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BEN-GURION MEETS WITH KENNEDY; EXCHANGE VIEWS AFFECTING BOTH COUNTRIES

NEW YORK, May 30. (JTA) -- Israel's Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion called on President John F. Kennedy at the latter's presidential suite at the Waldorf Astoria here today, and the two statesmen conferred for an hour and a half.

Also attending the meeting were Avraham Harman, Israeli Ambassador to the United States; Meyer Feldman, a White House aide of the President; and Philip Talbot, U.S. Undersecretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs. After the conference, Mr. Ben-Gurion issued the following statement:

"I appreciated the opportunity of calling on President Kennedy and of renewing my acquaintance with him. I first had the privilege of meeting him when he visited Israel ten years ago, and I was glad to have been able to see him in Washington last year.

"We had a constructive review of problems affecting our two countries and we reviewed a number of world problems. As you know, relations between the United States and Israel have been cordial ever since we regained our independence 13 years ago, and I am looking forward to a continuation of fruitful cooperation in the future."

Pierre Salinger, the White House press secretary, made the following statement: "The President and the Prime Minister met for an hour and a half and had a fruitful discussion of world problems. The President was happy to have this opportunity again to get the views of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and renew his acquaintance with the Prime Minister. The President met the Prime Minister last year in Washington and previously in Israel in 1951."

Before they started their talks, Mr. Ben-Gurion presented to President Kennedy a book printed in Latin in Antwerp in 1614 entitled "A Pilgrimage to Jerusalem," by Count Nicholas Christopher Radzivil. Count Radzivil was an ancestor of the husband of Mrs. Kennedy's sister. While the conference was on, about 50 persons who said they were Americans of Arab descent picketed near the hotel with anti-Israel banners.

Tomorrow, the Israel Prime Minister will address a joint meeting of the Jewish Agency executive and the American Zionist Council in the Jewish Agency building here. He will later meet in the same building with the members of the Presidents' Conference. In the afternoon he will receive a delegation of top leaders of the American Jewish Committee. He will be the guest of honor at a diplomatic luncheon to be given tomorrow at the United Nations by Ambassador Michael Comay, head of the Israel delegation to the United Nations.

Ben-Gurion Says Israel Must Remain Vigilant; Hopes for Peace with Arabs

PHILADELPHIA, May 30. (JTA) -- The prediction that "the future will bring peace and cooperation between Israel and her Arab neighbors" was made here last night by Israel's Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion addressing 450 Jewish leaders from all parts of the country assembled to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Israel Bond Organization.

"The Arab countries in the Middle East are legitimate expressions of the national independence of their peoples," Mr. Ben-Gurion said. "So is Israel. The future will bring peace and cooperation between Israel and her Arab states and Israel will lead to the flowering of the Middle East and bring back to our area the status which it occupied in ancient times."

However, he emphasized that for the present Israel must increase her vigilance. "I regret that nothing has occurred in recent times to make it possible for us to relax our vigilance. On the contrary I think there is need today for greater vigilance than ever before."

"The objective of all defense policy today is to prevent war. War is the evil which we must ward off. We cannot ward it off by weakness, either militarily, economically, socially, or politically, but only by strength. Weakness is a temptation and the strength of which I speak is not a threat to anyone but assurance that no one will ever make the miscalculation of attacking us," the Premier declared.

The Prime Minister recalled the circumstances of the meeting in Jerusalem in September 1950, when he asked American Jewish leaders to undertake the flotation of an Israel Bond Issue in the United States. Although the economic experts advised against it, the program was adopted because "I know Jews and I was confident that Jews would be capable of doing the seemingly impossible and I was not disappointed in my faith in American Jewry."

U.S. EAGERNESS TO RESCUE JEWS FROM NAZI HANDS REPORTED AT EICHMANN TRIAL

JERUSALEM, May 30, (JTA) -- The United States Government was eager to explore every possibility of rescuing the still surviving Jews of Europe near the end of the war, according to a report by Moshe Sharett to the Jewish Agency introduced today at the trial of Adolf Eichmann.

Contrary to the British refusal to act on a plea by Dr. Weizmann, (see Page 3), U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, facilitated the efforts of Ira Hirschmann, an American businessman sent by the State Department to Turkey to explore possibilities of saving the remnant of Europe's decimated Jews from Nazi hands.

One of the sensations disclosed in the documents introduced today--which included material from the archives of the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann--was that a larger scheme existed behind the offer by Eichmann to Joel Brand, the Budapest Jewish leader, to trade 1,000,000 surviving Jews for 10,000 winterized trucks for use on the collapsing Russian front.

The documents showed that Bondi Gross, the Gestapo agent detailed by Eichmann to accompany Brand on his mission to obtain Allied backing of the "Jews for trucks" transaction, was supposed to put out feelers to Allied representatives about conditions for peace and about possibilities of a guarantee for Gestapo leaders after the war. The British were shown to have used this presumed Bondi Gross larger mission as an argument against the Brand mission, which they prevented by arresting the emissary in Aleppo, contrary to prior guarantees.

Mr. Sharett, in his memorandum, argued that on the contrary, such a peace feeler might be an instrument by which to stall further Nazi extermination as long as the Nazis hoped such negotiations were possible.

Weizmann Cabled Appeal to Churchill During Moscow Conference

A cable sent by Dr. Chaim Weizmann to wartime Prime Minister Winston Churchill during the Moscow Conference was also presented at the trial today. The cable cited the dangers threatening European Jewry and proposals to save them. According to a letter from the Prime Minister's secretary, the matter was formally taken up and Dr. Weizmann was assured that both Britain and the Soviet Union "have in mind the danger of new persecution in Hungary and are doing what they can to avert it."

Another document was an aide memoire submitted by Dr. Weizmann to Anthony Eden, a member of the British War Cabinet, disclosing that an urgent suggestion was made that the Allies declare their readiness to admit Jewish refugees and specifying the support of neutral countries prepared to give transit support to the refugees.

Brand's wife also testified at the afternoon session. Describing meetings with Eichmann, she told the court that Eichmann had made it plain that she, her children and her parents would be hostages until her husband's return from his mission. She readily identified the defendant in his glass-enclosed dock and said she had met him some 15 times.

During many of the meetings, she testified, Eichmann was asked about his unkept promises to show good faith on the "Jews for trucks" transaction by staying the renewed deportations from Hungary. He replied that this was because of the Russian advance and the need to clear the areas of "undesirable elements." Mrs. Brand said that many of the "clearance" areas were far from the front.

Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's chief defense counsel, restricted his cross-examination of Mrs. Brand to efforts to show that Eichmann was really interested in seeing the trade of Jews for trucks go through. She declared that Eichmann obviously did not regret the failure of the Brand mission, saying "you see, nobody wants your Jews." (See earlier report on page 3.)

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONVENTION OPENS IN ISRAEL; 30 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

TEL AVIV, May 30, (JTA)-- Israel is a natural bridge between continents and therefore a natural place for conventions of eastern and western cultures, President Ben-Zvi declared today at the opening session of the Tenth Annual International Press Institute here.

Brigadier Chaim Herzog, former Israeli military attache in the United States and now head of Israel's Intelligence Department, told the 170 editors from 30 countries that "there will be no happier man than me when an Israeli representative announces at a future International Press Institute that Israel censorship has been abolished after the causes for the censorship have been abolished."

He added that as long as Israel was situated among hostile neighbors and leaders of those neighbors reiterate threats against Israel and maintain huge military forces, Israel must maintain security censorship and only security censorship.

FIVE NAZIS SENTENCED TO HARD LABOR FOR SHOOTING 220 LITHUANIAN JEWS

AURICH, West Germany, May 30, (JTA) -- Five former Nazis, including a physician and two policemen, were sentenced here today to varying terms of hard labor for their part in the shooting of 220 Jews in Lithuania in June 1941. The sentences ranged from three to six years.

BRITISH REFUSAL TO ACT ON WEIZMANN'S PLEA REVEALED AT EICHMANN TRIAL

JERUSALEM, May 30. (JTA) -- The British Government rejected a frantic appeal in 1944 from Dr. Chaim Weizmann for the bombing of the Auschwitz murder factory and railways leading to it and also vetoed a Jewish Agency proposal to drop Palestinian Jewish parachutists into Hungary, according to documents introduced today in the trial of Adolf Eichmann.

The role of the Jewish leadership in seeking to mobilize Allied action to save the Jews of Hungary and the negative British response was outlined in 15 documents from the archives of Dr. Weizmann, who later became the first President of Israel. The documents were submitted to demonstrate the reaction of Jewish leadership when it received reports on the extermination of Hungarian Jews and on Eichmann's "blood for trucks" exchange proposal.

One of the documents was a British Foreign Office letter to Dr. Weizmann, dated September 1, 1944, referring to the plea to bomb Auschwitz and its railroad network. The document contained the following statement: "Sorry to tell you that in view of the great technical difficulties involved, we have no option but to refrain from pursuing the proposal in the present circumstances."

Other documents indicated that the plan to drop Jewish parachutists into Hungary to organize resistance among the doomed Hungarian Jews was approved by military authorities and then vetoed by the British Colonial Office. There were also hints that the Soviet Union might have been involved in the decision against bombing the Auschwitz murder factory.

Details of Plan to Parachute Palestinian Jews into Hungary Presented

The memorandum on the parachuting plan included the following details: "Beginning in 1944 when 700,000 Jews were still alive in Hungary, the Jewish Agency presented a plan to the British authorities to drop hundreds of Palestinian Jews by parachutes into Hungary, a plan which in the considered view of high British military authorities would be advantageous to the Allies militarily and would be helpful in preventing the massacre of many of the Hungarians still alive. When this scheme was approved by all military authorities concerned and arrangements were initiated to carry it out, the Colonial Office intervened and for political reasons instructed the military authorities to drop the plan." This memo, dated November 1945, contained no indication as to who wrote to whom nor did it have a signature.

The documents, the prosecution said, were taken from the draft of testimony which Dr. Weizmann had intended to bring before the Nuremberg tribunals, a disclosure made for the first time today. Attorney General Gideon Hausner, in submitting the documentation, said it was not known who proposed the appearance of Dr. Weizmann at the Nuremberg tribunals. The tribunals were ended before Dr. Weizmann could be called.

The 15 documents were only part of the file of exchanges between Jewish Agency officials and the Allies. The documents made it clear that the Jewish leaders offered several proposals to the Allies in efforts to gain time and delay the extermination of the remnant of European Jewry and that the British authorities at various levels--from local security officials in Turkey to the British war cabinet--responded negatively.

The documents showed that the British repeatedly said they had to obtain Soviet agreement to any such actions but it was not clear whether this claim was genuine or simply a delaying tactic. There also was no indication in the documents whether Soviet replies ever were made to the presumed queries from the British.

Other Proposals to Save Lives of Hungarian Jews Rejected by Britain

Another proposal made by Jewish leaders and rejected by the British was to declare all surviving Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe as British-protected or Anglo-American-protected persons. It appeared that the Spanish Government agreed to declare all Sephardic Jews Spanish-protected persons. Another aborted proposal was that the Allies should issue a warning to all Hungarians, particularly railroad workers, that anyone assisting in the deportations would be considered a war criminal.

The documentation tied into the testimony of Joel Brand, the one-time Hungarian Jewish emissary in the "blood for trucks" negotiations. A 17-page report by Moshe Sharett, who later became Foreign Minister and Prime Minister of Israel, gave strong praise to Brand--as did all related documents--as a most courageous person. The Sharett report described how Brand proceeded from Turkey to British-occupied Aleppo after receiving permission to return to neutral Turkey but instead he was arrested and taken to Cairo. The document showed that the British admitted the arrest was a breach of faith and added: "This is a war, isn't it?"

As a result, the major efforts of Jewish Agency leaders had to be switched from concentrating on efforts to rescue some of the doomed Jews in Hungary to appeals to the British to release Brand so he could return to Budapest to continue his negotiations with Eichmann. The Sharett statement indicated that after Brand was arrested, Sharett proposed

that a Swiss official of the Intergovernmental Refugee Agency should go to Budapest to try to stall Nazi deportations but the British objected even to this.

Earlier portions of the Weizmann documents dealt with the mission of Joel Brand, the pre-war Zionist leader in Budapest, who started his testimony yesterday on Eichmann's offer to him to release 1,000,000 captive Jews for 10,000 trucks from Western countries. The offer was made by Eichmann to Mr. Brand during the final months of the war and was described in detail by Mr. Brand yesterday at the trial. He said that Eichmann told him that "you are getting away cheaply with 100 Jews in exchange for one truck."

Weizmann's Letter to British War Cabinet on Brand's Mission

Among the documents introduced in court today was also a cable from Mr. Sharett to the Jewish Agency in London indicating that after hearing Brand, and meeting with David Ben-Gurion, the Jewish Agency agreed to a procedure of "keeping the door open" for negotiations with Eichmann. One of the documents was a letter to Anthony Eden, a member of the British War Cabinet, asking for a meeting on the Brand mission. In that letter, Dr. Weizmann wrote: "While I am most anxious that anything done by the Jewish Agency should be with the knowledge and approval of the British Government, at the same time it is of course my paramount duty to try to discover a course of action which offers the best hope of saving Jewish lives."

Contrary to earlier indications that the Brand mission failed because everybody in the Allied camp considered the proposal "fantastic," the documents showed that the offer was taken very seriously and that immediate action was started on it. However, British interference from the very beginning was documented by a cable from Sharett to the effect that he was kept waiting for four days before being allowed to see Brand who had been given a fortnight by Eichmann to bring back a reply on the trucks for blood offer. Sharett tried unsuccessfully to obtain Brand's release by an appeal to the then High Commissioner, Sir MacMichael.

Brand, completing his testimony today, said he was accompanied from Budapest on his trip to Constantinople by a Gestapo agent, Bondi Gross, whom Eichmann sent along to keep an eye on Brand. Brand said that as he was en route to Palestine to see Sharett, after crossing the Turkish-Syrian border, he was arrested by the British in Aleppo but managed to see Sharett in Aleppo and explained his mission. Brand testified that later he was taken to a Cairo jail where he was kept for four months and not allowed to return to Hungary.

Eichmann's Lawyer Cross-Examines Brand and U.S. Witness

After presentation of the Weizmann archives and completion by Brand of his testimony, he was subjected to a grueling cross-examination by Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's chief defense counsel. Dr. Servatius sought to obtain from Brand an admission that Eichmann's plan to exchange Jews for goods and his willingness to accept ten percent of the promised goods while liberating ten percent of the Jews proved his magnanimity.

Brand rejected both arguments. He replied that during the negotiations, Eichmann not only did not halt the deportations but in fact accelerated them. The witness said Eichmann gave him an ultimatum that unless the goods were forthcoming within a fortnight, he would order that the 100,000 Jews he said were being temporarily held in Austria and Czechoslovakia would be sent to the death camps. Brand quoted Eichmann as saying that "I cannot keep them on ice."

Rejecting the defense attorney's contention that the temporary confinement was evidence of Eichmann's sincerity in wishing to complete the exchange transaction, Brand said angrily, "That's a lie." He added that Eichmann did not send the 100,000 Jews to Austria or Czechoslovakia but to Auschwitz.

Dr. Servatius was given an opportunity this morning to cross-examine also Professor Gustave Gilbert, an American psychologist who had interviewed the major defendants at the Nuremberg war crimes trials and who testified here today at the trial that Eichmann was the "kingpin" without which "the extermination machine could not have worked."

Professor Gustave Gilbert, chairman of the psychology department at Long Island University in New York, said that Eichmann's name cropped up again and again in his talks with Nuremberg war criminals and witnesses. "It gradually dawned on me," Dr. Gilbert declared, "that Eichmann must be the key figure of the whole extermination program." The witness, who was a United States Army psychologist at the time of the Nuremberg trials, quoted Hermann Goering as saying that the extermination of the Jews "was not my province. That was the work of Himmler and his boys--Heydrich, Eichmann, etc."

Dr. Gilbert related that Auschwitz commander Rudolf Hoess in an autobiography written for his interview, seemed unable to discuss the program of extermination of Jews without mentioning Eichmann. The witness reproduced the verbatim reply of Hoess to Goering's question concerning the technical possibility of exterminating two and a half million within three and a half years. Hoess said: "Special trains timed and coordinated by Eichmann were shunted directly to the extermination camp."

U.S. SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS 'BLUE LAWS' BANNING TRADING ON SUNDAYS

WASHINGTON, May 30. (JTA) -- The Supreme Court of the United States ruled yesterday against the right of Jewish merchants to transact retail sales on Sundays by a new decision upholding the "blue laws" of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Maryland.

Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote the controlling opinion covering four cases testing the "blue laws." Speaking for a majority of the Supreme Court, Mr. Warren said "we hold that neither the statute's purpose or effect is religious." Agreeing with the Chief Justice were Justices Felix Frankfurter, John Harlan, Hugo Black, Tom Clark, and Charles E. Whittaker.

Justices William O. Douglas and Potter Stewart dissented. Justice Stewart felt that the ruling discriminated against the rights of Jews under the Constitution. Justice Stewart said in his dissent that "Pennsylvania has passed a law which compels an Orthodox Jew to choose between his religious faith and his economic survival. That is a cruel choice which I think no state can constitutionally demand."

It was Justice Stewart's conviction that "this is not something that can be swept under the rug and forgotten in the interest of enforced Sunday togetherness." He said the impact of this law against Orthodox Jews "violates their constitutional right to the free exercise of their religion." Justice William J. Brennan agreed with part of Chief Justice Warren's ruling but not with other parts.

A basic case in the decision involved five Orthodox Jewish residents of Pennsylvania. They contended that mandatory Sunday closing violated their religious freedom. In material considered by the court, the National Retail Merchants Association said that if Sunday was "just another business day," additional expenses would drive marginal retailers out of business and boost prices for consumers.

The effect of the ruling was expected to be one of strengthening the anti-Sunday work stand of officials of the many states which have controversial "blue laws." However, the Chief Justice noted that such laws could be found unconstitutional in the future if they could be proved that they were being used by states "to aid religion."

Jewish organizations, with support of some Protestant groups and civil liberties organizations, have publicly opposed such laws, contending they impair constitutional guarantees of religious freedom. They also have cited the contradictions in the wide variety of permitted services and sales as between states and within states.

Among the Jewish groups which have registered opposition to such laws are the Synagogue Council of America, the National Community Relations Advisory Council, the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

JEWS IN SOUTH AFRICA CLARIFY STAND TOWARD NEW STATUS OF THE COUNTRY

JOHANNESBURG, May 30. (JTA) -- The official position of the South African Jewry toward the South African Republic which will be established here tomorrow was made clear here today at a meeting of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies in a declaration made at the meeting by the chairman, Dr. Teddy Schneider, which was endorsed warmly by the entire Board. Dr. Schneider said:

"Looking back over 51 years of the Union of South Africa, we see that the Jews here have served the country in all fields. The religious services which were held in our synagogues and temples during the last weekend, with special prayers for the welfare of the Republic are a measure of the Jew's faith in South Africa, his identification with the best interests of the land, and the rededication of the entire Jewish community to help South Africa in every way possible in the future. We take off our hats to the past, and we take off our coats to the future. Difficult times may lie ahead. But we, as a community, will play our part in facing the coming tasks as we played our part in all past national tasks."

The South African Jewish community will be represented tomorrow, at the official investiture of the Republic's first President, Charles R. Swart, and at a State banquet where authorities will provide special kosher food for the Chief Rabbi and other Jewish guests. During the weekend, sermons in various synagogues stressed the theme of "citizens' loyalties and Government's responsibilities to ensure the well-being of all sections of the country's inhabitants."

Editorials in the Jewish press today greeted the advent of the Republic, affirming the loyalty of the country's Jewish citizens. Jewish Affairs, the organ of the Jewish Board of Deputies, declared: "South Africa's 100,000 Jews are a settled, permanent part of the European population, enjoying the same rights and subject to the same duties as other citizens, and will accord the Republic the same loyalty they always accorded the Union. Loyalty to the State, is a precept enjoined upon Jews by Judaism."

The editorial referred to the many fields--the professions, arts, commerce, industry, education, science and social services--in which Jews made a "truly formidable contribution to the welfare and progress of South Africa." The publication expressed the confidence they will make no less a contribution to the progress of the Republic.

'BIG BUSINESS' IN CANADA CRITICIZED IN SENATE FOR DISCRIMINATIONS

OTTAWA, May 30. (JTA) -- Canada's only Jewish Senator, David Croll, lambasted Canadian big business today for practicing what he described as discrimination against minority groups in filling executive positions of men or women in business. He spoke as the Upper Chamber passed a bill authorizing the Canada Permanent Trust Company to amalgamate with the Toronto General Trust Corporation. The bill now goes before the Commons.

Senator Croll named no specific companies as practicing discrimination toward minority groups but he lambasted particularly banks, mortgage, insurance and trust companies. "Few banks, mortgage companies, insurance and trust companies have permitted their high executive positions and directorates to be filled by men whose racial origins differ from that of Anglo-Saxon."

The 61-year-old Senator said the thinking seems to be that it's all right to do business with minorities "but keep them from going as far as their capabilities would and should take them. This sort of reactionary exclusiveness has no place in nation-building or organizational concept and permanence, and these managerial groups who are attempting to perpetuate themselves are leading us down a blind alley," he said.

140 YOUNG COMMUNITY LEADERS LEAVE ON U. J. A. MISSION FOR ISRAEL, EUROPE

NEW YORK, May 30. (JTA) -- A United Jewish Appeal Young Leadership Mission of 140 young American Jewish community leaders left Idlewild Airport today for an intensive three-week study tour of Israel and Europe, to study pressing needs among Israel's immigrants and Jews overseas. The Mission is headed by Herbert A. Friedman, executive vice-chairman of the UJA, and is the first UJA study group devoted entirely to young leaders.

Coming from 42 communities throughout the United States, the young leaders, most of them in the 30-40 age bracket, will spend two of their three weeks in Israel, studying the facts and problems of newcomer absorption. The group is scheduled to meet with top government figures and with officials of the Jewish Agency for Israel and the Joint Distribution Committee, both beneficiaries of the UJA. Mission members are paying their own expenses.

Rabbi Friedman described the UJA group as one of the most important ever to visit Israel under the auspices of an American Jewish organization. "This is the first time," he said, "that proven young leaders, who have already distinguished themselves through their active participation in their own communities, have been brought together as a group to Israel and Europe to broaden their understanding of Jewish problems at an international level. This Mission is a significant step forward in American Jewry's insuring the continuance of a knowledgeable and dedicated leadership."

GOLDA MEIR ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT TO DENMARK; WILL BE RECEIVED BY KING

COPENHAGEN, May 30. (JTA) -- Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel's Foreign Minister, arrived here today on a state visit to Denmark. She will meet the Danish Premier and Foreign Minister and be received by King Frederick. The Danish Government will tender a dinner in her honor.

After the round of official visits, Mrs. Meir will remain in Denmark a few more days to visit Jewish community institutions and leaders. She will give a public lecture on June 6 under the auspices of the Danish-Israel Society and the Danish Zionist Organization.

ISRAEL MINISTRY DENIES REPORTS ON DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JEWS OF INDIA

NEW DELHI, May 30. (JTA) -- The Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of India said today it had been informed by the Israel Ministry for Religious Affairs that there was no truth in reports that Israeli religious authorities regard Jews of India as "impure."

The Israel Ministry, in its cable, rejected allegations of a refusal to grant Jews from India licenses for marriage with members of other Jewish groups in Israel and asserted that such reports were unfounded and misleading. The Israel Ministry called the reports a "vicious and dangerous fabrication."

Indian Jews have been reported to be disturbed by the reports which prompted anti-Israel editorials in newspapers in India and leaders of Indian Jewry have expressed indignation in letters to the press. Political sources here reportedly feel that the reports greatly damaged Indian sympathy for Israel and that the Israel Government should investigate the issue thoroughly to pinpoint the source of the reports.

EDWARD SCHULTZ GETS HONORARY DEGREE FROM WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 30. (JTA) -- Henry Edward Schultz, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of humanities today by West Virginia State College. A New York attorney, who has headed the ADL since 1952, Mr. Schultz is a member of the New York City Board of Higher Education, the governing body of the New York City university system.