



# Jewish Telegraphic Agency

## DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

660 FIRST AVENUE

NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

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Vol. XXXII - 48th year

Monday, December 13, 1965

No. 236

### U. J. A. CONFERENCE SETS \$73,420,000 GOAL FOR 1966; FISHER REELECTED

NEW YORK, Dec. 12: (JTA) -- The four-day 28th annual national conference of the United Jewish Appeal concluded here today with the adoption of a fund-raising goal of \$73,420,000 in 1966 and the unanimous reelection of Max M. Fisher to a second term as UJA general chairman. More than 2,500 community leaders from all parts of the country acclaimed Mr. Fisher's leadership of the 1965 nationwide campaign.

In his acceptance address, Mr. Fisher said that, since the founding of the Appeal in 1939, American Jews have raised \$1,618,000,000 for the programs of the UJA. "Our most significant accomplishment," he noted, "was the resettling of 1,736,000 Jews from lands of despair to lands of freedom, with 1,373,000 of that total given haven in Israel." He said the principal tasks confronting the UJA for 1966 were:

1. A stepped-up program to help Israel absorb 200,000 disadvantaged immigrants from North African and Asian countries settled in 21 new development towns established throughout Israel;
2. Large-scale aid to transport and settle an anticipated 55,000 Jewish immigrants from distressed areas of Europe, North Africa and Asia, in Israel and other lands of the free world;
3. Increased aid for some 400,000 Jews in dire need in various Moslem countries and in Europe.

Terming the UJA's 1966 goal of \$73,420,000 as "seemingly enormous but, in light of the needs, still inadequate," Mr. Fisher told the delegates: "Let us use the goal as a stimulus toward a minimal target. For the global needs we have discussed here must remind us that, even if we reach the goal, there will still be a tremendous distance to cover in performing all the life-saving and life-renewing tasks that remain unfulfilled."

### Goal Based on Realistic Fund-Raising Possibilities, Friedman Says

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman, who was reelected to his eleventh year as UJA executive vice-chairman, declared that the 1966 goal was based on a realistic appraisal of fund-raising possibilities. The \$73,420,000 sought for 1966, he pointed out, is approximately 20 percent higher than the actual amount raised in 1965, but falls far short of next year's basic budgetary needs of UJA-supported agencies, which total \$116,685,000.

After noting that UJA-supported agencies overseas will lose \$17,500,000 next year because of the end of annual allocations from German reparation funds, Rabbi Friedman reported that "it appears that, in 1965, UJA will receive \$62,000,000 from the American Jewish community." "That sum," he said, "would represent an increase of about \$2,000,000 over the sums raised each year by the UJA for the last four years." He then told the conference:

"In 1966, the United Jewish Appeal will come to the communities with a new and challenging proposal. We will point out that the authentic needs overseas are always many millions more than American Jews attain in their fund-raising efforts. In 1966, these will total more than \$116,000,000 for all of the UJA's agencies. But we will say -- since we cannot raise that full amount -- let us try to raise 20 percent or 25 percent more than the \$62,000,000 we raised in 1965. Let us work together and try to raise \$73,420,000."

### UJA Agencies Will Need \$116,685,000 for Their 1966 Programs

Financial requirements for 1966 totaling \$116,685,000 to aid 816,000 needy Jews in 30 countries throughout the world, including Israel, were presented to the conference by the top executives of the four UJA-supported agencies. The Jewish Agency for Israel presented a 1966 budget which seeks \$82,585,000 to help 388,000 persons; the 1966 budget of the Joint Distribution Committee seeks \$28,780,000 to aid 413,180 persons. The remaining financial requirements of \$5,320,000 include the needs of the New York Association

for New Americans, and the United Hias Service, to aid 15,500 Jewish refugees emigrating to the U. S. and other countries outside of Israel, and national administrative expenditures.

### Three World War II Military Chiefs Honored for Liberating Jews

One of the highlights of the conference was the banquet session last night commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe and the liberation of the survivors of the Nazi concentration camps. Mr. Fisher, who presided at the dinner session at the New York Hilton Hotel attended by more than 2,500 delegates and guests, presented gold medallions to three of the World War II military chiefs who led the Allied armies to victory: Former President Dwight David Eisenhower, General of the Army of the United States and Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force; Great Britain's Field Marshal, the Earl Alexander of Tunis, and General Pierre Joseph Koenig, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Free French Forces.

Lord Alexander and Gen. Koenig came from London and Paris, respectively, to accept their medals. General Eisenhower, who is convalescing, was represented by his wartime associate, General Lucius D. Clay, former Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Armed Forces in Europe, and Chief of the Military Government in the American Zone Occupied Germany. Yesterday Lord Alexander and General Koenig, accompanied by Mr. Fisher, visited General Eisenhower at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C. where he is convalescing.

In making the presentations to the three generals, Mr. Fisher said: "It is fitting then, that we pay homage to the architects of that great victory -- the great generals in the Allied cause who delivered the people of the world from Hitler's bondage. Their victory is the pillar upon which all our subsequent achievements rest -- the saving of three million Jewish lives, the creation of the State of Israel, and the restoration of Jewish community life in Europe. Tonight, it is our privilege to acknowledge the great moral and spiritual debt that we owe them and, through them, their Governments."

In moving speeches, each of the three generals touched upon Hitler's methodical and merciless destruction of the Jews and stressed the role of Israel in becoming the new home for most of the Jews who survived the Nazi camps. Ambassador Avraham Harman of Israel lauded the friendship to Israel of the three generals and of their governments.

Rabbi Friedman, in paying tribute to the three generals, told the audience that "as Jews, we seek the safety and security of the household of Israel -- primarily in the land of Israel but also throughout the planet. Our labor and effort, our fervor and funds are directed to the saving of Jewish life, the education of Jewish children, the building of the Jewish state. From these goals we will not be diverted -- not by fatigue nor impatience nor any premature sense of success. Much work still lies ahead before we will finally be able to say that every Jew in the world is living safely and that the land of Israel is secure from every economic, political or military danger."

### Pincus Appeals to U. S. Jews to Help Solve Israel's Human Problems

Louis A. Pincus of Jerusalem, Acting Chairman and the treasurer of the Jewish Agency for Israel, told the delegates that "the most critical human problem we face in the coming year is to make substantial progress on true absorption -- absorption in depth for scores of thousands of Israel's newcomers who still are socially and economically disadvantaged." He spoke at a luncheon session presided over by Dewey D. Stone, honorary chairman of UJA and chairman of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.

"Despite all their economic and national security problems," Mr. Pincus said, "Israel's people have given haven to more than a million and a quarter uprooted Jews -- 250,000 in the last five years alone -- and have shouldered most of the financial burden absorbing the newcomers. The very enormity of the continuous immigration has left many inadequacies in the absorption process."

"These inadequacies have been growing year by year," Mr. Pincus stressed, "and with an expected immigration over the next four years of from 200,000 to 250,000, the absorption problem will be further aggravated. If we do not make strong headway against this problem soon, it may build up to a dimension that may not be amenable to solution at a later date."

The absorption problems are most acute in 21 new development towns, Mr. Pincus said, where many of the newcomers have been settled during the past decade. A large proportion of these settlers, he pointed out, came from Moslem lands where illiteracy was common and industrial and economic opportunities were meager.

President Johnson, in a message of greeting to the conference, lauded the "dedication of the United Jewish Appeal to the welfare of mankind and to the cause of freedom and dignity."

J.D.C. ADOPTS \$30,425,000 BUDGET FOR 1966; ELECTS BROIDO AS CHAIRMAN

NEW YORK, Dec. 12: (JTA) -- Louis Broido, Commissioner of the Department of Commerce and Industrial Development of New York City, was elected chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee at its 51st annual meeting this weekend. He succeeds Edward M. M. Warburg who served as JDC chairman for 25 years. Mr. Warburg was named honorary chairman.

More than 300 Jewish leaders from all parts of the United States and Canada, members of the JDC National Council, at the meeting adopted a budget of \$30,425,000 for 1966 to finance welfare and rehabilitation programs for needy Jews in 30 countries around the world. They also elected Charles H. Jordan executive vice-chairman and director-general, replacing the late Moses A. Leavitt who died last June. Samuel L. Haber was elected assistant executive vice-chairman.

Mr. Warburg, reviewing the global Jewish scene over the 25 years during which he served as chairman, observed that it was "an extraordinary period and an extraordinary experience. It has seen the wiping out of great Jewish communities," he said. "It has seen the most extraordinary exodus known to man and it has seen the establishment and strengthening of new communities."

During those twenty-five years Mr. Warburg said, the Joint Distribution Committee operated "a lifeline of rescue, revival and rehabilitation. Yet today, after all that we have given, after the millions we have saved and revived and rehabilitated, there are still hundreds of thousands who depend on us, who look to us, who need us."

400,000 Needy Jews Will Require JDC Aid in 1966, Jordan Reports

In a panel on overseas needs which followed, Mr. Jordan reported that there were as many Jews in need of JDC assistance in 1965 as in 1964. However, as a result of the loss of nearly one-quarter of its income JDC was forced to effect economies and curtail its programs in virtually every area.

Among the consequences Mr. Jordan noted were: drastic curtailment of clothing distribution in Morocco, Tunisia, and Iran; tightening of eligibility requirements for admission to Malben old age homes in Israel; a cut of more than \$1,000,000 in aid to the French Jewish community despite the continuing influx of North African Jews into that country; and the freezing of JDC relief and welfare rolls in Eastern Europe and other countries.

Mr. Jordan reported that some 400,000 needy Jews will require JDC assistance in 1966. In many instances this help will be critical, he added. "In 1965 we lost nearly one-quarter of our income. Though a small part of this loss was made up by increased giving through the United Jewish Appeal, there was still a substantial loss in the amount of money available to us."

"JDC entered 1965 with foreboding. We were helpless, we could only pray there would be no new emergency, no greater hardships. And because the needs are as great now as they were a year ago, we approach 1966 with the same anxiety, with the same questions, with the same problems. Only the American Jewish community can supply the answers," he concluded.

Other JDC officers, all of whom were reelected are: James N. Rosenberg, honorary chairman; I. Edwin Goldwasser, honorary treasurer; Sol Satinsky, chairman of the National Council; vice-chairmen: James H. Becker, I. Edwin Goldwasser, Monroe Goldwater, Walter A. Haas, William Rosenwald, Sol Satinsky, Joseph J. Schwartz and Jack D. Weiler; Joseph I. Lubin and Irving H. Sherman, co-treasurers; and Edwin Rosenberg, comptroller. Officers newly elected were Dorothy L. Speiser, secretary and assistant treasurer and Herbert Katzki, deputy director-general.

MOSCOW JEWISH EDITOR FAVORS CLOSING OF SYNAGOGUES IN SOVIET UNION

LONDON, Dec. 12: (JTA) -- Aaron Vergelis, editor of the monthly Sovietish Heimland, the only Yiddish-language magazine published in the Soviet Union, told a Moscow press conference yesterday that there would be more social progress in the USSR if synagogues were closed down, it was reported here today from the Soviet capital.

Asserting that no synagogues have been closed in the Soviet Union in places where they are needed, Mr. Vergelis said that if a synagogue is closed "we think this strengthens the progressive Socialist position of the people."

EAST BERLIN GETS NEW CHIEF RABBI; BROUGHT OVER FROM BUDAPEST

WEST BERLIN, Dec. 12: (JTA) -- The Jewish Congregation of East Berlin, in the Communist-held section of the city, has named Edmund Singer to be its new chief rabbi. Rabbi Singer has been living until now in Budapest.

ESHKOL REPORTED WELL ENOUGH TO RESUME TALKS ON FORMATION OF CABINET

JERUSALEM, Dec. 12; (JTA) -- Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, who has been at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Hospital for a week, recovering from exhaustion, is now well enough to resume his effort to form Israel's new coalition Government, his physicians announced here today.

Beginning tomorrow, the doctors said, Mr. Eshkol will be permitted again to participate in the talks toward formation of the new coalition Cabinet which will succeed the present caretaker Government. Until now, Mr. Eshkol has been forbidden to receive visitors. However, the physicians said, they are not yet ready to fix the date for Mr. Eshkol's release from the hospital.

Political circles reported here today that "important progress" has been made toward persuading the National Religious Party to join the next coalition Government. The advances, these circles indicated, were achieved through "considerable concessions" to the demands of the religious group, particularly in regard to education and a Sabbath observance law.

U.S. REQUESTED TO STIPULATE CONDITIONS TO EGYPT BEFORE GRANTING AID

NEW YORK, Dec. 12; (JTA) -- A statement opposing resumption of United States economic aid to Egypt until the Cairo Government "abandons its aggressive policies," and noting that Egypt and other Arab states "remain in an avowed state of war against Israel, in violation of their obligations to the United Nations," was issued today by the national executive committee of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, following a one-day meeting held here.

"We have always favored economic assistance to all people in the Near East," the statement declared, "but we have advocated conditions to assure that our aid would not underwrite preparations for aggression." The committee, which is headed by Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, of Rochester, has its national headquarters in Washington. L.L. Kenen is executive director of the AIPAC.

The statement asserted that, while the United States proposes to aid Egypt in the amount of \$55,000,000, Egypt has allocated exactly that sum, \$55,000,000 per year, for the next 10 years, to purchase arms to carry out a commitment by President Nasser "to destroy Israel."

"It is an ironic coincidence," the committee stated, "that the international community is required in 1965 to spend \$55,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees and for the United Nations Emergency Force to maintain the status quo in the Near East -- operations which would not be necessary if the Arabs would cease their drive toward war."

"Although there may have been some recent relaxation in Egyptian-American relations," the committee stated, "we are not persuaded that there has been any fundamental change in Egyptian hostility to major aspects of U.S. policy throughout the world. Therefore, in the pending aid negotiations between the United States and the United Arab Republic, we urge President Johnson to insist 1) that the UAR give full assurances that it will abandon the arms race and preparations for conflict, which burden the economies and endanger the security of all the peoples in the Near East; and 2) that it will undertake to live at peace with all its neighbors, including Israel."

COMAY STRESSES ISRAEL'S CONCERN IN U.N. PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 12; (JTA) -- Israel voted here this weekend with the vast majority of United Nations members to instruct a special committee to continue its efforts to work out guidelines for support of peace-keeping operations, and to establish a United Nations trust fund to aid the victims of apartheid and their families in South Africa.

Prior to the vote, taken by the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, Ambassador Michael S. Comay, chairman of Israel's delegation here, reminded the 117-member body that Israel had "intimate concern" with certain U.N. peace-keeping operations. He was referring in that context to the United Nations Emergency Force, which guards the Israeli-Egyptian borders on the Egyptian side of the Gaza Strip and at Sharm el-Sheikh, overlooking the Gulf of Akabah, where Israeli shipping now has freedom of movement to and from its port of Eilat.

A special commission named by Secretary-General U Thant has been investigating UNEF's operations and budget, and is expected to report its findings to the Assembly, possibly this week.

ISRAEL CABINET DENOUNCES STRIKE OF 400 TEXTILE WORKERS

JERUSALEM, Dec. 12; (JTA) -- Israel's Cabinet denounced at its weekly meeting here today, a strike by 400 workers at the Argaman Textile Factory, who have walked out in protest against plans to transfer the factory from Bnai Brak near Tel Aviv to Yavne in the Negev.

NUMBER OF CLUBS BARRING JEWS FROM MEMBERSHIP SHARPLY DECREASING

NEW YORK, Dec. 12: (JTA) -- More social and prestige clubs have ended discriminatory policies barring Jewish members during the past five years than in the previous 60 years of this century, according to a report issued here today by the American Jewish Committee.

The most significant advances have been those achieved in the nation's 28 university clubs: In 1950, according to the AJC report, only two of these had any Jews on their rolls but, by 1965, "13 university clubs had dispensed or were about to dispense with the discriminatory process."

However, even in view of these gains, the report charged that these clubs remain an area of American life where social discrimination is deeply entrenched and "has retained a pronounced reluctance to act against discriminatory practices." This is contrasted to discrimination barring Jewish students from fraternities, which "has largely passed into history;" and the "shrinking number of neighborhoods that discriminate against Jewish residents;"

The 28-page report, entitled "The Unequal Treatment of Equals," explores the total picture of social-club discrimination in the United States. It was written by Dr. John Slawson, executive vice-president of the Committee, and Lawrence Bloomgarden, director of the Committee's business and industry division.

Century of Exclusion Ended in Social Clubs in Numerous Cities

The report, holding that the present trend puts social-club discrimination "in retreat," cited instances in Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland and Syracuse where prestige clubs have admitted Jews, "in some cases ending nearly a century of exclusion."

However, the report added, social-club discrimination is still widely practiced throughout the United States and, in many cases, is linked with policies that bar Jews from the "executive suite" of American industry. The report stated that "whether Jews will ultimately be accepted as equals on the management teams of all industries will continue to depend in large part on how clubs treat them."

"Where corporations are closely associated with particular clubs, acceptance of Jews on the fairway sometimes determines their acceptability in the 'executive suite' or vice-versa," the report pointed out. In listing the gains against social-club discrimination in the past five years, the report cited changes that have affected all three major groupings of prestige clubs in the country: The University Club, the Union Club, and the Union League Club. In addition, "new, equally distinguished clubs without discriminatory practices have been launched in Atlanta, Dallas, and Denver," and other communities are in the process of establishing similar clubs.

In discussing the university clubs, the report stated that, in 1962, the University Club in New York City began to accept Jewish members. Following this breakthrough, by 1965, seven university clubs had accepted Jews to membership, one was about to do so, and five were engaged in exploratory discussions on similar actions. During the same period, Boston and Philadelphia Union League Clubs enrolled their first Jewish members -- "reversing a policy which dates back three generations."

JEWISH CONGRESS WARNS ON CHANUKAH AND CHRISTMAS OBSERVANCES IN SCHOOLS

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12: (JTA) -- The American Jewish Congress charged today that Christmas and Chanukah observances in the public schools violated recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions and were "actionable" under the law. The statement came from the organization's policy-making Governing Council at the close of a two-day national meeting here. The statement read:

"Religion in the home, in the church and in the synagogue serves incomparably to ennoble the spirit of mankind. But religion in the public schools -- no matter how dressed up or watered down -- serves only to harass, hurt and dislocate children of minority faiths and to impair wholesome classroom relationships.

"Public school officials, both lay and professional, are generally persons of good will who would not knowingly hurt any child committed to their care. Often, however, they are completely unaware of the harm caused to children of the Jewish and other minority faiths by sectarian intrusions.

"The observance of religious holidays in the public schools constitutes a violation of religious freedom and the traditional American principle of separation of church and state as contained in the First Amendment to the Constitution. Joint religious observances such as Christmas-Chanukah and Easter-Passover are no less a breach of the Constitution and violate the conscience of many religious persons, Jews and Christians alike. The impropriety of sectarian practices in the schools is not cured by adding to them. They are, in our view, actionable under the law."

ZENA HARMAN DELIVERS ANNUAL NOBEL PRIZE LECTURE FOR U.N. BODY

OSLO, Dec. 12. (JTA) -- A suggestion that nations which fail to agree at world conferences on disarmament penalize themselves by contributing the cost of a submarine or a dozen fighter planes to the United Nations Children's Fund was made here in a formal address last night by Mrs. Zena Harman, of Israel, chairman of the UNICEF executive board.

Mrs. Harman delivered the annual Nobel Peace Prize lecture at the conclusion of the ceremonies, begun Friday, when the 1965 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to UNICEF. The award was accepted by Henry R. Labouisse, the organization's executive director, who was also given a check for \$56,000 to help UNICEF's world-wide programs of aid to 750,000,000 children and mothers. Mrs. Harman, who is now serving the second term as the elected chairman of the UNICEF executive board, is the wife of Ambassador Avraham Harman, Israel's envoy to Washington.

In her address, at the Nobel Institute here, Mrs. Harman pointed out that the nations of the world spend annually about \$180,000,000,000 on arms, while UNICEF's annual budget amounts only to a little over \$35,000,000. "If only the nations of the world could together agree to spend a fraction of their outlay on building 'deterrent strength' for developing the capacity of the young generation to adjust in health and happiness to a dynamic society," she pleaded. She pointed out that an atomic submarine costs \$200,000,000, while the latest supersonic fighter planes are priced at \$6,500,000.

TWO JEWS AMONG 11 SCIENTISTS TO RECEIVE U.S. NATIONAL MEDAL OF SCIENCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. (JTA) -- Two Jews are among the 11 scientists announced by President Johnson yesterday as recipients of this year's National Medal of Science. They are Dr. Leon Max Lederman, professor of physics at Columbia University, and Dr. Oscar Zariski, professor of mathematics at Harvard University.

Dr. Lederman has done important research on mesons, the particles that hold the atomic nucleus together. Dr. Zariski has gained world-wide recognition for his work on organizing algebraic geometry on a solid basis.

RACOOSIN HIGH SCHOOL TO BE ESTABLISHED IN ISRAEL; PHILANTHROPIST HONORED

NEW YORK, Dec. 12. (JTA) -- American Jewish leaders in all walks of life honored Theodore F. Racoosin, noted Jewish leader, who is active in many major undertakings for Israel in the United States, on the occasion of his 70th birthday and the establishment of the Theodore R. Racoosin Comprehensive High School in Ramleh, Israel. A reception for Mr. Racoosin was tendered by the Israel Education Fund, to which Mr. Racoosin made a large contribution for the establishment of the high school.

Joseph Meyerhoff, chairman of the Israel Education Fund, which was established by the United Jewish Appeal in 1964, presiding at the affair, said that the Racoosin School will contain 26 classrooms, six workshops, three laboratories, a library, a gymnasium, a dining hall and kitchen, an auditorium and an outdoor theater. He read numerous messages of congratulations to Mr. Racoosin sent by leading personalities in this country and Israel.

Mr. Racoosin, who was born in New York, has been active in the United Jewish Appeal leadership since the UJA was established. He is now the chairman of the UJA Israel Education Fund of Greater New York. He has also established the Theodore Racoosin Student Loan Fund, which helps needy and deserving students finish their college educations with interest-free loans, repayable at the rate of \$5 a month after graduation. Another of his philanthropic projects is the Racoosin Foundation, which places original works of art in museums and colleges throughout the country, for the benefit of art students. The Foundation has also established a chair in molecular biology at the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovot.

PETER VOLID, CHICAGO BUSINESSMAN, GIVES \$250,000 GIFT TO BRANDEIS U.

WALTHAM, Mass., Dec. 12. (JTA) -- A \$250,000 gift by Peter Volid, a Chicago businessman, toward the establishment of a \$400,000 professorial chair in economics at Brandeis University, was announced today by Dr. Abram L. Sachar, president of the university.

Dr. Sachar said that the gift will be supplemented by a \$150,000 grant from the Ford Foundation under the terms of a matching grant made to Brandeis to encourage the establishment of chairs, fellowships and scholarships. The first incumbent of the Peter Volid Chair in Economics will be named shortly, Dr. Sachar said.