

RED PAPER SCORES KHRUSHCHEV VIEW

Yiddish Journal Says Soviet Leader Bolsters Charge That He Is Anti-Semitic

By HARRY SCHWARTZ

Morgen Freiheit, Yiddish-language Communist newspaper, has advised the Soviet Communist party First Secretary, Nikita S. Khrushchev, that he is giving ammunition to those who charge he "is infected with anti-Semitism."

The newspaper, which is published in New York, made the statement in an editorial published last Sunday after it had printed an article by a Canadian Communist leader calling for an open attack by Jewish Communists on Mr. Khrushchev's views regarding Soviet Jews, particularly his condemnation of them as a people not to be trusted by the Soviet Union.

The Freiheit has also editorially attacked the Soviet Government for failure to carry out promises made earlier this year that Yiddish culture would be revived in the Soviet Union. The promises, it said, included one for reopening a Yiddish theatre, a Yiddish publishing house, a

Yiddish newspaper and a Yiddish magazine in Moscow.

The Freiheit's intimation that Mr. Khrushchev might have anti-Semitic views appeared first in an article by J. B. Salzberg, who visited Moscow with a Canadian Communist delegation last summer. In his Freiheit article, Mr. Salzberg reported what the delegation had been told by Mr. Khrushchev about Soviet Jews, remnants that caused Mr. Salzberg to demand that an "open polemic" be conducted against Mr. Khrushchev.

Charges Outlined

According to Mr. Salzberg, Mr. Khrushchev dealt with the Jewish problem in a two-hour meeting with the Canadian Communists. The Soviet leader insisted Soviet policy was not anti-Semitic, pointed to many Jews who occupied responsible Soviet posts and denied that he was anti-Semitic by pointing to the fact that his son was married to a Jew.

Mr. Salzberg then reported Mr. Khrushchev made these charges against Soviet Jews:

¶Soviet Jews would be untrustworthy in time of war. Mr. Khrushchev was reported to have said he had sided with Stalin against a proposal to settle the Soviet Jews in the Crimea when World War II ended on the ground that if war were to break out Jews in the Crimea would be fighting against the Soviet Government.

¶Of the thousands of Soviet

citizens who had gone abroad recently as tourists, the only three who failed to come home were Jews.

¶When the Soviet Union took over part of Rumania a decade and a half ago, many of the Jews

who lived in the area refused to become Soviet citizens and migrated to Rumania.

¶When the Soviet Army liberated a Ukrainian city at the end of World War II, Jews liv-

ing there showed no interest in cleaning up the streets.

¶Wherever Jews settle, they formed synagogues.

Mr. Salzberg added that Mr. Khrushchev appeared to give credence to the idea that a

group of prominent Jews had plotted to separate the Crimea from the Soviet Union. A group of prominent Jewish writers in the Soviet Union, as well as a former high Soviet trade union official, Solomon Lozovsky, were

executed on this charge in August, 1952.

The Freiheit article by Mr. Salzberg denounced Mr. Khrushchev for attributing the undesirable traits mentioned in the Khrushchev statement to Jews as a people, rather than to individuals. Mr. Salzberg said that though Mr. Khrushchev's statement was aimed at quieting his doubts about Soviet policy toward Jews, he was more deeply disturbed than ever after Mr. Khrushchev explained his views.