A LEADING REPUBLICAN LEAVES CONNALLY'S FOLD IN PNOTEST
AGAINST HIS MIDDLE EAST PROPOSALS
By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (JTA) -- The first official fallout of former Texas Governor John Connally's Middle East plan which links United States oil supplies to the Arab-Israeli conflict is the departure of a leading Jewish Conservative from his campaign for the 1980 GOP Presidential nomination.

Rita Hauser, a New York lawyer and the United States representative on the Human Rights Commission during the Nixon Administration, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today that she has resigned from the 10-member steering committee for the Connally campaign because of Connally's Middle East proposals which he made last Thursday in a speech at the Washington Press Club.

Says Speech Came As Total Surprise

In a telephone interview with the JTA, she said Connally's speech came as "a total surprise to me." In his speech, Connally called for Israel's withdrawal to the pre-1967 borders except for "minor changes" and he said that the Palestinians wanted an "independent entity" or to be part of Jordan, U.S. military presence in the Mideast, and a flow of cheaper oil from the "moderate" Arab oil-producing states in return for Israel's withdrawal.

Hauser said that while a solution for the West Bank is open for argument, she considers the linking of the Mideast conflict to oil prices as "false, dangerous and pernicious." She said she had not been completely pulled out of the occupied territories, it would not lower oil prices.

The New York lawyer said she told Connally that the real threat to U.S. oil supplies came from the Soviet Union and radicals in the Mideast. She said she urged him to support the beefing up of U.S. military power in the Persian Gulf area which would protect Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Hauser said she urged Connally to also praise Israeli Premier Menachem Begin and the Camp David accords in his speech last week. At the Washington Press Club, Connally called the Israeli Premier "dedicated, smart, intelligent and tough." He said Begin is "the type of leader every nation in the world would like to have." But he said the Camp David agreements were now "without form of fact."

Others Also Taken By Surprise

Other prominent Jewish Republicans, such as Max Fisher of Detroit, and George Klein of New York, were also taken by surprise by the Connally speech, Hauser said. She said Fisher called her last week to ask about the speech. Fisher was not available for comment today.

But Klein, in a telephone interview with the JTA, also criticized Connally for linking oil with the Arab-Israeli dispute. He said Connally's thesis was "wrong for Israel, wrong for the United States and wrong for democracy." He said the high oil prices cannot be blamed on Israel, Israel's strategic policy in the Mideast is "unquestioned," Klein stressed. He said Connally's thesis would damage this support for the U.S.

Meanwhile, it has no plans now to join the campaign of any of his other.

"I will just sit still for a while," she said. But she said she believes Connally has a good chance for the GOP nomination with the race being between him and former California Governor Ronald Reagan. She said this might change if former President Gerald Ford enters the race.

Meanwhile, at least three other GOP Presidential hopefuls have attacked his Mideast plan. The latest to do so was George Bush who, in a speech to the National Conference of Christians and Jews in Cleveland, said the U.S. should not support Israel. Over the weekend, Connally was also criticized by Sens. Howard Baker (R., Tenn), the Senate Minority Leader, and Robert Dole (R., Kan.), both of whom scored the linking of oil with the Arab-Israel conflict.

THREE SCIENTISTS, TWO JEWISH
AND ONE MOSLEM, WIN NOBEL PRIZE
By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (JTA) -- Two physicists, one the son and the other the grandson of Jewish immigrants, have won the third annual fellowship of professors at Harvard University to win the Nobel Prize for achievements in their specialized field. Sheldon Glashow and Steven Weinberg, both were awarded the Nobel Prize for achievements in their specialized field. Sheldon Glashow and Steven Weinberg, both were awarded the Nobel Prize for achievements in 1974.

The Royal Academy of Sweden announced the awards yesterday for their work in the electromagnetic interaction between elementary particles, in honor of Hermann Weyl, who first observed the connections between the contributions of Glashow, Weinberg and Salam were of great importance to the development of particle physics during the 1970s.

Glashow and Weinberg, both 56 years of age, were born in New York City. Glashow is the son of Lewis Glashow and the former Bella Rubin who immigrated to the U.S. from Bubnisch in Russia in 1905. Weinberg's father, Frederick Weinberg, was born in New York and his mother, the former Eva Israel, was born in Germany. His grandchildren, come from the United States. He himself is director of the International Center for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy and a professor of theoretical physics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London.

The three will have a reunion when the Nobel awards are presented in Stockholm.

J., H. Rabi, the noted nuclear physicist, was the first of three generations of Jewish professors of Harvard to win the Nobel Prize. His protege, Prof. Julian Schwinger, who won the Nobel Prize in 1965, was the second. Weinberg succeeded Schwinger at Harvard when the latter retired in 1973. Rabi was a recipient of the Nobel Prize for his work in the field of atomic and molecular physics.
De Shalli Memorial Lecture at the Weizmann Institute of Science:
A telephone interview with the two scientists by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today elicited little information about their closely-parallel careers. Both attended the Bronx High School of Science at the same time and were also classmates at Cornell University, Glashow recalls, and they were at the same department of chemistry, in fact, was refused admission to Harvard as an undergraduate because he had failed his high school physics course. Later, however, he was admitted to Harvard graduate school.

Weinberg did his graduate work at Princeton and later taught at Columbia University, the University of California at Berkeley and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The two scientists renewed their association at Harvard six years ago.

Prize in Chemistry Is Shared by Jewish Scientists
The Royal Academy in Stockholm also announced today that Prof. Institute of Chemistry, for the development of theory of the JTA, by a university spokesman observing the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Dr. Herbert C. Brown, who holds the title of R. B. Wetherill Research Professor at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, has been awarded the 1979 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his contributions to the development of theory of the JTA, by a university spokesman observing the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Dr. Herbert C. Brown, who holds the title of R. B. Wetherill Research Professor at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

Brown, a member of the board of Academic Governors of The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, came to this country from England in 1912. He received his Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Chicago in 1938, and then he was a professor at the University of Stockholm.

He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1957. Among other major awards Brown has received are: the Nichols Medal, the Linus Pauling Medal and the National Medal of Science.

U.S. BLACK CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS SAY THEY ABHOR THE PLO
By Yitzhak Shamir

TEL AVIV, Oct. 15 (JTA) -- Seven Black American civil rights leaders and trade union officials here as guests of Histadrut, expressed abhorrence today for the Palestine Liberation Organization and said that while American Blacks hold a variety of opinions on the Middle East conflict, all agree that the U.S. must support the existence of a free Israel within secure borders.

At the same time, they said, they supported self-determination for the Palestinian people.

The views of the group were stated to reporters by one of its members, Boyard Rustin, at a press conference this morning at Histadrut headquarters. Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, said that granting recognition and respect to one terrorist organization means granting recognition to all. "To make the PLO respectable is like making the Ku Klux Klan respectable," he said.

His remarks contrasted sharply with those of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, who has urged the U.S. to recognize the PLO and with the views of officials of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference that the PLO was moderating its positions.

Rustin said his group did not come to Israel in response to any other Black American groups that might have preceded them. He observed that just as Israeli's differ on questions of strategy and tactics, American Blacks hold a variety of views on the problems affecting a solution of the Middle East conflict. But he listed five points on which he said there was total agreement among the various Black American organizations.

Five Points of Agreement
"We believe that Israel, the only democracy in the Middle East, must exist in peace with secure borders," Rustin said. "We, all of us, believe that the U.S., its President and Congress, must work to give Israel adequate support to maintain a free Israel with secure borders. We also believe that the Palestinians, like all other peoples, should have the right for self-determination. We oppose all expressions of racism, anti-Semitism and violence as a political solution wherever they appear. And we are committed to continue to strengthen the special historic relationship that Blacks and Jews have maintained in the U.S."

William Pollard, director of the civil rights department of the AFL-CIO, said his delegation represented some 142 Black American organizations. He said he believed all of them oppose acts of hostility in pursuit of political aims. But, he added, while they all believe Israel must be allowed to exist in peace and secure borders, the Palestinians have a right to self-determination.

The group was greeted by Histadrut Secretary General Yehuda Meshel and he was then addressed by the delegation as "brother Meshel." He noted that Israel is now engaged in negotiations over the fate of the Palestinians. He acknowledged that there is a Palestinian identity and that Israel has no desire or intention to govern one- and a quarter million Palestinians in the West Bank. The delegation was due to meet later today with Labor Party chairman Shimon Peres.

ARMS REMOVES GUSH MEMBERS FROM SITES OCCUPIED ILLEGALLY DURING THE NIGHT
By David Landau and Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Oct. 15 (JTA) -- A substantial portion of the Israeli army on the West Bank was occupied today rounding up and removing hundreds of Gush Emunim militants who broke out of their settlement compounds to occupy adjacent lands in defiance of yesterday's Cabinet decision that privately owned Arab lands will not be seized to make room for Jewish settlements.

Gush squatters, assisted by outsider black, set up makeshift huts on at least 45 unauthorized sites in the Judea and Samaria regions during the night. Military leaders said that afternoon that soldiers had evacuated 15 of 24 sites spotted by aircraft in the Jordan region.

Nine squatters were detained for resisting, but in most cases the evacuation was carried out peacefully, the sources said. The Gush insisted that some 40 footbells were still occupied and said that when the troops arrived its people simply moved to other sites.

The Gush moves appeared to have been well orchestrated and planned in advance in the expectation that the Cabinet would decide against its demand for the large-scale seizure of Arab lands to make room for Jewish settlements. It was the largest instance of civil disobedience by Jews since Israel was founded. Most serious was the polarizing effect on Israeli society, reflected in a bitter Knesset debate today between opponents and supporters of the Gush Emunim and the sharp division over the issue within Premier Menachem Begin's coalition government.
Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Zippori denounced the Gush today for "irresponsibility" and said he was "inaccurate" and "incompetent.

He deplored the "massive settlements" and the "inaccurate" and "incompetent" methods used by the Gush. He said the party had "misled the people of Israel".

The article continues with a discussion of the Gush's plans and policies, mentioning its leader, Eliahu Haetzni, and its methods of operation.

The article also includes a section on the Israeli government's response to the Gush's activities, with quotes from Israeli officials and a statement from the Israeli government condemning the Gush's activities.

There is also a section on the implications of the Gush's activities for future Israeli policies and the future of the peace process.

The article concludes with a statement from the Israeli government, expressing its opposition to the Gush's activities and its commitment to "continue its efforts to bring about a peaceful solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict."
BACKGROUND REPORT
SOUTH AFRICA'S JEWISH COMMUNITY

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 15 (JTA) -- South Africa's Jewish community is one of the most closely knit and identity-conscious in the world. But its numbers are decreasing, due in part to immigration and assimilation. It is the most active and vital of the Jewish communities, contributing proportionately more to Israel than any other. But it is not new. Even before World War II, the community was at the forefront of political, social, and cultural activities.

The community is divided into two main groups: the Sephardic and the Ashkenazi. The Sephardic community, which is the larger of the two, is composed of immigrants from the Middle East, while the Ashkenazi community is composed of immigrants from Eastern Europe.

The community has a rich history, dating back to the early 19th century. It played a significant role in the struggle for freedom and independence. The community has also been active in the arts, with many of its members being accomplished artists and musicians.

At the same time, the community faces challenges, including assimilation and declining numbers.

Involved in Synagogues and Temples

Between 70-75 percent of adults in South Africa are affiliated with a synagogue or temple and of these Orthodox outnumber Reform by something like five to one, Arkin wrote. But the visitor from America is surprised to discover that by and large, the Orthodox congregations are less strict than their American counterparts and that Reform here has just as much in common with the Conservative movement as with American Reform. He is also somewhat astonished to learn that the lay and spiritual leaders of both camps display less than brotherly affection for one another. South African Jewry has become extensively urbanized and university educated with a resultant increasing concentration on the professions of law, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, accounting, and engineering, Arkim observed. It is a phenomena which has serious implications for aliyah. Since middle class professionals comprise a significant proportion of potential alim, realistic employment opportunities for them are to be found only in Israel's major urban areas where the housing problem is most acute. It was a community of mechanics, plumbers and electricians, development towns like Karmiel, Afula and Ariel with their cheap and plentiful residential facilities would prove far more attractive.

David Puterman Dead at 79

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (JTA) -- Funeral services were held last Friday for David Puterman, who was cantor at the Park Avenue Synagogue in Manhattan for 33 years until his retirement in 1976. He died last Wednesday at the age of 79.

Puterman was also a noted teacher on the Eternal Light on NBC for which the Jewish Theological Seminary of America cited him in 1969 after 25 years of service on radio and television. As cantor at Park Avenue Synagogue since 1933, he sought new liturgical music for synagogues and commissioned leading composers in the United States and Israel to write it.

A cantor since the age of 18, he was a founder of the Cantors Assembly of America and was a leader of the Cantors Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary, where he taught for more than 20 years. In 1935, he became the first fellow of the Cantors Institute and in 1971 he was given the first National Jewish Music Council Award. His efforts to encourage new liturgical music made him the first cantor to receive a special citation of merit from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

Jose Ventura Dead at 77

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 15 (JTA) -- Jose Ventura, a leader of the Sephardic community, has died at the age of 77 after suffering a heart attack.

Born in Rusehuk, Bulgaria, he emigrated to Argentina at the age of 29 and became a prosperous textile manufacturer. He was instrumental in helping Jews from both the Sephardic and Ashkenazi communities in this country.

During the 1940s, Ventura was an official of the World Zionist Organization and of the Sephardic Jewish community in Buenos Aires. He served as the president of the Jewish Chamber of Commerce and was a member of the board of the Jewish Community Center.