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### C. J. F. W. F. EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER TREATMENT OF JEWS IN SOVIET UNION

DALLAS, Nov. 19; (JTA) -- The four-day general assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds concluded here today with the adoption of numerous important resolutions, including one expressing the concern of the American Jewish community with the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union. (See related story on page 5).

Another resolution adopted by the 1,000 assembly delegates, representing 800 Jewish communities, called on American Jews to increase their contributions in 1962 to meet pressing domestic and overseas needs. The call emphasized that, in 1962, the Jewish communities must raise for these purposes more than \$165,000,000.

In the resolution on the Soviet Union, the assembly pointed out that the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds has, in the past, expressed its concern over the deprivation by the Soviet Union of the rights of Jews to maintain their religious and cultural institutions and practices.

"Under the shock of reports of recent events regarding the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union, this concern remains unabated," the resolution stated. It expressed the hope that the force of public opinion, "reflecting the conscience of mankind," will bring an end to Soviet attacks on Jews and Jewish institutions. The resolution also expressed the hope that Jews in Russia "will be given the same rights as other groups" to religious expression and cultural fulfillment.

### 'Dramatic' Changes, New Requirements Trigger \$165,000,000 Challenge

The CJFWF call for the raising of upward of \$165,000,000 in 1962, to meet pressing needs, declared that "the dramatic changes which have emerged in recent months pose an historic challenge to the resourcefulness, flexibility and strength of Jewish federated fund-raising in our communities." The statement continued:

"The requirements of greatly increased numbers of immigrants coming to Israel, to the United States, Canada and other countries; the recognized needs of our major national and overseas programs; the vast complex of unresolved national and local health, Jewish education and community relations problems; the new opportunities made possible by the advances of science to overcome hitherto insoluble problems--all place profound responsibility upon our federations and welfare funds to bring forth greatly increased support. Those needs can be met only by increased giving. They cannot be met merely by re-allocation of existing resources."

### Speedy Cash Collections Urged; Cooperation in NCRAC Stressed by Assembly

The general assembly, in still another resolution, commended the communities which have already made substantial progress in their cash collection results. The resolution urged "thoroughly planned and organized efforts" by all communities to achieve the maximum gains within the next few weeks, and to clear the way for higher levels of giving in 1962.

At the same time, the assembly adopted a resolution urging the development of the structure of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., to provide "broader representation on its governing board for the communities which furnish the support" to the Jewish Agency. This resolution also called on the Jewish Agency, Inc. for "cooperative budget review" with the Large Cities Budgeting Conference of the CJFWF. The resolution emphasized that the assembly was looking to the CJFWF and the Jewish Agency "to further strengthen their consultation and cooperation."

In another resolution, the assembly reaffirmed its demand of 1960 for "effective cooperation" among all of the national and local Jewish community relations agencies. "The events of the past year have added to the urgency of the need for the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith to participate with the six national and 60 local Jewish community relations agencies which already share in the cooperative processes through the National Community Relations Advisory Council," the resolution stated;

### Lowenstein Reports on NCRAC Talks with AJC and ADL

A report on national coordination of Jewish relations was presented at the assembly by Alan V. Lowenstein. He stated that discussions had been held during the past year with the American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League to

rejoin the National Community Relations Advisory Council. The NCRAC is the central coordinating body for programs of community relations agencies from which the two organizations withdrew in 1952.

He said that, in the course of the discussions during last year, the representatives of the two organizations emphasized that certain principles are a prerequisite to their participation in any cooperative process. These are:

1. That the process should be a voluntary one, and should involve no sanctions or compulsion;
2. That it should recognize and respect the autonomy of the participating agencies;
3. That there be no implication of a central Jewish voice, or central Jewish authority, or centralized control.

Mr. Lowenstein pointed out that these are principles which govern the relationship of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds with the autonomous local member community organizations. They also govern the relationships among the agencies and communities in the NCRAC.

#### Debate Animated on Day School Issue; Civil Rights, Medical Care Discussed

The assembly approved a recommendation calling for an intensive study of whether the increasing number of Jewish all-day schools should be supported by welfare funds. The recommendation was adopted after animated debate. The results of the study will be reported to the CJF WF assembly to be held next year.

The report showed that there are today 274 Jewish all-day schools, with an enrollment of 51,000 students in 80 communities.

The assembly expressed gratification over the fact that more than 50 communities had developed systematic programs for the recruitment and training of new leadership. The resolution stated: "Encouraged by the success of these efforts, we urge that other cities undertake similar programs, and that in such recruitment and training, communities should include not only the young people but men and women at an age and maturity who can then readily move to assumption of top leadership responsibilities."

In a resolution on civil rights, the assembly commended the Administration in Washington on its use of the executive power to effect significant progress in civil rights. The resolution called upon Congress to carry out the pledges on civil rights embodied in the platforms of both major political parties to enact legislation to make equal rights and opportunities a reality.

At the same time, the resolution called on the President to continue to exercise his executive powers to bring an end to governmental operation or support of programs and practices that, in effect, perpetuate discrimination. Jewish community relations agencies were commended, in the resolution, for their efforts to help achieve equal rights for all Americans without discrimination on grounds of religion, color, race or national origin.

The assembly also adopted a resolution urging the next session of the Congress to enact legislation providing medical care for the aged through the mechanism of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Program. Congress also was urged to provide grants for the professional training of social welfare workers to help overcome the staff shortages in public welfare agencies across the country.

#### Three-Point Program Spells Out Liberalization of Immigration Laws

On the question of immigration, the assembly adopted a resolution requesting Jewish community organizations "to do everything within their power" to secure legislation on the following specific suggestions:

1. The present national origins quota system be replaced by an equitable, non-discriminatory formula for the admission of those seeking to enter the United States as immigrants. The number of quota visas available per year should be based on the total population as shown by the most current census and not by the 1920 census, thus increasing the annual quota from about 156,000 to about 250,000.
2. In such allotment, due consideration should be given to family reunions, persons with outstanding skills urgently required in the United States, asylum for refugees, persecutees and escapees, and immigrants who have no special ties in the United States except their ardent desire to live in this country.
3. The non-quota category should be enlarged to include parents of United States citizens and legally resident aliens and spouses, and unmarried children of legally resident aliens. There should also be an expansion of the recent trend to permit the granting of waivers of certain excludable conditions where the interests of the United States are properly safeguarded.

#### Ribicoff Lauds Jewish Communities; Kane Re-Elected President of CJF WF

In a major address at last night's session, the Jewish communities in the United States were lauded by Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, for

their work in the fields of health, welfare and education conducted through the Jewish federations and welfare funds.

Secretary Ribicoff told the assembly that the CJFWF was considered by the United States Government "as one of the most effective and active of our nation's private welfare agencies." The Jewish federations and welfare funds, he said, are "partners" with the U.S. Government in helping to meet health and welfare needs. As such they are bearing as "tough responsibilities" as those of the Government of the United States in the welfare and health fields, he declared.

Mr. Ribicoff analyzed before the general assembly the Kennedy Administration's basic program for the continuing advancement of health, welfare and education of the American people, and the measures required to assure that advancement.

In his address, Secretary Ribicoff expressed his "personal, special thanks" to Philip Bernstein, executive director of the CJFWF, and to Sanford Solender, executive vice-president of the National Jewish Welfare Board, for assisting him in a study on welfare programs.

At the concluding session today, the assembly re-elected Irving Kane, of Cleveland, as president of the CJFWF. This will be Mr. Kane's third term. The following were elected as vice-presidents: Sol Satinsky, of Philadelphia; Edwin Rosenberg, of New York; Irving C. Hill, of Los Angeles; Edward Barkoff, of Montreal; Mrs. Elmer Moyer, of Dayton; Lewis H. Weinstein, of Boston; and Louis Stern of Newark. Carles L. Israels, of New York, was elected treasurer; and Louis Fox, of Baltimore, secretary.

#### Rabb, Smith, Pekarsky Report on Problems, Cash, Motivations

At an earlier session, Sidney R. Rabb, of Boston, past campaign chairman of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston, told the delegates that an estimated \$120,000,000 will have been raised in the United States by the end of 1961 for all needs by Jewish community organizations. He said that even more money will be needed next year, and in the years to come, "because of the increasing complexity of our social welfare needs."

He warned, however, that there would be greater difficulties in raising such large sums because of "the growing demands on the philanthropic dollar by other causes which have captured the imagination and the support of our contributors." He urged that the delegates impress on their contributors, on potential new leaders and on their communities "the full importance of federations to the total needs of a community."

Mr. Rabb emphasized that no basic human need was foreign to the Jewish federations. He said "the needs which federation tries to meet are not one year's needs--not one year's purposes--not one year's program. They are basic and continuing commitments."

Louis P. Smith, of Boston, chairman of a national mobilization effort by the CJFWF to help member communities to collect payments on outstanding pledges, reported that the effort had resulted in a perceptible increase in the collection of cash needed "for all urgent obligations of our federations and welfare funds," and will pave the way to raise the larger sums needed in 1962.

Herman M. Pekarsky, executive director of the Jewish Community Council of Essex County, New Jersey, reported on a survey of contributors' motivation in his community. The survey revealed that there was a "baffling" discrepancy between what is read and what is retained. He ventured as possible reasons: "A subconscious rejection of morbid problems by the reader; a saturation by communication media; the rapid shifts in public attention as one stirring event succeeds another; the competition in the open market with soap and cereal, Kennedy and Khrushchev, war and peace."

#### Shroder Memorial Awards Given to Baltimore, St. Louis

Two community groups were presented last night with the William Shroder Memorial Award for pioneering advances in medical and health programing. The joint winners of the award were the Associated Jewish Charities of Baltimore; and the Jewish Federation of St. Louis.

The National Jewish Welfare Board was given honorable mention for its nationwide program of group work recruitment and scholarships. A scroll was also presented to the Dallas Jewish Welfare Federation in honor of its golden anniversary, which is being marked here.

#### LEADERS OF U.J.A., J.D.C., UNITED HIAS REPORT ON INCREASED NEEDS

DALLAS, Nov. 19. (JTA) -- The needs of overseas Jewry, as they affect the current responsibilities and problems facing the Jewish communities in the United States, were discussed in detail here in addresses by top leaders to the 1,000 delegates attending the general assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. The principal addresses forming the basis of discussions on these needs and problems were delivered by Joseph Meyerhoff, general chairman of the United Jewish Appeal; Moses

A. Leavitt, executive vice-president of the Joint Distribution Committee; and Murray I. Gurfein, president of United Hias Service.

Mr. Meyerhoff told the delegates that, in 1962, the UJA will call on American Jewry to raise a special fund of \$35,000,000, in addition to the regular UJA fund of \$60,000,000. He said the \$95,000,000 total would meet the "minimum share which American Jews, in all conscience, must provide to meet the costs of a growing immigration to Israel. He noted that, at the same time, UJA funds must be raised to meet the continuing programs of its beneficiaries, serving more than 500,000 persons. These are the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.; the J.D.C., which cares for Jewish need in 27 overseas countries; United Hias Service; and the New York Association for New Americans.

The proposed \$35,000,000 special fund will be submitted to 1,000 delegates to the UJA annual national conference, which will open in New York on December 10. Mr. Meyerhoff said. He revealed that Israel Finance Minister Levi Eshkol would fly specially from Jerusalem to report to the UJA conference on the special measures being taken in Israel to receive and absorb immigrants now arriving in considerable numbers.

Mr. Meyerhoff, who is also president of the Associated Jewish Charities of Baltimore, stressed that he was not asking American Jews to seek a special fund for UJA at the expense of bona fide local needs. He urged that both needs be met, and declared that they could be met.

"I am completely aware of the vital necessity of adequate support for Jewish hospitals, local family and children's services, and other local activities," he said. "But American Jews can, if they will it, meet both their home obligations and the wonderful historic opportunity to save lives, represented by Israel's new immigration." He told the Assembly delegates that they should not think they would bear the major costs of the new immigration. "The people of Israel," he said, "despite their small numbers and their limited economic resources, will, as they always have done, bear the brunt of the cost of immigration. They will do this through taxation and through other charges."

#### Leavitt Paints Somber Picture in North Africa; Progress in Europe

Mr. Leavitt analyzed the problems of the Jewish communities around the world, and pointed out that more than three-quarters of all Jews live today in three countries--the United States the Soviet Union and Israel. The remainder of a little more than 3,000,000 Jews live scattered in almost every other country of the world.

In the five North African countries, the plight of Jewish minorities was becoming increasingly grave, Mr. Leavitt reported. He said that difficult economic conditions, coupled with the tragic conflict in Algeria and an intensification of Arab nationalism, had led to despair and hopelessness among the 360,000 Jews in North Africa.

As against the somber picture in North Africa, Mr. Leavitt described the great progress made by Western European Jewish communities in the rebuilding of their communal life and welfare services. Leadership, both lay and professional, has emerged to an extent that today the JDC acts only as technical advisor and consultant to the social agencies and organizations, he stated, adding that the JDC helps to finance their activities but the actual functioning of the programs was in local hands.

"Thus 16 years after the end of the Nazi holocaust, tremendous progress has been made by the decimated communities of Western Europe, where 600,000 Jews look forward with hope and confidence to rebuilding their lives and perhaps bring aid to less fortunately situated Jews," Mr. Leavitt said.

#### Gurfein Warns Migration Aid Service Is Far Above Expectations

Mr. Gurfein, addressing the assembly, said that the United Hias had estimated that, for the current year, it would be called on to assist 3,950 migrants and refugees to resettle in new homelands. However, he said, since January 1, 1961, "we have already served about 6,500 Jewish men, women and children, and there is every indication the upward current will soar to close to 7,500 by the end of the year. This means we are heading toward a migration assistance program of more than 80 percent above expectations." Judging from the current trend, this rate of migration will not diminish in 1962 and may even accelerate.

"Our responsibilities in the Cuban situation have grown tremendously," Mr. Gurfein continued. "Shortly after the Castro revolution, United Hias was confronted with a problem of resettling the many hundreds of Jews who made their own way to Miami. With the help of Miami Jewish communities, and the local Jewish communities throughout the country, this job was tackled so effectively that more than 60 percent of the refugees have been resettled out of Miami. This is the best record achieved by any of the voluntary agencies," Mr. Gurfein stressed.

The Cuban migration is continuing, Mr. Gurfein reported. However, he pointed out that there was no anti-Semitic policy on the part of the Cuban Government. "Sweeping economic changes are impelling this emigration and the Jewish communities throughout the country are responding nobly to the additional tasks involved in the resettlement programs," he said.

TASS ATTACKS ISRAEL, U.S.A., GOLDMANN; JEWISH VICTIMIZATION CONFIRMED

LONDON, Nov. 19; (JTA) -- While Western sources in Moscow confirmed today the arrest and imprisonment of three leaders of the Jews in Moscow, in addition to the previous imprisonment of three Leningrad Jewish leaders, the Soviet Government's news agency, Tass, has bitterly attacked the world-wide protests against Russia's new series of anti-Jewish manifestations;

An English-language commentary by a Tass writer, Igor Orlov, distributed only to foreign correspondents in Moscow, charged that the recent conviction of the three Leningrad Jewish leaders was the signal for the start of a campaign about "a wave of victimization of Soviet Jews."

Charging that the "episode" would have been ignored by the Western press, "if the defendants had not been Jews," Orlov bracketed in his statement the Israel Government, the Jewish press, the Administration in Washington, Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. Secretary of Labor, and Dr. Nahum Goldman, president of the World Jewish Congress: (See Dr. Goldmann's reply below.)

Orlov said that Israel "agents" had "involved some Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality into their espionage activities," who had "sold themselves to the foreign intelligence." Denying they were leaders of the Jewish community, he maintained they represent "nothing and no one." He attacked "the Zionist press in Israel, the Ministers in Premier David Ben-Gurion's Government, who want to make a good impression on Washington," claimed the "attackers were joined by Secretary of Labor Goldberg, and accused Dr. Goldmann of "taking the same line."

Orlov denied that Jews as individuals are subjected to persecution and quoted Dr. Goldmann as having stated: "The Jews as individuals are not subject to any kind of racial discrimination in the USSR."

(In New York, the Day-Jewish Journal, a Yiddish newspaper, reported that a number of prominent Jews in the Soviet military service, as well as well-known Russian-Jewish army veterans, appealed to USSR Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, during the recent Communist Congress in Moscow, for restoration of full rights to Soviet Jews; The Jewish-Russian army men reportedly presented a memorandum which was signed; among others, by Gen. Jacob Kreiser, head of Soviet forces in the Far East; Maj. - Gen. David L. Nemstov; Vladimir A. Duchni; an officer named Pinhatze, and others.)

Goldmann Sees Russian Discrimination Directed Against Jewish Community

NEW YORK, Nov. 19; (JTA) -- Replying to a Tass statement made in Moscow, quoting him about his evaluation of the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today:

"The reference in the Tass statement to my previous statement that there is no anti-Semitism against individual Jews in the Soviet Union is correct;

"There is no persecution of individual Jews in the USSR and the Jews are treated as equal citizens, although economically there may be some discrimination against Jews and although they are practically excluded from certain categories as, for instance, the foreign service. But such situations exist in other countries too, and this alone would not represent a serious problem. The real problem of Soviet Jewry is one of discrimination against them as a group both religiously and nationally.

"As a religious group, they are denied facilities which other religious groups, like the Orthodox Church or the Moslem minorities, possess. There are by far, not enough synagogues. With the exception of the small yeshiva in Moscow, there is no possibility to train rabbis; there is no religious literature, etc.

"As a national minority (the Jews in Russia are recognized as a nationality), they have practically none of the facilities which other nationalities possess--namely their own schools, their own press, their own theatre, their own literature;

Advises Waiting for Further Developments; Summarizes Soviet-Jewish Problem

"Lately, there was some improvement indicated by the appearance of a Yiddish journal and the preparation of the publication of a few books of living Yiddish writers. Just because of this slight improvement which raised great hopes among many Jews, the shock was all the greater when we learned about the arrest of the Jewish leaders in Leningrad and Moscow.

"Nevertheless, I am not sure if this indicates a radical change to the worse of the Jewish situation in the Soviet Union and we have to wait for further developments before we can pass judgment.

"To sum up the Soviet-Jewish problem, it is, in my opinion, not one of racial anti-Semitism against individual Jews but a problem of discrimination against the Jewish community as a minority which would be condemned to disintegration if the present policy should continue for a long time. And as this concerns nearly 3,000,000 Jews,

Jewish public opinion will have to continue to press for a change in the present policy and to demand that the Jewish minority get the same facilities and rights which other minorities in the Soviet Union possess."

#### 500,000 JEWS SERVED IN SOVIET ARMY DURING WORLD WAR II, STUDY SHOWS

TEL AVIV, Nov. 19; (JTA) -- Figures published for the first time in a new study issued today revealed that more than 500,000 Jews served in the Russian army during World War II, and that 67,000 of them won medals for meritorious performance, bravery and heroism. The medal winners included 50 who were awarded the highest Soviet order--Hero of the Soviet Union.

The study, "Face to Face with the Nazi Enemy," was published here by the Association of Invalids of the War Against the Nazis and includes data on partisans who fought the Nazis. The survey also reported that at the outbreak of World War II in 1939, there were more than 150,000 Jews in the Polish army and in the period before Poland surrendered three weeks later, 32,000 were killed. The Nazis took as prisoners 61,000 Jewish soldiers in the armies of Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, Britain, South Africa, the United States, Canada, Italy and Bulgaria.

#### FINNISH PRESIDENT ATTENDS DEDICATION OF HELSINKI JEWISH CENTER

HELSINKI, Nov. 19; (JTA) -- Finnish President Urho K. Kekkonen was the guest of honor at a ceremony here today dedicating a new \$345,000 community center building, to serve this city's 1,300 Jews. Construction of the new building was made possible with the help of a long-term loan of \$45,000 from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, a Finnish Government grant of \$15,000, and the gift of the land by the Helsinki municipality. The remainder of the funds were raised locally.

Other notables attending the dedication ceremonies included B. Gusler, United States Ambassador to Finland; Yehuda Golan, Israel's Minister to Finland; Charles Jordan, overseas director of the JDC; I. Davidkin, president of the Helsinki Jewish community, and Dr. Kurt Wilhelm, Chief Rabbi of Stockholm.

Built after many years of delay, due to difficulties in solving the formidable financial problem, the new structure brings together under one roof various facilities, including a kindergarten, a nine-room school, a penthouse home for the aged, community offices and a ritual bath. The building also contains a bomb shelter in the basement.

#### ISRAEL CABINET FORMULATES RULE ON 'COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY'

JERUSALEM, Nov. 19; (JTA) -- The Cabinet today formulated a collective responsibility clause which provides for the automatic resignation of any Cabinet member who votes in the Knesset against a Government decision or who abstains from supporting it in the Israeli Parliament.

The regulation, which will be submitted to the Knesset for approval, also makes a Cabinet Minister responsible for the abstention in the Knesset by members of his party on a motion for supporting the Government in any confidence vote. Such Ministers will also be regarded as having automatically resigned unless they obtain prior approval by the Cabinet to abstain "for reasons of conscience."

The Cabinet also set up a Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs to deal with policy matters regarding defense. Headed by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, the members of the committee include Yigal Allon, Minister of Labor; Finance Minister Levi Eshkol; Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan; Foreign Minister Golda Meir; and Interior Minister Moshe Shapira.

#### MAJOR INTER-RELIGIOUS ADVANCES REPORTED AT N.C.C.J. CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19; (JTA) -- Major advances during the past year in promoting person-to-person contacts among Protestant, Catholic and Jewish leaders, to increase inter-religious understanding, were outlined here today in the annual report of Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He made his report at the opening session of the organization's 33rd annual meeting here.

Among the achievements of the organization listed in the report were substantial progress in the NCCJ's program on religious freedom and public affairs, aided by a four-year grant of \$325,000 from the Ford Foundation; the establishment by NCCJ officials of closer ties with leading European clergymen and religious leaders; and the publication of a number of works, including "Has Anti-Semitism Roots in Christianity," by Dr. Jules Isaac.

Dr. Jones' report also noted that the Conference had sponsored a number of "dialogues" of clergy and religious leaders in many cities across the country on major inter-religious issues and church-state problems.