



Jewish Telegraphic Agency

# DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

650 FIRST AVENUE

NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

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VOL. XXI No. 145 - 36th year

Monday, August 2, 1954

## U.S. COOL TO ISRAEL'S ARGUMENTS, WILL ARM EGYPT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. (JTA) -- State Department officials this week-end indicated that the United States Government does not intend to put pressure on Egypt to come to terms with Israel. They expressed the belief that Israel will eventually benefit from the results of the agreement reached last week between Britain and Egypt, under which British troops will be withdrawn from the Suez Canal area within twenty months.

The State Department officials said that, in their opinion, American military aid to Egypt would not affect the balance of power in the Middle East. They contended that, at present, the balance is in Israel's favor, and the United States is in a position to maintain the balance between Israel and the Arab countries and to prevent serious outbreaks. They emphasized that Israel's application for military aid would eventually be granted, but not for some time.

The government officials expressed their view following a visit to the State Department by Israel Ambassador Abba Eban. Mr. Eban told Assistant Secretary of State Henry A. Byroade that Israel considers that the Western Powers are morally and politically obliged to take political and practical action to prevent a dangerous imbalance from arising in the Middle East as a result of the Anglo-Egyptian pact.

### Eban Warns of Possible Egyptian Aggression Against Israel

Ambassador Eban, who is scheduled to meet early this week also with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, told Mr. Byroade that the position of the Israel Government is that complete abstention from furnishing munitions grants to participants in the Palestine war is preferable to safeguard peace, but the arming of Egypt without similar assistance to Israel would make nonsense of the State Department doctrine of "impartiality." Israel fears British evacuation of the Suez zone will facilitate renewed Egyptian aggression against the Jewish State.

The pending U.S. grant of munitions to Egypt is opposed by Israel because it is felt the balance of power in the Near East has already been swung to the Arabs' favor by the U.S. arms grant to Iraq. Current apprehension exists lest the arming of Egypt by the United States would completely destroy the equilibrium avowedly sought by the Tripartite Declaration of 1950. The United States has ignored Israel's request for military assistance since 1952.

Recent belligerent statements by Egyptian government leaders have been brought to the attention of the State Department as evidence of the basis for Israel's concern. Apart from the question of military imbalance, Israel maintains that the Western Powers should see to it that the current Suez settlement should require Egypt to end its anti-Israel blockade of the Canal, and to heed United Nations resolutions.

U.S. ARMING OF EGYPT MAY FORCE ISRAEL TO BUILD UP DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. (JTA) -- Israeli circles here today indicated that, if Egypt receives arms from the United States while Israel does not, the Jewish State will be compelled, in the interest of its own national security, to make an unprecedented defense build-up. They noted that no attempt was made in statements by President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles lauding the Suez Canal settlement to call Egypt's attention to its responsibilities vis-a-vis Israel.

As arrangements are being advanced by the State Department with Egyptian diplomats to extend to Egypt a munitions grant similar to the one recently given Iraq, Israelis in Washington outlined suggestions they felt should be urgently considered if Near Eastern peace is to be preserved.

Mere repetition or reiteration of the 1950 Tripartite Declaration will not serve as an effective deterrent to prevent Egypt from acting aggressively. This contention was advanced by Israel circles with the notation that the Declaration does not require either of its three signatories.-- United States, Britain, France-- to take any military steps whatever to assist Israel in event of renewed Arab aggression.

The present moment, according to these Israel sources, affords the West a chance, while its influence is at a high peak, to call on Egypt to modify its attitude toward Israel; Israelis do not think mention of the 1888 Suez Convention in the Anglo-Egyptian settlement is any assurance that Egypt will lift its blockade restrictions against Israel.

Israel military experts hold that Israel, because it protects the northern approaches to the Suez Canal nearest the Soviet Union, is more important to the Canal's defense than Egypt. Yet there is no indication in Washington that State Department officials have any intention of granting arms to Israel. State Department sources say that munitions will be sent Egypt, but denied to Israel, because the Arab League might not cooperate with the West against Communism if the West gives arms to Israel.

Churchill Hopes Israel and Arabs Will Soon Live in Peace

NEW YORK, Aug. 1. (JTA) -- The hope "that the day may soon come in the Middle East when Israelis and Arabs will live together in peace" was expressed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a letter received today by Louis Lipsky, chairman of the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs. The letter, written by Sir Winston's secretary, reads:

"The Prime Minister has asked me to tell you what pleasure it gave him to receive the telegram which reached him at Ottawa, sent by you on behalf of the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs. (Mr. Lipsky had expressed appreciation for Sir Winston's comments on the Near East during his press conference in Washington on June 28.)

"Sir Winston is so glad that the remarks he made about Zionism at the luncheon given by the Washington Press Club gave so much satisfaction, and shares your hope that the day may soon come in the Middle East when Israelis and Arabs will live together in peace."

Labor Zionists Appeal to Washington Not to Arm Egypt

NEW YORK, Aug. 1. (JTA) -- An urgent appeal to the government of the United States demanding that it take action on Egypt's continuing blockade of the Suez Canal against Israel-bound shipping, and requesting that the U. S. withhold arms grants from Egypt unless that country agrees firmly not to use such arms aggressively against Israel, was sent to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles today by Dr. Herman Seidel, chairman of the Central Committee of the Labor Zionist Organization of America.

FAILURE TO SAFEGUARD ISRAEL EVOKES CRITICISM IN COMMONS

LONDON, Aug. 1. (JTA) -- The inadequacy of safeguards for Israel's interests in the Anglo-Egyptian agreement on evacuation and surrender of the Suez Canal zone by Britain was one of the major aspects raised this week-end in Commons and the House of Lords, as critics of the Churchill government's pact rose to attack the agreement, which was later approved by a majority of votes.

Clement R. Attlee, head of the Labor Party and former Prime Minister, hit out sharply at the agreement and at Sir Winston. He termed "curious" the fact that the question of Palestine had been left out of the pact, particularly "because the Prime Minister has always been a strong Zionist." He noted that Britain had certain duties to Israel as well to the Arab states and Turkey, and demanded to know what plans had been adopted for security in the Middle East.

A number of other critics, including Richard Crossman, raised similar issues. Mr. Crossman and some other MP's raised the possibility of British bases in Israel to replace the Suez bases being surrendered. Mr. Crossman insisted that the future of the entire Middle East depended on tearing asunder the "certain of hatred" dividing the Israelis and the Arabs.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, defending the government's policy, noted that all critics about Egypt's handling of Suez traffic hit only one point - the blockade against Israel. This, he pointed out, was a policy of all the Arab states, not just Egypt alone.

"If the House wants to see an end to hostilities between Israel and the Arab states," he insisted, "the only hope is for Britain to create better relations with both sides and use these relations to help end the tension and try to bring about peace. I do not believe it is possible to do anything effective in this particular situation unless we can reduce the tension."

The Foreign Secretary denied that the British Government was forgetting its obligations to Israel. He reaffirmed the British Government's adherence to the 1950 Tripartite Declaration which guarantees the borders of the Middle East states against aggression.

In the House of Lords, Laborite Lord Jewett raised the question of Israel's concern over the Anglo-Egyptian pact, and he suggested the government act to allay Arab-Israel hostility, possibly by first contributing to a solution of the Arab refugee problem. Lord Reading, the government spokesman, reiterated Mr. Eden's statements, to the effect that Britain had reaffirmed the Tripartite Declaration and the the Suez blockade was an all-Arab project, not just an Egyptian device. He pointed out that the Suez blockade had occupied the attention of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council many times, and said the government did not want to raise this question in the present agreement.

ISRAEL NOT APPROACHED BY BRITAIN FOR PERMIT TO STATION TROOPS

JERUSALEM, Aug. 1. (JTA) -- The Israel Foreign Office denied categorically today that Israel had been approached by Great Britain with a proposal to station British troops "anywhere in Israel."

The Foreign Office made its denial in a statement to the press. At the same time, it instructed its Embassy in London to inquire of the British Foreign Office as to the possible source of a rumor published last week to the effect that Britain had approached Israel on the possibilities of establishing a military base at Haifa. Israel's envoy in London was instructed to express his government's "utter amazement" regarding such a report.

ISRAEL ACTS ON "BIG 3" NOTE; ACCEPTS SOME POINTS, REJECTS OTHERS

JERUSALEM, Aug. 1. (JTA) -- The Israel Government today gave its reply to an 11-point note presented to her by the Western Powers with regard to border security. The reply was handed to the American, British and French diplomatic representatives in Israel.

It is understood that Israel accepted all the technical proposals suggested by the "Big Three," including the erection of a fence along the Arab-Israel frontiers. However, doubt was expressed by Israel whether these measures will check Arab infiltration into Israel territory.

On the other hand, the Israel Government rejected the demand to extend wider powers to United Nations observers. The Government does not oppose any suggestion to increase the number of such observers, but is against their using of helicopters and it opposes giving them more rights than they have at present.

The Israel Government expressed willingness to permit Arab refugees to pass from the Egyptian-held Gaza strip to the Hebron area; however, it insists that such passage must be not under the supervision of United Nations observers but under Israeli control. It was specified that this should not be considered a permanent arrangement, but an arrangement limited to unification of families only.

The reply of the Israel Government concludes by welcoming the initiative taken by the Western Powers to reduce the tension on the Arab-Israel borders. However, it stresses the view that the best way to put an end to such tension is through direct Arab-Jewish negotiations.

Meanwhile, it was announced today that several Israeli policeman were injured this week-end when Jordanian forces opened fire on a border patrol near Khirat Eitan, north of Tulkarm in the "triangle" area of Central Israel.

U. N. COMMISSION AFFIRMS ISRAEL'S SOVEREIGNTY OVER LAKE KINNERET

TEL AVIV, Aug. 1. (JTA) -- The Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission, meeting for a second time on a Syrian-Israel incident on Lake Kinneret March 15, this week-end reaffirmed Israel's sovereignty over the entire Lake and a strip of territory 10 meters wide on the eastern shore of the lake.

The MAC called on Syria to respect this boundary, and to prevent further violations of the territory. It also condemned Syria for the attacks on Israeli fishing boats on the lake. Finally, it censured Israel for having armored vessels on the lake, in violation of MAC orders, and for shelling the Syrian positions after the attack on the Israeli vessels.

I. D. C. SEEN SPURRING JEWISH WELFARE ACTIVITIES IN TUNISIA

NEW YORK, Aug. 1. (JTA) -- Jewish health and welfare activities in Tunisia have now reached a stage of development previously unknown in North Africa, due primarily to efforts on the part of the Joint Distribution Committee, the New York Times reported today from Algiers.

Tunisians of Jewish faith, estimated to number 100,000, are organized into 33 "communities," the report said. The communities play a pivotal part in the development of social services.

Of the Jewish welfare agencies the Times correspondent says, none is more important than the Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants, headed by Dr. Leon Matali of Tunis. Its sixty doctors, working in twelve centers, have helped reduce the infant mortality rate by one-third. The report lauds the JDC also for its cultural activities, and praises ORT for its excellent vocational schools.

POSTMASTER GENERAL POWERLESS TO BAR ANTI-SEMITIC MAIL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, (JTA) -- Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield yesterday informed Rep. Jacob K. Javits that the Post Office Department has no authority to bar anti-Semitic propaganda from the mails, and "the Postmaster General has no alternative but to accept the material and deliver it to its destination."

Rep. Javits received the communication as a result of a resolution of inquiry introduced July 14 in an effort to prohibit the mailing of matter inciting anti-Jewish extremism. Mr. Summerfield's reply made it clear that there is nothing the Post Office Department can do, despite the facts that groups are libeled and ill-will fomented against a religious faith.

Commenting on the Postmaster's letter, Rep. Javits said he believed that legislation to prevent the mailing of hate propaganda was "logical and necessary." Rep. Javits said "the Federal Government should be capable of seeing that its facilities are not abused and exploited for purposes so contrary to free institutions and the deep convictions of the overwhelming majority of the people of our country." He cited the case of *Beauharnais vs. Illinois* which was acted upon by the Supreme Court on April 28, 1952, sustaining the constitutionality of legislation making it unlawful to libel a religious or racial group.

The present undertaking was begun by Rep. Javits as a consequence to a marked increase of anti-Jewish material mailed in bulk to members of Congress and to individuals and organizations throughout the country by professional anti-Semites.

SEN. HUMPHREY CALLS FOR HEARINGS ON REVISION OF IMMIGRATION LAW

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, (JTA) -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey this week-end called for early hearings on the revision of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, and made public the text of communications exchanged between him and Sen. Arthur V. Watkins, chairman of the Senate Immigration Subcommittee.

Sen. Humphrey asked Sen. Watkins for hearings on McCarran-Walter operation during the late summer and fall, when the Senate is not in session, so that "we can move more rapidly in the 84th Congress." It was noted by Sen. Humphrey that he felt it "a matter of real regret" that the Senate Judiciary Committee has done nothing during the last session of Congress to examine various proposals introduced to modify the McCarran-Walter Act. Nevertheless, he expressed hope that the next session will at least hold hearings, so that various points of view may be presented.

Sen. Watkins' reply was indefinite and evasive. He said he thought he would spend most of the recess period in Utah, but might hold hearings if he got back to Washington early enough to do so.

CONGRESSIONAL BODY CITES JEWISH GROUPS FOR AID TO ISRAEL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, (JTA) -- A special subcommittee on foreign economic policy of the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday cited Jewish philanthropic organizations for their work in Israel.

The subcommittee report said: "A significant contribution by American voluntary organizations has been made to the efforts of the State of Israel to raise its economic and social standards." The Jewish organizations listed were the United Jewish Appeal, the Joint Distribution Committee, Hadassah, ORT, the American OSE, and others.

Israel, said the report, has "become a great experience in human rehabilitation, and much of the progress that has been made is owed not only to American governmental technical assistance and economic aid, and to programs of the United Nations Specialized Agencies, but also to the initiative of private American capital and private American foundations and voluntary organizations."