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U. S. PROPOSAL ON FREEDOM OF RELIGION TO COME UP TODAY AT U. N. BODY

GENEVA, Jan. 12. (JTA) - After several years of obstructions by the Soviet Union and Poland, the United Nations Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities today took up the question of drafting an international convention guaranteeing religious freedom. The draft of such a convention will be presented tomorrow by the representative of the United States, Morris B. Abram, who is also the president of the American Jewish Committee.

The text of the U. S. draft does not mention the Soviet Union by name, in conformance with the Subcommittee's rules. However, it was clear to the members of the Subcommittee that the draft is aimed primarily against the Communist countries where religious practices are being restricted by the respective governments, and especially against the Soviet Union where Jews are being denied religious rights as compared with other religions.

The draft of the international convention prepared by Mr. Abram today provoked in advance the opposition of the representatives of the Soviet Union and Poland in the Subcommittee. The Polish representative, Wojciech Ketrzynski, told the session today that he will have a draft convention of his own which he wants debated. The representatives of Great Britain and of India also announced that they have prepared texts of their own. The chairman of the Subcommittee, Hernan Santa Cruz, of Chile, then said that he would name a working group to consider all the drafts.

Soviet Seeks to Avoid Charge of Acting Against Jews

Meanwhile, an open clash took place today between Mr. Abram and the Soviet representative, Evgeni N. Nasinovsky, on a related issue. This dispute centered about a proposal made by Mr. Abram that a study being conducted on equality in the administration of justice must include not only statements from governments but also data supplied by non-governmental organizations. The study is being conducted by the Sudanese member of the group, Chief Justice Abou Rannat, of Sudan.

Mr. Abram urged Justice Rannat to include, specifically, a recent report by the International Commission of Jurists which accuses the Soviet Union of persecuting Russian Jews in connection with trials for alleged "economic crimes." Mr. Nasinovsky objected to the Abram proposal with considerable heat, stating that the report by the International Commission of Jurists "is a libel against the Soviet Union." Pierre Juveny, of France, supported Mr. Abram's demand that the International Commission's data be included in the Rannat report.

The Soviet representative finally said his Government was not opposed to the participation of non-governmental organizations, provided such organizations were affiliated with organizations in the Soviet Union. Mr. Abram retorted that, while such an attitude was well and good, he wanted to know about organizations that were not allowed to have affiliates in the Soviet Union, such as Jewish organizations.

None of the Jewish non-government organizations accredited to the UN have affiliates in the USSR. Such groups include the World Jewish Congress, Agudath Israel, B'nai B'rith, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, Anglo-Jewish Association, Alliance Israelite Universelle, and others.

U. S. Stipulations of Major Importance to Jews in Russia

The U. S. text of the draft for an international pact to eliminate religious discriminations, which Mr. Abram will introduce tomorrow, calls upon all governments of the world "to preserve, protect and defend the right to freedom of thought." It stipulates that "every person and every group or community have the right to manifest their religion or belief in public or in private, without being subjected to any discrimination on the ground of religion or belief." This right, the text points out, includes in particular:

1. Freedom to worship, to assemble and to establish and maintain places of worship or assembly.
2. Freedom to teach, to disseminate at home and abroad and to learn their religion or belief, including its sacred language and traditions (pointing to the fact that Hebrew is a forbidden tongue in the Soviet Union).
3. Freedom to observe the rites, dietary practices and customs of their religion or belief, and to produce the objects, foods and other articles and facilities customarily

used in their observances and practices, with freedom to import such articles from abroad if necessary." (This article points particularly again at the Soviet Union--without mentioning the USSR, where restrictions have been placed on baking of matzoth and the making and supply of Hebrew prayer books, mezuzahs and calendars.)

"4. Freedom to practice their religion or belief by establishing and maintaining charitable and educational institutions.

"5. Freedom to observe the Holy Days associated with their religion or belief. Everyone shall have the right to make pilgrimages and other journeys in connection with their religion or belief, whether inside or outside his country, and free access shall be granted to all Holy Places.

"6. Legal protection for their places of worship, for their rites, ceremonies, and activities, and for the burial places associated with their religion or belief.

"7. Freedom to organize and maintain local, regional, national and international associations in connection with their activities. Everyone shall have the right to communicate with and visit his co-religionists and believers, whether individuals or organizations, at home or abroad."

Addressing the Subcommittee this morning, Mr. Abram expressed the view that the draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance is to be a document treating with precision, frankness and explicitly every subject it set forth to include, if it is to be an efficient instrument. He said that it was necessary for the Subcommittee to include in its work researches made by different non-governmental and specialized organizations, such as the recent report by the International Committee of Jurists on economic crimes in the USSR.

Abram Raises Issue of Anti-Semitic Book Published in Russia

In this context, Mr. Abram expressed serious doubts as to the objectivity of an official Ukrainian document recently presented to the United Nations, concerning the ways and means utilized for the elimination in Ukraina of all forms of racial and religious discrimination. Each problem has to be faced frankly and openly, and not by quoting the Constitution, said Mr. Abram.

Mr. Abram later referred explicitly to the situation of the Soviet Jews. He quoted his correspondence during the whole year of 1964 with Boris Ivanov, Soviet member of the Subcommittee, in which Mr. Abram asked Mr. Ivanov's opinion as to the publication of a State organism, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, of the anti-Semitic book by T. Kichko, "Judaism Without Embellishment." The only answer which Mr. Abram obtained was a press communique of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, explaining nothing, neither on the moral or on the legal plane.

The Soviet member of the Subcommittee answered that "Judaism Without Embellishment" was an isolated case, not reflecting the official attitude of the Soviet Government on these matters. He also asked the Subcommittee to be careful in using non-governmental papers which can prejudice official governmental publications.

The French delegate, M. Juvigny, underlined the importance which he attached to the work done by non-governmental organizations, which, in his view, do not minimize the importance of governmental documents but, on the contrary, complete them. Thus, speaking about the book by T. Kichko, M. Juvigny said that it was probably the intervention by some non-governmental organizations interested in those problems, that has drawn world attention to an affair which the government concerned might have had otherwise neglected.

Israeli Representative Appeals for Reunion of Families

Agreeing that this might be indulging in a hypothesis, the French delegate said that it is doubtful whether the measures finally taken against "Judaism Without Embellishment" would have been the same without this intervention. Dr. Arcot Krishnaswami, of India, also underlined that international opinion forced the authorities of Ukraina to disavow officially the anti-Semitic book.

During the same session, Dr. Marmor, observer for Israel, spoke on the subject of a paragraph concerning the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own. Mr. Marmor mentioned the case of thousands of Jewish families separated after the Second World War. "Could there be a more humane impulse for those fragmented families than to be reunited again, one part of the family living in the USSR and the other in Israel?" he asked.

This effort has, unfortunately, encountered difficulties and it is the emphatic enunciation and the faithful application of the right of everyone to leave any country which could remove them. The members of a split family should be free to decide on where they choose to be reunited, the Israeli representative stressed.

ESHKOL STRESSES ISRAEL'S DETERMINATION ON JORDAN RIVER WATERS

HAIFA, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- Israel's indirect use of the Jordan River waters for irrigation of the Negev is "like blood in our veins," Prime Minister Levi Eshkol declared here today, "and we shall act accordingly."

Mr. Eshkol was here as a guest of the City of Haifa. Commenting on the conference of the 13 Arab League states currently underway in Cairo, to study diversion of the Jordan River headwaters, he said that reports from that conference must be studied carefully. He emphasized that Israel's National Water Carrier will use only as much water from the Jordan as it was allocated under the plan drawn up by President Eisenhower's special envoy, the late Eric Johnston, nearly 10 years ago.

(Ranking representatives of the 13 Arab states voted at a conference in Cairo today to take a "unified stand" against all governments aiding Israel. The resolution mentioned West Germany specifically. At the same time it was reported in London that Syria has launched large scale engineering projects for diversion of the waters of the Banias and Hasbani Rivers, both of which feed the headwaters of the Jordan River. The Daily Telegraph of London said that these operations can be seen from Kibbutz Dan, in Israel.

STATE DEPT. ACCUSED OF DISREGARDING CONGRESS DIRECTIVES ON EGYPT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- Rep. Donald Rumsfeld, Illinois Republican, today accused the State Department of "callous disregard" of Congressional directives prohibiting aid to aggressor nations, and called for a rigid prohibition against further aid to Egypt.

Rep. Rumsfeld charged that Nasser's economy has been indirectly subsidized by the United States, facilitating Egyptian intervention in the Congo and Yemen. Rep. Rumsfeld was a leader of last September's drive on the House floor to sever aid to Egypt. The drive almost succeeded. He predicted today that Congress would this year "overwhelmingly approve" a measure for mandatory severance of aid to Egypt unless Nasser suddenly alters his policies.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, IN SCHOOL AID PROGRAM, ENCOURAGES 'SHARED-TIME'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- President Johnson submitted a special message to Congress today, calling for the expenditure of \$1,665,000,000 for education, but immediately aroused opposition from some groups interested in the principle of separation of church and state because he included certain types of assistance to parochial schools, and seemed to endorse the idea of "shared time" to which some Jewish and other groups are opposed.

In his message, the President issued an open invitation to private and parochial schools to take part in his program. A group here known as "Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State" made known its opposition immediately. However, the Roman Catholic hierarchy and the National Education Association, which traditionally objects to the use of public funds for non-public schools, were ready to support the Johnson plan on educational aid.

White House sources said they believed the plan offers "maximum encouragement" to shared-time practices. Under such practices, in effect in some 200 school districts around the country, parochial school pupils are allowed to pursue studies in general subjects -- such as mathematics or science -- in public schools. Opponents consider such practices as tantamount to giving public fund assistance to religious education.

CONGRESS GETS PETITION TO ASK GERMANY TO EXTEND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- A Congressional petition asking the Bundestag, house of West Germany's Parliament to extend the statute of limitations for trial of Nazi war criminals beyond May 8 was introduced in the House of Representatives today.

Rep. Thomas J. McGrath, New Jersey Democrat, a signatory of the petition, said the unusual direct approach of American legislators to German legislators arose from American concern lest Nazis escape prosecution for heinous war crimes. He said that open emergence of Nazis, immune from trial, after May 8, would represent a threat to peace. Such a return of Nazi criminals would facilitate a resurgence of Nazism, he said.

The State Department today made known that the United States Government has invited West Germany to search the U.S. archives for material that could be used in the prosecution of Nazi war criminals. The invitation was extended in response to a German request for assistance in collecting evidence against Nazi criminals before the expiration of the statute of limitations. An American note responding to the German Government said America "has long had a deep interest in the efforts of the Federal Government to find, prosecute, and convict Nazi criminals not yet brought to justice."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO PROSECUTE NAZI FOR DISRUPTING CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- District of Columbia authorities today decided to prosecute on disorderly conduct charges a Nazi who disrupted the opening session of Congress and was subsequently freed and excused from trial on forfeiture of a \$20 bail payment.

Robert Gray, District of Columbia Corporation Counsel, made known that a warrant has already been issued for the re-arrest of the Nazi, Robert Lloyd. Mr. Gray said the District of Columbia decided to set aside the bail forfeiture and proceed to trial because of the seriousness of the offense.

Mr. Gray informed Rep. Charles S. Joelson, New Jersey Democrat, of the District's action. Rep. Joelson said last week he was shocked that the Nazi was permitted to avoid trial by forfeiture of the \$20 bail last week. He also requested the House Committee on Un American Activities to investigate George Rockwell's Nazi movement on grounds that it repeatedly caused disturbances at meetings of Congress.

CANADIAN JEWS RENEW PLEA TO PARLIAMENT TO BAN HATE LITERATURE

MONTREAL, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- A renewed plea for the passage by the Canadian Parliament of a law banning the distribution of anti-Semitic and other types of hate literature was voiced here today by Sydney M. Harris, chairman of the National Community Relations Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

Mr. Harris made his statement in reply to one issued by the Rev. J.R. Hord, secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church of Canada. The minister had declared himself opposed to legislation that would punish distributors of hate literature, saying that sending such men to jail "was not the answer." In his answer, Mr. Harris declared:

"The Canadian Jewish Congress is primarily interested in the enactment of legislation which will translate into law what is already declared to be the public policy of Canada -- that every person under the Queen's protection is entitled to have his human dignity and personal integrity secured by the state. Thus we are less interested in penalties than we are in the positive statements of the right to be respected as persons and to live securely in our society. Gross manifestations of hate are as morally disgusting as gross pornography and should be under the same legal sanctions. Methods of punishment are for Parliament to determine -- but the policy of the law is a fit subject to be recommended by citizens to the legislators."

JOHNSON INVITES TEXAS RABBI TO DELIVER PRAYER AT INAUGURAL CEREMONY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- President Lyndon B. Johnson has asked a personal friend, Rabbi Hyman Judah Schachtel, of Houston, Texas, to deliver one of the four inaugural prayers to be offered at the official inaugural ceremony at the United States Capitol on January 20. Rabbi Schachtel's prayer will be representative of the Jewish faith. The other three official prayers will be offered by Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Greek Orthodox clergymen.

Rabbi Schachtel is spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Israel of Houston. When President Johnson served as Senate Majority Leader, he invited Rabbi Schachtel to be "chaplain of the day" in the United States Senate chamber and the rabbi then delivered the opening prayer.

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK REPORTS SALE OF 300,000 ORDINARY SHARES IN U. S.

TEL-AVIV, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- The Israel Discount Bank, one of Israel's leading financial institutions, reported today the successful sale in the United States of 300,000 shares of stock at \$12.25 per share.

The bank also reported that \$4,000,000 in capital notes maturing in 1979 and bearing 5.5 percent interest were privately placed with two major American insurance companies. The bank's three-year old New York branch has already begun contributing to the bank's earnings and to its total resources, the report stated.

ZITRINOVSKY, U. S. DELEGATE TO ZIONIST CONGRESS, DIES IN ISRAEL

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- Moshe Zitrinovsky of Philadelphia, a leader of the Farband Labor Zionist Organization, and a delegate of Ahdut Avodah at the World Zionist Congress which closed here yesterday, died here today at the age of 70. Born in Poland, Mr. Zitrinovsky was one of the founders of the Poalei Zion party. He was chairman of the Farband Committee of Philadelphia and was formerly director of the Histadrut Campaign in that city. He will be buried in Tel Aviv.

PROF. BOBTELSKY, OF HEBREW UNIVERSITY, DIES IN JERUSALEM; WAS 74

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12. (JTA) -- Dr. Mordechai Bobtelsky, a prominent chemist, professor emeritus at the Hebrew University and a founder of its department of inorganic and analytical chemistry, died here today at the age of 74. Born in Russia, Dr. Bobtelsky was educated in European universities and worked as a chemist in Germany before emigrating to Palestine in 1925. He joined the Hebrew University faculty in 1927.