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POPE PIUS XII REFUSED TO INTERVENE FOR JEWS UNDER NAZIS, U.S. REVEALS

WASHINGTON, May 14. (JTA) -- The State Department made public today a number of secret diplomatic documents revealing the efforts by the United States Government to influence the late Pope Pius XII to denounce the Nazi atrocities against Jews in 1942, at the height of the "liquidation" of the Warsaw ghetto and the "disinclination" of the Pope to do it. Some of the efforts were made through the U.S. Minister in Switzerland and others through Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal Ambassador to the Vatican.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the documents reveal, had been urging American diplomatic representatives abroad, during the month of August 1942, to gain Vatican aid for Jews in Poland and for active intercession by Pope Pius XII with the Nazi Government. On Aug. 3, the U.S. Minister in Switzerland, Mr. Harrison, reported to Secretary Hull:

"The opinion prevails that the failure of the Holy See to protest publicly against Nazi atrocities is endangering its moral prestige and is undermining faith both in the Church and in the Holy Father himself. I have on a number of occasions informally reminded the Vatican of this danger and so have certain of my colleagues, but without result. The answer is invariably that the Pope has already condemned offenses against morality in wartime and that to be specific now would only make matters worse."

The U.S. Minister in Berne said in his cable: "While I doubt very much that the Pope can be moved to take the desired action, I cannot see that the demarche could do any harm and I believe it would serve to reinforce the individual reminders that have heretofore been made."

Within 24 hours Mr. Hull cabled the U.S. Minister full authorization in view of the "incredible horrors" being perpetrated by the Nazis. Mr. Hull said: "You may also point out the helpful effect of a condemnation on the part of the Pope in bringing about some check on the unbridled and uncalled for actions of the Nazi forces."

On Oct. 16, 1942, Mr. Hull was officially informed through State Department channels that the Vatican had rejected American diplomatic efforts to achieve intercession by Pope Pius XII to help Polish Jewry. The Holy See informed Ambassador Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, of the Pope's position. The Vatican's view was that while the Pope had heard reports of anti-Jewish measures "up to the present time it has not been possible to verify the accuracy thereof."

The Vatican's response came after a detailed communication from Ambassador Taylor to the Cardinal Secretary of State (Maglione) which included documentation from the Jewish Agency for Palestine Geneva office and accounts of non-Jewish eye-witnesses of the liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto and other mass murders. The communication sent to the Vatican said "It is a tragedy that the Polish population is being incited by the Germans against the Jews and the relationship between the Poles and the Jews has been aggravated to the last degree. In Lemberg this is particularly true."

The United States Government thought the Vatican could try to reach "public opinion" to ameliorate Jewish suffering. But U.S. diplomatic reportage to Secretary Hull was forced to state--in the words of U.S. Minister Harrison in Berne--that "I regret that the Holy See could not have been more helpful but it was evident from the attitude of the Cardinal (Vatican Secretary of State Maglione) that it has no practical suggestions to make."

Meanwhile, another U.S. diplomat reported to Secretary Hull that "the Holy See is still apparently convinced that a forthright denunciation by the Pope of Nazi atrocities, at least insofar as Poland is concerned, would only result in the violent deaths of many more people." The diplomat was Harold H. Tittmann, Assistant to President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican.

The State Department communications contained disappointment that the Vatican evaded the Jewish issue and failed to offer "any suggestions as to any practical manner in which the forces of civilized public opinion could be utilized in order to prevent a continuation of these (anti-Semitic) barbarities."

BEN-GURION LIKELY TO SEEK MEETING WITH PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN NEW YORK

JERUSALEM, May 14. (JTA) -- Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion is likely to utilize his official visit to Canada for seeking also an unofficial meeting with President Kennedy, it was believed here today. Such a meeting, if it takes place, will be brief and will be held in New York, not in Washington. Official circles, however, maintain complete silence about the possibility of a Ben-Gurion - Kennedy meeting.

ISRAELIS ARE WARNED ON POSSIBILITY OF RENEWED ARAB MILITARY ATTACKS

TEL AVIV, May 14. (JTA) -- General Zvi Tzur, Chief of Staff of Israel's armed forces today joined Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, who is also Defense Minister, in warning the Israeli population on the possibility of a renewed military attack on Israel by the United Arab Republic. Simultaneously, Shimon Peres, Deputy Defense Minister, said that the UAR is now building up its aggressive weapons on a "tremendous" scale. All three Israeli top defense leaders spoke at meetings of the Mapai Party.

Mr. Ben-Gurion warned that "a true third round" of anti-Israeli aggressions is a genuine threat from the neighboring Arab countries now. "The people of Israel should be told of this threat to their very existence," he stated. Reporting on recent, large-scale Arab military exercises, he said these maneuvers were "of an aggressive nature, and nothing but preparation for the days ahead."

General Tzur emphasized that today's United Arab Republic army "is not the same" as the army encountered by Israel during the Sinai campaign of 1956. Egypt's five-year plan, in which \$4,500,000,000 has been earmarked for military build-up, said the general, has given Egypt top priority for strategic expenditures. Egypt has now integrated new weapons such as T-54 tanks and MIG-19 jet fighters, and has provided intensive training "to thousands of army officers," he stressed.

In addition, said General Tzur, Egypt has been constructing a greater military industry, has built new roads, and has erected other installations that increase its military potentials. Like Mr. Ben-Gurion, the general warned "the people of Israel should know these facts and be on the alert."

Mr. Peres, addressing a Mapai election rally, said Egypt is also "increasing the strength of its military psychosis, with the intention of enabling President Gamal Abdel Nasser to attack and destroy Israel--which is his ultimate goal." He made it clear that it is essential that Israel's army be equipped now with the most modern weapons and an expanded military industry. Cautioning the country against panic, Mr. Peres said that, nevertheless, the military situation of the Jewish State must be reviewed.

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA OF TUNISIA ATTACKS ISRAEL; WANTS BIG POWERS TO ACT

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 14. (JTA) -- President Habib Bourguiba, of Tunisia, warned the Big Powers this weekend that, if they don't act "quickly" to solve the Arab-Israel conflict, there will be new wars "around Palestine." He attacked Israel sharply and asserted that the Palestine Arabs are now "in concentration camps" just like the Jews were during the Nazi war. He predicted that the Palestine Arabs will regain their independence and cited the fact that the Moslems in Algeria are now gaining their independence after 130 years of French rule.

Mr. Bourguiba made his statement in answer to a question at a luncheon tendered him by the United Nations Correspondents Association. He was asked whether the principle of direct negotiations toward solution of international problems in Africa and in the Mediterranean, enunciated last week in a Joint communique issued in Washington by the Tunisian President and U.S. President John F. Kennedy, should not be applied in the case of Arab-Israeli disputes. He replied:

"Israel has never shown any disposition to abide by the decisions of the United Nations. Once Israel shows that disposition, there may be talk of a possibility of such negotiations. The problem must be dealt with directly. Justice and peace have been hurt in this part of the world. This is a new type of a colonial problem--to supplant one people with another. The people of Palestine now find themselves in the same position that the Jews found themselves in during the war. It is the Arabs who are now sitting in concentration camps.

"All efforts at negotiations have failed. Israel has invoked the right of conquest; it says here we are and here we stay. This problem cannot be solved by negotiating details. So long as there is no agreement on these fundamentals by the Jews who have come from Central Europe, the existence of Israel is in doubt. The whole matter will keep on festering in the Middle East.

"As the result of the lack of current stability, the lack of equilibrium will continue. All the frustrations of the refugees, all the difficulties of the region including the ease with which Communism has penetrated, all these are the result of this trouble in the Middle East.

"If no solution will be found by the powers, and quickly, there will be new wars around Palestine. Perhaps not today or tomorrow or even next year or ten years hence, there will again be an armed struggle in the Middle East. For 130 years France thought they had a French Algeria, but this only led to war and bloodshed. And only then will a just solution emerge, as it has in Algeria."

In the evening, following the press luncheon, Mr. Bourguiba was the guest of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold at a dinner here to which all permanent representatives to the United Nations had been invited. Among those invited were Michael S. Comay, Israel's permanent representative here, and Mrs. Comay. However, they did not attend the dinner.

ORTHODOX JEWS IN ISRAEL DEMONSTRATE AGAINST FRIDAY NIGHT PERFORMANCES

TEL AVIV, May 14. (JTA) -- About 1,000 Orthodox Jews staged a demonstration at Petach Tikvah Friday night, trying to prevent a performance in one of the town's theatres which they considered a violation of the sacredness of the Sabbath. A week earlier, a jazz concert was staged at the same theatre on Friday night. This time, Orthodox Jews had asked for a police permit to demonstrate against another Friday night performance, but permission was denied.

Religious residents of Petach Tikvah massed around Yeshiva House and started marching toward the theatre, evidently intending to block entrances to the house. When reinforced police units tried to break up the demonstrations, some of the Orthodox protesters pelted the policemen with stones. However, the police kept the entrances to the theatre open. Orthodox leaders at Petach Tikvah have announced they will stage another demonstration against Friday evening performances next Sabbath eve.

JEWSH EDUCATION PARLEY VOTES AGAINST FEDERAL AID TO RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

NEW YORK, May 14. (JTA) -- The American Association for Jewish Education today adopted a resolution at the closing session of its two-day annual conference unanimously supporting Federal Government proposals to extend government aid to public education but opposing the extension of such aid to private and religious schools.

The conference also adopted long-term plans to meet the nation-wide shortage of Hebrew school teachers and a program to intensify adult education in this country. Philip W. Lown of Boston, president of the Association, reported that despite the organization's efforts to improve employment conditions and encourage teacher recruitment and training, American Jewry faces a critical shortage of teachers for the 600,000 children attending Jewish day and part-time schools.

"The prospects are that the shortage will grow increasingly grave in the years ahead," Mr. Lown warned. "To begin to meet the shortage we would have to inject the teaching system with approximately 500 teachers a year." But the annual crop of teacher college graduates was only little more than 100, of whom one-half remained in the field up to five years, while 75 percent dropped out after five years, leaving an annual addition to the teaching force of 25 to 30. The situation was further affected by mortality and retirement.

The teacher shortage, grave in major metropolitan Jewish centers, was still more severe in the substantial number of cities and towns with Jewish populations of 4,000 or less, Mr. Lown reported. Teachers were reluctant to take jobs in such communities where chances of advancement were reduced, he said. Part of the gap was being filled by the Association's Teacher Exchange Program, through which almost 100 teachers will be brought to the United States from Israel this year for two-year service periods.

"While we welcome the infusion of Israeli teachers into our system," Mr. Lown commented, "Six million Jews in the United States should not only be able to meet their own needs but provide teaching personnel for other Jewish communities in the Diaspora." He outlined the following program to help meet the teacher shortage:

1. The establishment of a major foundation for scholarships for young men and young women at Hebrew teachers' colleges;
2. A campaign to interest, and train, Jewish public school teachers in Jewish education;
3. Use of audio-visual materials, particularly closed-circuit TV, . . . enabling a number of classes to listen to one teacher simultaneously;
4. Over-all Jewish community planning so that denominational facilities, teachers, and even pupils are pooled.

Reviewing the problems facing Jewish education in the United States, Mr. Isaac Toubin, executive director of the Association, declared that the family approach to Jewish learning had to be revived if Jewish education was to have any effective and lasting significance. A situation had developed where "instead of the parent having sufficient knowledge to exercise an influence upon the child, it is the child, out of his meager learning, who is today exercising a Jewish influence on the parent."

It was not only essential to expand adolescent Jewish education on the high school level but to intensify the Jewish education of the adult. Mr. Toubin reported that he had discussed this proposal with ten major national Jewish organizations engaged in adult education and, as a result, it was recommended that a National Council for Jewish Education be established to organize adult Jewish education institutes throughout the United States.

At an earlier session the question of such aid had been discussed with opposing views being expressed by Dr. Leo Pfeffer, director of the American Jewish Congress' Commission on Law and Social Action, and New York University Education Professor William W. Brickman, who is also chairman of the Commission on Education of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America. Dr. Brickman had told the Association that he favored Federal and State aid to parochial schools as long as it did not involve any "unjust unreasonable control." But Dr. Pfeffer saw this stand as reflecting "a willingness to barter the freedom of Jewish education for the fleshpots of Federal funds."

The conference elected Mr. Philip W. Lown as president, and Mr. Samuel H. Daroff, Philadelphia, as chairman of the board.

JEWISH PARLEY IN SO. AFRICA PLEDGES LOYALTY TO COUNTRY AS A REPUBLIC

JOHANNESBURG, May 14. (JTA) -- Delegates to the second national conference of the South African Orthodox Congregations, unanimously endorsed today a statement by the organization's chairman, Dr. Israel Bershon, pledging "loyalty to the future Republic of South Africa." The statement said "we shall continue to work in the future, as in the past, for the good of the country." The Union of South Africa, which recently took itself out of the British Commonwealth, will become a republic soon under the present South African Government.

Dr. Bershon told the delegates: "We are meeting at a time when our country is passing through a period of stress and strain, and is being attacked in many quarters. The Jewish community, at no time aligned itself with any particular party or section, and has not taken a uniform stand on questions agitating the political scene. But it is my pleasant duty to record our appreciation to the present Government for its fair treatment of the Jewish community. This attitude to the Jewish section of the population is in accordance with the policy of all previous South African governments. Our religious community, whenever it had the occasion to contact any government department, has always been treated in the most courteous and helpful manner."

Chief Rabbi L. I. Rabinowitz told the conference that the Jew has undivided loyalty to the country of which he is a citizen, regardless of whether it is a monarchy or a republic. "We have also," said the Chief Rabbi, "a greater loyalty--to the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God, on the principle of justice and human equality for all, without distinction of race, creed or color. It is my fervent prayer that the contribution which the Jews will make to the coming republic will be an even greater unfolding of the spirit of God. I pray that God will guide the rulers of the republic through trials and problems to find God's way for man."

Greetings were delivered at the conference by Mayor D. Marais, who paid tribute to the contribution of the Jewish community to this city; Jacob Doron, Israeli Consul-general here; and Dr. T. Schneider, a member of Parliament.

U.N. STUDY SHOWS STEADY GROWTH OF ISRAEL'S INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 14. (JTA) -- A picture of Israel as a healthy, growing society in every phase of economic, social and cultural activity, emerged here today from the 1960 edition of the United Nations Statistical Yearbook issued today by the Department of Economics and Social Affairs, and includes the latest available information--on everything from population and area to infant mortality and food consumption--from virtually every country and region in the world.

An upward curve is traceable from the statistics in Israel's industrial and agricultural production, health and schooling, development and social security. However, during the same period, expenditures have increased vastly, the interest on the public debt has gone up, tax receipts have zoomed, and the country's overall deficit has also reached the highest point in Israel's history.

The negative balance--the difference between total receipts and total expenditures--has gone up from minus 50,730,000 Israeli pounds (\$28,408,800) in 1950 to minus 363,440,000 (\$203,526,400) as of March 31, 1961, the UN data shows. Israel's population, as of mid-year of 1959, is given as 2,061,000. The country's employment in manufacturing rose from the base index of 100 in 1953 to an index of 116 in 1959. Unemployment has fallen steadily from 17.7 percent in 1953 to 7.4 percent in 1959. Industrial production grew from the base figure of 100 in 1955 to an index figure of 113 in 1960. The agricultural production index went up from 100 in 1954-55 to 132 in 1958-59.

The rate of Israel's infant mortality--always considered an index of a country's willingness or ability to assume basic responsibility for the health of its population--shows what observers here note as great progress. Israel's infant mortality rate for the Jewish population has decreased steadily from 36.3 in 1948 to 27.3 in 1959. The figure is based on deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births, excluding stillbirths. Comparisons show that the infant mortality rate in 1959 in the United States was 26.4; in Switzerland, 22.2; and in Britain, 23.1.

Israel had 4,323 physicians in 1958 and 1,387 dentists. For physicians that worked out to approximately one doctor for each 462 persons in the Israeli population. That is about twice as many physicians per person as recorded in the United States, where there is one physician for about 900 persons.

WALTER REUTHER, U.S. LABOR LEADER, ARRIVES IN ISRAEL; WILL MEET BEN-GURION

TEL AVIV, May 14. (JTA) -- Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, arrived here last night for a visit during which he will take part in ground-breaking ceremonies for a youth house which will bear his name, to be built in Holon, near here.

Mr. Reuther was met at the airport by Aharon Becker, secretary-general of the Histadrut and other leaders of Israel's labor federation. During his stay in Israel, Mr. Reuther will meet with Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and other Government leaders.