



Jewish Telegraphic Agency DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

660 FIRST AVENUE

NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

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Vol. XXX - 45th year

Wednesday, October 30, 1963

No. 206

MOROCCO EASES ANTI-JEWISH RESTRICTIONS; NAMES JEWS TO SENIOR POSTS

PARIS, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- Morocco's 130,000 Jews support King Hassan in his conflict with Algeria and in his clashes with opposition leaders inside Morocco, a prominent Jewish attorney, who arrived here today from Casablanca, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The Moroccan Jew, who is in close contact with official circles in his country, said that, in spite of latent, popular anti-Semitism in his country, the Jews support the current regime which, they fear, might be replaced by one far more extremist and more anti-Jewish.

In recent months, he said, the Moroccan Government has adopted a much more liberal attitude toward the Jews in the country. In addition to easing certain restrictions, he said, the Government has appointed a number of Jews to senior positions. Among these is Ben Sabbath, who has been named to a place on Morocco's Supreme Court. Other Jews, he said, have been promoted to senior posts in such ministries as Commerce, Health and Industry.

The Moroccan Jew said that King Hassan II himself has personal relations with a number of Jews, among these being Dr. Leon Benzaquen, formerly a member of the Moroccan Cabinet, who is a frequent visitor to the royal palace. M. Gaudirra, the King's personal adviser, is in social contact with David Amar, the secretary-general of the Jewish Community, reported the visitor, while other Jews are in contact with royal circles.

Moroccan Jews, the lawyer reported further, are not subjected to any official persecutions. Their main grievance, he said, was against the continued abduction of young Jewish girls by rich Moslems and the fact that there was no legal redress against this practice. He said that, of Morocco's 130,000 Jews, 80,000 live in Casablanca, while the remainder are scattered throughout the country, mainly in Rabat, Fez, Tangiers and Marrakesh.

IRAQ AND SYRIA THREATEN TO USE MILITARY FORCE AGAINST ISRAEL

LONDON, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- A threat to use military force to prevent Israel from diverting Jordan River waters was made by the governments of Iraq and Syria today, according to reports from Beirut.

The governments were reported as having agreed that the Jordan River irrigation projects were "a serious threat" to the Arabs and must be countered, "if need be," by action of the combined Arab armies. Syria and Iraq announced a joint military command earlier this month.

Observers here said that the latest Syrian-Iraqi statement on the irrigation projects marked the start of a period of heightening tension between the Arab countries and Israel over use of Jordan River water. Israeli officials said recently that the proposed water diversion for a vast Negev irrigation project was a matter of life or death for Israel. It was estimated here that Israel has spent nearly \$84,000,000 on the irrigation project.

Unconfirmed reports also were received here that Iraqi forces, including air units, were moving into position beside Syrian troops on the Syrian-Israeli frontier.

Israel Better Equipped than in Sinai Drive, Army Chief Says

TEL AVIV, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- General Zvi Tsur, Israel Chief of Staff, declared in a special order of the day today marking the 1956 Sinai campaign, that Israel was now better equipped than it was in 1956. He added that Israel must now know that in any future trial, it would have to depend on itself.

Recalling the bravery of the Israeli forces during the Sinai campaign, the military leader warned those "who threaten Israel but who are themselves deep in Yemen and the Algerian sands"--a reference to support Egypt has been providing to the Yemen rebels in the civil war in that country and to Algeria in the current border fighting with Morocco.

Israel marked the Sinai anniversary with parades and a display of armor to honor that corps which distinguished itself in the Sinai drive and whose role was decisive in the achievement of the victory over Egyptian forces then.

FOUR MORE SOVIET JEWS SENTENCED TO DEATH; SEVEN GIVEN LONG TERMS

LONDON, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- Four more Soviet Jews were given the death sentence, and seven others were imprisoned for 10-15-year terms, after a mass trial of 26 men at Lwow on charges of having committed "economic crimes," according to Lwowskaya Pravda, local organ of the Communist Party, received here today. In addition, four Jews received prison sentences of two years to three years after the Lwow trial.

All 26 men were accused of stealing materials from a textile factory, selling the goods on the black market. Of the men given the death sentence, four who are definitely Jews were named as Z. M. Kogan, B. Z. Khaiut, W. I. Sokolov and W. A. Velia. Four others were sentenced to death at Lwow, some of whom may be Jews. These were named as M. M. Feilich, W. I. Molchanik, T. A. Marchukov and M. I. Liubini.

The seven Jews given the long prison terms at Lwow were identified as L. Z. Tzi-felscr, W. A. Shorr, M. M. Borisonik, I. M. Shoikhet, Z. S. Pankievitz, I. K. Perelstein and L. M. Grinberg.

HADASSAH CONVENTION HEARS OF NEED FOR 15 MORE HOSPITALS IN ISRAEL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- Israel's Deputy Minister of Health, Yitzhak Raphael, said today that the growth of the Israeli population "makes it our duty" to build 15 additional hospitals in Israel, with a total of 6,000 beds, within the next 10 years. He spoke at the 49th national convention of Hadassah, in progress here.

Mr. Raphael said that, of the 15 new hospitals needed in Israel, 10 should be general hospitals and five special hospitals, particularly mental institutions. He estimated that \$150,000,000 will be required to establish and equip the new hospitals and to build additional structures for existing hospitals. He reported that new immigration to Israel from underdeveloped countries brings with it many sick persons. He stated, however, that the majority could be cured.

Mrs. Rose L. Halprin, convention chairman, and a former national Hadassah president, said in an address that, while the United Nations is committed to peaceful relations among members, "no one rises to protest--not even our own Government--when the United Arab Republic and other Arab spokesmen threaten belligerent action against Israel."

"The admonition is often heard not to take verbal threats too seriously," she said. "Yet, the world knows from bitter experience that words can become deeds if they are unchallenged, that slogans can influence the young who take words as guides to action."

Dr. Kalman J. Mann, director-general of the Hadassah Medical Organization in Israel, revealed to delegates that Israel now had the highest ratio of physicians per population in the world. Israel, he said, has one physician per 400; the United States one per 800; Soviet Union, one per 750, and England, one per 1,000. He reported that, in the last five years, Israel's population increased 14.8 per cent, while the physician population increased 28.6 per cent. The age distribution of Israeli doctors is changing toward younger men, he said.

Dr. Mann estimated that Hadassah has given medical care to 50 per cent of all the babies born in Israel. He said Hadassah has made a major contribution toward reducing maternal mortality in Israel from 7 to .4 per 1,000 deliveries, and infant mortality from 250 per 1,000 births to 23 per 1,000. These figures cover 1921 to 1963.

TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION OF U.S. COMMAND IN MIDDLE EAST APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- A major revision of U.S. command structure which will transfer jurisdiction of the Middle East, including the Israel-Arab area, and much of Africa from the Navy to the Army-led Strike Command has been approved by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

The Washington Post reported today that formal announcement awaits only formal White House and State Department concurrence. Admiral C. D. Griffin, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces in Europe, will turn over command of the Middle East, including the United Arab Republic, the Arabian Peninsula, India, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean to Gen. Paul Adams, U.S. Army Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Strike Command, whose army-air force strike command has headquarters in Florida.

The controversial reorganization represents a defeat for the Navy, which stresses the advantages of the aircraft carrier and Navy-Marine amphibious forces, over army arguments that airlifted troops from the United States can get to trouble areas first. There has been no decision as to putting the Navy and Marine corps under General Adams' command.

U.N. ACTS ON RACIAL BIAS; ACTION ON RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION PENDING

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 29. (JTA) -- The United Nations yesterday agreed by an overwhelming vote at its Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee to issue-- for the first time in the organization's history--a resounding Declaration calling for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. Religious discrimination was mentioned only casually in the document. There is a separate United Nations agenda item on the elimination of religious discrimination, but it was doubted today whether this year's General Assembly will reach that point even for debate.

The General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, a body composed of all of the UN's 111 members, voted 89 to 0 for the declaration, assuring its adoption by the General Assembly as a whole. Seventeen members, including the United States and Britain, abstained with explanations that their stand concerned chiefly one clause, which calls on all members to adopt legislation to outlaw organizations which "promote" racial discrimination. The Western Powers explained that such a clause was contrary to their constitutions or present laws guaranteeing freedom of speech and assembly.

Except for that point, which the United States and Britain hoped to amend--while the Soviet Union staunchly insisted that it must not be altered--the declaration received virtually unanimous approval in principle. Israel, which had opposed some clauses because they were considered by the Jewish State as not being strong enough, voted in favor of the declaration as a whole.

Throughout the lengthy preamble and the 11 separate articles constituting the declaration, the emphasis was laid entirely on the elimination of discriminations for racial color or ethnic reasons. The word "religion" appeared in the declaration only twice. Once, the preamble mentioned the UN Charter's objectives toward "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion." Later, in one of the operative articles, the declaration stated:

"Particular efforts shall be made to prevent discrimination based on race, color or ethnic origin, especially in the field of civil rights, access to citizenship, education, religion, employment, occupation and housing."

The 11 articles of the declaration embraced outlawry of every type of racial, ethnic or color discrimination in virtually every conceivable field, except religion; forbade the advocacy of such discriminations; called for special measures and legislation to forbid such practices; asserted the equality of all before the law; embraced education, teaching and politics; banned propaganda and organizations "based on ideas or theories of the superiority" of one race or ethnic group above others; and outlawed incitements to acts of violence on racial, color or ethnic grounds by all organizations, states and individuals.

U.S. Wants Priority on Draft Declaration on Religious Intolerance

During the protracted debates on the declaration--which took up 25 sessions of the Committee and involved more than 50 amendments--Israel had pointed out that religious discriminations should have been bracketed with racial bias. Israel had also insisted that the difference between "ethnic" and "religious" discrimination is often a "border-line" issue. The Israel representative noted, without mentioning the Soviet Union by name, that in "a certain great country" Jews suffer discriminations which are sometimes based on "ethnic" grounds.

Meanwhile, in the same Committee, the United States and The Netherlands urged that the UN Commission on Human Rights give priority to a draft declaration banning all forms of religious discrimination. The Dutch representative, J.L.C. Beaufort, told the committee that the Human Rights Commission should consider the religious question and that "nothing should be allowed to hinder this priority, because of the importance of the subject."

Supporting the delegate from The Netherlands, John E. Means, U.S. delegate in the committee, said "all due priority" should be given to the draft declaration on religious intolerance. The U.S.A. had previously taken the stand that the 1964 meeting of the Human Rights Commission be suspended for a year for financial reasons. Now, Mr. Means declared, since Costa Rica had invited the Commission to meet in that country in 1964, his delegation "would consider the invitation on its merits" when the bid is presented formally by a member state.

FOUR JEWISH CANDIDATES ELECTED TO SAO PAULO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

SAO PAULO, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- Four Jewish candidates were elected last Sunday to the Sao Paulo Municipal Chamber, it was announced today. The total number of votes for Helio Dejtiar and Marcus Kertzmann reflected steady support from non-Jewish voters.

Sender Fichman was elected largely by votes from the Jewish quarter of the city. David Lerer, the Socialist candidate, was the favorite of the Metallurgical Workers Union.

SUPREME COURT TO RULE ON NATURALIZED CITIZENS STAYING IN NATIVE LANDS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- The Supreme Court agreed today to rule on the constitutionality of a portion of the McCarran-Walter Act which deprives naturalized citizens of their citizenship if they return to their country of origin and remain there three years or longer.

The issue has significance for some born in Palestine who later became naturalized Americans and experienced difficulties under the McCarran-Walter Act after returning to Israel. The immediate case testing the law is that of Mrs. Angelika Schneider, a German-American woman who has claimed that the law unconstitutionally discriminates against naturalized American citizens.

Mrs. Schneider's attorneys have depicted her loss of naturalized citizenship as an arbitrary discrimination between native born and naturalized citizens. She was penalized with loss of naturalization because she returned to Germany and remained there over three years. Mrs. Schneider acquired her citizenship after World War II.

JEWISH LEADER NAMED JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

TORONTO, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- Nathan T. Nemetz, a Vancouver lawyer and communal leader, has been named a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. The last previous appointment of a Jewish judge to the British Columbia bench was that of Samuel Shultz in 1914. He was the first Jew to be named to such a post in Canada at that time.

The new judge is a past president of the Vancouver B'nai B'rith lodge and for 16 years served as chairman of the Joint Community Relations Committee of the Pacific region of the Canadian Jewish Congress and B'nai B'rith.

DETROIT POST OFFICE DATA SHOWS SMALL NUMBER OF JEWISH EMPLOYEES

DETROIT, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- Out of a total of 7,568 employees in the Detroit Post Office, only 105 are Jewish. The Jewish News, local weekly, disclosed today. The figures are based on data revealed in the official organ of the organization of postal employees which tabulated the Post Office personnel by racial and ethnic groups.

Philip Slomovitz, editor of The Jewish News, noted that the number of Jewish workers in the Post Office is out of proportion to the ratio of the Jewish population here. Jews in Detroit, he said, constitute about four per cent of the total population. He declared that, in 1937, there were approximately 250 Jews in the local postal service.

"Is it possible," he asked, "that the proper climate does not exist in the Post Office to make it sufficiently inviting for Jewish applicants?" Mr. Slomovitz expressed the opinion that "a study should be made of employment possibilities for Jews, the reasons for so small a percentage of Jews in municipal, state and federal positions. Our young people must," he declared, "in larger numbers, seek opportunities in public jobs and, unless we establish their availability as well as the fitness of Jewish applicants for them, we may face great difficulties in assuring economic security for large numbers in our midst."

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TO RECOGNIZE CONSERVATIVE RABBINICAL SEMINARY

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- The new Argentine Government will give official recognition to a rabbinical seminary recently opened under Conservative auspices in Buenos Aires. Charles Rosengarten, of Waterbury, Conn., chairman of the World Council of Synagogues, told a press conference here today.

He said he had been given that assurance in talks with Dr. Noguero Armengol, the new Argentine Under Secretary of Cults. The American Conservative leader said that there was only one rabbi for each 35,000 Jews in Buenos Aires and that it was the hope of the World Council that the seminary would encourage young Jews to enter the rabbinate.

The Council opened an office in Buenos Aires three years ago headed by Rabbi Marshall Meyer to translate into Spanish prayerbooks and teaching material for Conservative rituals.

ZIM SHIP INAUGURATES NEW ROUTE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND LATIN AMERICA

HAIFA, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- The Zim-Israel Navigation Company liner Theodor Herzl left here today with 300 passengers to inaugurate a new route between Israel and the Latin American countries. The ship will take on an additional 300 passengers in Lisbon.

At a special press conference before the ship's departure, Zvi Herman, director of the line, said the vessel would make four round trips to Latin America of 47 days each during the winter season. He said two more sailings would be added to the schedule when the new Zim liner, the SS Shalom, was put into operation on the transatlantic route.

The new route to Latin America, Mr. Herman said, completed plans by Zim to link Israel with the larger communities throughout the world. He said the line also contemplates resumption of an Eilat-East African service when a suitable air-conditioned vessel is found.