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SOVIET HINTS THREATS TO JEWS IN RUSSIA AT U.N. DEBATE ON EMIGRATION

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 20, (JTA) -- The Soviet representative on the United Nations Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination asserted this weekend that introduction by Jewish organizations of the issue of emigration of Jews from East European countries was "a bad service" to the Jewish populations of those countries, which certainly would not help them. "

Boris S. Ivanov made that statement in continuing discussion at a Sub-Commission meeting of a report dealing with the right of any individual to leave his country and to return to it. The discussion reached the stage of paragraph by paragraph consideration of the report, prepared by Jose Ingles of the Philippines, special rapporteur. The target of the Soviet representative's wrath was the Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, which had submitted data on Jewish emigration from the East European countries and barriers to such emigration.

The Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations is one of a number of Jewish groups which have consultative status before the Sub-Commission, with the right to speak and to submit formal memoranda -- but not with the right to vote. The organizations represented at the CBJO are B'nai B'rith, the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the South African Jewish Board of Deputies.

U. S. Delegate Protests Against Soviet Anti-Jewish Allusions

Morris B. Abram, the United States representative, immediately challenged the Soviet representative, protesting strongly against "allusions" that the discussion of the question might "jeopardize" the Jewish populations in those countries. He said that "if this is true, then we are in a very bad state of affairs." He added that, if any government "acted this way," then it was not a surprise if there were groups who wanted to leave that country.

Paul Barton, representing the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, also interpreted the Soviet representative's statement as a possible threat. He said he wanted to submit additional documentation on the question. He requested a clarification on the Soviet representative's statement, specifically whether the Soviet statement meant that there would be retaliation measures taken against the Jewish populations because their "magic situation" had been brought to the attention of the Sub-Commission. He said that if this would be the case, he would not submit his organization's documentation in order to endanger those Jewish populations.

In his statement, his second during the current meeting of the Sub-Commission, Ivanov declared that everyone in the Soviet Union was allowed to leave and that it was "nonsense" to say that there were any limitations on emigration from the Soviet Union. However, he again criticized any interpretation of the report which would permit restricted emigration asserting that this would create mass departures which could have "undesirable political effects."

He repeatedly attacked the Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, asserting that Jewish aspects of the issue had been included in the Ingles report "artificially," and that it was "regrettable" that the Jewish coordinating body had managed to "induce" the rapporteur into "error" by presenting only "slanders" and false accusations "without any basis" against the Soviet Union.

Facts on Soviet Restrictions of Jewish Emigration Presented

The Ingles report as such does not make any reference to the Soviet Union in regard to Jewish emigration. However, in one of his country-by-country reports supplementing the principal document, Mr. Ingles included a summary of information on the question relating to the USSR, mentioning not only the CBJO but also Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel's Foreign Minister.

In regard to Mrs. Meir, Mr. Ingles quoted her as telling the Knesset, Israel's Parliament, in 1960, that "during the previous five years, 9,236 special certificates had been issued by Israeli authorities to Jewish families in the Soviet Union, which wished to go to Israel, but few Soviet exit permits had been granted."

Mr. Ingles cited a statement by the CBJO which recalled that, in 1957, Premier Khrushchev, of the Soviet Union told Americans visiting him in Moscow that "We don't allow just anyone to leave the Soviet Union. We issue passports to those whose visits are expedient." Mr. Khrushchev's alluding to Russian Jews was shown by the fact that he had added

in his 1957 statement: "We recently, though, allowed a great number of Jews to go to Poland, and we knew that many of them would go to Israel from there. I am sure that the time will come when all Jews, or Russians for that matter, who want to go to Israel will be able to do so."

It was these references among others that angered Mr. Ivanov. He was also irritated by the fact that Mr. Ingles, as a United Nations rapporteur, had taken such information against a specific UN member from a non-governmental organization like the CBJC. With "all due respect" to such non-governmental groups, he told the Sub-Commission, he considered it "an abuse of confidence to fabricate information and to bring in columnies against this or that country." He called the Jewish coordinating board "a purely American institution" and said that he was therefore "not surprised to see that it is the American member who supports it. We should not be the accomplices of this organization."

Russia Will Not Encourage Jewish Emigration, Soviet Delegate Says

Admitting that "it is a fact that there are Jews who want to emigrate to Israel," the Soviet representative said: "This is true, but it is also true that the number of Jews who want to emigrate now is much smaller than it was before. We should not encourage this institution which is interested in increasing this number to use our Sub-Commission as a forum for its propaganda."

Mr. Ivanov returned to the theme in a second speech, declaring that the "grave danger" was from racism and Fascism, and that to introduce such information as that concerning Jewish emigration would only distract attention from that danger.

The Jewish coordinating board also was criticized by Wojciech Ketrzynski of Poland, although in more moderate terms than those used by the Soviet representative. He said that the problem of emigration of Jews from Poland concerned only two countries--Poland and Israel--and that it was regrettable that a "private" Jewish organization "without any mandate" submitted "false information" on the matter. He added that the problem of such emigration was a "delicate" one and the procedure of bringing the question of its solution before public opinion would make that solution more difficult.

Poland Finds Desire of Jews to Emigrate to Israel 'Legitimate'

The Polish delegate added that the desire of the Jews to emigrate to Israel was "legitimate" and that he viewed it with sympathy but that the space given to it in the report was exaggerated. He also said that the problem should not be included in the category of religion because Jews want to emigrate to Israel not on religious grounds but because they were sentimentally and psychologically attached to that country.

He referred to a paragraph in the study which stated that, between the end of World War II and the end of 1952, "perhaps one-half of the postwar Rumanian Jewish population emigrated to Israel." He said he could not see how it could be said that Jews were still being prevented from leaving that country, especially in view of the fact that "in no country did all Jews want to leave."

He said such mass departures were a drain on the economies of the countries because the emigres held key positions in the economies and professions of those countries. He added that many Jews of Polish origin in Israel were approaching the Polish consulate to help them go back to Poland.

The American representative was one of several defending the role of the non-government organizations. Mr. Abrams said such organizations had a vital role in the work of the United Nations and that he felt it was a good thing that Mr. Ingles had depended not only on information from governments but also from scholars and non-governmental organizations. He referred to the Polish delegate's criticism of the Jewish coordinating board and noted that the Jewish group had been duly certified by the UN Economic and Social Council.

British, French, Austrian Delegates Back Free Jewish Emigration

Peter Calvocoressi of Britain said that the question of whether preventing Jews from leaving a country was a racial or religious one had no importance. What was important, he said, was that there were restrictions against their leaving certain countries.

Franz Matsch of Austria said the main reason for the exodus of Jews from Europe was the creation of the State of Israel. He said many Jews had been channeled through Austria and he had had the opportunity to see the "magnificent work" of the Jewish organizations, without whose help no immigration was possible. He added that for this reason he believed in the data submitted by the Jewish coordinating board.

Pierre Juvigny, of France, told the Sub-Commission it was correct to mention specific information about places where persons are forbidden to leave their country to rejoin their families abroad. "I, for instance," he said, "know about Hungarian Jews that are prevented from joining their families in Israel. The problem of Jews being prevented from being reunited with their families exists; it is a fact; it can not be ignored. It is up to the rapporteur to decide the best method of exposing this de facto situation."

The 12-member Sub-Commission will continue its detailed examination of the Ingles report tomorrow. The Sub-Commission convened a week ago and will continue its sessions until January 31.

JEWES IN HUNGARY ENJOY FULL RELIGIOUS RIGHTS, BUDAPEST LEADERS ASSERT

LONDON, Jan. 20. (JTA) -- The 100,000 Jews remaining today in Hungary, out of a prewar Jewish population of 800,000 "enjoy full religious rights and complete equality," Endre Sos, president of the Central Board of Hungarian Jews, declared here today.

Mr. Sos, a prominent Hungarian journalist and author, who is also president of the Jewish Community of Budapest, was one of three Hungarian Jewish leaders visiting here -- the first time a delegation of Hungarian Jews has come to Britain since the establishment of the Soviet regime in that country. The other members of the delegation are Dr. Imre Benoschofsky, chief rabbi of Budapest and Dr. Geza Seifert, an attorney and a vice-president of the Central Board of Hungarian Jews.

Mr. Sos and his two Hungarian colleagues attended this morning the monthly meeting of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, where they were greeted formally by Sir Barnett Janner, president of the Board and Labor member of Parliament. Later, they were tendered a reception attended by many of Britain's leading Jews as well as by diplomats representing the Hungarian and Israeli legations here.

Illustrating the religious freedom enjoyed by Hungary's 12 per cent remnant of its pre-war Jewish population, Mr. Sos said the country had 30 synagogues, a yeshiva, a high school, a Talmud Torah, an orphanage, and a Jewish hospital "of which we are very proud." Last year, he said, 1,500 boys celebrated their Bar Mitzvah. He expressed the hope that a delegation of British Jews would soon visit the Hungarian Jewish community. Similar assertions about the freedom to practice religious rights in Hungary were made by Rabbi Benoschofsky and Dr. Seifert.

Anxiety over Recent Developments Expressed in London

Sir Barnett Janner, said that world Jewry, including the Jews of Britain, were "concerned and anxious about some of the recent developments concerning Hungarian Jews." He said: "On the basis of visits to Hungary by Jews who were there recently, and from other reports, we understand that inroads are being made into the preservation of Jewish identity of a number of Jewish institutions which have been built up by the Hungarian community. We have been unhappy to hear, from time to time, reports about the sale of some synagogues, proposals for the sale of even more in Budapest and elsewhere, and of the planned removal of distinctive Jewish elements in the conduct of Jewish institutions."

Another matter of concern, said Sir Barnett, touches on the need for some Hungarian Jews to leave their country to reunite with their families abroad. There are "thousands of families which have been broken up," he stated, "and a corresponding number of families in Hungary who wish to join their families abroad. It is surely in the interest of humanity that facilities should be given for reunion. There have been no such facilities since 1957."

HIGH ISRAELI OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH RECEIVING BRIBE; IS ARRESTED

JERUSALEM, Jan. 20. (JTA) -- Israel was shocked this weekend over the arrest of Yehuda Spiegel, deputy director general of the Ministry of Health, prominent member of the National Religious party and president of the Hungarian Immigrants Association in Israel, who was officially charged with receiving a bribe of 40,000 pounds (\$13,000).

Mr. Spiegel is in charge of planning for millions of pounds worth of hospital construction. Various building firms were said to have been involved in the bribe. Charged along with Mr. Spiegel was a lawyer and three building contractors. Additional persons are said to be involved in the case.

It is believed that Spiegel did not use the money for his own benefit, but asked for the money on behalf of a committee which he headed to raise funds for the construction of a yeshiva to be named after the late Rabbi Yehuda Leib Maimon.

ISRAEL CABINET DECIDES TO SET UP AUTONOMOUS BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

JERUSALEM, Jan. 20. (JTA) -- The Cabinet today decided to set up an autonomous broadcasting authority and instructed a ministerial committee to prepare a law on this subject for ratification by the Knesset, Israel's Parliament, at the earliest possible date. The authority would also deal with television broadcasting, educational and general, if and when they are introduced.

The Cabinet decision is expected to win over some of the opposition to the educational television project sponsored by the Rothschild Memorial Group. At least one party, the Liberals, served notice during the controversial Knesset debate on the subject that it would condition its support on the establishment of an autonomous television broadcasting authority. The Israel broadcasting network is presently under the Prime Minister's Office.

ARGENTINE REFUSES VISA TO ROCKWELL; TOLD HE IS AN 'UNDESIRABLE'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (JTA) -- A spokesman for the Argentine Embassy said today that American Nazi leader George Rockwell had applied for a visa to go to Argentina but that he was turned down and told "your presence in the country is undesirable."

ORT ANNOUNCES \$7,702,700 BUDGET; WILL GET \$1,950,000 FROM J.D.C.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. (JTA) -- A budget of \$7,702,700 for the maintenance of over 600 trade and vocational ORT schools in 19 countries, which will provide instruction to 40,000 persons in 1963 was announced here tonight at the 41st national conference of the American ORT Federation. The budget was announced by Dr. William Haber, president of the organization.

The conference ratified an agreement with the Joint Distribution Committee which will provide \$1,950,000 for ORT activities overseas in 1963. Over \$1,000,000 is anticipated from membership income of Women's American ORT and other affiliated groups. The balance of ORT financial needs overseas are expected to be met by ORT organizations in other countries and by contributions from governments and communities in which the schools are located.

United States Assistant Secretary of State G. Mennen Williams, was the principal speaker at the dinner session of the conference. He emphasized the need for a massive aid program to the Congo. President Kennedy, in a message to the more than 500 delegates representing 100,000 members throughout the country, congratulated the ORT "efforts on behalf of the people of the 19 countries in which your vocational programs have proved so effective."

"Through your educational programs," the President said, "you have provided many thousands with the technical and industrial skills, which enable them to become productive members of their communities and to achieve a significant measure of self-respect and well-being. Your new programs in West Africa, which have been developed in cooperation with the Agency for International Development, deserve special commendation."

Will Give Priority to Plans for Aiding Algerian Jews

The ORT board of directors, in an earlier afternoon session, approved projects for 1963 that would assign top priority in the coming year to plans in aid of the 100,000 Algerian Jewish refugees who arrived in France recently and to the extensive program of youth training in Israel.

With respect to France, the board noted the recent opening of a large new ORT training center for North African refugees in Marseilles, constructed with the financial help of the Martha S. Stern Trust of Cincinnati, the enrollment of 1,000 additional students in existing ORT schools in Paris and other cities, formation of 16 special courses for adult refugees and successful completion of negotiations with the French government under terms of which ORT will shortly establish a new ORT vocational school in Toulouse.

In Israel, reports submitted indicated that ORT schools and technical institutes had enrolled over 15,000 persons in 1962 and expected to enroll over 17,000 this year. It was noted that new trade high schools were established in immigrant settlements and industrial training was extended to many Yeshivas or religious schools. The board heard from Mrs. Helen Rosenberg, president of Women's American ORT, that her group of 65,000 women would in the next few years erect four entirely new centers for apprentice training in Jerusalem, Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jaffa.

Samuel H. Daroff of Philadelphia, national honorary chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, represented his organization in ceremonies commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of UJA. He was presented with a scroll of honor which noted the UJA's "historic effort of saving lives, rescue and reconstruction of our people," by Adolph Held, vice-president of the American ORT Federation.

PHILADELPHIA CITY HONORS DAROFF; GOVERNOR PROCLAIMS 'DAROFF DAY'

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20. (JTA) -- Governor David L. Lawrence today proclaimed next Thursday, January 24 as "Samuel H. Daroff Day" throughout Pennsylvania in conjunction with the dedication here on that day of Samuel H. Daroff American Jewish Congress House. In announcing the proclamation in Harrisburg, Governor Lawrence lauded Mr. Daroff for his efforts "in fostering the cause of community relations in Pennsylvania."

Mr. Daroff was also honored by the Philadelphia City Council which adopted a resolution commending the Jewish communal leader for his philanthropic and humanitarian work. Among the prominent personalities to participate in the dedication will be Pennsylvania's incoming Governor William W. Scranton, Philadelphia Mayor James H. J. Tate and Dr. Joachim Prinz, president of the American Jewish Congress.

LUBAVITCHER HASSIDIM MARK 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDER'S DEATH

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. (JTA) -- Disciples of the Lubavitcher Hassidic movement throughout the world today marked the 150th anniversary of the death of Rabbi Schneur Zalman of Liadi, the first Lubavitcher Rebbe and founder of the Chabad Lubavitcher movement, it was reported today at Lubavitcher headquarters here.

Rabbi Menachem M. Schneerson, the current Lubavitcher Rebbe, now heads the worldwide Chabad movement whose far reaching influence reached in addition to the United States and Canada, also Brazil, Argentina, England, France, Denmark, Italy, Australia, Africa and through its tremendous work of activity in Israel, penetrates deeply, directly or indirectly, into Jewish life in all parts of the world.