

NORMAN G. ORODENKER:

"People Are Free To Talk. They Are Not Free To Terrorize Others."

by Pamela F. Greenhalgh

"We are not concerned with what people believe as long as they do not harm others," says Norman G. Orodener, Chairman of the Rhode Island Coalition Against Bigotry (RICAB). "People are free to talk. They are not free to terrorize others."

RICAB was organized in 1980 by Charlotte Penn, Paul Gillespie, Samuel Shlevin, Jack Warwick and others to combat harassment and violence based on bigotry.

Orodener explains that RICAB has several purposes. First, they are a lobbying group for legislation to protect people against acts of prejudice. Working with the Governor's Commission Against Bigotry, RICAB recently brought about legislation which makes it a felony to commit such acts instead of a misdemeanor.

"Government's role in preventing acts of bigotry is more than just one of law-maker," says Orodener. "It is an authority source, speaking out against occurrences of bigotry, however slight, wherever and whenever they occur. It gives a clear message to society: This democracy will not stand for such actions."

He adds that when government shows even the slightest comfort to a bigot, it is making prejudice legitimate.

"It is an incredible problem if a person even runs for public office on prejudiced stands. It doesn't matter if they lose. If they run, it means political parties have endorsed them. That is a terrible thing," he says.

He cites an incident in Pawtucket where a person running on a neo-Nazi ticket was endorsed by a local political party. He subsequently lost the endorsement, and the campaign.

"It is good that the party retracted the endorsement," says Orodener, "but it never should have been given in the first place."

RICAB is also involved in educating the public as to the causes and the results of bigoted behavior. To achieve this purpose, they formed a Speakers Bureau. The bureau consists of RICAB members

trained to speak to community groups on the topic of bigotry and the damage it does to a community.

"The role of education in presenting bigotry is vital," Orodener says.

He adds that while what is taught in the schools will not entirely overcome what might be taught at home, it will help.

"Peer groups are very important to children. Education can make some children uncomfortable in expressing prejudiced opinions if they are not shared by their friends," he says. "Education is most important when parents are not aware of their own prejudices. It can make them aware of it. And it can reinforce the beliefs of a child who is taught he should not be bigoted."

Last February, RICAB sponsored a weekend to expose bigotry and discrimination in Rhode Island. Religious leaders from the state used RICAB materials and gave sermons on that topic.

"We are lucky," Orodener says, "because we have the support of all of the religious communities, from the highest level all the way down. There is an enormous diversity here in Rhode Island, and that is what makes society tick."

Orodener sees the support of the various religious communities as being very important.

"There are clear statements being made by all of the religious groups — we believe in our faith, you believe in your faith, but no one is better or worse than another because of those differences."

RICAB has also established a hotline for people who have been the victims of bigotry. The hotline offers help and support to those people who do not know where else to turn, or to those who do not want their harassment to become known.

Finally, RICAB works closely with law enforcement agencies across the state, sharing information on acts of bigotry.

"We act as a clearing house," says Orodener, sort of a coordinating agency for police to share information."

Orodener sees the role of the law enforcement agencies as very complicated.

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ERNEST NATHAN, who was the recipient of the Degree of Honorary Fellow, Technion—Israel Institute of Technology, this past June, was once again commended for his exceptional commitment to the Institute.

With Mr. Nathan in Boston were (center) Josef Singer, President of the Technion, and Harry Silverman, newly-elected President of the New England Region.

"Every Bigot Was Once A Child Free Of Prejudice"

by Lori Evangelos Kershner

"People don't recognize their own bigotry," said Charlotte Penn, Executive Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews (NCCJ), and Rhode Island Coalition Conference Co-ordinator for the Leadership Conference Against Bigotry and Violence held at the Rhode Island State House November 30. She spoke in an interview with the *Herald* Monday, Nov. 29.

"People don't recognize their own bigotry," said Charlotte Penn.

"Sister Mary De Lourdes explained bigotry the best, I think, when she said that 'every bigot was once a child free of prejudice.' The only other way I can describe a bigot aside from the dictionary definition is one who cannot open their mind to other people's beliefs. An open mind is the key word here."

A bigot is one who is obstinately or intolerantly devoted to one's own church, party, belief, or opinion, according to the dictionary. Bigotry can be concurrently defined as: the state of mind of a bigot, or behavior or beliefs ensuing from such a state of mind.

So, if people don't even recognize their own bigotry, how in the world does the NCCJ think that it's going to change things?

"By educating the people (i.e.: the leaders) in the community to an awareness of the basic problem of bigotry which is overtly displayed by extremist groups," answered Penn.

"In regards to this educational aspect of NCCJ, the Coalition plays a two-pronged role," explained the Director. "We offer training programs to the community (e.g.: conferences such as the Leadership one aforementioned, as well as dialogue groups, seminars, human relations workshops, etc.) that welcome them to participate openly and publicly. On the other hand, when people can't participate at the public level for various reasons, we also cater to the private level. Discreetly in an off the record dialogue we bring disparate people or organizations together to

talk about benefiting themselves."

Penn's role as Director of the NCCJ goes far behind the scenes (e.g.: acting as the conference co-ordinator) to right up front (e.g.: training a group of students to act as leaders).

The NCCJ hoped to accomplish this goal of educating the public at the Leadership Conference.

"We hope that the leaders will take on the responsibility of becoming involved. We want to encourage the outlying areas of the state to understand the benefit of working together with state leaders from all different sectors of disciplines in the community so that in a time of crisis we will all be able to come together as a strong force working together."

"Since the coalition is made up of leaders, we have no constituency. We depend on the leaders to reach the community. We'd like to see more representatives from all sectors join us."

The Coalition Against Bigotry is a group of 40 organizations convened by NCCJ at the request of citizens who experience personal harassment, threats and phone calls from persons identifying themselves as members of the neo-Nazi party and the Ku

"We hope that the leaders will take on the responsibility of becoming involved."

Klux Klan. Its chairman is Norman G. Orodener and its constituents include the Jewish Federation of Rhode Island, the Rhode Island Board of Rabbis, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee.

In speaking about the ramifications of the Conference, Penn said, "The minute it takes place (the conference), we've taken the first step towards educating."

Director Penn thinks that it is the role of a leader to assume responsibility for the people they lead, in that they must make them aware. She explained,

"We've never had a Klan demonstration in this state — we don't want one! We don't want our citizens to end up in a mob

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Geoffrey Alprin Appointed To D.C. Superior Court By Pres. Reagan



Geoffrey Michael ALPRIN

Geoffrey Michael Alprin, 43, of Washington, D.C., was recently nominated by President Ronald Reagan to a seat on the District of Columbia Superior Court. Alprin is the son of Judge and Mrs. Jacob J. Alprin of Cranston, Rhode Island. He is married to Linda Ann Alprin and they have three children. He presently is Deputy Corporation Counsel in charge of

the Criminal Division Office of the Corporation Counsel, Washington, D.C.; and supervised 30 attorneys in the Juvenile and in the Law Enforcement Sections. He graduated from Classical High School and received his B.A. degree at the University of Pennsylvania and attended Georgetown Law Center where he received his L.L.B. degree. He was an editor of the Georgetown Law Journal.

After graduating from Georgetown he served as Law Clerk at Large to nine Judges on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. He then served as Assistant U.S. Attorney in Washington, D.C. for several years, and subsequently went into private practice with the firm of Sachs, Greenbaum, Frohlich & Taylor of Washington, D.C. He later was General Counsel to the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C. He then served as Assistant Director of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

"If Anyone Of Us Is Not Free, Then Not One Of Us Is Free"

by Lori Evangelos Kershner and
 Pamela F. Greenhalgh

"If anyone of us is not free," said Norman G. Orendenker, Esq., Chairman of the Rhode Island Coalition Against Bigotry (RICAB), "then not one of us is free!" Orendenker greeted the Leadership Conference on Bigotry and Violence Nov. 30 at the Rhode Island State House. RICAB sponsored the Conference in conjunction with the Rhode Island Commission on Religious, Racial and Ethnic Harassment. The Conference was made possible by a grant set up by the Honorable J. Joseph Garrahy.

Approximately 150 to 200 leaders were invited to attend from diverse disciplines in the community. Over 100 attended, the last count at registration was 167. Sectors of the community represented were government, media, law enforcement, education, religion, and business and labor. Most seminars were well-attended, except the business and labor session.

Orendenker referred to the rich history of religious freedom first fostered in Rhode Island by Roger Williams as a testament to the fact that the community leadership of Rhode Island will follow in his footsteps.

"The significance of Rhode Island being founded on religious freedom," commented Orendenker, "is the fact that we are the descendants of a proud tradition."

In introducing the Governor as a leader well in keeping with Rhode Island's tradition, Orendenker expressed his view that the governor has fought against bigotry and violence not merely because he's the governor, but because of the kind of human being the Governor is — a great humanitarian.

The Governor referred to bigotry and violence in his speech as "a societal ill" which we should not and will not tolerate in Rhode Island.

"We will not tolerate acts that will bring physical violence against our people," said a serious Governor Garrahy. "We must frame new laws to protect people against mindful harassment. People must be able to go about their daily lives in safety and without fear of encountering savage brutal forms of harassment."

He too mentioned Roger Williams saying, "We will never let his immortal legacy die." Among those leaders present, the Governor recognized Paul Gaines, the Mayor of Newport, Senator Sasso, and Major General Leonard Holland, the Adjutant General and Commanding General of the Rhode Island National Guard, in addition to others.

Rita Michaelson, the Commissioner of the Rhode Island Human Rights Commission, introduced keynote speaker Allan Gerson, Special Assistant to the Ambassador to the United Nations. She spoke of her hopes for Rhode Island to avoid the kind of confrontation which occurred in Gerson's hometown of Washington, D.C., between the anti-demonstrators and the Ku Klux Klan.

"You've heard of the saying that 'behind every great man stands a woman,'" said Michaelson. "Well I offer to you this perception: behind every great woman there stands a great man. The man I am speaking about is Allan Gerson, who is the Special Assistant to the Ambassador at the UN, Jeane Kirkpatrick, a woman. (See related article on Gerson's speech for more information.)"

"First the Nazis went after the Jews, but I was not a Jew, so I did not object. Second the Nazis went after the Catholics, but I was not Catholic, so I did not object. Third, the Nazis went after the Trade Unionist, but I was not a trade unionist, so I did not object. Last the Nazis came after me and there was no one left to object," Orendenker said while quoting the Reverend Niemoller.

Ferdinand Jones, professor of psychology and Director of the Counseling and Psychological Consultation at Brown University, spoke next on the psychological framework of the racist and the impact on the victim.

In the course of his address, Jones stated that it was normal for people to view the world from an ethnocentric viewpoint, the view that one's own ethnic or religious group is the best. He then explained the differences between normal ethnocentricity and bigotry.

"The bigot acts erratically and his feelings are not subject to change. The bigot needs to feel superior in certain social situations. He may have complicated psychological personal reasons to behave in this way," said Jones. "These social situa-

tions and his needs create abnormal situations, and he then feels the need to behave in a bigoted way."

Jones cited current economic conditions, unemployment and personal frustrations as circumstances which could combine to cause extreme ethnocentricity. He indicated that graffiti, ethnic jokes, hate letters, vandalism and random acts of violence were examples of this.

Jones concluded his address by describing some common reactions to racial or religious harassment by its victims. He called anger, outrage, fear, distrust, and hurt as common reactions. He labeled disbelief, withdrawal, self-blame, and self-destructive behavior as more complicated reactions.

Jones next introduced two victims of bigotry. Cathy Biswah described several events which occurred during and after her and her husband's purchase of a house. Among other acts of harassment, their mailbox was blown up and acidic paint was poured on their car.

Raymond Eichenbaum, a Holocaust survivor, compared his feelings as a child when he experienced Nazi terrorism and what he felt when he saw swastikas painted on the JCC.

He labeled bigots as periferal, or the condescending bigot who makes sweeping statements such as "All Jews are rich"; the blatant anti-Semite, whose biases are formed at an early age, and are the most potent of all bigots; and the paranoiac, whose acts of bigotry are used as proof of manhood or maturity.

George Dean, a detective on the Providence police force and an investigator with the unit which investigates acts of bigotry and harassment, described his work and the frustrations which occur with the job when he can identify the perpetrators, but there are no laws under which they can be prosecuted.

Following Dean's presentation, there was a question and answer period.

Rhode Island Senator Richard A. Licht, Chairman of the R.I. Commission on Religious, Racial and Ethnic Harassment, noted other public officials present at the assembly: Senator Sapinsley, Senator Farnum, Representative Levitt and Senator John O. Pastore.

One of the issues our community is dealing with, said Michaelson, by coming together at the convention, is free speech. In answering the question as to why the laws are important, he had this to say:

"I heard the great Dr. Martin Luther King speak once at Harvard College. He said,

"If people hate you, how can you have a law that can prevent them from hating you? I can't prevent them from hating me, but I can damn well have a law that'll prevent them from hanging me!"

"That's pretty damn important, too!" He recalled an important law which has recently been passed by the legislature in Rhode Island in regards to bigotry and violence. The law declares it's a felony to desecrate property or to defame or terrorize any person or group. Rhode Island is the first state to have such a law on its books, according to RICAB.

Charlotte Penn introduced the keynote speaker for the afternoon, Donald W. McEvoy, Senior Vice-President and National Program director at the NCCJ. He joined the NCCJ in 1960, and prior to that had been regional director of community Relations and Administration of Justice Programs.

He is the author of numerous books, pamphlets and articles on intergroup relations, and is the editor of *Hot Line*, a monthly publication which is distributed nationally to law enforcement agencies.

McEvoy spoke on the growth of violence and extremism in the country from a national point of view. He noted that reliable polls show that the number of racists in America is decreasing.

"There is no demonstrative increase in prejudice at this time," he said, "but it sure feels like there is."

He added that although the number of bigots is decreasing, those who still hold prejudiced feelings are acting out more.

"They are like the New York City roaches on the West Side," he said in comparison. "The roaches are always there, but they only come out when they feel it is safe to do so. We have created a society where bigots feel that it is safe to come out."

He noted that despite the high visibility of the Ku Klux Klan, their membership is dwindling and they do not have the

political clout they once did.

He said that hate groups today are both exaggerated and underestimated.

"These hate groups are exaggerated by their group leaders, by the media, the radical political left, and human rights groups," he explained. "They are underestimated by those who wish to deny their existence, by those who avoid reality instead of confronting it, and by those communities who blame 'outsiders' for all of the problems."

McEvoy gave reasons for taking hate groups, in particular the KKK, seriously. First, he said, such hatred is a denial of Christian and Jewish ethics. Secondly, he noted that the KKK today is well-armed and well-trained. Finally, he said that the repetition of a coming of a race war has a way of setting the prophecy in motion.

McEvoy concluded his address by saying, "Ignorance is overcome by education, hate is overcome by love and terrorism is overcome by vigorous law enforcement."

In summary, Workshop I on *The Role of Government* concluded that government has to set the pace for making the laws become public knowledge, and in doing so, pick up the laws up off the books to follow them through.

Samuel M. Shlevin, the Chairman of the R.I. Board of ADL, B'nai B'rith and moderator of the workshop presented the synopsis:

"If the laws stay on the books and don't become public knowledge, they are not successful as laws. If we as citizens allow the laws to stay on the books without doing anything, we have failed as citizens."

Martin A. Walsh, N.E. Regional Director of the Community Relations Service of the U.S. Dept. of Justice, disagreed with a statement said earlier that 'hate has diminished,' according to Shlevin. Walsh believes that they have increased in this area in the last year and a half.

In summary, Workshop II on *The Role of the Media* concluded that the formulation of an advisory board to the media on bigotry and violence made up of those present at the workshop would be necessary to fully address the problem. They also proposed that a media campaign be launched to fight bigotry and violence, very much like the full-scale efforts launched by the media on the "I Love R.I." campaign, according to Sarah Wye, the media moderator and Communications Consultant.

Also according to Wye, the sentiments of those present were as follows:

Avis Martin, the Presentor, stressed three major points of grievance with the media's coverage and presentation of those groups bigoted against. They are: 1) exclusion (e.g.: the fact that international figures are known only by their form or image and not their character); 2) explication (e.g.: the fact that blacks are presented in a non-representative manner in the "Amos and Andy" tradition); and 3) insensitive behavior (e.g.: achieved by placing a minority in a vulnerable position which may or may not be intended).

Eugene Mitchell, Vice President & General Manager of WLKW-AM/FM and Secretary of the R.I. Broadcasters Association, said that the media reflects the lifestyles that society is brought up with. He mentioned the fact that it's hard to keep all sectors of the community in perspective and still give each equal coverage.

Steve Caminis, Vice President of Television News at the Outlet Broadcasting Co., said that the media's efforts to be fair have even gone so far as to "flatten out coverage by neutralizing it to a faceless, nameless entity."

Charles McC. Hauser, Vice President and Executive Editor of the Providence Journal Co., said that unequal coverage or discrimination is non-intentionable.

One member of the group tried to let media off the hook, according to Wye, by agreeing with the panelists in ascertaining that the media are reflective of where we are as a culture, rather than the idea that media design culture.

In summation, Workshop III on *The Role of Law Enforcement* concluded that education is the key factor in dealing with this issue. They noted that Law Enforcement should also involve the criminal justice system. Both serve the "color blind and the ethnic blind." According to Moderator Thomas E. Martin, the Executive Director of the Providence Human Relations Commission, there are already programs and agencies specially designed to answer to these needs. They are

organized to deal with the victims of bigotry and violence, as well as set up to insure the protection of individuals. The bottom line here is to open up communications between the citizens and these agencies, according to Martin.

The results of the education workshop were reported by Arthur Pontarelli, Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary education.

"This panel gave us the opportunity to discuss the problems of bigotry in Rhode Island, the cost the Constitution's role and the legislature's role," said Pontarelli.

He cited key points from the addresses given by members of the panel.

Dr. Eleanor McMahon, Commissioner of Higher Education, noted that the tone of government, the current economy and today's job outlook have all affected college campuses. Despite this, she said, colleges still have the responsibility to teach honesty, equality and tolerance in addition to academics.

John Ramos, Director of Minority Student Affairs at URI promoted communities and individuals taking a proactive stand. He suggested the hiring of minorities, working at decreasing the high school drop-out rate of minority students and better orientation programs to increase the tolerance of incoming students for their fellow students.

Professor Robert Weisbord of URI spoke on the role of teachers and the necessity for them to teach children to read, write and think critically. He described most social studies programs as being too sterile, and called for the teaching and discussing of more controversial topics.

Herman W. Coleman, Executive Director of the National Education Association, suggested changing curricula to make them more sensitive to multi-cultural communities. He also advised the evaluation of current curricula and existing standards for teacher certification.

Rev. Alan J. Shear, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Providence, told the audience that the religion panel had reached several possible solutions. They were: to influence individuals through acts of love and through education; to change current structures; to insist upon love as the basis of all traditions; to sponsor interchanges between different races and religions to prevent ignorance; to be fearless in recognizing bigotry in oneself; to participate in positive actions; and to enforce a rebirth to bring forth the best traditions.

Shear concluded his summary by quoting from Rabbi Gerald B. Zeler-meyer's address: "To do nothing is to ask for the success of evil. We must do something."

Also on the panel were Rev. Fr. Francis J. Guidice of the Diocese of Providence, Rev. Errol E. Hunt of the Urban League and Kenneth D. Moorehead, pastor of the Mathewson Street United Methodist Church.

Jonathan Barnes, Vice President of Citizens Bank, summarized the statements made by the business and labor panelists. He stated that minorities in Rhode Island do not fear violence as much as prevention of employment or advancement beyond middle management. He added that the solution to this problem had to come from within business and labor, not from the outside.

"The Rhode Island Coalition Against Bigotry can only assist by educating business and labor on the problems," Barnes said.

Following the summaries, Orendenker drew the conference to a close by asking for questions and comments from the audience.

Charlotte Penn requested that people in Woonsocket, Newport and South County who were interested in starting regional subgroups of RICAB contact the NCCJ at 351-5120.

One member of the audience suggested further conferences.

"The workshops are merely a beginning. RICAB should consider this the first step in bringing forth more people to deal in a more substantive way with the problems," he said.

Orendenker noted that the steering committee would be meeting later in the week to evaluate the conference. He also expressed hopes that the memberships in RICAB would expand to include Hispanic, Women's Rights and other minority groups. He asked interested organizations to contact the NCCJ for applications.

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New Book Covers The New Jewish Meritocracy

Jews are finally moving away from being JAPs (Jewish American Prince or Princess). Now they aspire to the JEPs (Jewish Elite Person).

That's the tenet of Jean Baer, author of *The Self-Chosen: Our Crowd Is Dead; Long Live Our Crowd*, recently published by Arbor House.

Baer, a well-known journalist and social commentator and author of six previous best-sellers, makes the point, "Origins don't matter any more. Achievement does. Today the base of eliteness is meritocracy rather than aristocracy. And today's successful men and women have a commitment to Judaism. They have found out they can be Americans and Jews too." For the book Baer conducted 254 interviews with such JEPs as Ambassador Sol M. Linowitz, opera star Roberta Peters and financial columnist Sylvia Porter.

One of Baer's JEP examples is Laurence Tisch, chairman of the board of Loews Corporation. A second generation American, Tisch made his own fortune (his actions and those of his brother Preston Robert are watched with care and awe), concerns himself with Jewish identity, has no desire to assimilate, and takes a weekly Talmud lesson. In the Tisch family there is no intermarriage. As his four sons neared dating age, he told them, "You'll never marry anyone you don't take out. Take out Jewish girls and you'll never have a problem." When three of the sons married, they chose Jewish girls. In fact, two married two sisters, daughters of a rabbi.

She points out a number of changes in Jewish life since World War II.

The rise of the "American" Jew, often self-made. The old definitions of Sephardic, German Jewish, Eastern European do not matter anymore. The majority of the German families noted in Stephen Birmingham's *Our Crowd* have converted, intermarried or disassociated themselves

from their Jewishness. The children and grandchildren of the bearded, Eastern Europeans profiled in Irving Howe's *World of Our Fathers* have gone to the best schools and are indistinguishable from fellow Americans. As Stephen Schwarzman, a rising Wall Street star, comments today it is an "educated achievement elite" where most of the members have been to Harvard Business School or similar Ivy League schools.

Whereas formerly Jews achieved fame mainly in retailing and finance, today's Jews have entered the WASP world in government, academic, corporate and social circles. When, in 1979, Stuart Eizenstat, then President Carter's assistant for domestic affairs, invited his boss "Come for Passover seder," Jimmy and Rosalyn went. Walter Annenberg, former ambassador to Great Britain, and his wife Leonore have entertained presidents and the most prominent U.S. WASPs at their Sunnylands estate near Palm Springs. Irving Berlin, son of a Lower East Side rabbi, wrote "White Christmas" and "Easter Parade." The two Friedman sisters, Abigail Van Buren and Ann Landers, are arbiters of behavior.

Henry Rosovsky, dean of the faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University, who came here at 13 as a Polish refugee, turned down the presidencies of Yale and Chicago. He sometimes studs his speech with Yiddish phrases and Harvard's president Derek Bok has been known to say, "Don't be so ethnic, Henry."

Perhaps one of the greatest success stories is that of Irving Shapiro, son of an impoverished Lithuanian immigrant, who rose to become chief executive officer and chairman of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. At the time his son Stuart commented, "It was an absolute bombshell. A Jew does not become president of du Pont." But Shapiro himself said, "It's the American system that has paid off. The opportunity was there and my family said, 'Get an education.'"

America has become Judaized. There has been an identity swing. Instead of feeling "I have to hurdle my Jewishness,"

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Anti-Semitism More Dangerous Than During Depression

by Rabbi David Polish

Every time I pass the unemployment office on Maple near Davis in Evanston and see the long lines of unhappy people, young, older, white, black, lower class, middle class — I am driven back to memories of the Great Depression. I remember it vividly, and never since then until now have I seen lines of discouraged unemployed.

As unemployed expands in our country, the danger of the expansion of anti-Semitism increases. I remember Father Coughlin and his avid followers. I remember those who were not inclined to be anti-Semitic, drawing ever closer to his persuasive eloquence as he appealed to their unhappy state. Every week he sounded more plausible and became more dangerous.

Today, even more than during the period of the Depression and up to the Second World War, anti-Semitism has become a world-wide phenomenon. We were lulled into a false sense of security during the General Assembly debate on Israel which culminated in the passage of the infamous racist resolution of 1974. We believed that a mere resolution could not hurt us. However, we have learned to our great sorrow that this resolution was the rallying call to all the malcontent nations and mischievous leaders who now had a philosophy behind which they could rally their cohorts. It flourished as a worldwide phenomenon, supported by the Arab World, the Third World, the Communist World, inflamed by various elements in the media and sustained by great industries. In this respect, it is much more ominous than it was during the period of the Depression, because it has become a new kind of internationale.

A second fallacy to which we had fallen victim is to concentrate on the least important segment of the anti-Semitic movement, namely, the scrawny punks in the street who are vicious enough, but who only succeed in diverting us from the real threat. Perhaps the most difficult lesson that we have to teach is convincing the free world that anti-Semitism strikes its first blows against the Jewish people, but does not finish its agenda until it destroys the foundations of society. In vain do we often call attention to the lessons of Hitler's Germany and the ruin that overcame that nation, despite the fact that virtually the entire agenda of Hitler consisted on his attacks on the Jews. The hatred directed against the Jewish people is ultimately a Trojan horse within which the enemies of the Jewish people hide so that on the appropriate day they might emerge and take over the embattled city.

In light of this it is encouraging to know that our administration seems to have made it unequivocally clear that any effort to expel Israel from the General Assembly or any of the United Nations' agencies will result in swift retribution. The ultimate threat is withdrawal from the General

Assembly and withholding of financial support should the scheme to force Israel out of the assembly succeed.

There are two powerful indications in this threat. First is that the United States is prepared to respond swiftly and drastically to a clearly anti-Semitic measure. The Arab world cannot hide behind the mask of being anti-Israel but not anti-Jewish. The second important lesson in the American warning is the recognition that anti-Semitism cannot be fought in interfaith tea parties and over cocktails. It must be fought with the same weapons which it uses to subvert Jewish life and our society, namely, the methods of full political resistance. We are grateful that the show of American resistance has succeeded, at least for a time.

I began by discussing the relationship of unemployment to anti-Semitism. I stand by that, but I do not support the idea, long since discredited, that by solving our economic problems, the question of Jew-hatred will automatically be resolved. That has been tried before, with notably tragic results in the Soviet Union.

Of course, political and economic tranquility is better for Jews than political and economic chaos. But ultimately, it is the Jewish people, rallying together with others who see the issues broadly and employing the instruments of political resistance to protect Jewish rights and our society, who can cope most effectively.

TEL AVIV (JTA) — Some 2,000 members of the Peace Now movement attended three rallies on the West Bank Saturday, protesting government settlement policies in Arab areas.

Candlelighting Time

December 3, 1982
3:58



(USPS 464-760)

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Parents Plights And Rights

by Dr. Steve Imber

DEAR DR. IMBER:

My husband and I have a little disagreement. Our daughter is caught up in the sticker craze that invaded the elementary schools in Rhode Island. At first, I didn't mind her desire to collect them but lately it's become a problem. She is constantly asking us to buy her new ones. Her room is beginning to look like an unkempt sticker store. She is becoming so involved with trading them that school and home responsibilities seem to be of little concern to her. She recently got in trouble for trading them during class time. My husband says "It's just a phase" and "It will pass" and has urged me to leave her alone. But, I'm the one who has to clean up her room and deal with phone calls from school.

STUCK FOR AN ANSWER

DEARSTUCK:

What you've described is definitely a sticky situation. Your daughter is stuck on her new hobby. Your husband says "leave the kid alone" and you are less than appreciative about the whole situation. Don't come unglued, yet! There may be a way to effectively deal with the situation so that all of you are comfortable.

As you yourself indicated, initially you were not opposed to your daughter's 'anthology' of stickers. You probably didn't even label the matter a problem. But you now feel that your daughter's attentions are glued to the situation and that she has abused the privilege. There are times when parents must assume the responsibility for making tough decisions and enforcing them, but you may not need to take a 'hard line' in this situation. You might wish to take the following alternative steps:

1. Calmly discuss the situation with your husband. Suggest that the three of you discuss the situation and develop some rules about the purchase and use of the stickers. If you indicate that you are not against the stickers, but feel that your daughter needs to show some responsibility about how they are used,

hopefully, he will agree to participate in a family discussion about the situation.

2. Choose a time to meet when it's agreeable for everyone involved. Tell your daughter that you would like her to be able to continue to enjoy collecting and trading stickers, but that you feel that she should assume some responsibility for their use.

3. Ask your daughter (or have your husband ask her) to list problems which she, herself, has had. She may need some help, but give her the chance to make some observations.

4. Try to reach an agreement for the amount of money to be spent per week on stickers so that you don't get stuck investing a small fortune. It might be very reasonable if your daughter earned allowance money for accomplishing daily and weekly responsibilities at home (e.g. putting away clothes, books, toys, and keeping her room neat, putting her laundry in the basket, helping to set the table, etc.). You will need to work out the specifics with her.

5. Also try to agree on where the stickers will be kept (e.g. in a bound album designed for that purpose) and when the stickers may leave the house. Listen to your daughter's feelings about the situation. The sticker craze has actually reached national epidemic proportions.

6. Consider that although the stickers have resulted in some tacky situations, they also involve peer interaction, learning relative value of important possessions, learning to trade wisely (some guidance on parents' part may be needed), and learning to budget in order to spend wisely.

7. Discuss the situation with your daughter's teacher. She may allow certain times during the day for trading. On the other hand, she may have a ban going that you should know about.

8. Write up an agreement so that everyone is clear on the conditions for earning and trading stickers. You may need to develop a 'penalty clause' (e.g. when daily responsibilities are not accomplished, the stickers will not be used that day or the next day). Remember to keep penalties to

a minimum. Harsh punishments will only result in hard feelings.

9. Plan to evaluate your agreement every day, at least for the first few weeks. A short meeting can be held to appraise the situation.

10. Praise your daughter for sticking to her end of the agreement. Show some enthusiasm (if you can genuinely muster some up) for her collection, the neatness of her album (if warranted), and her self-control for knowing when to trade and when to refrain. Consider shopping with her and even buying her a bonus sticker or two when she has made a special effort to

follow through on her responsibilities.

If you and your husband can agree that the entire situation can be a good learning and problem-solving experience, you will be on your way to resolution.

Dr. Imber is Professor of Special Education at Rhode Island College and a Psychoeducational Consultant. Questions about learning and behavioral problems of children and adolescents can be sent to him at 145 Waterman St., Providence 02906 or addressed directly to him by calling 401-521-5387. All communication will be kept strictly confidential.

Imber Serves As Chairperson To International Conference

Dr. Steve C. Imber, professor of special education and a psychoeducational consultant will serve as a program chairperson in behavioral disorders to the 61st Annual Conference of the International Council for Exceptional Children to be held this spring in Detroit, Michigan. The conference, which usually draws about 10,000 participants from across the United States, Canada, and other countries attracts special and regular education teachers, parents, psychologists, social workers, guidance personnel, school administrators and college professors.

Imber previously has served the Council for Children with Behavioral Disorders (a subdivision of the Council for Exceptional Children) as New England Regional Coordinator and conference chairperson for regional meetings held in Boston and East Hartford. In 1980, he was elected to the office of Vice-president of the National Council for Children with Behavioral Disorders and is now serving as President-elect of this 5,000 member professional organization.

His primary responsibility during the 1982-83 term is to review and select those proposals appropriate for presentation at this year's annual CEC conference. Imber noted that this year program review

procedures incorporated a 'blind review' which requires that no information identifying the presenter or his colleagues be forwarded to program chairpersons. Some of the topics selected in behavioral disorders for the Detroit convention include: social skills training for children and adolescents; parent advocacy; assessment procedures for behaviorally disordered children; behavioral management techniques; interagency collaboration, and recent research in classroom management procedures.

Imber currently coordinates a master's program in behavioral disorders within the Department of Special Education at Rhode Island College. He has been a frequent session leader and presenter at annual conventions since 1977 and has authored several articles on parent communication and psychoeducational management procedures in journals pertaining to children with learning and behavioral disabilities.

Imber earned his master's and doctoral degrees from the Department of Educational Psychology at the University of Connecticut in learning disabilities and emotional disturbance. He has served as a member of the Special Education Department at Rhode Island College since 1973.

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SOCIETY NEWS

Lori Jayne Strauss Weds Richard B. Smith



MRS. RICHARD B. SMITH

Lori Jayne Strauss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Justin Strauss of Cranston, was married to Richard Brian Smith on November 27 at Temple Sinai in Cranston. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith of Yonkers, N.Y.

The bride is the granddaughter of Mrs. Leonard Paster of Pawtucket and the late Leonard Paster, and Mr. and Mrs. Allen J. Strauss of Cranston. The groom is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ross of New York and the late Mr. and Mrs. Irving Smith.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. The officiating rabbi was George Astrachan, and Cantor Rennie Brown assisted.

Mrs. Amy Hogberg was the matron of honor for her sister. The groom's sister, Mrs. Pamela Brownstein, was the honor attendant.

David Brownstein was the best man, and Jon Hogberg was the usher.

Following a wedding trip to Florida, the couple will reside in Tewksbury, Mass.

Benton A. Odessa Fourth Annual Concert To Be Held

The Benton A. Odessa Fourth Annual Cantorial Concert will be held on Sunday, Dec. 5 at 8 p.m. at Temple Emanu-El, 99 Taft Ave., Providence. Hazzan Robert Kieval and Gayna Saula will be the featured entertainers.

Everyone is cordially invited to attend this program of Cantorial, Folk and Opera solos and duets. The concert is being sponsored by the Odessa family in honor of the memory of Benton A. Odessa.

Stephen A. Filler Elected To Bath City Council Seat

Stephen A. Filler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris R. Filler of Legion Way, Cranston, recently won election to the Bath, Maine City Council. In his first attempt at elective office, Filler won the council seat with a resounding margin.

Filler is a 1965 graduate of Cranston High School East. He attended Brown University and the New England School of Law. He has his own law practice in Bath.

Penn Elected To National Position

Charlotte I. Penn, Executive Director of the Rhode Island and Southeastern New England region, has been elected to the position of professional representative to the NCCJ National Staff Committee (NSC) from the Northeastern District. Thirteen regional offices, including Boston, Hartford, Westchester, Greater N.Y. and Newark are part of the Northeast District. Mrs. Penn recently attended a meeting of NSC, which is an advisory body to the NCCJ president, held at the NCCJ Brotherhood Building in N.Y. City with representatives from the Southeastern, Southwestern, and Mid-western sections of the country.

CORRECTION

The birth announcement of Michael Aaron Jacober which appeared in last week's *Herald* should have read as follows:

Karen and Jeffrey M. Jacober of Saunterstown announce the birth of their second child, a son, Michael Aaron, on Nov. 4, 1982. Mrs. Jacober is the former Karen Kwasha.

Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Owen Kwasha of Cranston. Paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Harold Jacober of Cranston.

Great-grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Allen J. Strauss, Mrs. Solomon Jacober and Mrs. Morris Talan.

Ruth Fixler To Speak At Hadassah Meeting

The Pawtucket-Central Falls Chapter of Hadassah will hold an Open Board Meeting to which all members are cordially invited on Wednesday, Dec. 8 at 7:30 p.m. at the Jewish Community Center, Elm-grove Ave., Providence.

Ruth Fixler will present the program for the evening, "Mid-East Update: Taking Stock After Lebanon."

Dessert and coffee will be served following the meeting. Esther Alter is Hospitality Chairman. She is assisted by Dorothy Berstein.

The Joy Of The Sabbath Is Celebrated At Jewish Home For Aged

Over the years, the Jewish Home for the Aged of Rhode Island has achieved milestones; and continues to forge ahead in its delivery of medical and psycho-social services to the elderly. However, a question was recently asked, is the Jewish Home adequately meeting the religious needs of its residents? The Religious Committee of the Board of Trustees which is co-chaired by Erwin Bosler and Israel Resnick investigated this issue. The Religious Committee in cooperation with the Rhode Island Board of Rabbis has arranged to bring traditional Friday evening Sabbath services to the residents of the Jewish Home. This is in addition to the religious services which are held twice daily at the Home.

Various Synagogues throughout the State have volunteered to sponsor and

Drug And Alcohol Abuse Forum To Be Presented

During the course of late Friday evening services on December 3 at Temple Emanu-El, the subject of Alcohol and Drug Abuse among adults and young adults will be presented by the Temple's Committee for Social Concern. Myra Jones, Director of Education at Edgehill-Newport, Inc., will address the congregation from the pulpit. Following the service, there will be three concurrent discussion groups during the Oneg Shabbat in the Alperin Meeting House. Discussion leaders, in addition to Ms. Jones, will be Thomas Broffman, Social Worker at the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Providence; Laura Chakrin-Cable, Social Worker in the Problem Drinkers' Program at Butler Hospital; and Edmond Dubreuil, Alcohol Coordinator at the Community Counseling Center of Pawtucket.

The public is invited to join the congregation for services and discussion at Temple Emanu-El.

Chased Schel Amess Holds Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Chased Schel Amess Association, Lincoln Park Cemetery will be held Sunday, December 12, 1982 at 2 p.m. at Temple Beth-El, 70 Orchard Ave., Providence, R.I.

Election and installation of officers will be held, and the annual report will be made.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

Zatloffs Announce Birth

Mr. and Mrs. Steven Zatloff of Israel, announce the birth of a son, Shumel Yehaskel, on Sept. 20, 1982.

Maternal grandparents are Dr. and Mrs. Max Robbins of South Orange, N.J. Paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Irving Zatloff of Warwick, R.I. Great-grandparents are Ethel Robbins of So. Orange, N.J. and Ceila Zatloff of Providence, R.I.

conduct services during a given month. These congregations have involved their Sisterhoods, Men's Clubs and Youth Groups to assist in transporting residents from their rooms to the Chapel; and in serving refreshments at the Oneg Shabbats.

The first Sabbath Service was held on November 5, 1982 and approximately ninety residents filled the Isadore and Sophie Sandperil Memorial Chapel at the Jewish Home to hear Rabbi Wayne Franklin of Temple Emanu-El conduct services. Temple Emanu-El volunteered for the month of November and the remaining Sabbath services were conducted by the Leisure Club, Rabbi Kauner and the Junior Congregation, and Edward Adler.

The residents of the Jewish Home have shown great interest and enthusiasm in this new program. Religious programming allows the residents to maintain and reaffirm their Jewish identity. Friday night is no longer just an ordinary night at the Jewish Home.

Rabbi Visotzky To Be Guest Speaker At Seminary Meeting



RABBI BURTON VISOTZKY

Rabbi Burton L. Visotzky, Assistant Professor of Talmud and Rabbis at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, will be the guest speaker at the Annual Breakfast Meeting of the Rhode Island Friends of the Jewish Theological Seminary on Sunday, Dec. 12, at 9:30 a.m. The event which will honor Mr. and Mrs. Abraham M. Percelay, recipients of the Seminary's National Community Service Award, will take place at Temple Emanu-El, 99 Taft Ave. in Providence, Rhode Island.

Rabbi Visotzky has taught at the Seminary for the past six years. He is also a visiting faculty member at the Union Theological Seminary in New York. His topic on the morning of Dec. 12 will be "Chanukah and My Teachers."

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Meetings

Temple Sinai Announces December Calendar

Temple Sinai, 30 Hagen Street, Cranston, is planning a series of special Friday services.

Rabbi George Astrachan and Cantor Rennie Brown will conduct a family workshop service on Friday, Dec. 10 at 7:30 p.m. All children celebrating a birthday will be called to the bima and be blessed by the rabbi in front of an open ark. Everyone is invited to the Oneg Shabbat following the service.

Friday, Dec. 17 the temple will have one in a series of services honoring its 25 year existence at 8:15 p.m. Special recognition will be given to each of the temple's past presidents, and Edith Grant will present her compilation of memorabilia. At the Oneg Shabbat following the service, there will be a short history presentation with visual displays.

A service at 8:15 p.m. will be held on Friday, Dec. 25. There will be a short discussion with Rabbi Astrachan and the customary Oneg Shabbat following the service.

The temple's New Year's service will be held on Dec. 31, with an Oneg Shabbat following.

For further information on any of the services, contact Temple Sinai at 942-8350.

Social Seniors Of Warwick Plan Their Chanukah Party

The Social Seniors of Warwick will meet on Wednesday, Dec. 8 at 6:30 p.m. at Temple Beth Am-Beth David to attend their annual Chanukah party. A full course dinner will be served and entertainment by the Showstoppers, coordinated by Donna Osterberg of Warwick, will follow.

Reservations may be made with Ethel Froberman or Sally Goldman.

Touro Chanukah Party Planned For Dec. 12th

Touro's annual Chanukah Party for children, grandchildren, nieces and nephews of Touro members will be held on Sunday, Dec. 12 at 2 p.m. at the Legion Hall, Legion Way, Cranston.

There will be hot dogs, soda, chips, coffee for parents, gifts for everyone and live entertainment.

WANTED!

We, the editors, are planning a special Chanukah issue of the Rhode Island Herald, and full heartedly invite you to share with us and other readers your favorite Chanukah traditions (a special way you celebrate, a favorite recipe, a special story).

Please type or print neatly, in no more than 500 words, how you celebrate Chanukah, and send it to: Editors, Special Chanukah Issue, *Rhode Island Herald*, Box 6063, Providence, RI 02940 by **December 7, 1982**. Be sure to include your name and phone number in case we have to verify any information. No manuscripts will be returned, so be sure you keep a copy. We reserve the right to print and edit any material.

Happy Chanukah,
The Editors

Temple Sinai Sisterhood Plans Chanukah Party

The Sisterhood of Temple Sinai will hold a Chanukah party for pre-school children through fifth grade on Dec. 12 at 10:30 a.m.

Please call the Temple office at 942-8350 between 1 and 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday, or from 9 a.m.-12 noon on Friday to reserve a place for your child. Deadline is Friday, Nov. 10.

Home Start Chanukah Party Plans Made

The Bureau of Jewish Education Home Start Committee will sponsor a Chanukah get together on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1982 at 2 p.m. at Temple Beth Am-Beth David in Warwick. The program is open to those families enrolled in the Home Start program and to other community people with children ages three to seven. Reservations can be made by calling the Bureau at 331-0956. Holiday games will be played and refreshments will be served.

Pioneer Women NaAmat To Hold Chanukah Meeting

Pioneer Women NaAmat Club 1 will hold an annual Chanukah meeting on Thursday, Dec. 16 at 12:30 at the JCC, 401 Elm Grove Ave., Providence.

Mrs. Samuel Solkoff will preside, and Dianne Silk, cultural chairperson will open the meeting with the traditional blessing of the candles. Mrs. Harry Sklut, program chairperson, will introduce Rabbi Milton L. Kroopnik, whose topic will be "The Eternal Message of Chanukah."

Judy Smith To Speak To Majestic Seniors

The Majestic Senior Guild will hold a regular meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 7 at 1 p.m. at Temple Torat Yisrael, 330 Park Ave., Cranston.

Judy Smith, Executive Director of the Rhode Island Radio Information Service, a unique program for the blind-print handicapped and the elderly, will be the speaker.

JCC Outdoor Club Plans Two Dec. Events

The Jewish Community Center Youth Outdoor Club will be enjoying the onset of winter with two fine outings. On Sunday, Dec. 5 from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., the Club travels to Goddard State Park for a day of horseback riding. Fee for the trip is \$15. for two hours of riding. Transportation from the Jewish Community Center to the stables will be provided.

On Saturday evening, Dec. 18, from 5:15-11 p.m. the Club ventures to the slopes of Yawgoog Valley for its second annual "Skiing under the Stars." This trip is for both beginner and expert and is \$5. for transportation and lift. Ski rentals are available at the slopes for an additional cost. For additional information of the Outdoor Club, please contact Rob Goldberg, 861-8800.



SOME 700 DELEGATES AND GUESTS from various communities in North America were present at the New York Hilton Hotel in New York City when Mr. Morton Marks, Providence lawyer and community leader, received the prestigious Community Service Award at the 39th Annual Awards Dinner of Torah Umesorah — the National Society for Hebrew Day Schools. Shown from right to left are Aaron Heimowitz, Associate Chairman, Torah Umesorah Executive Committee; Mr. Morton Marks, Awardee and Rabbi Bernard Goldenberg, National Director, Torah Umesorah.

Trinity Square/R.I. Committee For Humanities Win National Prize

The National Federation of State Humanities Councils has announced the awarding of its First Annual Helen and Martin Schwartz Prize for the best public humanities program in the country to the Trinity Square Repertory Company/Rhode Island Committee for the Humanities program — THE DRAMATIC WORK AS A HISTORICAL/CULTURAL DOCUMENT. Now entering its fifth year with RICH funding, the project boasts publication of 71 essays of permanent high-level scholarship by area scholars on humanistic elements of the theatre's productions, and 66 after-performance symposia led by the scholars and theatre personnel. The Schwartz prize is privately endowed and was awarded to the Rhode Island project by the National Federation after they had sought and considered competitive entries from all fifty states, as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Mr. Schwartz, a business man from Indiana, former chairman of the Indiana Humanities Committee and an aggressive supporter of the public humanities program since its inception in 1972, traveled to Providence with his wife to personally hand the prize, a plaque and \$500.00 cash, to Adrian Hall on the evening of November 30, at 8 p.m., immediately preceding the opening night performance of Trinity's production of THE DRESSER.

In 1979, Trinity Rep's Development

Director approached the local Humanities Committee with the notion that the experience of a play is never really complete when the curtain comes down, but continues in the minds of the audience as they probe, question and evaluate what they have experienced in the theatre. It was suggested and confirmed that scholars from colleges throughout Southern New England would be asked to write essays from the vantage point of their own disciplines; i.e. social philosophy, history, literature, etc., exploring humanistic subjects from each play. These essays are printed and enclosed in the theatre's playbills and made available at no cost to libraries and to the general public. The scholars also lead, along with theatre personnel, after-theatre discussions on well-publicized occasions. The Schwartz Prize honors Trinity's treatment of such plays as *INHERIT THE WIND*, *THE ICEMAN COMETH*, and *WHOSE LIFE IS IT, ANYWAY?*

On the 30th, Robert Reichley, Chairman of the Rhode Island Committee for the Humanities, an affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities, introduced Mr. Schwartz who gave the award to Trinity Rep's Director, Adrian Hall.

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Around Town

by Deborah Snyder



And Then There Were 18

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The double doors opened. A beautiful vision in white appeared and proceeded down the white streamered aisle.

Faint gasps of enchantment hummed over the familiar wedding tune.

Heads turned again to the double doors. Another beautiful bride in white appeared and marched down the aisle. Sighs were once again heard amidst the fragrances of roses and gardenias.

The pattern continued until there were 18 brides radiant in wedding gowns of yesteryear and today.

Here Come The Brides was the theme of this year's donor presentation by the Sisterhood of Temple Beth-El whose quest for wedding gowns led them back to the 1920's and forward to the Eighties.

Melba Meister, donor chairwoman, remembered a fairly similar happening when she was a twelve-year-old at Temple Beth-El in Fall River.

"Although there were only eight wedding gowns modelled, it was a talked-about event for a long time.

"Nothing had been done like this since then."

When Melba hit upon the idea to create a different kind of program for the Nov. 22nd Annual Donor Event, she knew this was the direction to go.

"We had a concept and were able to elaborate upon it. Our Sisterhood women were so enthusiastic and very supportive to the idea. Everyone got caught up in the whole theme.

"One thing led to another — even the picture table of wedding photos dating from the 1920's to the present."

A champagne and hors d'oeuvres reception greeted the 250 guests upon arrival in



ANNE KUPERSCHMIDT'S CHAMPAGNE SKINNER SATIN gown, accented by handmade Rosepointe lace, is worn by her granddaughter Elyse Meister.

the Temple Meeting Hall. Spider mums and snapdragons graced the serving tables.

"This was one of the loveliest events in the history of Sisterhood donors," Melba said. "And there was close involvement between younger and older members working together."

Commentator Sylvia Snyder weaved a historical chronology into the format of wedding gowns presented.

As each "bride" modelled the gown of a particular era, Sylvia identified the gown's



FLOWER GIRL LEAH GORDON in blue and white lace trips the steps fantastic.



A BEVY OF BRIDES: Claudia Akerstein wears her bridal gown of the seventies; Debbie Herman models her mother's wedding dress of the sixties; Marjorie Dwiggins wears her own sixties' wedding gown; Barbara Coen attired in the dress and her grandmother's mantilla which she wore at her own wedding in 1969; and Beth Samuels in Bonnie Goldowsky's 1942 wedding dress.



SOMETHING OLD, SOMETHING NEW — Barbara Long, left, wears this 1907 Chinese silk Edwardian wedding dress once worn by a member of her family. Hand-made Irish crochet trim the yoke neckline and leg o' mutton sleeves. Hand-sewn pleated ruffling of self fabric edge the sleeve skirt and train. The 1983 gown, modelled by Judy Deutsch, repeats the Edwardian collar and snug waist of 75 years ago. Re-embroidered Alencon lace on English net are traced with Schiffli embroidery and seed pearls. To complete the Edwardian look, Judy wears a Schiffli hat.

Jewish Historical Society Set Up In Omaha, Nebraska

OMAHA (JTA) — A Nebraska Jewish Historical Society has been founded in Omaha, after several years of planning, and has filed incorporation papers with the Secretary of State, according to Mary Fellman, the society's first president.

Ms. Fellman and Dr. Oliver Pollak, the co-founders of the society, said the goal of the society is to bring together persons interested in the history of Jews of Nebraska and the midwest. Pollak has been elected executive vice-president.

They said the society would support the study of Nebraska Jews by acquisition of archival material, participation in conferences, providing community educational programs in various media, preparing publications, promoting historical research and museum projects.

Carol Gendler, author of a history of the Omaha Jewish community, is serving as advisor and consultant to the new society. Temporary physical facilities for the society have been set up in the Jewish Federation Library at the Omaha Jewish Community Center.

Rumania Distinguishes "Emigration" And "Aliya"

WASHINGTON (JTA) — The State Department said it could not confirm a report that Rabbi Moses Rosen, Chief Rabbi of Rumania, said that the education tax the Rumanian government had imposed last month on would-be immigrants does not affect Jews. But Department spokesman John Hughes noted that the U.S. government is keeping close contact with the Rumanian government on the issue and the problem is "essentially a serious one for United States-Rumanian relations."

Rosen said that the education tax, which requires all emigrants to reimburse the government for the free secondary and higher education they had received, does not affect Jews because the Rumanian government, for many decades, has made a distinction between "emigration" and "aliya." A Jew seeking to go to Israel is not viewed as an "emigrant," Rosen reported.

The State Department had earlier warned Rumania that the tax could affect U.S. approval for a continuation of the most favored nation trade status for Rumania.

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Beyond Vandalism Lurks Terrorism Warned Gerson Special Assistant To The UN

by Lori Evangelos Kershner

"In the Jewish tradition we are all God's children," said Dr. Allan Gerson, Special Assistant to Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations. He was speaking in a special interview with the *Herald* while visiting his in-laws in Rhode Island over the Thanksgiving holiday, and awaiting to address the "Leadership Conference on Bigotry and Violence" held at the Rhode Island State House, Nov. 30.

Gerson is married to Joan Nathan, a Rhode Island native and daughter of Ernest and Pearl Nathan of Providence. She is a woman in her own right. Nathan writes for the *Washington Post* and is also author of a cookbook.

In explaining the role of religion (i.e.: the Jewish religion) in relationship to bigotry and violence, Mr. Gerson reflected,

"Having been the victims of religious intolerance for so many years as Jews throughout history, we've gone out of our way to see to it that the intolerance we've suffered isn't visited upon by others. This is why we are particularly sensitive to the deprivation of such inherent freedoms that others may suffer, whoever and wherever they are."

The specialist defined bigotry as somebody who is prejudice, extremely prejudice to the extent that they'll use whatever means necessary to achieve their ends, which more than likely involves the advocacy of violence. In other words, the bigot believes he has a monopoly on the truth, so he believes it's permissible for him/her to use violence because it's for a good cause. Bigotry leads to violence and violence leads to terrorism believes Gerson.

Beyond acts of mere vandalism lurks terrorism, asserts Gerson.

"Terrorism is more organized acts of violence and is the work of organized bigots who have in common a belief that

"Having been the victims of religious intolerance for so many years, we Jews are particularly sensitive to the deprivation of such inherent freedoms that others may suffer, whoever and wherever they are."

they have a monopoly on the truth."

As reference he drew upon the advocacy of religious intolerance fueled by the Christian crusaders of medieval Europe, who "knew" that they carried the message of truth to the "infidels," the Jews. In very much the same way, the Soviet Union feels about its own dissidents. In common with terrorists and bigots, according to Gerson, the Soviet Union feels it has a monopoly on the truth: they believe that organized government is the best way, the only way. Therefore, religion, because it interferes

with government, should be eradicated, and Soviet dissidents should be gotten rid of — by whatever means. Here, again, the end, the good cause, justifies the means, whether in the form of murder, persecution, harassment, or exile.

Here the specialist juxtaposed the person, or country, who preached the exact opposite of the Soviet Union — religious

The Christian crusaders of Europe "knew" that they carried the message of truth to the "infidels," the Jews. In very much the same way, the Soviet Union treats its dissidents because they believe that they have a monopoly on the truth.

tolerance. This person does so in part from the realization that we're all imperfect human beings, and if our goal is to live freely, then the only way to achieve this goal is through religious tolerance.

"In our democratic pluralistic society, where we foster a conscience of tolerance, we recognize acts of terrorism as important not only because they take away life, but also because they take away the infrastructure of our society. And it's an interdependent world in which the consequences of terrorism on the international level filter down to the national level, on down to the local level, attacking local values and safety."

In drawing this corollary at the Conference, Gerson hoped to raise the consciousness of others to the fact that "we're all people concerned who can be integrated into a cohesive force." By doing so, he also hoped to provide insights into the multinational level where it is such a long and tedious process until results filter down to the community level. It was here that he stressed the importance of keeping in touch with the local level for a man like himself.

It is the role of a leader to listen to, to find out about, and to have a feeling for the points of grievances of his/her constituency; so that they are not so removed from that constituency they are representing. In other words, to be appreciative of the impact of the problem on the real lives of the constituency, ascertained the international leader.

When asked whether he sees himself as a leader achieving this role, Gerson admitted that at the UN things move very slowly because they are dedicated to hard goals. For example, it took the UN twenty years to agree upon a definition of religious intolerance.

"The Moslems were not keen on the idea of religious freedom," said Gerson, "and they still don't believe that an individual is free to change their religion. Last year we

made a declaration that discrimination on grounds of religion should not be permitted and that religious intolerance is a source of many of man's greatest problems.

"We are having the same problems defining terrorism we had with defining religious freedom, and haven't yet arrived at a universally accepted definition. The problem is 'one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter.'

"A significant victory occurred December 17, 1979 when the UN adopted the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, which stressed that those who take hostages will be subject to prosecution or extradition if they are apprehended within the jurisdiction of a state party of the Convention, regardless of the motives of the hijacker.

"The problem at the UN is that we are (the US) no longer the leader. The 158 states with different governments, of which the majority are totalitarian authoritarian. In these countries, the significance of the concept of religious intolerance has never taken hold.

"So we do our best and continue to speak out. If we didn't, if we were silent, our inaction would give power away by default to countries who preach bigotry."

It is Gerson's belief that the most essential task of government is to provide security and defense to its citizens both in the international and domestic spheres.

"If you can't do that — there's no reason for government," said Gerson.

The media plays a very sensitive role in the problem of bigotry and violence, according to the specialist, in reporting the incidence of organized terrorism.

"They have to be careful not to become unwilling collusionist. The reason I say this is because the practitioners of organized violence seek, above all, the limelight. They cannot succeed to power by ordinary means (e.g.: at the poles), so they seek power through press coverage. The media must not allow itself to be exploited by these people who use terror as a means to gain limelight. This is the only thing that distinguishes a terrorist from an ordinary killer, that their mission is to gain media coverage."

In addressing the role of law enforcement, he pointed out that it is terribly important that the first rule of law be carried out — the equal application of the law.

"We have good laws which guarantee the right of an individual, so that they may have freedom of conscience without fear of violence. Even the best laws become meaningless if they are not enforced."

The role of education is to inculcate people to make them appreciate the guiding principle of our society, that the human way of life is this concept of freedom; and the free individual can do whatever they like as long as they don't harm others, according to Gerson.

Religion, he noted, played pretty much the same part as education, but differed in that it went beyond in teaching people spiritual values.

In assessing the extent of bigotry and

violence from the international, national, and local perspectives, Gerson understands that the underlying psychological basis of such attitudes and behavior is intolerance, whether religious, political, etc. For example, he illustrated the fact that political intolerance was at work against the recognition of Israel as a state. According to Gerson, the recognition of a

"Even the best laws become meaningless if they are not enforced."

state should not be negotiated. He believes that it is the right of all states to be sovereign and equal, regardless of what they do internally — whether it be good or evil.

Gerson believes that violence and extremism has grown markedly in the last decade on the international level. He ascertains that it is due, mainly to two reasons: 1) the tremendous upsurge of extremist groups (i.e.: the Moslem Fundamentalist), and 2) the increasing commitment over the past ten years from the Soviet Union to subsidize these terrorist activities.

Prior to his appointment to his current post, Gerson was engaged in independent research and writing activities and the private practice of law. From 1979 to January 1981 he served as a senior trial attorney with the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, and from 1977 to 1979 he served on the Appellate Staff of the Civil Division of the United States Department of Justice. He was a professor of law at the New England School of Law from 1974 to 1977.

Although Gerson graduated from the New York University School of Law and holds advanced degrees in international law from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (L.L.M.) and the Yale Law School (J.S.D.) and wrote two books — *Lauryer's Ethics: Contemporary Dilemmas, and Israel, The West Bank and International Law* — he is sometimes overshadowed by his wife's notoriety. For instance, he good naturedly related an incident which occurred recently in Washington while addressing a convention of women. He was introduced as "Joan Nathan's husband," the cookbook author and food writer for the *Washington Post*. That was all right, until someone called him "Mr. Nathan." To be sure, he set them straight.

The man is liberated, and that is according to the woman who knows him best, his wife.

"He believes in a woman who is somebody in their own right," explained this woman with a fruitful career of her own.

He's not only liberated in his private life in regards to his wife, but also in his public life in regards to his boss, Jeane Kirkpatrick. He's the man behind the woman, so to speak. In Nathan's words, who greatly admires Kirkpatrick,

"It takes a strong woman to have a good man behind her."

So, too, she would more than likely agree, it takes a strong man to stand behind a woman.

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Your Money's Worth

ARE YOU BEING 'TERMINATED'?

by Sylvia Porter

You've had your present job for more than a dozen years, have moved comfortably up the ladder to a middle-management position, feel reasonably secure even in today's environment. You're not disturbed when your immediate superior tells you your participation at several key meetings is not required, nor do you feel insulted when important communications are sent to your assistants or peers and not to you.

You are moderately irritated that no real news (gossip) is coming to you via the grapevine and you do notice that, suddenly, unrealistic deadlines are being imposed on what you know are routine tasks. But what's the difference? You're secure — or are you?

You are not secure. In fact, you have just read four basic signs of a possible termination from your job, as put together for me by Bushell Cruise & Associates, a New York-headquartered outplacement firm that ranks among the largest in the nation. (Bushell Cruise works exclusively for corporations and collects its fees only from the firms for which it works.) Its advice to you on termination signals and what to do about them when the signs are evident takes on extraordinary meaning for that reason alone.

Other signs in addition to the four listed above:

— Complacency on the part of your supervisor, indifference to your performance, whether it's good or bad.

— Directives or orders coming to you in the form of subtle or indirect mandates.

— Your suggestions and recommendations are no longer solicited. Your reports are not being read or acted upon and, as for key meetings, you are told you will be called when needed.

— Promotions or raises are deferred or denied.

— Fellow employees avoid you and you feel alienated from your staff and from management.

— You hear talk of fiscal restraints and staff reductions, but you don't know who is targeted or how you fit in.

— You no longer enjoy your work; you are often late; you watch the clock and leave at or before 5 p.m.

— Your performance gets poor reviews; you receive memoranda reminding you that you are late with assignments or that you have been unresponsive to requests for action and asking for improvement in your job performance.

— Your communications with your boss are becoming strained and you no longer feel on the same wavelength.

— Your minor mistakes are amplified unnecessarily and long-forgotten incidents are brought to your attention.

— Your manager asks for a "heart-to-heart" talk in which he or she asks if there are problems in your personal life.

"Most people don't even want to think about — let alone acknowledge — termination," says Paul J. Cruise, president of the firm. "This is a traumatic experience, a crisis with long-term consequences if not handled properly."

What, then, should you do if these termination signals outlined become evident to you?

1) Assess the reasons for the signals. Be as objective as you can.

2) Avoid lateness and excess absences (if you've been guilty).

3) If your job performance is poor, do what you can to improve. Develop plans for self-improvement. Discuss the plans with your manager.

4) If your attitude is to blame, take stock and make changes. Get feedback from your peers and friends on how you are perceived.

5) If your job performance seems OK, consider talking to your manager. He or she may be aware of deficits you haven't even considered.

6) Be realistic. Confront the problem and diffuse the shock.

7) If you lack skill in a critical area, get instruction and training and evaluate your progress. Perhaps you should explore new opportunities on your own, or decide not to stay. Be positive about yourself!

Israeli Inquiry Panel Has Real Impact On U.S. Congress

WASHINGTON (JTA) — Sen. Henry Jackson (D. Wash.) said that Israel's official inquiry into the Beirut refugee camps massacres has had a "real impact" on members of Congress who had earlier considered reducing U.S. aid to Israel. At the same time, he indicated that if Jordan does not join the Camp David peace process, it might not receive the weapons it is seeking from the U.S.

Jackson, answering questions on the NBC-TV "Meet the Press" program, noted that he had urged a commission of inquiry into the Beirut massacres. "If the Israelis follow through in a decisive manner, I think it's going to make a lot of difference," he said. "Here is a democracy willing to take tough steps, if necessary to punish the government if they are wrong. That is unusual."

As for Jordan, Jackson noted that it has "waited a long time" to enter the peace negotiations. "Congress feels strongly that Jordan has a responsibility to come into the talks. That is a must." He added that whether Congress approves the weapons

Successful Investing

by David R. Sargent

Q — Which are the best penny stock buys in building supplies, high technology, or agriculture? I am a long-term investor. — J.R., Ohio.

A — Investing in penny stocks requires more than just patience for the long term. You must be prepared to risk your total investment if the company's prospects do not pan out. Penny stocks are low-priced — literally worth pennies per share — because they are highly speculative shares of fledgling new companies with as yet unproven earning power, or of high risk ventures one step away from bankruptcy. Penny stocks appeal to a certain type of adventurous investor for their "pie-in-the-sky" promise of large percentage gains. The shareholder participates in rapidly escalating profits (and share price), if the company makes it, and his losses are limited if it does not. Penny stock specialists advise buying into several situations at one time to better the odds of winning at one.

Speculation in penny stocks is apt to increase in a bull market, only to lose all momentum with the hint of a bear market. So market risk is high. The degree of insider interest also presents a significant risk factor. Many of these small companies are largely controlled by the original private financiers. If one major shareholder decides he wants out, his shares may be "dumped" on the market, driving down the share price irretrievably,

and too suddenly for the other shareholders to act. In short, the high risks of the penny stock market make it unsuitable for most investors.

However, there are a number of attractive investment opportunities in what I consider to be low-priced stocks — trading at under \$25 a share. In this price range, you can still follow the rules of prudent investment and pick stocks with proven earnings records and demonstrated strength in some area, as well as offering the promise of future gains.

In your three areas of interest, I would recommend Pacific Lumber or Santa Fe Industries for recovery in building supplies; Archer Daniels or Central Soya for long term growth in agriculture; and Barry Wright or Perkin Elmer in high technology fields. With the exception of Perkin Elmer, all are currently selling under 25 on the NYSE.

The following five stocks are also low in price, high in promise, and recommended for the aggressive investor: Anixter Brothers (NYSE), ISC Systems (OTC), Lucky Stores (NYSE), Olin Corp. (NYSE), and SONY Corp. ADR'S (NYSE).

Begin Visits Washington Beginning Of Year

JERUSALEM (JTA) — Premier Menachem Begin, who cut short his American visit because of the death of his wife Aliza on November 14, will go to Washington in January for meetings with President Reagan and other top Administration officials that were to have been held on November 19.

According to a government official, Begin will accept the renewed invitation Reagan extended in his letter of condolence. Their meeting is expected to take place during the latter half of January. Begin will also hold discussions with Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger while he is in Washington.

Reagan is scheduled to meet with King Hussein of Jordan next month. President Yitzhak Navon of Israel is also going to Washington and will call on Reagan at the White House on January 5.

TEL AVIV (JTA) — Three Israeli soldiers were wounded today when the armored personnel carrier in which they were travelling went over a mine north of Bhamdoun on the main Beirut-Damascus highway held by Israeli forces. The wounded soldiers were evacuated to hospitals in Israel.

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Haute cuisine in the suburbs

by Marilyn Saltzberg

WRENTHAM, Mass. — Steve Spaneas brought haute cuisine to this small town 30 miles southwest of Boston and to the surprise of many, especially himself, the concept caught on.

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Robert Weisbord: An Advocate Of Teaching Children To Read, Write And Think Critically

by Pamela F. Greenhalgh

Robert Weisbord believes in teaching controversial social studies at all levels.

Weisbord is a professor of history at the University of Rhode Island. He teaches courses in Black history, the Holocaust, African history and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Prior to his work at URI, Weisbord was a social worker in Harlem for seven years. It was during this time that he became interested in Black-American history.

"I would have lunch everyday at the YMCA on 135th Street in Harlem. It was right across from the Schomburg Library," he explains, "which has the best collection on Black history."

The result was an increasing interest in the subject. He worked as a welfare/truant officer by day and went to graduate school by night.

"I grabbed the chance to teach Jewish and Black history at URI," he says.

Weisbord sees education as an important factor in combating bigotry. He also sees some problems with it.

"It doesn't matter what the age of a child is, they will reflect the thinking of their parents. This does not mean they cannot be educated," says Weisbord. "Society can either sanction acts of bigotry or indicate in a variety of ways that a hating society is unacceptable. This is where education comes in."

Weisbord adds that there are detriments to the educational process. One is the bigot whose feelings are psychologically based. The other is what he calls lackluster social studies programs.

"I like to believe that education is enlightening people, making them more tolerant, making them more accepting of others."

"The bigots whose prejudices are psychologically based feel that way because they are frustrated. They project onto others what they do not like about themselves," he says. "There is nothing in education which will make them less bitter. They need therapy, not education."

Weisbord feels that schools should be teaching more about ethnic-racial conflicts.

"Violence against blacks should be taught in the schools," he says, "but it is safer to teach monetary reform. It is important that a child understand race relations in the past."

Weisbord would like to see socially relevant social studies taught, would like to see questions such as: Was a slave rebel a freedom fighter or a terrorist? What does the Holocaust say about twentieth century

civilization? Does the fair housing law constitute an invasion of privacy? discussed in social studies classes.

"Teachers should be encouraged and supported to teach in a socially relevant way," he says. "But there is a fear on the part of the teachers to do so."

He likens it to the resistance to drug and alcohol education of a few years ago and the controversy which still exists over sex education in the schools.

"Parents are afraid for schools to teach points of view that are different from theirs. I don't understand that," he says. "I want my children to be exposed to beliefs other than my own."

He adds that children are better off in the long run when they have been exposed to a variety of beliefs and can come away with a reasonable selection of them.

He believes that teachers and administrators can make a significant contribution to fighting bigotry when they are encouraged to do so.

"The varied ethnic background of Rhode Island is one of its most attractive features to me. I find it fascinating."

"Most Americans do not know about Black history. They are uncomfortable with the unfamiliar — different history, different customs, different religions. Some people even find it frightening."

Weisbord finds it just the opposite.

"The varied ethnic backgrounds of Rhode Island is one of its most attractive features to me," he says. "I find it fascinating. We have groups of Cape Verdeans, French, Italian, Irish and many others. There can be tremendous misunderstandings, but a lot can be done in the classroom to dispell ignorance and develop appreciation."

Despite the problems, Weisbord looks at the role of education optimistically.

"I like to believe that education is enlightening people, making them more tolerant of others, more aware of their own prejudices," he says.

Weisbord is unsure of the effect of the media coverage of violence.

"It may make violence seem more normal to those people who cannot differentiate between reality and fantasy," he says, "but I don't feel qualified to pass any judgement on it."

He adds that if violence is banned from television, the evening news must be the first program to go.

Weisbord believes that the media have the responsibility to report what is newsworthy.

"Newspapers are justified in reporting a newsworthy incident," he says. "If the Ku Klux Klan is involved in a march, that is newsworthy. Once the march is over, and there is nothing new to say, there is no justification for more coverage."

He also sees some groups causing a lot of free publicity for the KKK and other hate groups. He cites the example of Skokie, Illinois of several years ago. A neo-Nazi group applied for a permit to march, and the town council passed two ordinances preventing them from doing so in response. The American Civil Liberties Union took the case to court on the basis of a violation of first amendment rights and won. As a result, the American Nazi Party received a great deal of publicity and the group's leader appeared on the Donahue show.

"By trying to prevent the march, the town council allowed the Nazi party to get a lot of free publicity. The council was wrong constitutionally and tactically," Weisbord says. "I can't fault Donahue. Once the case went to court, it was newsworthy. It was a mistake to create that situation. People must look a situation carefully and calculate the possible negative results of overreacting."

"It is a mistake to shield kids from the truth. What is the difference between a freedom fighter and a terrorist? What is the significance of the Holocaust? What does it say about civilization? These are questions which should be discussed."

Weisbord hopes that Tuesday's conference will have a positive effect.

"I am not sure who was in attendance. It may have been that the participants preached to people who were already converted."

He sees the atmosphere improving, though. He feels that there is more support from schools, that churches are doing a better job of preaching tolerance and that more people are willing to treat others with respect.

"We are moving in the right direction," he says. "There are still slurs and harassment, but the situation overall is healthier."

Courts Conflict Over El Al Liquidation

TEL AVIV (JTA) — Two courts were in conflict over a shareholders' decision to liquidate El Al, the country's national airline. A labor court here is expected to rule tomorrow on an appeal by the airline workers against the liquidation decision. But the shareholders have already asked a district court for a liquidation order. The government owns 98 percent of El Al stock.

The legal dispute is whether the district court can issue the liquidation order while the labor court is considering the employees' and Histadrut's appeal against it. The Attorney General's office contended yesterday that the labor court has no jurisdiction in liquidation matters and a clash between the two courts would be contrary to the public interest.

The shareholders, chiefly government proxies, decided last week to wind up the money-losing carrier and place it in the hands of a receiver. The Cabinet is expected to endorse that recommendation. The workers accused the shareholders and management of acting in bad faith. They pointed out that new labor agreements had been reached with all of the El Al workers groups except the pilots and that negotiations should have continued.

The labor court issued a 24-hour restraining injunction Friday and called on management to use the time to try to complete a new labor contract. But the order only delayed the liquidation request which was filed with the district court yesterday. Angry workers marched on Herut party headquarters here to demonstrate against Finance Minister Yoram Aridor who was expected to speak there tonight.

Re-enforced police units surrounded the building to prevent the workers from entering or disrupting traffic. Gaby Saltzman, a spokesman for the El Al employees, said they were demonstrating "against Begin's Likud government which wants to liquidate the national airline."

Meanwhile, the Transport Ministry has informed the International Air Transport Association (IATA) of which El Al is a member, that the government will be responsible for all El Al debts owed to member airlines. Israeli and foreign banks announced that they will no longer accept El Al checks. They said they must study the scope and amount of El Al indebtedness to local banks which is said to amount to \$180 million. Other complications arose.

El Al workers shut down Ben Gurion Airport over the weekend, affecting 11 incoming and nine outgoing flights. Foreign airlines cancelled some flights and rescheduled others. The SITA communications network, a computerized network linking all international air carriers, became inoperable when police cut off electricity to the El Al offices at the airport. The system was functioning again however after a limited number of striking workers were called back by court order.

In another development, the Israel Pilots Association appealed to El Al pilots not to agree to management demands to work longer hours in the cockpit. The Association noted that this would endanger aircraft safety and was a violation of standards fixed by international aviation experts and flight surgeons. The El Al management has insisted that pilots agree to 16-hour shifts.

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International Terrorism: Its Impact On American Values

The following are excerpts of Alan Gerson's speech, the Special Assistant to the Ambassador to the United Nations, which was delivered to the Leadership Conference on Bigotry and Violence Nov. 30 at the Rhode Island State House. Also see related article, "If one of us is not free, then not one of us is free," which provides an overview of the conference itself.

As you may know, I am no stranger to Providence, Rhode Island. My wife Joan has achieved a measure of culinary fame here and her family, the Nathans, have long been active in the communal life of the State. But until beginning preparation for today's address, I must confess that I

"The recognition of a state should not be negotiated — it is the right of all states to be sovereign and equal regardless of what they do internally — whether it be good or evil. Religious intolerance is at work against the recognition of the state of Israel."

did not fully appreciate Rhode Island's unique historic role in this nation's long struggle against the forces of religious intolerance, bigotry, and politically inspired violence. It was thus with considerable interest that I familiarized myself with Rhode Island's past — of Roger Williams' flight from the religious intolerance of the Pilgrims at Massachusetts Bay Colony who, having escaped religious persecution abroad, were nevertheless, incapable of practicing tolerance here and indeed provided for and imposed the death penalty on Quakers found preaching in their midst. It was no accident, I learned, that the Touro Temple, the first synagogue in America, was established in Rhode Island. For Rhode Island was the Union's first state to know the true meaning of religious tolerance and freedom of conscience and to put these principles into practice. It is thus especially tragic that we should see today, after all these years, a resurgence of intolerance and bigotry in the very state that led the campaign for their eradication.

This conference is dedicated to confronting this new challenge. For my part, I should like to draw upon my work in the international field and talk about the attributes of international terrorism, of terrorism as a function of intolerance, and of its corrosive effect on international order and the infrastructure of democratic society.

First, however, I would like to address myself to four widely-held misconceptions about terrorism which have seriously obscured the nature of the terrorist threat to the goals and ideals underlying our American way of life.

The first misconception about terrorism relates to its meaning. According to a number of distinguished students of the subject, a rigorous and objective definition of terrorism is impossible. This is so, it is argued, because, "One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter." Hence, consensus as to what is and is not terrorism becomes impossible, and we are left in a kind of intellectual and moral limbo.

If this view is correct, if no objective definition of terrorism exists, and if we cannot even articulate what we mean by terrorism, then how in the world, it may be asked, can we possibly hope to devise effective measures to counteract terrorism?

I believe, however, that terrorism is definable. Prominent thinkers have generally agreed that its distinguishing characteristic is deliberate, systematic murder, maiming and menacing of the innocent to inspire fear in order to gain political ends.

Thus, hijacking aircraft, exploding bombs in marketplaces and in pubs, attacking school buses and kindergartens, kidnapping businessmen and taking civilian hostages — these are, objectively speaking, terrorist acts, regardless of the ultimate political purposes of the perpetrators. The Bible injunction that "By their fruits shall ye know them" — and not, that is, by their ideological bluster, might well serve as our guide.

A second misconception about terrorism is the widespread tendency to regard terrorists as "frustrated idealists," "desperate men" who turned to terrorism as an instrument of social progress only because they regretfully concluded that "the system doesn't work." Proponents of this point of view, while disassociating themselves from terrorist methods, are nevertheless quite willing to praise the courage, sincerity, sensitivity, seriousness, commitment and idealism of the terrorists themselves — provided, that is, that the terrorists openly identify with the radical left and maintain a properly critical attitude toward "American capitalism" and all its works.

What advocates of the "frustrated idealist" school of thought fail to understand, however, is that terrorists are not at all interested in facilitating social progress. On the contrary, as James Q. Wilson has pointed out, "Terrorists will do whatever they can, make whatever alliances are necessary (including alliances with common criminals and

"In our democratic pluralistic society, where we foster a conscience of tolerance, we recognize acts of terrorism as important not only because they take life, but also because they take away the infra-structure of our society."

homicidal maniacs) to prevent any 'political solution' short of the destruction of the state itself. They will thus direct their attacks chiefly against groups desirous of constructive change. The Red Brigades, after all, killed Aldo Moro, a center-liberal politician, and not some monarchist fanatic. The aim of the true terrorist is not to hasten progress, but to provoke a fascist reaction."

A third misconception about terrorism is the notion that terrorist actions have their causes in the social environment. To those who hold this view, the fact that terrorist outrages are principally targeted against American, British, Dutch, German, Italian, Spanish and Israeli nationals is an implicit indictment of American, British, Dutch, German, Italian, Spanish and Israeli societies — for surely no one would engage in such outrages unless he or she had first been traumatized by severe social injustice. Until the "underlying social causes" of terrorism are adequately dealt with, until war, racism, poverty and all other political and social evils are fully eliminated, terrorism — this view maintains — will remain an incurable social affliction.

The "social injustice" theory of terrorism is invalidated, however, by two rather crucial facts. In the first place, while it is certainly the case that some degree of injustice exists in all societies, the activities of international terrorist groups are hardly directed against the world's most oppressive policies — that is, against totalitarian societies. On the contrary, as the former Soviet dissident, Vladimir Bukovsky, has observed, "Where there are real tyrants, and the worst oppression, we do not see such violence." Terrorist violence is aimed almost exclusively at democratic or pro-Western regimes, while Communist and pro-Soviet



regimes are left almost entirely unscathed. This can hardly be a coincidence.

Moreover, the fact is that the level of training and organization that has enabled international terrorism to become an effective force capable of challenging established governments is simply beyond the reach of local, isolated terrorist groups. International terrorism is inconceivable apart from the financial support, military training and sanctuary provided to the terrorists by certain states. To look for the causes of terrorism in the behavior of societies victimized by terrorism is thus a pointless exercise. Rather, these causes are to be found in the convictions and expectations of the terrorists themselves, and in the activities of those states which find it in their interest to support international terrorism.

The fourth misconception about terrorism is the notion that democratic societies can easily cope with the challenge of terrorism. In this perspective, there is nothing to worry about. Terrorism, it is argued, is a marginal, largely irrelevant phenomenon with little or no impact on the democratic political process.

This complacent attitude towards terrorism — this belief that modern, democratic, industrial societies can easily cope with a handful of terrorist malcon-

"It is the role of a leader to listen to, to find out about, and to have a feeling for the points of grievances of his/her constituency."

texts — is profoundly mistaken. West Germany's former Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, was much nearer the mark when he observed in 1976 that the revolutionary left posed the greatest challenge to German democracy since its creation. Chancellor Schmidt understood that a systematic campaign of terrorism can undermine the moral consensus which underlies any democratic political order. As a noted American political scientist, Bernard Brown, has recently written, "Popular irritation and fear generated by disorder and chaos could well provoke a reaction by those who believe that democracy is unable to defend itself or the society. The temptation will be great to sacrifice individual liberties, and then perhaps to turn to those who will eliminate disorder by authoritarian means if necessary. The attempt by revolutionaries to overthrow parliamentary democracy could well bring about a revival of fascism in Germany and Italy . . . In Germany and Italy, small numbers of revolutionaries, disdainful of the electoral process and unable to win popular support through the ballot box in any case, have succeeded in converting the climate of opinion from one that sustains parliamentary debate into one that encourages blows and counterblows, coups and countercoups violence and counterviolence. Parliamentary institutions require an appropriate public attitude if they are to function effectively; and that favorable, supporting public attitude is breaking down."

Let me turn, now, first to the theory of international terrorism, and then to the activities of states and groups which lend terrorism their support.

Despite the seemingly senseless and random nature of many terrorist acts, terrorism is in fact most often the product of a carefully thought out strategy designed to bring about what is called a "revolutionary situation" where none existed beforehand. The essence of the terrorist's strategy is provocation: through persistent, murderous attacks which disrupt society and make ordinary life impossible, terrorists hope to goad the authorities into a policy of massive and reckless repression, in the expectation that such repression will polarize the society, alienate large segments of the population, undermine the legitimacy of the regime and create widespread and evergrowing havoc and discontent. Terrorists seek to transform the democratic state into an authoritarian state, and the authoritarian state into brutal and arbitrary dictatorship. Where, for example, the press is free, terrorists would like to see it muzzled; where an independent judiciary exists, terrorists would invite martial law; where police excesses are curbed terrorists seek to provoke police brutality. Recognizing that they alone are too weak to overthrow the state, terrorists try to induce state authorities to discredit themselves by

"The Moslems were not keen on the idea of religious freedom, they don't believe that an individual is free to change their religion."

revoking precisely those freedoms upon which the entire edifice of human rights rests: freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of assembly.

The first modern revolutionary-terrorist group, The People's Will, was founded in Russia in 1879. Dedicated to the destruction of the Czarist state and all its institutions, The People's Will initially consisted of no more than 30 conspirators, yet by 1881 it had succeeded in murdering Czar Alexander II along with many lesser government officials. The success of the People's Will seriously undermined the authority of the Czarist regime, and the wave of governmental repression provoked by The People's Will and its successor groups still further eroded the government's authority. As one historian of the period has put it, "From 1879 onwards the Imperial government introduced a series of extremely harsh countermeasures meant to prevent terror, but which had the effect of alienating moderate groups in Russia. In the long run this made it impossible for the regime ever to secure the support of moderately conservative and liberal elements in Russian society, so it was left to fall, isolated and alone, in 1917. Terrorism in Russia thus succeeded beyond the wildest expectations of its supporters."

The lessons of the Russian revolutionary movement have not been lost on contemporary terrorist groups. Consider, for example, the most widely-known and influential terrorist tract of the twentieth century, *The Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla*, written by the Brazilian Communist-turned-terrorist, Carlos Marighella, and published in 1970. The aim of the terrorist, it explains, is to create a situation where "the government has no alternative except to intensify repression. Eventually, as repression grows, "the political situation in the country is transformed into a military situation in which the militarists appear more and more to be the ones responsible for errors and violence, while the problems in the lives of the people become truly catastrophic." During this critical period, the *Minimanual* counsels, "the urban guerrilla must become more aggressive and violent, resorting without letup to sabotage, terrorism, expropriations,

(Continued on page 15)

"A Child Free Of Prejudice"

(Continued from page 1)

"The minute the conference takes place, we've taken the first step towards educating."

of anti-demonstrators either, like they did this week in Washington. Perhaps when the citizens know their leaders care is when their state is safe to live in."

When asked whether she sees herself as a leader achieving this end, Penn candidly responded, "When I can bring together the leaders of the calibre of the those on the committee that has been working on the Conference, then... my success is realized by the willingness to see the problem undertaken."

When asked what she perceived the role of each of the disciplines to be, Penn said that she never prejudices the outcome, but lets the leaders hammer out their own answers.

"Let them examine themselves," explained Penn. "Let them ask themselves: 'how can we handle things differently?; how are we perpetrating the cause? How much better it is if they come together and

come to a conclusion on their own."

In evaluating the relationship of the problem of bigotry and violence on the local level to the rise of national and international terrorism, Penn reflected gravely:

"The recent display in Boston and in Connecticut is so close yet doesn't touch us here in Rhode Island. The vicinity of the problem makes it even more important that we be as prepared as it is possible to be, before — if ever — it reaches crisis proportions.

"Locally, bigotry and violence is not a massive problem. Even in the least form, the most minimal level of activity is too much."

"Locally bigotry and violence is not a massive problem. Even in the least form, the most minimal level of activity is too much. We don't have to wait for more people to suffer before saying it's an important problem.

"I hope someday that the Coalition will run a similar conference for the whole community, and perhaps by that time those leaders who participated in this conference will be able to have additional input."

Conditions For Settlement Should Include Restoration Of Palestine Rights Urges UN Secretary General

UNITED NATIONS (JTA) — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and General Assembly President Imre Hollai called for the restoration of Palestinian rights, including the right of self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

De Cuellar and Hollai made their calls in separate statements at a special meeting of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to commemorate the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. The annual observance is held here every year since 1977, on November 29, the date the UN decided in 1947 on the partition of Palestine.

De Cuellar said in his statement that "the tragic culmination of the events in Lebanon this past summer underlined once more, and with telling poignancy, the urgent need to seek a peaceful solution" to the Palestinian problem. According to the Secretary General a settlement in the Mideast must include the following conditions:

"The withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories; respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force; and, finally, a just settlement

Not Free

(Continued from page 2)

In response to the negative comments made regarding the portrayal of minorities on television, John Ramos noted that there is a difference between simple folk and a simpleton.

"We must take positions, get issues off the back burner. People must start thinking about bigotry and discussing it," he added.

To Ramos's remarks, Orodener added that the worst thing was to sit by while acts of covert and overt prejudice occur. He said that it was necessary to take an active role in response to those acts as soon as they occur.

The only question on the conference came from one participant who wondered why labor had been so poorly represented at the business/labor panel.

Barnes responded by saying labor representatives had been invited but chose not to participate. He added that it was RICAB's intention to involve labor in the future. Orodener added that several labor representatives had been invited but were unable to attend.

Orodener thanked all of the participants and the audience for "staying to the bitter end." He said that he hoped they had found the conference and workshops helpful and informative.

A wine and cheese reception for those who had taken part in the conference followed.

NORMAN G. ORODENER:

(Continued from page 1)

"Government's role in preventing acts of bigotry is more than just one of lawmaker. It is an authority source, speaking out against any form of bigotry, however slight, whenever and wherever it occurs. It gives a clear message to society: our democracy will not stand for this."

"It is their job to root out and prosecute offenders, and attempt to get convictions.

Orodener is concerned about the role which the media plays in all of this, especially in the reporting of incidents of racial and anti-Semitic violence.

"The role of the media is very difficult," he says. "They have a responsibility to report acts of bigotry, and not to be purely objective."

Orodener feels that in order to be responsible, the media must not only report acts of bigotry but also comment upon it and assess it.

"Bigots must understand that ALL community leaders are opposed to acts of harassment and will speak out against them."

Orodener advocates careful, well-balanced reporting as the best means to this end.

"It is important that the media shows both sides," he explains. "A newspaper, television or radio station can editorialize as much by what they do and do not report as by their own commentaries."

He cites a recent multi-page interview with Bill Sickles and many guest appearances of Ku Klux Klan members on local and national talk shows as examples of irresponsible reporting.

"You cannot give a bigot any kind of respect, especially media coverage," he says. "It is all they are looking for. They have nothing else."

Orodener sees the Leadership Conference on Bigotry and Violence which was held on Tuesday as an important step towards eliminating bigotry. It was given

in conjunction with the Rhode Island Commission on Religious, Racial, and Ethnic Harassment, and funded by a grant from the Rhode Island Foundation.

"The conference brought together religious, government, educational and business leaders," he says. "It has made them aware of what does happen, how to combat these incidents and alternatives for dealing with acts of bigotry."

Orodener urges any organization who would like to participate in RICAB to contact the NCCJ at 351-5120. He also

"We must be careful that what happened in Boston several weeks ago does not happen here. A person can be just as much a bigot, by being overly prejudiced against racists, as the bigots themselves."

suggests that victims of racial or religious harassment use the hotline number (351-5120 also), and that communities use the Speakers Bureau to educate themselves on what can and should be done when acts of bigotry do occur.

"We must be careful that what happened in Boston several weeks ago does not happen here," he concludes. "A person can be just as much of a bigot, by being overly prejudiced against the racists, as the bigots themselves."

"The role of education in preventing bigotry is vital. Education is most important when parents are not aware of their own prejudices. It can make them aware of it. And it can reinforce the beliefs of a child who is taught he should not be bigoted."

WENDY FELLER IS ONE OF THE STARS OF *Blithe Spirit* at Barker Playhouse, 400 Benefit St., Providence from December 7th through December 11th.

Feller is the wife of Dr. Edward Feller and the mother of two children, Alex and Sophie Claire. The family are members of Temple Beth-El.

Subsequent Player's major productions this season will be *I Ought to Be in Pictures*, directed by Robert Kaplan, *The Elephant Man*, and *Guys and Dolls*. In addition, Annie Applebaum's Green Room Committee is planning a season of theatrical showcases for actors, directors and Player's playwrights as well as a musical program and festive parties.

For information regarding membership in The Players, America's Oldest Little Theatre call 751-1113.

**"Books For Brotherhood" Reconvenes 9th Year Of Reading Program/Essay Contest**

The 9th Annual "Books for Brotherhood" reading program and essay contest, co-sponsored by the local NCCJ office and the Providence Public Library, is now underway.

Students in grades four through eight from public, private and parochial schools are encouraged to participate in the program by reading one or more books, from a specially prepared reading list, which contain the concept of Brotherhood.

Every student who submits a theme, which must describe a personal perspective of understanding others, will receive a Certificate of Recognition. Judging will take place in December and an award ceremony will be held at the Providence Public Library during Brotherhood Week, February 1983.

Further information can be obtained from the NCCJ office, 351-5120.

Obituaries

FRANCES BERGMAN

CRANSTON — Frances Bergman, of 425 Meshnaticut Valley Pkwy. died last Friday.

She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Marilyn Duncan of East Greenwich; a son, Clifford F. Bergman of Rehoboth, Mass.; a sister, Mrs. Shirley Handwerker of Providence; and three grandchildren.

Funeral services were held on Sunday at the Mount Sinai Memorial Chapel, 825 Hope St., Providence.

HYMAN D. COHEN

PROVIDENCE — Hyman "Hy" D. Cohen, 84, died at the Jewish Home for the Aged on Monday. He was the husband of Norma Torgan Cohen.

Cohen was born in Providence, the son of Max and Clara Cohen. He was the founder of the Sample Shoe Shop, and later a salesman for the Milhinder Distributors and the Providence Electric Company.

In addition to his wife, he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Jane Lee Sackett of Providence and five grandchildren.

The funeral and the burial at Lincoln Park Cemetery was on Tuesday. Arrangements were made by Mount Sinai Memorial Chapel, 825 Hope Street, Providence.

SALLY CUTLER

PAWTUCKET — Sally Cutler of 114 Sheffield Ave., Pawtucket, died Monday at Miriam Hospital. She was the wife of Joseph Cutler.

She was born in Providence, a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Heitman) Kazerman, and had been a Pawtucket resident for over 25 years.

Besides her husband, she is survived by two daughters, Deborah Newman of Warwick and Marcia Goodman of Winter Springs, Florida; a brother, Milton Kazerman of Resida, Calif.; six grandchildren and one great-granddaughter.

The funeral arrangements were made by Mount Sinai Memorial Chapel, 825 Hope St., Providence. Funeral services and the burial at Lincoln Park Cemetery were held on Wednesday.

DR. MAURICE FORMAN

EAST PROVIDENCE — Dr. Maurice Forman, 86, of 26 Boyd Ave., East Providence, died at his home on November 16. His wife is Sylvia Seldin Forman.

Dr. Forman had been a resident of Rhode Island for six weeks, previously living in New York City, where he was a practicing physician.

He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Gloria Gillett of Barrington, R.I., and Mrs. Loretta Lindberg of Briar Cliff Manor, N.Y.; a sister, Mrs. Shane West of Hartford, Conn.; and four grandchildren.

The funeral was held at the Boulevard Park West Chapel in New York on November 21. Burial was in King Solomon Cemetery in Clifton, N.J. The arrangements were made by Mount Sinai Memorial Chapel, 825 Hope Street, Providence.

ELIZABETH GREENBERG

PROVIDENCE — Elizabeth Greenberg, 82, of 40 Stanton Avenue, died Tuesday at the Miriam Hospital. She was the wife of the late Morris I. Greenberg.

She was born in Boston, a daughter of the late Simon and Anna Rosengard. She was a Providence resident for over fifty years.

She is survived by two sons, Arthur H. Greenberg and Paul F. Greenberg, both of Providence; a brother, David E. Rosengard of Maine; and six grandchildren.

The funeral services and burial were held on Wednesday. Arrangements were made by Mount Sinai Memorial Chapel, 825 Hope Street, Providence.

JACOB GORDON

MIDDLETOWN, R.I. — Jacob Gordon, 82, of 9 Buck Road, Middletown, died on November 17. He was the husband of the late Rebecca Gosman Gordon.

Gordon had lived in Middletown since 1959, and had been the proprietor of the Budget Motor Inn from 1959 to 1980. Prior to that, he had lived in Boston.

He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Sylvia S. Klein of Needham, Mass. and Mrs. Lucille Davidson of Houston, Texas; six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

The funeral was held on November 19 at the Temple Shalom in Middletown. Burial was in Sharon Memorial Park, Sharon, Mass. Funeral arrangements were made by Mount Sinai Memorial Chapel, 825 Hope Street, Providence.

FANNIE KOMINSKY

PROVIDENCE — Fannie Kominsky, of Charlesgate Apts., North Main Street, died last Thursday at the Miriam Hospital. She was the wife of Harry Kominsky.

She was born in Rumania, a daughter of the late Harry and Dena Yanku. She was a resident of Providence for 73 years.

She is survived by one daughter, Esther Goldstein; eight grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

A graveside service was held at Lincoln Park Cemetery last Friday. Arrangements were made by Mount Sinai Memorial Chapel, 825 Hope Street.

DORA L. LEVISS

FALL RIVER, Mass. — Dora L. Leviss, 83, of 674 Highland Ave., died Sunday at home. She was the widow of William H. Leviss.

A life-long resident of Fall River, she was the daughter of the late Samuel and Fannie (Dondis) Dondis.

Mrs. Leviss was a charter member of the Temple Beth-El and its Sisterhood, a member of the Fall River Jewish Home for the Aged, a founder of the Hebrew Ladies Helping Hand Society and the Truesdale Hospital Auxiliary.

She leaves two sons, B. Robert Leviss of Fall River and Merrill Leviss of Portsmouth; a daughter, Mrs. Irma Perlman of Miami; five grandchildren and a great-grandchild.

A funeral service was held at her residence on Monday. Burial was in Temple Beth-El Cemetery, Fall River.

HAYIM S. MUSHNICK

PROVIDENCE — Hayim S. Mushnick, 64, of 15 Lincoln Ave. died Sunday at the Miriam Hospital. He was the husband of Norma (Dosick) Mushnick.

Mushnick was a life-long resident of Providence, a son of James L. and Bessie (Curran) Mushnick.

Besides his wife, he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Leah Sheft of Puna, India; two sons, Samuel Mushnick of Sudbury, Mass., and Eric Mushnick of Millburn, N.J.; a sister, Evelyn Port of Cranston.

The funeral and the burial at Lincoln Park Cemetery were held on Tuesday. Arrangements were made by the Mount Sinai Memorial Chapel, 825 Hope Street.

TEL AVIV (JTA) — Cpl. Amnon Dehan, who was injured in the explosion at the Israeli Army headquarters in Tyre November 11, died of his wounds Nov. 29, the army announced. His death brought to 76 the number of Israeli fatalities in the explosion which caused the seven-story building to collapse. The dead were Israeli military and civilian personnel. In addition, 14 Arabs, Palestinians and Lebanese under detention, were also killed. Military investigators said the explosion was caused by a gas leak.

PAULINE WEINSTEIN

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — Pauline Weinstein, widow of Charles Weinstein, died in North Hollywood on November 16.

She was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Retman.

Mrs. Weinstein is survived by three children, Mrs. Esther Holtzman, Mrs. Sheila Westler and Dr. Marvin Weinstein, all of North Hollywood; three sisters, Mrs. Faye Rosenwald of Hollywood, Florida, Mrs. Rose Salus of Miami, and Mrs. Stella Pollock of Cranston; a brother, Charles Reitman of Providence; seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

The funeral services and burial were held in California.

TARTAKOWER DEAD AT 85

NEW YORK (JTA) — Prof. Aryeh Tartakower, who directed the Department of Relief and Rehabilitation of the World Jewish Congress during World War II, died last week in Jerusalem at the age of 85, it was reported here by the WJC Congress.

Tartakower, who served the WJC Congress for more than four decades, had been chairman of the Israel Executive and chairman of the cultural department. He was a member of the founding Executive of the WJC Congress.

Tartakower was a renowned historian and sociologist. He was the author of numerous works, including "The Jewish Refugee," "History of the Jewish Labor Movement," "The Israeli Society," "History of Colonization," and "Jewish Wanderings in the World." He also wrote numerous articles in Hebrew, Yiddish, English, German, Polish, French and Spanish periodicals.

He was born in Poland and was educated at the University of Vienna. He founded and was chairman of the Hitahdut Zionist Labor Party in Poland from 1922 to 1939 and was a lecturer at the Institute of Jewish Sciences in Warsaw from 1932 to 1939.

Tartakower came to Palestine in 1946 where he served as the chairman of the Department of Sociology of the Jews at the Hebrew University. He was also co-founder and president of the Israel Association of the United Nations and was chairman of the World Hebrew Confederation (Brith Ivrit Olamit).

Reconstructionist Dedicate Seminary

WYNCOTE, Pa. (JTA) — The Reconstructionist Rabbinical College (RRC), the first Jewish theological seminary to be established in the United States in the past 75 years, dedicated its new campus in a "hanukkat Habayit" (dedication of the house) ceremony.

The seminary opened this semester in its new home, a 36,000-square foot mansion built in 1922 for Cyrus Curtis, the publisher. The campus will provide the RRC with the facilities and growing room it needs, Peter Kessner, chairman of the RRC Board of Governors and of the dedication, told Reconstructionist, Jewish and civic leaders at the ceremony.

Kessner stressed the mission of the RRC to educate future leaders of American Jewry, schooled in the Reconstructionist approach of Rabbi Mordecai Kaplan, founder of the movement.

Ira Silverman, RRC president, described plans for expansion of the student body and faculty. He announced new study projects in ethics, public policy, social issues and the arts. He reported there are 40 men and women enrolled in the RRC rabbinical program.

Special To JTA Israel Embassy In Quito Bombed

QUITO, Ecuador (JTA) — The Israeli Embassy here was rocked by a powerful explosion Sunday that left two people dead and a third seriously wounded. Israeli Ambassador Eliczer Armon, who was at work in his office but escaped unharmed when the dynamite charge went off, denounced the bombing as a "criminal act which has caused innocent victims."

The Embassy was cordoned off by the national police immediately after the 10:40 a.m. explosion, while bomb experts from SIC, the Ecuadorian security agency, and Interpol searched the building for more explosives.

According to eyewitness reports, a young man entered the four-story building, in which the Israeli Embassy occupies the top floor, carrying a suitcase. On the third floor, he opened the suitcase and to the astonishment of the people who were in the corridor at the time, he lit several sticks of dynamite and started to climb the staircase towards the Embassy offices.

Raising the alarm, they scared the terrorist who abandoned the suitcase and ran downstairs and into the street. In the ensuing panic, Ambassador Armon and the rest of the Israeli diplomatic staff, along with the employees of several commercial offices, escaped from the building.

Two Ecuadorian national civil policemen, Manuel Gilberto Jimenez Soto and Vicente Ramon Jimenez Torres, who were posted in guard stations at the buildings entrance, ran back into the building in search of the dynamite when the first workers reached the street yelling, "Bomb, Bomb."

The policemen retrieved the smoking suitcase on the third floor and descended to the lobby in an attempt to throw it out into the street. The high power charge, smelling strongly of sulfur, exploded when they were 15 feet from the door. The impact killed Jimenez Soto instantly and seriously wounded his comrade, Jimenez Torres, and an unidentified woman passerby in the street. The second policeman, Jimenez Torres died later in the day at the Military Hospital while having his legs amputated in an attempt to save his life.

After the bombing, Armon stated to the press that he did not want to speculate as to who was responsible for placing the bomb in the building but indicated it shouldn't be difficult to figure out. The Ecuadorian government dispatched Ambassador Cesar Valdivieso to the scene of the bombing to express its rejection of terrorism and to emphasize that relations between the two countries will continue to be based on mutual respect, friendship and mutual cooperation.

Extra security measures have been taken to ensure the continuing welfare of the Israeli diplomatic staff.

Stone Throwing Erupts South Of Bethlehem

JERUSALEM (JTA) — Stone throwing incidents and other public disturbances erupted on the West Bank as Palestinians, mainly youths demonstrated on the 35th anniversary of the United Nations partition resolution of November 29, 1947 which called for the establishment of Jewish and Arab states in Palestine.

Israeli officials said the incidents were minor, compared to demonstrations on the same occasion in previous years. An Israeli policeman was injured by stone-throwers in Ramallah where re-enforced security forces attempted to maintain order.

Curfews were imposed on the Dahiaseh refugee camp south of Bethlehem after stone-throwing rampages and on the casbah in Nablus, following a student demonstration. Israeli soldiers fired tear gas bombs to disperse the crowds. Several schools closed earlier than usual.

NEW YORK (JTA) — A memorial to victims of the Holocaust has been dedicated by the Rochester Jewish community, according to the Council of Jewish Federations. The memorial is in the form of a 10-foot-high menorah with one of its branches broken off and with barbed wire around its base. It stands in the courtyard of the Jewish Community Center of Rochester.

The CJF report said that David Klass, a New York City artist and sculptor, designed the Rochester memorial. It was described as one of several projects undertaken by the Rochester Holocaust Commission, formed under auspices of the Rochester Jewish Community Federation.

Other elements of the commission program include a Book of Remembrance, listing the names of Holocaust victims; a library of memorabilia of the Holocaust; and special educational programs on the Holocaust.

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Lewis J. Bosler, R. E.

Values

(Continued from page 12)

assaults, kidnappings and executions, heightening the disastrous situation in which the government must act."

Consider, also, the statements made by the Islamic fundamentalists responsible for the assassination of President Sadat on October 6, 1981. Some of the conspirators have made clear that the killing of Sadat was but part of a larger attempt to trigger a series of internal upheavals, and repression, that would set the stage for "popular revolution" and the so-called eventual establishment of an Islamic state.

This brief summary of the theory of terrorism as espoused by its practitioners should explain why international terrorism poses such a profound threat to human rights in every society. It is not simply because terrorists frequently deprive their victims of the most fundamental human right of all — the right to life. Rather, it is because terrorists, as a matter of deliberate policy, set out to destroy the human rights of an entire society. To be sure, terrorists invite repression from the right in the expectation that it will ultimately lead to a revolution from the left. In this fashion, terrorists have provoked successful military coups against democratically-elected governments in Uruguay, Argentina and Turkey, and have also provoked an unsuccessful military coup against the democratically-elected Spanish government.

Unfortunately, that threat has grown particularly acute since 1968. A recent book on the subject of terrorism, referring to the massive proliferation of terrorist groups and activities over the last 10 years, calls the 1970's the "Fright Decade." According to an unclassified CIA Study, some 3,336 terrorist attacks attributable to groups with international connections killed or wounded almost 10,000 people — nearly all of them civilians — between 1968 and 1979. In 1980, 760 international terrorist incidents resulted in over 1,600 people killed or wounded, the highest recorded casualty level since the U.S. began keeping statistics on terrorism. And preliminary data for 1981 and 1982 shows a continuation of 1980's high frequency of terrorist attacks.

In October and November of this year alone terrorists succeeded in killing prominent businessmen in Spain, the commander of Spain's most powerful military unit, and in exploding booby-trapped cars killing and maiming innocent civilians. In Northern Ireland remote controlled bombs took their toll on non-combatants. In Portugal four explosive devices were detonated in and around Lisbon. In Cologne, Germany, members of the extreme leftist Turkish organization Dev Sol occupied the Turkish Consulate and held 13 hostages for 16 hours before surrendering to German police. And again in West Germany extensive property damage was sustained when car bombs were detonated at US military housing complexes. In Honduras car bombs damaged local subsidiaries of the US company United Brands. And in the United States the FBI arrested five American terrorists charged with responsibility for the assassination of Turkish diplomats this year in Boston and Los Angeles. All this in the month of October and early November.

The wave of terrorist attacks which swept across the democratic and pro-Western world during the "Fright Decade," and which has yet to run its full course, could not have attained its current height without the substantial support which terrorists groups receive from the Soviet Union, its allies, and other states such as Libya which are committed to support of international terrorist activities. Recent studies by Claire Sterling and Herbert Romerstein, carefully documented and drawn entirely from unclassified sources, have proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the Soviet Union, however, either directly or through its satellites and proxies, is the state most deeply involved in supporting international terrorism.

Clearly, the Soviet Union and its allies all have grasped the revolutionary potential of terrorist movements, particularly in the so-called Third World. Clearly, they have recognized that throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America there are not a few weak governments with low levels of legitimacy and high levels of instability. To a degree far greater than most Americans realize, these governments are acutely vulnerable to terrorist disruptions, and are therefore inviting targets for the kind of terrorist campaign of destabilization advocated by Marighella and others.



CANTOR IVAN E. PERLMAN AND DR. SHARI MANDEL shown entertaining at the Annual Luncheon for the Golden Agers and the Annual Luncheon for the Blind sponsored by the Sisterhood of Temple Emanu-El.

Cantor Perlman has been entertaining at both functions for 18 years and this year was joined by Dr. Mandel who has been a student of Cantor Perlman since she was sixteen years of age. (Photo by Max Riter)

In providing terrorist movements with arms, training and political support, the Soviet Union and its allies have discovered a highly "cost-effective" way of making the point that in today's world it is not all safe for any government to be openly pro-American.

What measures, then, can be taken to protect the potential victims of international terrorism?

As you know I spend most of my time these days at the UN, that strange institution founded on high hopes and eroded by base passions. There we are pursuing multilateral diplomatic efforts aimed at outlawing various aspects of international terrorism. In this connection, a significant victory in the fight against terrorism oc-

"The media must not allow itself to be exploited by people who use terror as a means to gain lime-light; because they cannot succeed to power by ordinary means."

curred on December 17, 1979, when the United Nations adopted the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages. The basic thrust of the Hostage Convention is that those who take hostages will be subject to prosecution or extradition if they are apprehended within the jurisdiction of a state party to the Convention, regardless of the motives of the hijacker. Diplomatic activity aimed at finding an internationally accepted definition of terrorism continues, but with slight progress.

In this regard I might mention our work at the United Nations framework on behalf of adoption of a declaration and conventions aimed at eliminating all forms of intolerance and discrimination of religious belief. In last year's session the UN adopted, after 20 years of debate and discussion and disagreement, a declaration that discrimination on grounds of religion should not be permitted and that religious intolerance is the source of many of man's greatest problems. This year we are attempting to measure state performance by the standards of that Declaration. You may ask why did it take so long. The answer is that too many nations could not be readily persuaded to commit themselves to the proposition that religious belief really should be a matter of choice. In time our efforts and those of others were met with success. All this indicates that the UN and multilateral diplomacy can and does on occasion serve as a vehicle for important contributions to the quest for freedom of conscience and freedom from fear, but it often moves at a snail's pace.

It is therefore vitally necessary that work continue within communities, by public officials and private individuals, as is being done here today, to address the problems of intolerance, bigotry and violence — of which terrorism is but the penultimate form. I have tried to suggest

that a useful starting point for this work is to address some of the more widely-held misconceptions about those who advocate bigotry and practice terrorism.

I believe that in talking in a forthright and candid way about terrorism — about who the terrorists are, what their purposes are, and which governments support them — we can help to bring the process of terrorist intimidation out of the dark shadows and into the sunlight. By bringing increased international censure to bear on terrorists and their supporters we can, hopefully, render the intimidators and practitioners of fright less intimidating and less capable of harm.

In closing, I think I am speaking for all of us gathered here today in saying that I believe that it will be worth the effort, worth whatever difficulties we encounter to fight intolerance, bigotry and violence because we see the free individual and the free society as our purpose and guiding principle. I applaud you for your work and hope that we can work together, on the international and local level, to achieve that mutual goal and guiding principle.

Books! Books! And More Books!

NEW YORK (JTA) — The National Jewish Book Awards, offered annually by the JWB Jewish Book Council, will be expanded to ten categories by two new awards for 1983, according to Dr. Robert Gordis, Council president. Deadline for entries is Dec. 31, he said.

The new awards are in the areas of scholarship and children's picture books. The Sarah H. Kushner Memorial Award will be given to the author of a book contributing to Jewish scholarship. The Marcia and Louis Posner award will go to the author and illustrator of a children's picture book on a Jewish theme.

The eight other awards are for Jewish history, Jewish thought, Jewish fiction, the Holocaust, Israel, children's literature, Yiddish literature and the visual arts.

Gordis said three nominees in each category will be announced next February. The 1983 winners will be announced in March and the awards conferred here by the Council on April 24.

New Book Covers The New Jewish Meritocracy

Continued from Page 4

many proclaim it. Yiddish classes are booming. There is a kosher eating club at Princeton. Lincoln Square Synagogue, New York, does a "land office business" (particularly with young singles). Rabbi Shlomo Riskin calls his congregation "a whole new Orthodox breed. They are people who have made it."

The term for the non-Orthodox who become Orthodox is Baalei Teshuvahs — the BT's, those who return, the reborn. Roy S. Neuberger, son of the well-known stockbroker and art collector Roy R. Neuberger, was never bar mitzvahed and the family religion was Ethical Culture. Today Roy has "discovered his Jewishness." He is an Orthodox Jew, serves as principal of an elementary yeshiva in Brooklyn, and says "I am alive. Before I was not."

Even Temple Emanu-El of New York, a stronghold of the Reform Jew, has felt the effects of Judaization. In the 1870s, Emanu-El banned bar mitzvahs as "too Orthodox." In 1972, it reinstated bar mitzvahs for boys and introduced bar mitzvahs for girls. And there was not one resignation.

Today's JEPs proclaim their affinity to Judaism in ways that reflect both personal commitment and societal change.

Says Roberta Peters, who tries to stay home on Yom Kippur so she can sing at her local temple, "I am Jewish down to my toes, my soul. I have always felt that having a Jewish soul has colored my life in the best sense. I sing better, have an aliveness."

Says Ambassador Sol M. Linowitz, "The American Jew is more relaxed about himself and about being recognized as a Jew. Today you can be a Jew and be a central part of the American system. There is no dichotomy. Jews, Protestants, Catholics — they are all Americans."

There is the gesture designed to effect harmony between Christians and Jews. Builder Frederick P. Rose alternates with his two brothers in giving a black-tie seder. Last year guests included Robert O'nam, president of the Asia Society, and Mr. and Mrs. William Macomber, Jr. (he is president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art). "I wanted them to see what a seder was like," says Rose simply.

Before writing this book, Baer herself had little identification with Judaism. No one in her family was ever bar or bas mitzvahed. The "superiority" of her German background was stressed. She started out to write *The Self-Chosen* because the project fascinated her journalistically. Then something happened. As she states it, "In the course of writing this book, I became a committed Jew."

TEL AVIV — Some 640 foreigners, most of them from Bangladesh, Pakistan, India and Turkey, captured by the Israelis during their invasion of Lebanon, have not been freed because they have nowhere to go, Israeli military officials said.

The officials said the Governments of Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Turkey, Senegal, Mauritania, Iran, Mali, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Nigeria, Niger and Somalia had refused to take back their citizens captured in sweeps of Palestinian guerrilla strongholds.

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Washington And Wisconsin Win 1982 Shroder Awards

NEW YORK (JTA) — Jewish Federations and their affiliated agencies in New York City, Washington, D.C., West Palm Beach and Madison, Wisconsin are the recipients of the 1982 Council of Jewish Federation Shroder Awards. Created by the CJF in 1953 to honor social service programs, the Shroder Awards now embrace the full range of Federation activities and concerns, honoring outstanding achievement in campaign, community relations; leadership development, planning and budgeting, service delivery and other areas.

Lawrence Irell of Los Angeles is chairman of the CJF Shroder Award Committee. The CJF held its 1982 General Assembly in Los Angeles November 10-14.

The Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York received the Shroder Award for the "Cult and Missionary Project" sponsored by the Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services and the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York.

Combining prevention and treatment with community education, the program assists Jewish families affected by cult ac-

tivities.

"Super Sunday," an innovative and highly successful fund-raising concept, won Washington, D.C., its Shroder Award. A one-day telephone campaign scheduled at the beginning of the campaign, "Super Sunday" uses a maximum number of volunteers to reach out to as many former and new givers as possible, creating a climate of excitement throughout the entire community. The concept has been adopted by the National United Jewish Appeal for use in communities throughout North America.

The Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County won its Shroder Award for the "Building a Coalition for Human Services" program. Created in response to cuts in federal funding for human services, the Coalition has brought together 68 county social service agencies from all segments of Palm Beach County to identify needs and explore ways to locate funding sources.

An "Experiment in Leadership Development and Involvement" brought the Madison Jewish Community Council its Shroder Award. To recruit and involve

high quality new leaders, the Madison community developed an innovative structure for its Community Relations Committee, recruiting the previously uninvolved for leadership positions and membership. The result was both a revitalized community relations program and a replenishing of the ranks of Federation lay leadership.

Members of the 1982 CJF Shroder Awards Committee who chose the winners include Madlyn Barnett of Fort Worth; Sidney N. Busis of Pittsburgh, Shoshana Cardin of Baltimore; Phyllis Cook of San Francisco; Stanley D. Frankel of Detroit; Norbert Fruehauf of Louisville; Marjorie Gutttag of New York; Harvey Harris of St. Louis; Irving Halperin of Montreal; Ernest Kahn of Philadelphia; Evelyn Lieberman of Hartford; Myer W. Mellman of Columbus; Natalie Stone of New York; Pery Sloane of Waterbury; and Robert Schroyer of Chicago.

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Youth Conference Focus: Human Relations Clubs

High school students throughout R.I. are invited to attend the 5th Annual Youth Conference to be held at the R.I. College Faculty Center on December 4, 1982 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Entitled "Forming a High School Human Relations Club — Taking Steps to Overcome Communication Barriers," the conference will prepare students with specific techniques and guidelines to plan a course of action for forming a Human Relations Club in their school. Mark Laurito, Assistant Principal of LaSalle Academy, will moderate a panel of students who attend schools with existing Human Relations Clubs. The conference, planned by the NCCJ Student Committee which includes representatives from Central, Classical, Bay View, LaSalle, Bishop Keough, Toll Gate, East Greenwich and Burrillville High Schools, is under the supervision of Charlotte I. Penn, NCCJ Director.

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