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BEN-GURION BLASTS LAVON IN 5,000-WORD STATEMENT; USES STRONG WORDS

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- In a slashing 5,000-word statement, Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion today denounced Pinhas Lavon, Secretary-General of the Histadrut, in the latest development of the bitter dispute raging between the two Mapai leaders.

Using the strongest phraseology, the Prime Minister asserted that Mr. Lavon, as Israel's Defense Minister in 1954, issued "adventurous orders" to two former Chiefs of Staff, Mordechai Makleff and Moshe Dayan. The Prime Minister added that, "fortunately, they understood the harm in such orders and persuaded Defense Minister Lavon to reverse them."

The Prime Minister rejected all of Mr. Lavon's charges against the defense forces arising out of the latter's ouster as Defense Minister a year after a security mishap in 1954. (No further details on the statement reached the JTA in New York by the time this Bulletin went to press.)

A marathon 12-hour meeting of the Mapai secretariat ended in Tel Aviv at 4 a.m. today in a hopeless deadlock over efforts to find a solution to the crippling dispute between Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and Histadrut Secretary-General Pinhas Lavon.

The meeting left unchanged the impasse created by Mr. Ben-Gurion's warning that he would resign both as Prime Minister and Mapai party leader unless there was a reversal in a Cabinet vote of approval for a ministerial commission report which cleared Mr. Lavon of responsibility for the order which led to his forced ouster as Minister of Defense in 1955.

Debate at the session frequently became stormy. At 3:30 a.m. a vote was taken on two proposals. Eighteen members of the secretariat approved a proposal to call Mr. Lavon before a Mapai party inquiry commission. However, 18 other members gave their support to a proposal that the entire affair be aired before a party commission.

Moshe Sharett, former Prime Minister, made a dramatic speech in the debate in which he said there was no need for further discussion after the report of the ministerial commission and an earlier investigating committee. He strongly opposed any system of elimination of any Mapai leaders and asked for retention of integrity and peace within the party. He agreed that Mr. Ben-Gurion should not resign but he felt, nevertheless, that there should be no "cult of personality" and he was sure that the Prime Minister shared this opinion.

Moshe Dayan, the Agriculture Minister, supported the strongest anti-Lavon position. Zalman Arrane, former Education Minister, as well as Trade Minister Pinhas Sapir, supported the more moderate proposal to give a party inquiry commission the widest possible latitude. The deadlock in the voting again placed the party in a position of uncertainty.

SHARETT TO CHAIR JEWISH AGENCY IN JERUSALEM DURING GOLDMANN'S ABSENCE

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- The Zionist Actions Committee will convene April 26 to elect a new Jewish Agency executive, according to a decision today by the outgoing executive. The term of office of the present executive was extended by the World Zionist Congress yesterday when the parties failed to agree on the composition of a new body.

The outgoing executive which was reconstituted with the replacement of Yaacov Tsur, Yehuda Braginski and Meir Grossman by former Premier Moshe Sharett, Ahron Zisling and Haim Levanon, respectively, established two permanent committees. One committee for activities in the Diaspora, will be headed by Mr. Sharett while a committee for activities in Israel will be headed by Dr. Israel Goldstein, who recently settled in Jerusalem.

Mr. Sharett agreed to preside over the Jerusalem session of the executive during the absence of Dr. Nahum Goldmann, who will remain as chairman, but is leaving for New York and will remain there until April. Zalman Shazar will head the information department in place of Mr. Tsur, who will attend meetings of the executive in an ex officio capacity as president of the Jewish National Fund and chairman of the Zionist Actions Committee.

The executive approved today the 1961-62 Jewish Agency budget totaling over 184,000,000 Israeli pounds (\$103,000,000). It was decided that Sharett, Zisling, Levanon and Dr. Goldstein will represent the executive in the permanent Agency-Government coordinating committee.

CAPTAIN OF SHIP IN WHICH 43 MOROCCAN JEWS PERISHED IS ARRESTED

PARIS, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- The captain of the ship which foundered yesterday near Morocco, resulting in the drowning of all 43 Moroccan Jewish men, women and children passengers, was under arrest today on charges of violating Moroccan immigration laws, according to reports from Mellila, Morocco. The charges do not include responsibility for the deaths of the immigrants.

Unconfirmed reports from Mellila said that the three crew members who survived seized the only lifeboat and prevented any of the immigrants from entering it by striking them with the oars. The three were the captain, a 38-year-old Spaniard named Francisco Morilla, Chief Engineer Christobal Moya and a crew member, Miguel Sanchez.

A report from Gibraltar today said several boats returned to Alhucemas, on the coast of Morocco, with 22 bodies, mostly of women and children. Yesterday, it was reported 10 bodies were recovered.

The catastrophe evoked widespread condemnations in the French press and in political circles. Stress was placed on the lack of humanity of Moroccan authorities which the critics said had created the situation leading to the clandestine departure of the immigrants.

Le Monde, the respected Paris afternoon daily, said that the drownings were a result of the refusal of the Moroccan Government to grant passports to Jews so they could leave the country openly. The France Soir and other Paris afternoon dailies also dealt with the difficulties imposed by Moroccan authorities on efforts by Moroccan Jews suffering from grave material and other difficulties to leave the country.

(In Jerusalem, Dr. Nahum Goldmann today expressed the hope that the disaster of the Moroccan immigrant ship would induce the Moroccan Government to carry out its pre-independence pledges and its obligations to the United Nations under the Human Rights Charter and enable the departure of Moroccan Jews by more normal ways. He said the tragedy again proves that the desire on the part of Moroccan Jews to emigrate to Israel was so strong, they are ready to risk their lives for it.)

ARAB RAISES ISSUE OF JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM RUSSIA AT U.N.; OPPOSES IT

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 12. (JTA) -- The issue of emigration by Soviet Jews to Israel was raised today by an Arab delegate at a meeting of the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Subcommittee is considering the issue of the right of the individual to leave any country, including his own, and his right to return to his country.

The Arab delegate was Abdel-Hamid Abdel-Ghani of the United Arab Republic who said that the right to leave one's country should be recognized by the state as an individual right and not as the right of "collectivities." He argued that mass emigration would bring about serious dislocations in the affected countries.

He cited the "appeals" to the Jews living in the Soviet Union and other countries of the world to emigrate to Israel. He argued that such emigration would also tend to perpetuate "the present state of things in Palestine." On the other hand, he said, there was no impediment to recognition of the collective right of people to return to their country as this was "a normal movement."

V. I. Sapozhnikov of the Soviet Union objected to plans of the rapporteur of the Subcommittee to use material received from non-governmental organizations and individuals. He said that, for the "sake of objectivity," only material received from governments should be used. He argued that, on the whole, the non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the United Nations, did not represent "in a balanced way" the various parts of the world.

The representative of the World Jewish Congress, Mr. Maurice Perlzweig, referred to the argument put forward in the discussion that the special rapporteur should not concern himself with the right to travel but with discrimination in recognition of this right. He pointed out that in certain countries general restrictions could not strictly be construed as discriminatory. Nevertheless they affected large numbers of people who wished to leave those countries. Incidentally, he noted, this was one of the reasons why the material made available by non-governmental organizations could be useful.

Mr. Perlzweig continued that the right to leave a country could not be recognized only in the case of individuals, to the exclusion of groups. Such an interpretation, he said, as advocated by Mr. Abdel-Ghani, would amount to re-defining this right as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

ALGERIAN NATIONALISTS BLAME 'POLICE INFORMERS' FOR SACKING OF SYNAGOGUE

PARIS, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- The sacking of the Casbah synagogue in Casablanca last month was blamed today by a spokesman for the Algerian Nationalist Provisional Government on excessive zeal by former police informers. The desecration occurred during rioting which was sparked by President de Gaulle's December visits to Algeria.

The spokesman said that there was a place in Algeria for persons of all faiths and added that "this is one of the things we have constantly sought to make clear."

EISENHOWER REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON LIBERALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- President Eisenhower declared today, in his State of the Union message to the Congress, that "pioneering work in civil rights must go on not only because discrimination is morally wrong but also because its impact is more than national--it is worldwide."

Declaring that it was "imperative" that United States immigration policy "be in the finest American tradition of providing a haven for oppressed peoples and fully in accord with our obligation as a leader of the free world," the President said that his Administration had made legislative recommendations "to liberalize existing restrictions while still safeguarding the national interest."

Reviewing measures to admit refugees to the United States, he reported that more than 32,000 "victims of Communist tyranny in Hungary were brought to our shores." He added that since 1953, the "waiting period for naturalization applicants has been reduced from 18 months to 45 days."

In another part of his message, the President listed United States intervention on behalf of the United Arab Republic in the 1956 Suez crisis as an achievement for peace. He said that during that crisis, "the United States Government strongly supported United Nations action--resulting in the ending of hostilities in Egypt." He credited his Administration with having preserved peace in the Middle East.

A. D. L. REPORTS DECLINE IN ANTI-JEWISH DISCRIMINATION IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS

NEW YORK, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith reported today that there had been a "marked decline" in the practice of religious discrimination by American medical schools. The report said that a four-year census revealed that the percentage of Jewish students in medical schools today was twice what it was 20 years ago.

In the years from 1956-1959, the number of Jewish students admitted to medical schools has been 18 to 19 percent of the total enrollment, while in 1940 Jewish medical students represented only from nine to 10 percent of the total enrollment.

"The current situation represents a heartening advance from the days when Jews had to apply and re-apply to American schools, were often turned down solely because of their religion, and then had to give up the idea of becoming doctors or else study abroad," Bernard Nath, chairman of the ADL's civil rights committee, told the annual meeting of the organization.

Mr. Nath said that some schools appear to persist in policies of discrimination. He cited the cases of several in the New England and Midwest which, year after year, have retained almost precisely the same percentages of Jewish students.

The League's four-year study, which was checked against estimates compiled 20 years ago, covered the entering classes for 1956 through 1959. Even in those four years, Mr. Nath said, the percentage of Jewish students admitted to medical schools had increased. In 1956, the nation's 78 medical schools admitted 7,432 new students including 1,326--or 18 percent--who were Jewish. In 1959, out of a total enrollment of 7,675 new students, 1,485--or 19.2 percent--were Jewish, he reported.

Rise in Ku Klux Klan Anti-Semitic Activity Predicted

Mr. Nath also reported that the League was encouraged by high-ranking automobile industry executives to proceed with an examination of employment practices in that industry. The League did a similar survey in the insurance field last year. "There appears to be agreement among those in the automobile industry that Jews are seriously under-represented, although no one seems to have an accurate idea why and to what extent," he said.

In a report on Ku Klux Klan activity, Arnold Forster, the League's civil rights director, said that Klan strength, despite losses in some areas, had generally risen in the past year together with an increase in violence and anti-Semitism. He estimated that total Klan membership currently is between 35,000 and 50,000.

There are two major competing Klan groups in the South, he said. The U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klans, which had been dominant for six years, and the newly formed National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. "Both major Klan groups and the more important unaffiliated units are led by 'activists' and extremists. Violence and anti-Semitism by the Klans is increasing, and the increase will probably continue," he predicted.

The need for "more mature dialogue" in place of "sentimental slogans" between the American Jewish community and that of Israel was urged by Label A. Katz, international president of B'nai B'rith at the ADL meeting. Mr. Katz, who returned this week from Jerusalem, stressed that such a dialogue "must be anchored in the conviction that Jewish life in America has the capacity for a meaningful, durable, creative future."

Common bonds of religion, history and tradition make the Jewish communities of the United States and Israel "partners in an eternal Jewish enterprise," Mr. Katz stated.

ISRAEL BOND ORGANIZATION TO HOLD TWO-DAY PARLEY; PLANS 1961 DRIVE

NEW YORK, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- Plans for the 1961 campaign for Israel bonds will be formulated at a two-day conference of top leaders of the Israel Bond Organization which will open here on Saturday evening, it was announced today by Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, vice-president of the organization, who just returned from a visit to Israel where he discussed these plans with high Government officials.

Dr. Schwartz declared that the conference will also review the results of the sale of Israel bonds during 1960 in 29 countries. Since its inception in 1951, the Israel bond campaign has provided more than \$470,000,000 for Israel's economic development. "The conference will discuss future relations of American investments to the economy of Israel," Dr. Schwartz said, "especially in terms of new frontiers of development and settlement in the underdeveloped areas of the country."

F.B.I. AND CHICAGO POLICE INVESTIGATE BOMBING OF CHICAGO SYNAGOGUE

CHICAGO, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- The Federal Bureau of Investigation today joined Chicago police in a full-scale hunt for vandals who planted a bomb which exploded last night in the Anshe Emet synagogue, the largest Conservative synagogue in the city.

The bomb went off just before midnight about 90 minutes after participants in a meeting in the basement had left. The blast ripped a hole in the ground, smashed open two doors and cracked walls. Damage was estimated at about \$2,000. Hundreds of windows in surrounding houses were shattered. Mayor Daley called the bombing a "shocking thing to occur in our city."

James H. Gale, head of the FBI Chicago office, said yesterday his agents will seek evidence of violation of Federal law, such as if the explosives were transported on a common carrier. The penalty for unlawful interstate transportation of explosives is one year's imprisonment and up to \$1,000 fine or both. If personal injury is inflicted in a bombing, the culprit may be sentenced to as much as 10 years and fined up to \$10,000 or given both penalties.

The vandals, if they are apprehended, will also face action under a new Chicago regulation which imposes stiff penalties for desecration of houses of worship. The regulation was passed by the City Council last January after a rash of swastikas appeared on Chicago synagogues, apparently as part of a worldwide epidemic of anti-Semitic smearings touched off by the desecration of a newly dedicated synagogue in Cologne, Germany, on Christmas Eve in 1959.

PRESIDENT-ELECT KENNEDY NAMES JEWISH SCIENTIST HIS SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- Dr. Jerome Bert Wiesner, a Jewish scientist, was named yesterday as special scientific advisor to President-elect John F. Kennedy.

The 54-year-old professor of engineering and director of the research laboratory of electronics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was born in Detroit. His father, Joseph Wiesner, operated a dry goods store in Dearborn. Dr. Wiesner has been a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee and of the Army Scientific Advisory Committee.

During World War II, Dr. Wiesner directed the development of the airborne early warning radar, and at Los Alamos he was in charge of an electronic development group and of planning the instrumentation for the Bikini atomic bomb test. His government advisory work has taken him all over the world. Early in his career, he became interested in books for the blind and is now chairman of the technical committee of the American Foundation for the Blind.

JEWISH CLAIMS CONFERENCE ANNOUNCES FELLOWSHIP GRANTS FOR 1961-62

NEW YORK, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- The eighth annual program of international scholarship and fellowship grants for the academic year 1961-1962 will be offered by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, it was announced today. The grants will be awarded to Jewish victims of Nazi persecution who qualify for scholarships in Jewish teacher training and in Jewish studies, and fellowships for independent research projects in the Jewish arts, letters and sciences.

Last year 169 candidates in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia, received scholarship and fellowship grants.

Applications for grants must be submitted not later than March 1961 on special forms which may be obtained from the offices of the Claims Conference in New York. Candidates in Europe may obtain the forms from the Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation, London, or from the American Joint Distribution Committee, Geneva. The scholarship and fellowship grants are part of a greater program for Jewish cultural and educational reconstruction carried on by the Conference.