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U.S. WANTS ISRAEL TO MAKE CONCESSIONS TO ARABS IN MOVE FOR PEACE

TEL AVIV, April 25. (JTA) -- The United States would like to force Israel to make concessions to the Arabs in order to obtain peace, Zalman Aranne, Israel minister without portfolio, charged today in the first Ministerial reaction to the policy statement of Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Henry A. Byroade on Israel and the Arab states.

In an address to the Dayton, Ohio, Council on World Affairs April 9, Secretary Byroade called on Israel to suit its actions in relation to the Arab states to its peaceful words. He also urged Israel to see itself as a Middle Eastern state, not a center for world Jewry and a state in which Jews have special rights and to which they owe special obligations. At the same time, he called upon the Arab states to recognize that the existence of Israel is an accomplished fact.

Speaking at a Mapai Party meeting at Rehovoth, Mr. Aranne called Secretary Byroade's statement "serious" and asserted that at the present junction Israel-American relations are similar to those which existed between the Jewish community of Palestine and Britain prior to the issuance of the White Paper of 1936. Expressing the opinion that Secretary Byroade spoke as he did "upon direct orders" of the State Department, the Israeli Minister declared that Secretary Byroade's words constituted a demand on Israel not to react to border incidents.

Mr. Aranne predicted that within two years Israel would be engaged in a political campaign "similar to and as difficult" as the one which preceded the United Nations partition decision of 1947. Mr. Aranne also postulated what he called "axioms" in the current situation. These he listed as:

1. The Jewish people is united and the State Department's efforts to cause a breach between Israel and world Jewry will fail; Israel will not surrender its contacts with world Jewry; Israel will not agree to become a "Jewish ghetto" in a hostile Arab world.
2. Israel will not surrender territory nor abandon its capital, Jerusalem; Israel will not accept the return of the Arab refugees; Israel will oppose vigorously the arming of the Arab states.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem today termed an "invention" and "absolutely unfounded" a Moscow newspaper report alleging that Israel had promised Britain military bases on its oil.

Israel and Jordan Units in Two-Hour Clash

TEL AVIV, April 25. (JTA) -- A two and one-half hour battle occurred on the Israel-Jordan border near Beit Jibrin yesterday when a Jordanian unit opened fire on the Israelis with automatic weapons and mortars. The Israelis suffered some casualties.

CONGRESSIONAL BODY RECOMMENDS SENDING ARMS TO ARAB COUNTRIES

WASHINGTON, April 25. (JTA) -- A special subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee has quietly visited Egypt and Lebanon and made recommendations to Congress especially concerning the need for new equipment by the Egyptian ground forces. The subcommittee was under the chairmanship of Rep. Leroy Johnson, California Republican.

Reporting on an inspection of the Egyptian armored and artillery schools on the outskirts of Cairo and the infantry school at Almoza, the subcommittee said that while "Egyptian ground forces must be ranked high in morale" they "are lacking in equipment." It noted the need for new weapons, stating that Egyptian forces were equipped "with old and obsolescent materiel, mostly of British origin."

In Beirut the subcommittee was briefed on the Israel situation by United States military attaches and American Embassy officials. The subcommittee reported that it was much impressed by the American University of Beirut, which is a center of anti-Israel propaganda.

Simultaneously it was learned here today that a U. S. military survey mission, headed by Brig. Gen. Harry Myers, has returned to Washington from the Near East with recommendations urging the arming of Iraq. The report and recommendations will be treated confidentially by the Secretaries of Defense and State on whose behalf the trip was made.

The survey mission secretly visited Baghdad where it consulted with Iraqi authorities with a view to extension of free American military aid under the Mutual Security program. This is the same mission which was sent to Pakistan following President Eisenhower's announcement that Pakistan was eligible for free munitions.

The Mutual Security Act this year provided \$30,000,000 for Near Eastern arms but only \$5,000,000 was spent, mostly for Ethiopia. This left \$25,000,000 to be carried into the new fiscal year of 1955 while an additional appropriation of \$50,000,000 has just been requested. This would make \$75,000,000 available in arms for the area as soon as the legislation now before Congress is enacted. Pakistan will get a considerable portion, but authorities here have definite plans to use significant sums to arm Arab League states in line with the new policy.

BRITAIN WILL MEDIATE WITH ISRAEL BEFORE COMING TO JORDAN'S AID

LONDON, April 25. (JTA) -- British Foreign Office sources today termed as "pretty accurate" an assertion by Jordan Foreign Minister Dr. Hussein Khalidi that what Foreign Secretary Eden's recent statement in the House of Commons on the Middle East meant was that Britain would come to the aid of Jordan if it were attacked even against Israel, in the event that Britain and Jordan had attempted to find and failed to achieve a peaceful settlement of an Israel-Jordan dispute.

These same sources further agreed with Dr. Khalidi's assertion that Britain's obligations under the United Nations Charter did not prevent her from coming to Jordan's aid. The Foreign Office sources did note, however, that Britain was obligated to seek every peaceful means of solving any dispute between Israel and Jordan.

Furthermore, these sources were not inclined to accept the interpretation that the present border tension amounted to a state of war and pointed out that Jordan apparently felt the same way since it had not invoked the Anglo-Jordan treaty of 1948. Asked what would be likely to happen if Jordan were to invoke the treaty, these sources said that while Britain would enter consultations with Jordan on measures the two states would take together, Britain would seek through the UN and other means to have the conflict resolved peaceably.

(From Cairo it was reported that Dr. Khalidi also said that Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's special envoy to the Middle East, would be "ill-advised to come to Jordan" although he "probably will not be barred from the country if he still wants to come here. Mr. Johnston, who last year presented the American plan for regional development of the Jordan River resources to Israel, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, has delayed his return to the Middle East this year to discuss the attitude of the various states to this plan because of Arab hostility.)

HERUT RE-ELECTS BEIGIN AS LEADER; FORMULATES PARTY POLICY

TEL AVIV, April 25. (JTA) -- The Herut national convention closed here this week-end after re-electing Menahem Beigin to head the party and adopting a number of resolutions on domestic and foreign problems, including one calling for an end to the Israel Government's present economic policy which the rightists claim "has choked off" immigration to the Jewish State.

The conference also appealed for an end to the persecution of Zionists in the Communist states of East Europe and decided to initiate a worldwide campaign to obtain the release and emigration of Zionists held in the Communist states. It was decided to undertake an intensified campaign against the Israel Communist Party which was dubbed an "agent of foreign interests."

Noting that Israel's political situation is difficult, the delegates called for Jews from abroad, especially the youth, to immigrate to Israel and help defend its security. The rightist party also called for an intensified revival of the world Zionist movement.

Asserting that the armistice agreements between Israel and the various Arab states had not contributed to peace, the Herut convention urged Israel to denounce the pacts and call for the withdrawal of the United Nations truce observation staff. It demanded that the government resume work on the Jordan River hydroelectric project to which Syria has objected and to take action to end Egypt's blockade of the port of Eilat.

The delegates opposed the rearming of Germany and the arming of the Arab states on the "pretext" that they would fight Communism. The United States was warned of the dangers of such a policy, and the delegates decided to send a mission to the U.S. to arouse American public opinion against this policy.

"DANGEROUS OBSTACLES" TO ISRAEL'S SETTLEMENT PROGRAM REPORTED

NEW YORK, April 25. (JTA) -- A total sum of \$17,000,000--the major portion of it provided by American Jews--has been spent during the first third of this year by the United Israel Appeal and its constituent agencies for the rehabilitation and resettlement of needy immigrants, Rudolf G. Sonneborn, UIA national chairman, announced here today in a report to the organization's board of directors.

He warned, however, that the actual expenditures had fallen about 43 percent short of the budgetary schedule for this period. The UIA budget, which is mainly financed through the United Jewish Appeal campaign, was set at \$91,620,000 for the year including \$30,000,000 for the first four months of 1954.

"The serious lag in expenditures, due to the shortage of funds," Mr. Sonneborn declared, "has created some dangerous obstacles to the resettlement and upbuilding program. Of primary concern, as a result of the tense border situation, is the fact that not more than 20 of 180 border villages have even such elementary safeguards as roads, floodlights or telephones. These safety measures are a vital necessity both as a deterrent to hostile border raids and as a source of security when they occur."

In his report Mr. Sonneborn disclosed that more than one-half of the expenditures for the first four months of this year--a total of \$10,000,000--was spent for agricultural development. Limited funds precluded the establishment of any new settlements during the first third of this year, "Mr. Sonneborn stressed, "but important progress was made in consolidating existing settlements and in bringing some 2,000 people onto the land."

STATE DEPT. SAYS NO DECISION REACHED ON AROlsen RECORDS

NEW YORK, April 25. (JTA) -- The reports that a decision has already been reached to transfer the Arolsen archives--the war records affecting some 16,000,000 victims of Nazi persecution--to West German administration was denied by George L. Warren, Adviser on Refugees and Displaced Persons of the State Department.

In reply to an inquiry from the World Jewish Congress, the State Department official emphasized that the fate of the vast repository has yet to be determined by the three Western powers and that the International Red Cross is presently examining the archives at Arolsen with a view to presenting proposals for the future servicing of the records.

In making public the contents of Mr. Warren's latest communication, the World Jewish Congress pointed out that it has received numerous "alarmed inquiries" from persons who survived Nazi persecution and from relatives of victims, expressing "deep concern" at the possibility that the American, British and French High Commissioners may turn over jurisdiction of the archives to the Federal German Republic.

NEEDS OF JEWS OVERSEAS REPORTED BY J. D. C. AS "STILL GRAVE"

NEW YORK, April 25. (JTA) -- Despite "hopeful signs that a new era is approaching" for needy Jews overseas, tens of thousands of men, women and children in Europe, Moslem countries and Israel still desperately require Joint Distribution Committee assistance, the agency's 1953 annual report, issued today reveals.

To meet the needs of more than 165,000 Jews in overseas countries, JDC will require \$2,186,000 this year, the report indicates. In 1953 it spent some \$22,187,000 to aid an estimated 162,700 men, women and children in some 20 countries abroad.

Moses A. Leavitt, JDC executive vice-chairman, declares in the annual report that "those who today depend upon JDC are in most cases those who suffered most." He emphasizes that "many may require aid for the rest of their lives. They are men and women who, for reasons of health or physical handicaps, can never be self-sustaining; who, for the same reasons, are barred from emigration." At the same time, he cited the following developments during 1953:

1. The ending of JDC operations in Hungary early in the year, as the result of false charges leveled against the agency in that country. This ended all of JDC's post-war operations in Eastern Europe, with the exception of Yugoslavia.
2. The closing of the headquarters of the Paul Baerwald School of Social Work in Versailles, France, and the transformation of the school into an in-service training institution.
3. Expansion of JDC's rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, through increased aid for ORT vocational training schools, including those in Israel; and the establishment of new credit institutions on behalf of Jewish artisans and professionals in French Morocco and Tunisia.

JDC's help in 1954, M. Leavitt stated, will include: Expansion of the agency's Malben facilities in Israel to care for thousands of aged, sick and handicapped immigrants still in reception camps or on waiting lists; extension of feeding, medical and other assistance provided in 1953 to some 100,000 in Moslem lands, chiefly children; intensification of attempts to achieve final solutions for the residual group of DP's and refugees in Europe either through emigration assistance or through integration aid for more normal lives.

JUDGE RIFKIND OUTLINES STAND ON USE OF FIFTH AMENDMENT

BOSTON, April 25. (JTA) -- The American people should either make up their minds "that the Fifth Amendment means what it says, that it is a shield and it may be freely used without legal consequences, or it is not, in which case it has lost all significance," Simon H. Rifkind of New York, former U. S. District Court judge, declared here tonight. However, he cautioned that "though the use of the Fifth Amendment does not warrant an inference of guilt, it may nevertheless, warrant further inquiry."

Speaking to the annual dinner meeting of the Boston chapter of the American Jewish Committee at the Hotel Somerset, Judge Rifkind, who is chairman of AJC's National Administrative Committee, pointed out that "to say, as some do, that the assertion of this high privilege is in itself an admission of guilt, is a startling innovation."

Judge Rifkind deplored both the "ostrich approach" to Communism, which insists there is no danger, and the "hysterical approach," which makes people "incapable of estimating the actual danger or knowing what to do about it." He urged instead "the manly approach that soberly faces up to the fact that there is a danger." As part of this approach he stated that we should recognize that a person who pleads the Fifth Amendment "may owe it to those with whom he is in a confidential relationship, to explain why he is using the shield."

He noted that where there is a relationship between a person and an institution--a social service agency, college, university, or hospital, which asks for public financial support--"and if the public has reached the point where it will regard with grave suspicion any person who pleads the Fifth Amendment, then the one who pleads it must be aware of the fact that he is subjecting his institution to very grave injury."

"He may well be under the obligation to sever his relations with that institution," Judge Rifkind added. "Therefore, while he may want to enjoy his Constitutional rights and privileges, he has not the freedom to impose the burden upon the institution which engages him,"

COURT UPHOLDS POWER OF N. Y. STATE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMISSION

ALBANY, April 25. (JTA) -- The New York State Court of Appeals this week-end upheld the power of the State Commission Against Discrimination to discipline an employment agency that uses unfair practices.

In its first ruling on a discrimination case, the court upheld an Appellate Division finding that the commission was within its rights in acting against the Holland Vocational Service, an employment agency. The original complaint was brought by Miss Rue Lehds, an applicant for employment, who charged that in oral and written questioning of her the agency had violated the state anti-discrimination statute. The Court of Appeals decision was unanimous.

JUSTICE DICKSTEIN DEAD; SERVED IN U. S. CONGRESS FOR 22 YEARS

NEW YORK, April 25. (JTA) -- Funeral services for State Supreme Court Justice Samuel Dickstein were held here this week-end. Judge Dickstein died at the age of 69, after more than 40 years of public service.

Born in Lithuania, he was brought here by his family when he was six. He studied in this city and entered public service as a special attorney general for the state in 1911. Since then he served as a member of the New York City Board of Aldermen, State Legislature and in Congress, before being elected to the state bench in 1945.

During his 22 years in Congress, Judge Dickstein was active in immigration and naturalization work and was among one of the first to raise his voice against the activities of the Nazis in this country and against Hitler's treatment of the Jews and his drive toward world war.