Committee consists of active community workers, scholars, clergymen and teachers, and constantly, through its varied programs, tries to improve the relationships between Catholics and Jews in the Greater Boston region.

### Freud Chair Established At Jerusalem Hebrew U.

**BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (JTA):** "The Hebrew University will now stand as the center of Freud's thinking. In some mystical sense, Sigmund Freud has come home at last." The words are those of Dr. Charles Ansell of Encino, Calif., a clinical psychologist deeply involved in creating the Sigmund Freud Chair of Psychoanalysis at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Freud was a member of the first Board of Governors of the university.

Freud, who was forever interested in tracing his Jewish lineage as far back as possible, was chagrined when he could not attend the historic opening of the university on Mount Scopus in the spring of 1925, Ansell noted. Illness kept him from being present on the day that Lord Balfour stood in the amphitheater overlooking the holy city and officially proclaimed the Hebrew University as the university of the Jewish people. However, Freud sent the following message for the occasion:

**'Noble Witness'**  
 "A university is a place in which knowledge is taught about all differences of religions and of nations. Such an undertaking is a noble witness to the development to which our people has forced its way in two thousand years of unhappy fortune."

Dr. Martin Wangh of New York, international chairman of the Sigmund Freud Chair Committee, pointed out that "Such a Chair at the Hebrew University had long been one of Freud's cherished dreams. When, in 1933, Hitler's bookburning foreshadowed the end of free science and art in Europe and the ultimate destruction of European Jewry, Freud explicitly asked that a Chair of psychoanalysis be established at what he warmly called 'our university.'"

"Today," Wangh continued, "the Hebrew University — now an institution of world renown — looks forward to the privilege of creating a Sigmund Freud Chair in Psychoanalysis. This Chair, which is to have the broadest humanistic appeal, will become a center for the interchange of psychoanalysis thinking with medicine, the other social sciences, the arts and every study that touches the understanding of man..."

Dr. Morris C. Beckwith, Los Angeles chairman of the Chair committee, said: "This honor to Sigmund Freud by those who have

most benefited from his creative genius is long overdue... I believe that this investment in the future of psychoanalysis, in an area conducive to the growth of human values, is most propitious at this moment in history."



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## CHOIR TO VISIT

MONTREAL (JTA): Mrs. Charles Balinsky, national president of the Canadian Hadassah-WIZO announced that the "Canadian Hadassah-WIZO (Montreal) Zimriya Choir" will participate in the World Festival of Choirs in Israel July 3-16. The 45-voice choir will join with 30 choirs from all parts of the world in shar-

ing their cultural and musical achievements. The Zimriya - World Festival of Choirs is held every three years. This is the first time in 25 years that a choir has been sent from the eastern region of Canada. Leading the Canadian choir are Marian Schaubert and co-conductor Joseph Milo.

Herald ads bring results.

# Rabin Party To Continue As Caretaker Government

By Yitzhak Shargil  
Gil Sedan and  
Tuvia Mendelson

JERUSALEM (JTA): The Labor Alignment urged President Ephraim Katzir today to allow the present government of Premier Yitzhak Rabin to continue as a caretaker government until an early election is held. But the Alignment said that if Katzir decides to name someone to try to find a majority in the Knesset to head a new government it should be Rabin.

The Alignment position was presented by a delegation headed by Labor Minister Moshe Baran who met with Katzir as he began consultations with the various political parties. He was scheduled to meet this afternoon with the opposition Likud which is expected to urge that he name its leader, Menachem Begin, to try to form a new government. Katzir is scheduled to meet with the National Religious Party and the Torah Front tomorrow and complete his consultations this week. If he names someone to form a government it must be done in a mandatory 21-day period.

However, all this may be academic. The Knesset is expected to dissolve itself this week and schedule a new election. Both the Alignment and Likud are expected to introduce bills to this effect, the only difference being that the government wants the election to take place May 31 and Likud wants it May 3. The two groups are scheduled to meet tomorrow to seek a compromise, probably May 17. If the election is scheduled, all government activities are automatically halted and the caretaker role until after the election.

### The Campaign

Meanwhile, Israel's political parties are gearing for the upcoming campaign while the Labor Alignment appears to be heading for a battle over who should lead it, Rabin or Defense Minister Shimon Peres. Peres has not made an official declaration of his candidacy but he did announce his intentions to Labor Party leaders over the weekend. He said that unless the present setup is changed, Labor will lose 15 seats and he felt that if he was at the helm, this deterioration could be stopped.

The Defense Minister revealed that he had rejected an offer, reportedly from Begin, that he become Premier of an alternative government. "If I wanted it, I could have been Premier now," he told Labor leaders.

Peres also asked Meir Talmi, secretary general of Mapam, whether he would oppose him as Premier. Talmi gave an evasive answer saying that Mapam has not adopted a resolution on Peres and Mapam makes every effort to remain out of Labor Party power struggles. However, many members of Mapam have said they could not accept Peres as Premier. Mapam itself is scheduled to decide whether to pull out of the Labor Alignment as many of its younger members want.

### Rabin Confident

Rabin, meanwhile, appears to be confident that he will continue to head the Labor Party. In an interview Friday, he stressed that if he is named Premier again "there is no doubt that I consider Shimon Peres as one of the senior members in my next Cabinet."

Rabin had top leaders of the Labor Party at his home yesterday to plan organization and strategy for the election. Among them were Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz, Israel Galili, and Peres. The Defense Minister said nothing of his challenge to Rabin at the meeting. Also present was former Premier Golda Meir, whose presence was seen as lending her

moral support to Rabin.

The announcement by former Foreign Minister Abba Eban that he is a candidate for the Premiership is expected to help Peres since Eban would presumably take away votes from Rabin. Rabin is expected to ask for an early decision by Labor's central committee, the group that named him Premier originally. Peres is expected to press for a decision by the Labor Party convention, a much larger group.

### Challenges Rabin

Begin, meanwhile, spoke to the Liberal Workers Union of the Histadrut last week and challenged Rabin to face him in a televised debate. He said they should discuss the strategic diplomatic front and the internal moral and social problems. Begin pledged to wipe out poverty. The Likud leader noted that there are many new candidates for the post of Premier and "when I look at all the other candidates for the post of Premier I have no inferiority complex."

Rabin and NRP leader Yitzhak Rafael, in interviews in Yediot Achronot Friday, both said that the present government crisis does not

mean that the NRP will not be a coalition partner of the Labor Alignment in a future government. The present crisis arose when Rabin expelled the three NRP ministers, including Rafael who was Minister of Religious Affairs, from the Cabinet.

But Rafael said that when the NRP returns to the government its demands will be more rigid. He said Rabin will be sorry for what he did and blamed Justice Minister Haim Zadok for advising Rabin to oust the NRP.

Meanwhile, Rafael is coming under attack from former Interior Minister Yosef Burg and the younger members of the NRP who want to undermine the position of Rafael's faction in the NRP. Younger members of the Independent Liberal Party are also criticizing the leadership of its traditional leaders, Tourism Minister Moshe Kol and Minister-Without-Portfolio Gideon Hausner. Some of the young ILP members are threatening to accept the proposal of Prof. Yigal Yadin to join his newly-formed Democratic Movement.

## 40,000 Adults Volunteer For Military Service In Israel

LONDON: Forty thousand adults, hitherto exempt from military service, have recently volunteered for Israel's Defense Forces. This startling figure of national solidarity was presented by Defense Minister, Shimon Peres, this week as an illustration of the high morale both of the Forces and of the country as a whole.

Peres was addressing the Joint Israel Appeal dinner at the Savoy Hotel here, and he stressed that "nothing is dearer to our hearts than peace — but let us not be fools and on the road to achieving peace lose our strength. We have to learn from the mistake of the Yom Kippur War." He called the defense motivation which was prevalent in Israel "an expression of Jewish will. We have more volunteers than necessary. The long march and desire for Jewish independence is tacitly living in the hearts of our people," he said.

### Projection

Peres said that in the next five years Israel would need L14 billion in order to maintain armed services. "We hate wars but we hate even more defeats. We enjoy victory, but the best victory will be peace."

Outlining the sort of offers of peace Israel had so far received, Peres said, "Arafat has suggested peace with Israel — without Israel; Sadat has suggested peace with Israel — without peace. Israel wants peace with peace — economic and diplomatic relations where people can meet and talk and exchange views, divorced from hatred."

Referring to President Sadat's suggestion that the United States and the Soviet Union should guarantee Israel's existence, Peres remarked that as much as Israel was

fond of America and we are one of the few nations still pro-American despite U.S. help" this was not a solution to the problem. "We do not want the United States to be a teacher separating quarrelling children."

Peres added that Israel was grateful to the outgoing administration in the United States and hopeful of the incoming one of Mr. Carter. He added "I think Mr. Carter will be helpful to Israel and will stand up to the Arab pressure and against the oil boycott. We are appreciative of the Americans but we do not want to be a burden on anyone. We do not want anyone to defend our country instead of ourselves. Only the Jewish people have that task. You are our ally. We should like to remain free Jewish and independent and it is your task to maintain our great heritage."

### Step-by-Step

In his speech to the JIA and in a television interview Peres made it clear that he favored step by step negotiations with the Arabs rather than any attempt to solve all the problems at one conference. He pointed out that the Syrians appeared to be coming to terms with reality, to be aware of the dangers posed by the PLO and to be less committed to the Russians. "I think there is room for negotiations with the Syrians," he said.

Earlier, introducing Peres, Sir Marcus Sieff was critical of Israel's attitude towards her own image abroad. "Like previous Israeli Governments," he said, "this Government does not recognize the importance of Israel's image being properly seen in the eyes of the world. A false image is detrimental to her and the Government does not fully understand this."

## Air Freight Inaugurated

TEL AVIV (JTA): West European consumers of fruits and vegetables are now able to buy fresh farm products from Israel flown nightly from Ben Gurion Airport by a new Israeli Cargo Airline Company.

The new services was inaugurated last month when a Boeing 747, especially adapted for cargo, was loaded with farm products, freshly picked that day in Israel.

The new airline chartered the Boeing plane from El Al, which is in partnership with CAL and Israeli farmers and former airline pilots. Former Air Force Commander Mordechai Hod is general director

of CAL.

CAL is operating flights each night from Ben Gurion Airport to Cologne, the main terminal for West European markets. The Israeli farm products reach Cologne in the pre-dawn hours and are immediately distributed to various markets.

Hod said that for the first two months, CAL will bring autos and other machinery on return flights but hopefully the list of European products will be expanded.

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**Jan. 9-Jan. 19**—Fourth Annual Interfaith Mission, led by Rabbi Murray Rothman, Rev. Joseph Bullock, Rev. Alvin Porteous

**Jan. 12-Jan. 26**—Temple Israel, led by Rabbi Oscar Rosenbaum

**January 16-January 20** — Internat'l Symposium on Clinical & Research Problems in Endocrinology, led by Prof. Glenn Braunstein

**Jan. 18-Jan. 28**—First Congregational Church, led by Rev. James Williams

**January 24-February 7**—Beth Emeth Assoc., led by Dr. Burt Novitsky

**January 30-February 9**—Adath Yeshurun, led by Mr. Harold Hoffman

**January 31-February 10** — Diaspora Yeshiva Toras Yisrael

**January 31-February 21** — Fairwood Group, led by Rev. Victor Abram

**February 14-February 24** — First Jerusalem Conf. of Christians and Israelis, led by Rev. Malcolm Boyd

**February 15-February 25** — Rabbi and Mrs. Cary David Yales visit Israel

**February 17-February 27** — Tour of the Holy Land & Rome, led by Esther J.J. Valenti

**February 20-February 25**—Opportunity '77 Israel American Business Week, led by Mr. Max Ratner

**February 20-March 1**—Combined Veterans Pilgrimage—VFW, American Legion, Disabled Amvets, Amvets, led by Commanders J. Burnett, J. Comer, M. Hurley, L. Cordeiro

**February 21-March 7**—Temple Beth El/Norwalk, led by Rabbi Jonas Goldberg

**February 23-March 9**—Temple Beth El/Portland, led by Cantor Kurt Messerschmidt

**February 23-March 9** — Mass. and Conn. Visits Israel, led by Mr. and Mrs. Mel Lepow

**February 28-March 10**—JWV Robert F. Kennedy Post No. 668, led by Past National Commander Albert Schlossberg

**February 28-March 14** — Israel for Senior Citizens, led by Mr. Joey Russell

**March 1-March 15** —Temple Sinai and Temple Beth Israel Purim Tour, led by Dorothy Jacobson

**March 1-March 15** — BBN Jewish Community Center, led by Mr. Joel Krensky

**March 6-March 12** — Jerusalem Jewelry and Arts & Crafts Fair

**March 7-March 21** — Temple Ner Tamid, led by Rabbi Abraham Morhaim

**March 27-April 1** — International Symposium on Drug Activity

**April 4-April 18** — Easter in the Holy Land, led by Father Robert Shannon

**April 6-April 20** — First International Meeting on Clinical Lab Management

**April 12-April 26** — Union Congregational Church, led by Rev. Alan Bedford

**April 18-May 2** — Annual Spring Tour led by Mr. & Mrs. S. Heller

**April 20-May 11** — Brith Kodesh Center, led by Rabbi Abraham Sharfman

**April 26-May 2** — Jerusalem International Book Fair

**May 4-May 19** — American Physicians Fellowship Tour to Israel — Seminar on Recent Advances in Diagnosis & treatment of Neurological Disorders, led by Dr. Manuel Glazier

**May 8-May 13** — Jerusalem Conference on Impaired Vision in Childhood

**May 11-May 25** — Friendship Evangelizing Mission, led by Rev. Louis Callahan

**May 12-May 26** — Cong. Ahabat Shalom, led by Rabbi Samuel Zaitchik

**May 12-May 26** — Darchy Noam Sisterhood, led by Mrs. Esther Woods

**May 16-May 26** — Adath Yeshurun Club, led by Mr. and Mrs. Milton Silverman

**May 24-June 7** — First. Cong. Church Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, led by Rev. Michael E. Black

**May 28-June 2** — 8th International Congress-World Confederation for Physical Therapy

This is a partial listing of homogeneous groups. Also available are El Al's daily group tours.

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## Israel Is Discounting Reports Of Moderation

JERUSALEM: Israeli officials and Foreign Ministry analysts are dismissing as propaganda reports from various corners of the Arab world recently that the Palestine Liberation Organization is softening its opposition to Israel's existence. They claim it is part of an overall Arab diplomatic strategy to project a more moderate image to the international community.

The official Israeli view is that the Arabs have mounted a drive aimed at persuading other nations — particularly the United States — that because of their eagerness to renew Middle East peace talks they are modifying their transience toward Israel.

Although some quarters are interpreting the moves as tacit signs of PLO recognition of Israel, this is not the case in ruling government circles.

Foreign Ministry officials and spokesmen say certain factors have been lost in the recent reports: The Palestinian covenant still calls for the dissolution of Israel; Yasir Arafat, the leader of the P.L.O., has not renounced terrorism as a tactic, and terrorist groups are still being organized on the West Bank.

### Oppose Israel

According to Prof. Yehoshafat Harkabi, an Israeli expert on the Palestinians and a Government adviser, 15 of the 33 articles in the P.L.O. covenant call for the demise of Israel either explicitly or implicitly, and none of these were revised at recent P.L.O. meetings.

Shlomo Avineri, director general of the Foreign Ministry, told a group of students in Beersheba today that "without a basic and fundamental change in the Palestinian covenant, it cannot be expected that this moderation will be regarded, in Israel, as being any more than a tactical move."

Mr. Avineri said it appeared as if Syria and Egypt were putting stropressure on P.L.O. leaders to move closer to the concerted Syrian, Egyptian and Saudi Arabian initiative to adopt a more moderate posture, "but so far these efforts have not borne fruit."

The reports that the P.L.O. is leaning toward acceptance of a West Bank-Gaza state are viewed as hopeful signs by some Israeli doves and leftists. But Israeli officials in policy-making positions see the situation differently.

### Continue Hard Line

Foreign Ministry analysts tend to view any Palestinian acceptance of such a state as an interlude in the ultimate Palestinian commitment to the dismantling of Israel. These analysts also say that, based on their monitorings of Arab broadcasts, the soft words Palestinians and Arab officials are dropping in the West are not mirrored in what they are telling people in the Arab countries.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon of Israel said at a Cabinet meeting yesterday that a few days ago a Damascus radio station carried a commentary saying that at resumed negotiations, "The Arabs will submit to Israel an invoice that will include not only Jerusalem, Nabulus, Gaza, Sinai and the Golan Heights, but Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jaffa and Nazareth."

Mr. Allon told the Cabinet: "Restoration of the rights of the people of Palestine and the liberation of Palestine have one implication, elimination of Israel."

So far the Israelis have scoffed at attempts to include the P.L.O. in any renewed peace talks, at Geneva or elsewhere. The Israelis are insisting that any new talks be based on the United Nations resolution that was used to convene the brief Geneva meeting of 1973, in effect excluding the P.L.O.

Israeli officials are also rejecting the notion of a single Arab delegation at renewed talks, claiming that such an idea is merely a ruse to clude the Palestinians.

"Nothing has changed," a rank-

ing Israeli Government official said. The official said Israel is keeping a close watch on developments in Lebanon because of reports that the Syrians are prepared to let the P.L.O. again operate in southern Lebanon.

In the past, Palestinian guerrillas have used positions in southern Lebanon to conduct raids on Israel. During a year and a half of civil war in Lebanon the raids have ceased and Israeli leaders have repeatedly warned that they will not countenance their resumption.

"If they (the Syrians) permit them to act from southern Lebanon, this is clearly aimed at provoking us," the officials said. "They may want to provoke us at a difficult time; the Carter administration is getting started and we are involved in elections."

ADULTS READ one or more newspapers in markets of all sizes.

### DEATH THREATS

PARIS: Several members of Madrid's Jewish community have received death threats from an extremist group calling itself "The Adolf Hitler Sixth Commando of the New Order," according to reports reaching here.

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Mrs. Jeffrey Allen Goldman

Miss Judith Gail Pulver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Terry, became the bride of Jeffrey Allen Goldman, son of Lowell N. Goldman of Winnetka, Illinois, and Mrs. Howard Baer of Beverly Hills, California, on Sunday, December 26, at the Beverly Hills Hotel in Beverly Hills, California. The bride is the daughter of the late Joseph W. Pulver, jewelry manufacturer. Rabbi Scott Sperling performed the 6 p.m. candlelight ceremony.

Mr. Terry gave his step-daughter in marriage. The bride wore a gown with an Alencon lace camisole top interlaced with seed pearls and a peau de soie skirt. She wore fresh rosebuds in her hair and carried her mother's confirmation Bible with long-stemmed white roses.

Attendants to the bride included Susan P. Abrams, sister of the bride; Marianne Baer, sister of the bridegroom and Elizabeth Fulderbaum.

Steven Goldman served as best man for his brother. Ushers were Andy Pearl and Arthur Abrams, brother-in-law of the bride.

The couple will go to Acapulco, Mexico, for their wedding trip and will return to live in Los Angeles, California.

## Scarsdale Synagogue To Guard Tremont's Legacy

SCARSDALE, N.Y.: Tremont Temple, the most prominent Reform synagogue in the Bronx, has recently moved to Scarsdale. The merger with the Scarsdale Synagogue took more than a year to complete. It was prompted by the gradual evolution of the Bronx neighborhood into one dominated by blacks and Spanish-speaking peoples, and the inverse dwindling of a Jewish congregation.

Tremont had been located in the Bronx for over 50 years and was one of the best known in the city. In a richly traditional ceremony, the Tremont Torah scroll was carried down the aisle of the Scarsdale Synagogue under a bridal canopy and placed in the Holy Ark, thus consecrating the union.

A small group of Tremont's last worshippers gathered outside the entrance to their temple, barred doors of the Grand Concourse and boarded a bus to Scarsdale to take part in the ceremony.

Berl Sternberg, the last of the Tremont Temple presidents, said, "We had reached the point where we had to arrange door-to-door transportation for members who feared muggings."

"We selected Scarsdale," he continued, "because its leaders agreed to maintain our history and tradition."

Tremont memorial plaques, some recalling turn-of-the-century families, have already been affixed to the Scarsdale synagogue's more modern walls.

The continuity of the congregation will be maintained, according to Rabbi David Greenberg of the Scarsdale congregation, "by keeping its recorded history, its important religious objects and its name." The Westchester congregation will be known officially as the Scarsdale Synagogue-Tremont Temple.

### New Sanctuary

In return, proceeds from the sale of the domed Grand Concourse structure, at the corner of Burnside Avenue, will be applied to construction of a new sanctuary in the Scarsdale building.

"Jewish history has been a history of migration," Rabbi Greenberg said. "Our ability to move and adapt to new situations has assured our survival."

An earlier member of the Tremont Temple recalled several such transitions.

"I remember my brother and I being the only Jews in Public School 56 on Hull Avenue and having to say we were sick to explain why we stayed home on high holy days," she said.

"The Bronx was not Jewish at the turn of the century," she said. "Those Jews who did move in later were mostly German and financially secure. The Grand Concourse was really grand then. We rode horses on a path along one side. There were only private homes — no apartments."

"The Tremont Temple was ultra-ultra Reform," she remembered.

"The rabbi wore a frock and there was no cantor. I remember the rabbi once ordering a man out because he insisted on covering his head."

"Then the neighborhood changed," she went on, referring to the arrival after World War I of immigrant families from the Lower East Side who she called "not our kind of Jews." However, Reform Judaism softened, she recalled, with the addition of the ceremonies and objects that made the "synagogue warm, colorful and delightful."

The woman, nearly 70 years old, moved to Westchester County in the 1940's. Some left earlier, some later, moving to Scarsdale or to other Westchester and Long Island communities and into the city.

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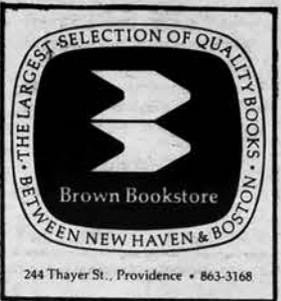
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# Israel And The Lebanese Crisis

(Continued from Page 4)

face. To continue advancing meant fighting with further bloodshed and the condemnation of the Arab world. His only choice was to increase his forces which now number 20,000 men with armored supporting units. Frustrated and bitter at the intransigence of the Palestinians, he set out to destroy them with the same ruthlessness that King Hussein was forced to employ. The haviest fighting centered in and around Beirut, with the result that this once lively, beautiful, modern and prosperous city is now almost completely destroyed.

With the closing of the Suez Canal following the War of 1967, Beirut emerged with the most important Arab port. The Yom Kippur War did not affect its economy, and construction, industry and tourism boomed. Yet despite the general prosperity Lebanon's poor suffered grievously as inflation mounted. While the government was struggling to achieve a more equitable distribution of the wealth without impairing growth and prosperity, fighting erupted and the civil war put an end to hopes for economic reform.

By 1975 the Muslims had increased to about 60% of the population. There are about 250,000 stateless Palestinians in Lebanon with a third living in refugee camps. The exact number can never be determined as Arab superstition forbids a head count. Deaths are never reported so that ration cards would not have to be surrendered.

For the first time in over 30 years Syrians and Israelis seem to have found a common cause. Syria had long realized that the PLO activities were counterproductive and accomplished nothing but reprisal raids by Israel. This aimless fighting interfered with his own plans for recovering occupied Golan, and accomplished nothing in resolving the Palestinian problem.

The arrogance of the terrorists in attacking the hotel in Damascus was the last straw.

Assad realized as Hussein had before him, that the chaotic conditions the PLO created were a menace to peace and stability. It prevented reaching a permanent solution regarding the Palestinians and what was more important, in alleviating the problems that afflicted Syria.

Israel watched with growing concern as Syrian troops invaded. Except for the War of Independence, Lebanon took no part in the Arab-Israeli wars. The Golan provided Israel with a buffer zone, but a Syrian army in Lebanon was a distinct threat, creating the possibility of a third front which could jeopardize Israel's security.

Syria's secret ambition has been to make Lebanon part of greater Syria, which the other Arab countries suspected. Syria on the other hand feared Israel's intent to dominate southern Lebanon up to the Litani river. Israel's apprehension lessened as Assad concentrated on the northern and central portion of the country and directed his activities against the Palestinians. Further, Assad made no attempt to denounce Israel's expanding influence in southern Lebanon.

The area between Israel and the Litani river, extending from the coast to the Golan was known as "Fatahland" because of the many PLO camps. The Christians have since driven the terrorists out of this area, who moved into Beirut or further back, into the interior. The guerrillas were accustomed to fire their Russian rockets into the Israeli settlements. When Israel retaliated the UN lost no time in condemning Israel of "unwarranted aggression." It was from this safe haven that raids on Israel were staged, such as the bloody Maalot massacre.

Israel established a new security zone in southern Lebanon to keep the terrorists from returning to the border villages. Given the

opportunity, the Lebanese Muslim and Christian farmers are equally anxious to rid the area of the arrogant, troublesome terrorists. When they complained of the retaliatory Israeli raids the guerrillas provoked, they were cowed into submission by being denounced as traitors.

At present the majority of farmers in southern Lebanon are Christians. They are supported when they come under attack by Palestinians. Direct lines of communications have been installed from Christian towns to positions inside Israel. Shimon Peres, Defense Minister, assured the Lebanese that Israel will not tolerate the return of the guerrillas. Arms have been supplied for self defense. Select groups also receive special training in the Galilee.

These units were equipped with M-16 rifles, Browning machine guns and light mortars. They were also supplied with about 25 to 30 American made Sherman tanks. These steps were considered necessary to combat the threats by the PLO that they would return and slaughter anyone suspected of collusion with the Israelis.

Entebbe became a household word as the result of Israel's courageous exploit in freeing the hostages from Palestinian terrorists, and now Dovev, the checkpoint on the Israeli-Lebanese border is becoming world renowned. Through Dovev, Arab victims of the savage civil war are coming to Israel for aid. Medical care and food are supplied and a haven offered from the long months of terror. Family reunions are also taking place for the first time in over a quarter of a century.

The Lebanese have also been able to sell their products that had piled up, and trade with Israel has burgeoned. Lebanese have been hired for the northern factories and farms. Taking advantage of the opportunity to improve relations, Israel opened several employment offices in Lebanon.

(To Be Concluded Next Week)

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## Money's Worth

(Continued from Page 4)

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This is the first step toward opening up all regulatory agencies to the public and toward helping all the agencies obtain data and arguments to balance those provided by industry-funded lawyers and witnesses, supporters of the compensation program say.

A bill (the Public Participation in Agency Proceedings Act) to authorize all federal agencies to duplicate the FTC program was introduced into the last Congress, almost certainly will be re-introduced when the 95th Congress convenes.

Next year, like this, the compensation program has a budget of \$500,000. No more than one-quarter of this amount may be distributed to an interest which the FTC regulates. The director of the Bureau of Consumer Protection has authority over the funds.

Among the factors the FTC's Consumer Protection Bureau weighs in evaluating applications for compensation are: experience and expert knowledge in the issues raised by the proposed rule; general experience in FTC or trade regulation matters; general performance and competence; willingness of a group to spend some of its own money on the proceeding; resources of the applicant.

"The more specific a group is in defining its point of view, including the information it intends to present and describing the qualifications of the people involved in the project, the better its chances of receiving compensation," says Bonnie Naradzay, special assistant for compensation.

She also advises applicants to: File as soon as possible after the

initial notice of a rulemaking has appeared in the Federal Register; and

Let the Bureau know that you intend to apply, if you need time to prepare your formal request.

For more data about the FTC's compensation program and application deadlines, either phone the Special Assistant for Compensation, (202) 523-3436; or write the Federal Trade Commission, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Special Assistant for Compensation, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20580.

Of course, if you don't need compensation, you are free, as an individual or interest, to present data, arguments or views on your behalf during rulemaking proceedings.

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# The Year In Review: Soviet Jewry Story

**By Maurice Samuelson**  
**LONDON (JTA):** Despite attempts to repress it, a vibrant revival of Jewish culture is taking place in the Soviet Union, and involves thousands of people in many parts of the country.

Many young people who have not yet applied to settle in Israel belong to independent modern Hebrew song groups; cultural magazines circulate in "samizdat" editions; books on Jewish history, philosophy, belles-lettres and literature which are brought in from abroad pass from hand to hand. In Kishinev, there is a private Jewish theater group. This is apart from the annual Israel Independence Day assemblies in the forests outside Moscow and the regular "ulpanim" for the serious study of Hebrew.

Details of the Jewish renaissance appear in a massive review of 1976 written by seven Moscow Jewish leaders. The document, the fourth report of its kind since autumn 1973, found its way to London where a translation was obtained by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

### Jewish Culture

The seven authors include organizers of last week's Moscow culture symposium, such as Prof. Alexander Lerner and Anatoly Sharansky. They note that the seminars organized by the scientist-refuseniks have long since turned into groups for the discussion of questions of Jewish history and culture and the problems of Israel. "Occasionally, lectures are given at them by Jews from the U.S., Western Europe and even from Israel."

In June, there was the 100th session of Lerner's scientific seminar, which is officially recognized by the Weizmann Institute. The seminar, begun by Prof. Alexander Voronel five years ago, is now conducted by Prof. Mark Abzel following Voronel's emigration. Similarly, the philosophy and history seminar begun by Dr. Vitaly Rubin is continuing successfully after its founder's emigration to Israel.

Seminars of science and culture have also begun in Riga, led by Dr. Arkady Tsinober; in Vilna, by Dr. Naum Salansky; in Kishinev, by Piotr Roitberg, and several other towns. While focussing on Zion, these seminars "have even begun to debate the question of a re-birth of Jewish culture in the USSR," the authors write.

This year, an amateur theater in Kishinev performed sketches based on stories by Israeli humorist Ephraim Kishon. "The theater was so popular that the authorities decided not to interrupt the performance," the report says. Afterwards, though, they started to intimidate members of the company.

The Soviet authorities also disapprove of remembrance services for Jews killed by the Nazis. But under pressure, this year they allowed a service at Babi Yar, although wreaths referring to Jewish victims there were banned and several Jews in other cities were barred from attending.

### New Hurdles

On the question of emigration, the report says that although the Soviet authorities made some concessions prior to the Communist Party Congress in February, difficulties intensified as soon as it was over, and refuseniks, whose cases, according to the authorities, were due to be reexamined had their refusals confirmed.

This year, too, the movements of activists were restricted and their contacts with the West became far more difficult. Tourists from the West wishing to meet would-be emigrants were harassed.

New difficulties also have appeared in the procedure for obtaining emigration documents. A person may have to wait a year or more before receiving the invitation from relatives in Israel, which the authorities demand. The longer

an applicant has to wait, the more difficult his situation becomes, a fact which has an intimidating effect on many would-be emigrants.

Since September, the authorities in a group of towns in the Ukraine — notably Kiev and Odessa — refuse to accept applications from people of any age whose parents are not applying to emigrate with them. This happens even when the parents want their children to leave without them. This objection is based on a rigid interpretation of the Helsinki agreement under which the Soviet Union commits itself to the principle of "reunion of families."

## Estranged Wife Asks Justice For Detained Israel Official

**JERUSALEM:** There was much public sympathy for a plea for Mrs. Dalia Yadin, estranged wife of Ahsheer Yadin, that her husband's prolonged detention without being charged was a "mockery of the sacred principle that a person is deemed innocent until proved guilty."

Mrs. Yadin wrote this in an open letter to Professor Aharon Barak, the Attorney General, after her husband had been remanded in custody for 15 days for a third time since his arrest on October 18.

She claimed in an emotional appeal that the police had adopted "unfair" methods in their attempts to force a "confession" from him and that he was a victim of "public lynching."

Yadin, director of Kupat Cholim, the sick fund of the Hisadrut (Israel's Labor Federation), was arrested on suspicion of accepting bribes, committing perjury and threatening witnesses.

Applying for the third remand in custody, the police told the magistrates court that they were inquiring into fresh allegations of bribery and embezzlement.

The police application was signed by the Attorney-General because Yadin was still in detention after 28 days without being charged.

Yadin has denied all allegations against him, some of which are linked with land deals involving Kupat

## Biblical Contract Becomes Official

**UNITED NATIONS:** The 4000-year-old contract between the Hebrew Patriarch Abraham and Ephron the Hittite for the purchase of the Tomb of the Patriarchs has been issued as an official document of the United Nations. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim circulated the document at the request of Israeli Ambassador Chaim HeKzog during the Security Council debate over the tomb and the West Bank city.

Herzog was responding to a claim by the Islamic Conference that "all Jewish association with the city of Hebron, both religious and historical, are completely brushed aside, if not denied outright."

Cholim.

In her letter, Mrs. Yadin claimed that for more than a month "the police had failed from a mountain of allegations to produce an indictment against her husband" and that this "only served to strengthen their determination to have him sentenced at any price."

She complained of what she called the reluctance of her husband's erstwhile colleagues in the national leadership to speak against the "mockery" of the principles of justice and alleged that the accusations against her husband were based on false evidence.

Mrs. Yadin also claimed that the entire country was drawn into the case in an attempt to divert attention for Israel's real problems. Referring to the statement by Itzhak Rabin, Prime Minister, that the investigations must be carried out to the "very end," she said that this was a principle of totalitarian regimes where no limits are placed on obtaining "admissions of guilt."

Both Shlomo Hillel, the Police Minister, and the Attorney-General have declined to comment.

The public feels that Mrs. Yadin has raised important matters of principle on the rights of accused persons, but there is general agreement that there has been no "lynching" of Yadin and that the press has confirmed with the acceptable standards in covering a matter of outstanding public interest.

## Kadum Marks Its 1st Anniversary

**By Yitzhak Shargil**

**KADUM (JTA):** The Gush Emunim settlement of Kadum marked its first anniversary with a celebration recently that lasted until daybreak. Among the thousands of persons who came to this Samaritan settlement were Welfare Minister Zevulun Hammer, Chief Ashkenazic Rabbi Shlomo Goren, Likud leader Menachem Beigin, Ariel Sharon of Shlomzion and other members of the Knesset.

The settlers welcomed the guests in the cold clear December night with songs, dances and the lighting of a large Chanuka menorah. Goren said the presence of thousands at the celebration indicates that the victory of the Hashmonai has its spirit still alive in the people that come to settle in Israel and is imbedded in the settlers of Kadum. He criticized the erosion in the belief that the Jewish people have the right to all of Eretz Israel.

Hammer's presence at the ceremony may have widened the rift between Premier Yitzhak Rabin and the National Religious Party since the government is on record that the Kadum settlers must withdraw from the settlement which adjoins an army base in Samaria.

The Kadum settlement resulted as a compromise between the government and supporters of the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim movement after members of Gush Emunim sought to start an illegal

settlement outside Nablus last Chanuka. In June the government offered the Kadum settlers alternative sites but they refused them.

Hammer said his presence was legal since the government has approved it with the provision that it not be a permanent settlement. But on Friday, Justice Minister Haim Zadok said Kadum cannot receive any government assistance for housing or industry since the government has not approved Kadum as a settlement.

But Gush Emunim has been developing Kadum as a permanent settlement. The settlers displayed the products they are manufacturing and claimed that they were selling them in the United States. Benni Katziwer, the representative of the settlers, said an electronics plant is about to be constructed and plans are being prepared for an urban center to provide homes for 10,000 people. Katziwer said it is expected that industry at Kadum will provide work for 60 percent of the population.

### NO COMMENT

**WASHINGTON (JTA):** The State Department had no comment today on Middle East reports that President-elect Jimmy Carter has invited Arab foreign ministers to meet with him in Washington. A Department spokesman referred questioners about the reports to Carter.

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DAVID C. JONES is the wizard in Trinity Square's production of Rodgers and Hart's "The Boys from Syracuse" which begins on New Year's Eve in the upstairs theatre. Shown here in rehearsal are, left to right, Bonnie Strickman, Ed Hall and Bradford Gottlin. Further information may be obtained by calling 351-4242.

**Four Protest Against Trifa**

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (JTA) — Four rabbinical leaders participated with 300 members of Concerned Jewish Youth in a demonstration last Thursday renewing demands that the governing board of the National Council of Churches expel Archbishop Valerian Trifa on charges he joined in the murders of thousands of Jews and Christians in Bucharest in 1941.

The rabbinical leaders were Rabbi Walter S. Wurzbarger, president of the Rabbinical Council of America; Rabbi Alexander Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; Rabbi Saul Teplitz, vice-president of the Synagogue Council of America and of the Rabbinical Assembly; and Rabbi Benjamin Blech, chairman of the National Council of Young Israel.

**PROBE ASSAULT**

BONN (JTA): Munich's State Prosecutor has launched a probe into the assault against Nazi-hunter Serge Klarsfeld at a right-wing rally December 4. Klarsfeld, who suffered severe head wounds, did not file any charges but the State Prosecutor is investigating because of the serious nature of the assault and because several people were involved.

Dr. Hans Lamm, president of the Munich Jewish community, said Munich's Jews are filled with "disgust and dismay" because Klarsfeld was allowed neither the freedom of expression guaranteed by the constitution nor protection against the Nazi assailants.

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**Aliens Required To Supply Addresses**

Frank P. Castelno, officer in charge of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, has stated that the annual alien address report program usually causes a sharp rise in the number of applications for naturalization. The law requires all aliens in the United States, with few exceptions, to report their addresses each January. Throughout the United States almost 30% more applications for naturalization are received during the months of January, February and March than are received during other months. Mr. Castelno attributes this sudden rise to the Alien Address Report Program.

Aliens not required to report are diplomats and those persons accredited to certain international organizations.

Forms for making the reports will be available to aliens at all Post Offices and offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service during the month of January. Mr. Castelno indicated that aliens desiring information concerning naturalization or similar matters should obtain the forms at the office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service where personnel trained in these fields will be available to answer inquiries.

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Unless you can buy direct from a gem source, and know exactly what you're getting, this is not a field for investment.

And, lastly, to start off the new year right: Free samples of skin care products. Write Alex Young Company, Department 10, 47 Pleasant Street, Brockton, Massachusetts 02403.

My best wishes to you for the New Year . . .

(THE TREASURE CHEST is a syndicated column appearing in newspapers and magazines throughout the United States and overseas. It is written by Alan Shawn Feinstein, financial advisor and author.)

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 CALL 724-0200

**19-General Services**

FURNITURE and rug cleaning, 808 SUGG. 17 years with MacQuattie Services, Inc. (now dissolved). 433-2064.

**STATEWIDE CLEANING & JANITORIAL SERVICE**  
 is now accepting  
 GENERAL HOUSECLEANING  
 Light and heavy  
 WINDOWS & FLOORS  
 washed  
 CARPETS  
 shampooed & steam cleaned  
 BOTH COMMERCIAL & RESIDENTIAL  
 CALL  
 738-5473

**33-Painting, Papering**

PAINTING: Interior and exterior. Wallpapering expertly done. General cleaning, walls and woodwork. Free estimates. Call Freeman Gray and Sons, 934-0585.

**42-Special Notices**

EAST SIDE: Widow wishes to share her own home with woman. Private bedroom. Convenient to shopping area. 331-3886.

HERALD ADS bring to your doorstep a wide variety of merchandise and services. Take advantage of the Herald before you go out on your next shopping trip. You may be pleasantly surprised.