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JOHNSON SENDS HARRIMAN TO ISRAEL TO URGE RESTRAINT ON GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, (JTA) -- Undersecretary of State W. Averell Harriman left today for Israel on an emergency mission to urge restraint on Israel over the West German arms shipment cancellation. Officials here said the mission did not include any initiation of an American arms supply program for Israel. Mr. Harriman will arrive in Israel tomorrow and will remain there for a few days.

Mr. Harriman left West Palm Beach, Florida, on a military jet, accompanied by Robert Comer of the White House staff. Mr. Comer is an aide to Presidential adviser McGeorge Bundy. President Johnson, described by officials as concerned about West Germany's problems in the wake of both Arab and Israeli reactions to Bonn policies consented quickly to State Department suggestions that Mr. Harriman be dispatched to "calm down" Israel.

The mission is described as at the personal direction of President Johnson. This, it was believed, will strengthen Mr. Harriman's status in meeting with Prime Minister Levi Eshkol and other Israeli leaders. Officials here stressed--in an obvious effort to avoid criticism from Egyptian President Nasser--that Mr. Harriman will not convey any commitment for a United States arms program to substitute for the canceled West German shipments.

The main purpose of the visit, according to high State Department sources, is to meet urgent West German appeals for United States help to dampen the furor stemming from the disclosure of the Bonn-Jerusalem arms agreement and its abrupt cancellation two weeks ago.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey announced today that Mr. Harriman would visit a number of other capitals after his Israel mission. He added that the State Department could not yet specify whether Bonn, Cairo or other capitals are on Mr. Harriman's itinerary. He indicated that the Harriman visit to Israel was linked with West German Ambassador Heinrich Knapstein's request that the State Department intercede with Israel to restore calm.

Ambassador Knapstein made his request for United States intercession with both Israel and the Arab states during a meeting with Secretary of State Dean Rusk. The State Department issued a statement, requested by West Germany, expressing disapproval of informal boycott moves by American businessmen against West German products.

Officials in Israel Decline to Comment on Harriman's Visit

JERUSALEM, Feb. 23, (JTA) -- Israeli officials declined comment today on the visit of Undersecretary of State W. Averell Harriman, who is scheduled to arrive here tomorrow for talks with Premier Levi Eshkol and other Israeli leaders. Mr. Harriman will be the highest United States official to visit here in several years.

It was indicated that while the current crisis between West Germany and Israel will be a major topic, the talks will not be mediation. The need for high-level United States-Israel contacts had been recognized and discussed before the controversy with Bonn over its suspension two weeks ago of arms shipments to Israel developed.

The talks were expected to cover a wide range of area problems, including the threat by the Arabs to divert the Jordan River and Israeli security questions. It was learned here that the question of an Israel-Arab arms imbalance, resulting from the increased arms flow to Arab countries, had been the subject of recent talks between Israeli Ambassador Avraham Harman and Washington officials.

Mr. Harriman is due in Jerusalem simultaneously with the controversial visit by East German Communist head of state Walter Ulbricht to Cairo, where he will arrive tomorrow. The visit was a factor in the Bonn cancellation of arms deliveries to Israel.

PRESIDENT OF TUNISIA JOINS NASSER IN OPPOSING ARMS TO ISRAEL

LONDON, Feb. 23, (JTA) -- President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia today joined with Egyptian President Nasser in a charge that arms shipments to Israel "encourage Israel to commit aggression and intensify the danger to the Arab world." This charge was made in a joint communique issued in Cairo following the Tunisian leader's six day visit here.

NATION MOURNS JUSTICE FRANKFURTER; PRESIDENT LEADS IN PAYING TRIBUTE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. (JTA) -- The entire nation, led by President Johnson, mourned today the death of Justice Felix Frankfurter, who immigrated to the United States from Vienna at the age of 12 and eventually rose to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, earning a place in American history as one of the greatest exponents of constitutional law this country ever produced.

Justice Frankfurter died here last evening of heart disease, the illness which caused his retirement from the Supreme Court in 1962. He was 82 years old. A spokesman for the Supreme Court said this afternoon that there will not be a public funeral, nor will there be any announcement of burial. There will be no public service. Members of the Supreme Court and their wives will attend a small, private memorial service tomorrow afternoon at the Frankfurter apartment.

President Johnson, in paying tribute to him, said today: "I am grieved to learn of the passing of my friend, Justice Frankfurter, who did so much to preserve freedom through wise interpretation of the law. He was one of the great figures of legal history, a man who made many contributions to good government and who will be sorely missed."

Other tributes were voiced by Chief Justice Earl Warren, other members of the Supreme Court, leaders of both houses of Congress, and Zionist and other Jewish leaders in this country and abroad.

The son of a poor Jewish immigrant who descended from six generations of rabbis and scholars, young Felix grew up on the Lower East Side, of New York. While attending public school, he helped the family by selling newspapers and doing odd jobs. He later graduated with honors from City College of New York at the age of 19, and worked for a year as a clerk for the New York Tenement House Commission, saving his income to be able to enroll in the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1906 as an honor student and editor of the Law Review.

In 1914, he was appointed a member of the faculty of the Harvard Law School on the recommendation of Louis D. Brandeis, then an eminent attorney and later an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Frankfurter's record as a legal genius and later, as a great teacher, attracted the attention of President Taft and later of President Wilson. He was sent on important missions abroad by Wilson's Secretary of State Robert Lansing.

Won Arab Support for Zionist Aims at Versailles Peace Conference

When the Versailles Peace Conference was held in 1919, after World War I, Frankfurter was the legal adviser to the Zionist delegation there. He engaged in correspondence with Emir Feisal, who headed the Arab delegation at that Conference and later became the King of Iraq. This resulted in the writing by Feisal of an important letter to Frankfurter, on March 3, 1919, which became a historic document. The Arab ruler, who fought at the Versailles Peace Conference for Arab independence, said in his letter to Mr. Frankfurter:

"We Arabs, especially the educated among us, look with the deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement. Our deputation here in Paris is fully acquainted with the proposals submitted yesterday by the Zionist Organization to the Peace Conference, and we regard them as moderate and proper. We will do our best, in so far as we are concerned, to help them through; we will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home.

"With the chiefs of your movement, especially with Dr. Weizmann, we have had and continue to have the closest relations. He has been a great helper of our cause, and I hope the Arabs may soon be in a position to make the Jews some return for their kindness. We are working together for a reformed and revived Near East, and our two movements complete one another. The Jewish movement is national and not imperialist. Our movement is national and not imperialist, and there is room in Syria for us both. Indeed I think that neither can be a real success without the other."

For nearly 45 years, the authenticity of that statement by Emir Feisal was disputed by Arab leaders throughout the Middle East. Two months ago, however, the original of that Feisal letter to Frankfurter was discovered in the files of the Jewish Agency offices in London.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Frankfurter to a seat on the Supreme Court, as successor to another great Jewish-American jurist, Benjamin N. Cardozo. That was in 1938. There was stiff opposition to that nomination.

Frankfurter had been with the Brandeis-Mack leadership inside the Zionist Organization of America, although he resigned from that group later when he disagreed with some of the Brandeis-Mack policies.

CONGRESSMAN REID INTRODUCES BILL FOR LIBERALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. (JTA) -- Rep. Ogden R. Reid, New York Republican, today introduced a bill which would liberalize immigration laws by abolishing the discriminatory national origins quota system and her reforms. He said that "for too long we have been content to permit a discriminatory and outdated law be the basis of immigration into the United States."

C. J. F. W. F. LEADERS REPORT ON RESURGENCE OF WEST EUROPEAN JEWISH LIFE

NEW YORK, Feb. 23. (JTA) -- The quality of Jewish life in Europe, especially among its youth, is one of the major problems confronting organized Jewish communities throughout Western Europe, it was reported today by two officials of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

The officials--Irving Kane, chairman of the Council's Overseas Services Committee, and Louis D. Horwitz, director of the Council's Overseas Services Department--noted that the youth problem remains critical despite a resurgence of Western European Jewish community life, and the current involvement of 40,000 youngsters in Jewish activities.

This observation was incorporated in a detailed report on a series of meetings concluded last week by the Council officials, European and Israeli community leaders, and representatives of major American overseas agencies. The meetings took place in Paris, London and Geneva.

Commenting on the vigor of Jewish life in Europe, Mr. Kane paid special tribute to the work of the Joint Distribution Committee. "Had it not been for the JDC, it would be impossible to speak in any meaningful way of European Jewish community life," he said. While European Jewry continues to make impressive gains, it still has not been able to overcome massive problems, particularly in France where the influx of refugees has dislocated Jewish community life, he added.

"Nevertheless," Mr. Kane reported, "the European communities are eager to meet philanthropic responsibilities wherever needy Jews exist, and are seeking the guidance of American Jews to develop more effective fund-raising methods. In addition, the continental Europeans are attempting to strengthen their own community organizations and services, to train health, welfare, educational and youth service staffs, and to develop a larger corps of volunteer community leaders."

As representatives of the CJFWF and its 218 constituent Federations and Welfare Funds, Mr. Kane and Mr. Horwitz were invited to continue cooperative efforts developed last summer by the CJFWF Overseas Delegation and the European Jewish communities, arranged in cooperation with JDC. It is planned to maintain these informational and consultative exchanges for the mutual benefit of European and American Jewish communities on a frequent basis, Mr. Kane said.

Say British Fund-Raising Compares Favorably with the U. S.

In England, the Council officials met with the leaders of the Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation, the Joint Palestine Appeal and the Jewish Welfare Board of Greater London. Mr. Kane reported that the Central British Fund--which assists refugees in England and contributes to activities in overseas areas--has set a fund-raising goal almost 50 percent above the 1964 campaign. The Joint Palestine Appeal also appears to be raising considerably more money than in previous years, he added.

On the whole, Mr. Kane observed, British fund-raising compares favorably with the United States, and we have a good deal to learn from them. He noted, however, that British leaders are determined to spread the giving base to a larger segment of the population, and to enlist greater interest and involvement of the new generation.

In France, Mr. Kane and Mr. Horwitz met with leaders of the Fonds Social Juif Unifié, which is the French Jewish welfare federation. The Council officials noted that the French are keenly aware of the special needs of youth, and are expanding Jewish educational programs, developing new community centers and seeking to build positive Jewish identification among French Jewish youth.

Mr. Kane also reported that France continues to need massive assistance in dealing with North African immigrants to that country. "This year," he said, "the problem has been intensified by the arrival of Jews from Tunisia who are not French citizens. These individuals are not eligible for many kinds of government assistance given Jews from Algeria during their first year in France."

The problem of maintaining Jewish traditions and community life for North African refugees, moreover, has become increasingly difficult, since many of these families no longer live in self-contained Jewish communities and are spread thinly throughout France, Mr. Kane noted.

Mr. Kane and Mr. Horwitz, in addition, participated in a Paris meeting, marking the first joint meeting of top leaders representing the CJFWF, JDC, the Standing Conference on European Jewish Community Services, composed of community leaders from 14 countries, and the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem. "This historic meeting of American, European and Israeli leader was exploratory in nature--and sought to deal with Jewish community and social welfare problems of common interest," Mr. Kane reported.

EBAN CONFERS WITH U. N. SECRETARY GENERAL ON PROBLEMS AFFECTING ISRAEL

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 23. (JTA) -- Israel's Deputy Prime Minister Abba Eban conferred here this morning with Secretary General U Thant. While no details of the subjects discussed are available, they were understood to have talked about matters of mutual interest to Israel and the United Nations. The conference lasted an hour.

JOHNSON URGED TO PERSONALLY DIRECT U. S. POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 23. (JTA) -- A program to "help save, sustain and rebuild the lives of 750,000 Jewish men, women and children who need our help the world over," was described here last night at the Hotel Coronado to 500 principal leaders of the United Jewish Appeal Western Region by Max M. Fisher, UJA general chairman.

At the same time U. S. Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York called on President Lyndon B. Johnson "to assume the personal direction of our policy in the Middle East with respect to Israel," to avert an on-rushing crisis in that area. The Senator stated:

"A new storm and danger to the peace is whipping up in the Middle East and its center is Israel. We are entering a period of grave stress and tension which has progressed materially as the UAR's President Nasser has become ever more emboldened by alleged diplomatic successes in dealing with the West, as Arab capacity for military action multiplies and as the Arab states foresee within two years the completion of their projects to drain away Israel's lifeblood--water."

Declaring that "the situation requires nothing less than fundamental U. S. decisions which can only be made by the President," Senator Javits urged the addition of a number of measures to maintain peace, including the following:

"1. A determination to make good on the fundamental U. S. policy toward Israel as stated by Secretary of State Dulles: "The preservation of the State of Israel is what I regard as one of the essential goals of U. S. foreign policy." For this purpose, if West Germany persists in the cancelation of its arms deliveries to Israel and if President Nasser persists in the military organization of the Arab world against Israel, the United States must see that a defense imbalance is not created even if this means supplying the needed arms to Israel."

"2. Notice that U. S. aid to the UAR--and if need be to Jordan--will be terminated if bellicose moves continue."

"3. Use of our good offices with the German Federal Republic to persuade it to continue to play a constructive role in the maintenance of Middle East peace by completing its arms commitment to Israel."

SCHOOL GROWTH NOTED AS N. Y. JEWISH EDUCATION COMMITTEE MARKS 25TH YEAR

NEW YORK, Feb. 23. (JTA) -- During the 25 years of existence of the Jewish Education Committee of New York, pupil enrollment in Jewish schools doubled from 72,492 to 155,517 and the number of Jewish schools rose from 476 to 719, Dr. Azriel Eisenberg, JEC executive vice-president, reported today.

Dr. Eisenberg told a press conference that parent associations had grown from 40 to 400 and that the JEC had raised school standards by establishing school accreditation programs, expanding teacher welfare programs and elevating the Hebrew teaching profession. The JEC has also fostered modern Hebrew in public high schools and colleges.

He said that emphasis on Jewish education would have to be strengthened in summer programs and in Hebrew high school classes. He reported that enrollment in high school classes has risen from 5,000 in 1940 to 20,000 currently. He also said that cultural enrichment programs for the home would have to be developed to meet the problem of "attrition in moral and religious norms." He added that the JEC was working in all three areas.

A 25th anniversary dinner will be held March 17 for the JEC which serves all types of Jewish schools.

NEW JERSEY STUDENTS PROTEST TREATMENT OF SOVIET JEWS IN RALLY AT U. N.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23. (JTA) -- Some 700 high school students, most of them members of synagogues in New Jersey, held a demonstration yesterday near the United Nations in protest against Soviet treatment of the Jews in Russia. They included 40 Negro youth.

The students assembled in the Sutton Place Jewish Center to hear Sen. Clifford Case, New Jersey Republican, folk singer Theodore Bikel and others who denounced Soviet authorities. Sen. Case declared that "We learned from Hitler's time that silence will not help the Soviet Jews." He called for a Congressional resolution condemning religious persecution in Russia and urged a United Nations resolution on the issue. The speakers told the students that their protest was an important means of halting Soviet government suppression of Jewish religious and cultural life.

The students then marched to Hammaraskjold Plaza at the UN, singing as they carried signs in Hebrew and English. The protest was organized by the New Jersey Youth Conference on Soviet Jewry.