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DR. GOLDMANN REPORTS ON JEWISH SITUATION IN RUSSIA; SEES NO IMPROVEMENT

PARIS, July 19. (JTA) -- A somber picture of recent developments in the life of the Jews in the Soviet Union was presented here today by Dr. Nahum Goldmann. He drew that picture in a report for the World Conference of Intellectuals which met here under his chairmanship last September to evaluate the situation of the 3,000,000 Jews in the USSR.

During the last 12 months, Dr. Goldmann reported, 13 synagogues have been closed down in the Soviet Union. He listed the cities where Jewish houses of worship have been shut as Stalino, Kasaviurt and Kobuleit in Daghestan, Saratov, Rezina, Kremerchug, Poltava, Veliki-Luki, Soroka, Novograd-Volinsk, Kaminovits, Tukkm (near Riga), and the Russkaya Street Synagogue at Czernowitz.

In general, the report found, "no signs of improvement" in the religious life of the Jewish community in Russia could be found since the Paris conference of last year, nor has there been any "distinct improvement" in regard to Jewish national or cultural life in the Soviet Union.

Since the 1960 conference had requested the Soviet authorities to permit emigration of Jews wishing to reunite with their families abroad, Dr. Goldmann touched specifically on that issue in his eight-page report. He stated that, although "tens of thousands" of applications have been submitted by Jews desiring reunion with their families, "only a negligible number of these applications have received favorable attention."

Finding that there is "a general anti-religious campaign in the Soviet Union," the report pointed up the fact that "where the Jewish religion is concerned, its character is unambiguously unpleasant, even at times outright anti-Semitic." Rabbis and other Jewish ecclesiastic officials, Dr. Goldmann stated, "are often depicted as crooks and speculators."

According to Dr. Goldmann, visitors to the Soviet Union have found "a severe shortage of Jewish prayer books and other objects necessary for the practice of the Jewish religion." Consequently, the Jewish leader stated, "the Jewish religion experiences much greater discrimination than do other religious denominations in the Soviet Union."

Jewish Institutions Still Banned in Russia; No Single School Exists

In national and cultural activities, Dr. Goldmann said, there has been no improvement. "There are still no national Jewish institutions," he reported, "or organizations, nor is there any relaxation of the total prohibition of Jewish clubs, societies and other institutions."

The "few words" by contemporary Yiddish writers in the Soviet Union, Dr. Goldmann said, "have been permitted in Russian translation only." However, he reported, an almanac in Yiddish and Russian was published during the last year in Birobidjan, as well as a volume of verse by Ascher Schwartzman and selected works by David Bergelson.

The announced publication of a Yiddish bi-monthly, entitled "Sovietische Heimland," has offered, according to Dr. Goldmann, "some outlet to contemporary Soviet Yiddish writers." "These meager concessions, however," the Jewish leader continued, "emphasize the void in Jewish national, creative life, and are of significance only in that they, by inference, admit the hunger for Jewish culture."

In spite of claims by Soviet authorities, Dr. Goldmann said, the Soviet Union has not, up to now, granted facilities for leading a full, Jewish cultural life. There is no Jewish school in the entire Soviet Union, nor is there a single general course where Jewish language and history is included in the curriculum."

"Cracks in the wall" noted in the Goldmann report include the fact that "during the past year, there have been denials that a Jewish problem exists at all in the Soviet Union." A Russian-Hebrew dictionary, containing some 30,000 words, will be put on sale, according to an announcement by Soviet authorities reported by Dr. Goldmann.

Regarding "the tragic aspect of the family reunification plan," Dr. Goldmann stated: "In these days, when the Eichmann trial has revived the memories of the terrible tragedy suffered by millions of Jews, it is surely the first duty of every government to help heal the wounds inflicted upon countless families."

The report was submitted to participants and signatories of last year's conference, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas; former French President Vincent Auriol, and British philosopher Bertrand Russell.

PROSECUTOR CONCLUDES CROSS-EXAMINATION OF EICHMANN TODAY; TRIAL NEAR END

JERUSALEM, July 19. (JTA) -- Attorney General Gideon Hausner announced at the close of today's session of the trial of Adolf Eichmann that he expected to finish his cross-examination of the former Gestapo colonel tomorrow.

Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's chief defense counsel, said he would be ready to proceed immediately with further questioning, raising the possibility he might call some witnesses for the defense.

Mr. Hausner opened his afternoon cross-examination today with questions on the Hungarian chapter of the Nazi slaughter of European Jewry. Eichmann admitted that before he went to Hungary to set up headquarters in Budapest for the deportation of Hungarian Jews, he received orders to "evacuate" every one of the Hungarian Jews. However, he denied that his advance orders included instructions to deport all of the victims to the Auschwitz murder camp.

The prosecutor based most of his questioning today on material from Eichmann's talks in Argentina with Willem Sassen, a former Dutch Nazi journalist, some of which later appeared in Life magazine, in New York, as Eichmann's memoirs. Mr. Hausner referred to the Sassen material in connection with the Hungarian chapter of the holocaust over Eichmann's strong objections that much of the Sassen material was inaccurate or untrue.

He denied, for example, a statement attributed to him in the Sassen material, that Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler said he picked Eichmann to direct the Hungarian deportations because he, Himmler, wanted "the master" to be there to prevent any "Warsaw-type" uprising.

Eichmann Admits Supervision Over Deportation of Jews from Hungary

The defendant reluctantly admitted that the minutes of his first meetings with Hungarian Jewish leaders were correct but he contended that his assistants supervised the entraining of Jews "only to ensure that Jews of foreign nationalities" were not also deported.

The prosecutor sarcastically enquired whether Eichmann really intended to argue that all he did in Hungary "was to see that, Heaven forbid, nothing happened to Jews of foreign nationality." Eichmann sheepishly admitted he also had the assignment of coordinating timetables and transports and to report the deportations to Berlin.

Mr. Hausner, hammering away at the defendant, wrung from him admissions that he had maintained daily contact with Laszlo Baky and Laszlo Endre, chiefs of the Hungarian gendarmerie who were in charge of the deportations to Auschwitz.

When Eichmann found himself cornered on his denials that he ever visited any camps or ghettos in Hungary, he came up with an explanation that once he accompanied Endre on a mission to Carpathia. However, he said he left his Hungarian host and spent most of the time hunting bears. Mr. Hausner commented that it was a different kind of hunt that Eichmann was really embarked on.

In reply to a question concerning the whereabouts of his former superior, General Heinrich Mueller, Eichmann said he thought Mueller had committed suicide. He said he last saw Mueller just before he himself managed to escape to Tyrol. He said he had heard reports, which he had not been able to check, that Mueller died in the Reich Chancellery or had escaped to the Soviet Union.

Lectured to Nazi Leaders on 'Final Solution' for the Jewish Problem

Earlier in the cross-examination, Eichmann admitted that as a Gestapo official he had written a book on "the Final Solution to the Jewish Problem" and that he had lectured on the topic before a select audience of Nazis. However, he claimed that publication of the book had been banned by Gen. Mueller. He said the book had reached only galley-proof form and was not, as Hausner, charged, published in an additional 50,000 copies.

Eichmann worked hard, on his ninth day under cross-examination, to minimize the lecture, which he said took place after the fall of Rome to the Allies. Mr. Hausner then cited a statement made by Eichmann in his dictation to Sassen that Eichmann had concluded the lecture with a statement that "the Jews, the thousand year scourge of mankind, was now removed."

Eichmann told the court that "even if I said this, I would have been completely mad to record this before Sassen." He insisted his lecture was confined to providing only factual information and did not express any opinions, either his or those of others, because "Mueller forbade this."

The defendant denied that the lecture was attended by Nazi Propaganda Minister Josef Goebbels. He said that when he submitted the text of his lecture to Mueller "for approval," he asked for figures regarding the actual number of Jews killed, on the assumption that his audience could be told, but that Mueller advised against this.

At one stage in the cross-examination, Eichmann asserted that the prosecution was trying to "roast him." This developed when Hausner cited material from the Sassen memoirs conflicting with Eichmann's adamant insistence that he never had authority to negotiate directly with Foreign Cabinet members. Eichmann said there were errors and omissions in the Sassen material.

C. J. F. W. F. DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS IN ISRAEL ON COUNTRY'S NEEDS

JERUSALEM, July 19. (JTA) -- A series of consultations between members of the overseas delegation of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and top government officials and leaders of American-supported philanthropic agencies in Israel has just been concluded, it was announced here by Irving Kane, Cleveland, CJFWF president and head of the delegation, prior to his return to the United States.

The meetings, which Mr. Kane described as "very arduous but very satisfying," ranged over a vast area, but concentrated especially on the primary responsibilities of American Jewish community organizations in relation to Israel's needs.

Mr. Kane indicated that he expected a series of recommendations on immigration, absorption, voluntary fund-raising here and in America, and the deepening of mutual understanding, to emerge as a result of the discussions, which will be presented for approval and action by the organized Jewish communities of the United States and Canada at the annual General Assembly of the CJFWF in Dallas, Texas, in November.

The Government-officials who took part in the talks--each in a separate discussion with the delegation--were: Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion; Finance Minister Levi Eshkol; Welfare Minister Yosef Burg; Labor Minister Giora Josephthal; Foreign Minister Golda Meir; Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan; and Education Minister Abba Eban.

Jewish Agency representatives included: Moshe Sharett, chairman of the executive of the Jewish Agency; A. L. Pincus, the new treasurer; Moshe Avidor, the director general; Moshe Rivlin, the secretary general, and a number of others responsible especially for the immigration, absorption, agricultural settlement, housing, and other aspects of the Agency's work. Also participating were the directors and staffs of the JDC-Malben, ORT, institutions of higher education, the technical experts of the U. S. Operations Mission staff and other prominent Israelis from all walks of life.

Among the members of the CJFWF delegation who participated in the meetings were: Max M. Cuba, Atlanta; K. S. Goldenberg, St. Paul; Donald B. Hurwitz, Philadelphia; Lawrence Irell, Los Angeles; Bernard P. Kopkind, New Haven; Irving Levick, Buffalo; Louis P. Smith, Boston; Isidore Sobeloff, Detroit; Michael A. Stavitsky, Newark; Sol Satinsky and Morris Satinsky, Philadelphia; Henry L. Zucker, Cleveland; Philip Bernstein, CJFWF executive director, and S. P. Goldberg, CJFWF director of Budget Research.

Important Recommendations to U. S. Jewish Communities to Emerge

Mr. Kane indicated that the rising curve of immigration to Israel in the past three months received the very special attention of the American community leaders and declared:

"Our programs in America for helping to meet Israel's immigration and absorption needs were viewed in the larger perspective of the total measures which might be taken here in Israel as well--all of which it was agreed, are closely interrelated. They included setting of philanthropic budget priorities and adjustments, tighter control of competing multiple appeals, debt controls, clearer division of responsibilities between the government and the Agency, and the implementation of new procedures for grants to constructive enterprises."

Mr. Kane stated that the delegation was encouraged by the interest expressed by Israeli leaders in the possibilities of greater voluntary fund-raising in Israel even though all recognized "the heavy burden the citizens are carrying through taxations for welfare needs and the voluntary contributions already being made." He said that his group will "have definite recommendations on how we can cooperate in such a development."

Other recommendations that Mr. Kane expects to emerge from the delegation's report back to the Jewish communities of the U. S. include "measures for helping to strengthen basic social services, availability of expert technical personnel desired by Israelis and clarification of those responsibilities which may be most appropriate for American Jewry in our continuing relationships."

A deepening mutual American-Israel understanding beyond the dimension of financial aid is being sought by both countries, Mr. Kane stressed. He said that the delegation is preparing a list of suggestions to enable Israelis to get a better knowledge of what American Jewish life and community organization are really like and, on the other hand, to give American Jews a more accurate picture of life in Israel.

The consultations in Israel followed a series of meetings with European Jewish community leaders in London and Paris. In London the group met with the heads of the Central British fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation, and with the heads of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, Anglo-Jewish Association, Jewish Board of Guardians--the central agency for local welfare services--and others.

In Paris, the delegation conferred with officers of the Fonds Social Juif Unifié, which parallels American federations and welfare funds; leaders of the Standing Conference of European Jewish Community Services, involving leaders from West Germany, Switzerland, France, Denmark, Italy, and the Netherlands; and with the top European staff of the JDC. The delegation left Israel for Morocco where they will visit American-assisted programs and hold a series of discussions with Jewish community spokesmen and representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee.

RASMINSKY TO BECOME GOVERNOR OF BANK OF CANADA; FIRST JEW IN SUCH POST

OTTAWA, July 19. (JTA) -- International finance expert Louis J. Rasminsky steps into the delicate job of governor of the Bank of Canada early next week. Mr. Rasminsky, now a deputy-governor of the bank, succeeds James Elliott Coyne, whose bitter feud with the Government propelled the cloistered Central Bank into the forefront of a national sensation.

The bank's board of directors will be submitting the 53-year-old deputy's name to the Government for formal approval following a meeting to be held late this week. The directors meeting is only a formality. The board has already agreed informally on Mr. Rasminsky, and no other name will be put forward. Quick acceptance by the Cabinet will follow.

Mr. Rasminsky becomes the first Jewish person ever to hold such a high office in the realm of Canadian finance, or in the entire field of the public service. No chartered bank has ever been headed by a Jew in Canada, nor has any Jew ever advanced so far in the public service.

The new governor's international background makes him particularly valuable at the moment. Canada's manipulation with the external value of its dollar is raising some eyebrows abroad, and a man well versed in the subject can do much to maintain the reputation of Canadian financial policy. Mr. Rasminsky is Canada's representative of the International Monetary Fund, and this week he is in Washington explaining Canada's devaluation policy.

CONFERENCE OF CONSERVATIVE JEWISH MOVEMENT IN EUROPE CLOSES IN PARIS

PARIS, July 19. (JTA) -- A Hebrew University professor from Jerusalem, one of the leading educators in Israel, today upbraided both Israeli Jewry and Jews in the Diaspora for "short-sighted approaches" to the basic values essential to Jewish survival. Addressing the closing session of the European Study Conference, conducted here under the auspices of the World Council of Synagogues, Dr. Ernst Akibah Simon, professor of education at the Hebrew University, told the lay and rabbinic representatives from 16 countries:

"There is a tendency in Israel to call the State a 'light for the people.' This is the wrong kind of talk, a rhetorical phrase that does much harm. If there is a chance for the Jewish State to come nearer this goal, it should not be anticipated.

"On the other hand, it is wrong for the Jews of the Diaspora to think in terms of 'unconditional surrender' to all that Israel does, right or wrong. Many who call themselves 'good Zionists' in the Diaspora have a double standard. They fight for the minimal rights for all peoples--which is right. But they are silent about the same questions in Israel. A true inter-relationship must be achieved between Israeli Jewry and Jewries in the Diaspora. Neither must be exclusively either the giver or the receiver."

The European Study Conference has been attended by representatives from 13 European countries and by observers from Israel, Argentina and the United States. Today, the conference was closed with solemn ceremonies at the Tomb for the Six Million, the monument here to the Jewish martyrs who died during the Nazi holocaust. Rabbi Bernard Segal, executive director of the United Synagogue of America, the Conservative denomination's largest component in the World Council, delivered the commemorative address during the ceremonies.

Rabbi Segal recalled the fact that, while many of the dead "accepted their fate without resistance in the tradition of the ancient Jewish martyrs," others "fought back in the spirit of Israel and the spirit of Jewry's ancient and modern heroes." He pointed out that both traditions have contributed to world heroism, citing Jewish traditional influences on liberation movements like those headed by the late Mahatma Gandhi in India and by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the United States, today. "Both," he said, "are followers of the ancient Jewish tradition."

49 AMERICAN STUDENTS ARRIVE IN ISRAEL TO STUDY AT HEBREW UNIVERSITY

JERUSALEM, July 19. (JTA) -- Forty-nine students--including 31 girls--from about 20 American universities and colleges arrived in Israel today to participate in a special one-year course for American students at Hebrew University.

The participants include students from Harvard, Yale, Brandeis and Pennsylvania universities. Most of the colleges recognize the credits obtained at Hebrew University in Mid-Eastern subjects, Jewish history, philosophy and Hebrew literature.

NEW YORK FAMILY GIVES \$500,000 FOR ART BUILDING AT BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY

WALTHAM, Mass., July 19. (JTA) -- Brandeis University will erect a new Art Enclave containing studios, classrooms and workshops for the teaching of painting, sculpture and the graphic arts, it was announced here today by Brandeis president Abram L. Sachar.

The new structure, underwritten by a \$500,000 gift from the family of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goldman, of New York, and Mrs. Goldman's mother, Mrs. Joseph H. Schwartz, has been designed by the famous architectural firm of Harrison and Abramowitz, and is expected to be ready for use in September 1962.