

OUR MAN IN HAIFA

BY CARL ALPERT

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fore, by Ben Gurion, under American pressure but this time it was executed by a government which with courage and determination extracted a quid pro quo - diplomatic relations with the largest of our Arab neighbors.

Israel is still faced with long-range problems, most of them traceable to the indecision of previous governments. But perhaps we have learned a lesson: What is done quickly, thoroughly, decisively, without qualification or reservations, is not easily altered, and results in the creation of facts.

The Begin Government may occasionally make mistakes; the only ones who make no mistakes are those who do nothing. It is at least a Government which makes decisions.

The War in Lebanon was such a decision. It was not popular. It was accompanied by mishaps like the murder of Bashir Jemayel, and the massacre in Beirut, but in the long run history will show that it was a correct move and that it was the step that resulted in eventual peace with Lebanon.

ARAB INFLUENCE GROWING IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

The World Jewish Congress released an investigative report documenting the growth of Arab influence in American universities during the past seven years.

The report, issued here by the WJC Research arm, the Institute of Jewish Affairs, traces the rise of Arab influence to the power of petro-

dollars felt throughout the world after the unprecedented oil price increases following the 1973 - 74 embargo. Universities in the U.S. facing falling enrollments and reduced funding engaged in a scramble for these Arab petrodollars. The report was written for the Institute by Mr. Will Maslow. General Council of the Ameri-

can Jewish Congress and the American Section of the WJC.

These oil revenues were used to establish chairs and centers for Arab studies which have been used as Arab propaganda mills, according to the author of the report. There are indications that Saudi Arabia and Libya have pressured universities to bar Jewish faculty members from participating in these programs. This has led to concern that the Arab grants are endangering academic freedom and the educational process in the United States.

The first case to arouse apprehension was that of Georgetown University in Washington, famous for training future U.S. diplomats, which accepted grants from Oman and United Arab Emirates to establish a Center for Contemporary Arab Studies. Clovis Maksoud, the Arab League representative in Washington, taught there, "while it was made clear that no Israeli professor would be hired." Georgetown has received over \$3.3 million for the Center from eight Arab governments but returned some

\$600,000 to Libya last year citing "Libya's continued accent on violence."

Large Arab grants have been accepted by Harvard, Columbia, Duke, Johns Hopkins, New York University, and the University of Southern California. Harvard University has accepted \$1 million from an unidentified Saudi Arabian businessman to establish a professorial chair in Arab studies. Part of the grant is to be used to finance a part-time research position for Walid Khalidi, described by the N.Y. Times as a PLO sympathizer, raising the question whether the academic principle of not permitting donors to specify who will fill positions has been violated.

Similar problems have arisen in Canada where the faculty of Concordia University in Montreal voted in April 1982 to oppose an exchange agreement with King Faisal University of Saudi Arabia after reports that Jewish faculty members would not be eligible for assignment to the Saudi university.

TSONGAS DENIED VISA

WASH. (WNS) -- Sen. Paul Tsongas (D. Mass.) was told by a Soviet Embassy official here that he would not receive a visa to go to the Soviet Union if his purpose was to visit Prisoner of Conscience Anatoly Shcharansky in the Chistopol Prison where the Jewish activist is conducting a hunger strike.

Tsongas said this is what he was told by Segey Chepverikov, a counselor at the Embassy, when he and Sens. John Heinz (R. Pa.) and Carl Levin (D. Mich.) met with the official for more than a half hour.

The three Senators went into the Embassy after a press conference was held across the street at which Avital Shcharansky said she fears for her husband's life, noting that he was in very bad health when his mother, Ida Milgrom, visited him last January. Soviet Embassy officials will not see Mrs. Shcharansky, Tsongas

reported. She waited outside while the lawmakers were inside. Shcharansky started his indefinite hunger strike September 27, Yom Kippur eve, because he has not been allowed to send or receive mail from his family or have family members visit him since his mother's visit over eight months ago. Mrs. Milgrom said in Moscow last week that a long hunger strike would kill her son.

Tsongas said that Chepverikov told the three Senators that the climate between the U.S. and USSR was very poor and that if this climate persists, it was "highly unlikely" that any progress will be made on this issue of any other. Tsongas said he stressed to the Embassy official that he and his two colleagues were not "rightwing anti-Soviet" Senators but were among those who sought an improvement in relations with the USSR.

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