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U. N. SECURITY COUNCIL HEARS ISRAEL'S COMPLAINT AGAINST EGYPT

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 14. (JTA) -- Israel won a significant victory today at the United Nations Security Council when an attempt by the Arabs to postpone discussion on Israel's complaint against Egypt's seizure and detention of the Israel vessel "Bat Galim" and against Egyptian restriction on the passage of ships trading with Israel through the Suez Canal, was defeated, and Abba Eban, chief of the Israeli delegation to the UN, was called upon to present his case at today's session.

The effort to have Israel's complaint tabled until there is a report from the Israeli-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission on the seizure of the Bat Galim was made by Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, spokesman for the Arab countries at the Security Council, of which he is a member. He was backed mildly, but not very effectively, by the delegates of Nationalist China and Colombia. The delegates of the United States, Britain, as well as of the Soviet Union, sat silent in the face of Dr. Malik's plea aimed at preventing Israel from presenting its case.

Ambassador Eban, in a lengthy address attacking Egypt's blockade of the Suez Canal against Israel, called upon the Security Council to: 1. Reemphasize its previous resolutions affirming Israel's right to "innocent passage" of shipping through the Suez Canal; 2. Condemn and criticize Egypt for its "hostile act and false reports" in connection with the seizure of the Bat Galim and its crew; 3. Help bring about immediate liberation of the ship and its crew; 4. See to it that such violation of international law by Egypt does not occur again.

Eban Says Israel Will Not Recognize Egypt's Right to Search Ships

Mr. Eban referred to the Bat Galim incident as nothing more than an illustration of Egypt's continued disregard of international law through the blockade of the Suez. He outlined the various resolutions passed by the United Nations on this subject. He demolished Egypt's claim to being technically at war with Israel, by referring to the terms of the armistice agreements of 1948.

Firmly Mr. Eban told the Council: "Israel intends to bring cargoes freely into and out of its ports. My government will not recognize in word or deed Egypt's right of visitation, search or seizure."

Egypt's version of the Bat Galim incident, was called by Mr. Eban a "most extraordinary and monstrous libel," a "fiction." He said that Egypt could not prove that there was any firing by the Bat Galim, that there were any casualties "by land or sea," and that the entire "fiction" was a product of the Egyptian ministry of propaganda.

Dr. Malik had made the point while trying to postpone substantive discussion of the entire subject that "nothing new" has happened in regard to the Suez blockade

situation since last March except for the Bat Galim incident about which, he insisted, "there are two diametrically opposed versions."

It is true that nothing new has happened except the Bat Galim incident, Mr. Eban stated, but something old, he maintained, has continued -- at least 90 percent of Israel's traffic has been kept from its ports by Egypt's "acts of intervention and discrimination." He told the Council that Israel's trade by sea has become a mere trickle. "He said that the blockade has had an "incalculable effect on Israel's economic condition and has been and is a threat to the peace and security of the Middle East."

Egyptian Delegate Reiterates Charges Against Seized Israel Vessel

Dr. Mahmoud Azmi, Egypt's permanent representative at the United Nations, who followed Mr. Eban, told the Security Council that although Egypt recognizes that the Suez Canal must be open for passage for all ships of all nations, the security of Egypt must nevertheless be considered. He reiterated the assertion that the vessel Bat Galim was seized because it allegedly fired on Egyptian fishermen.

In starting his reply, Dr. Azmi, who pleaded that the matter be left to the Mixed Armistice Commission, disclosed some heretofore unrevealed facts about the status of the investigation now being conducted by the Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission. According to Dr. Azmi, three UN observers -- one American, one Swedish and one Danish -- started their probe last Sunday. On the first day the UN observers interviewed Egyptian authorities at Suez. On Monday of this week, he said, the UN team interviewed the Israeli sailors in Cairo.

Security Council Votes to Await Report of Mixed Truce Commission

Following Israel's and Egypt's presentation of their cases, the Security Council adopted a Brazilian motion to postpone further discussion of the matter until after the Security Council has received a report from the Mixed Armistice Commission. Various delegates at the Council commended Mr. Eban and Dr. Azmi for the "moderate" presentations which they made.

A number of delegates, including the American, British, French and New Zealand representatives, said that they had not supported Dr. Malik's earlier plea for postponement because they wanted to hear what both sides had to say in the matter. After these explanations were made, the postponement was unanimously agreed to.

100 JEWS ARRESTED IN EGYPT; JEWISH COMMUNITY REPORTED DISTURBED

LONDON, Oct. 14. (JTA) -- Some 100 Jews from all walks of life in Egypt have been arrested by the Egyptian authorities in addition to the 13 named as "Israel spies" by the Egyptian police, the Jewish Observer reported here today from Cairo.

The dispatch declared that apparently among the arrested Jews are a number of sons of prominent Egyptian Jews. It appears, from the careful replies given at police headquarters in Cairo, the report says, that none of the detained Jews are Israeli citizens.

The great publicity given the "spy ring" arrests in the Egyptian press and the fact that a large number of Egyptian Jewish families are affected by the arrests have clearly disturbed the Jewish community of Egypt, the Observer declares. It adds that not since the summer of 1948 has the Egyptian Jewish community been so evidently nervous.

ISRAEL'S ATTEMPT TO SEEK PEACE WITH ARABS ATTRACTS U. N. ATTENTION

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 14. (JTA) -- Israel's relations with the United States and Britain vis-a-vis security in the Middle East, as well as Israel's impact on world opinion through a series of recent steps intended to show that the Jewish State wants peace with its Arab neighbors are attracting special attention here among the delegates attending the United Nations General Assembly.

Ambassador Abba S. Eban, in his capacity as chief of the Israel delegation to the United Nations, was reported here today to be meeting with the heads of both the American and British delegations. It is understood that he had also asked Andrei Vishinsky, head of the Soviet Union's delegation, for a meeting, but there is no word as to whether he succeeded in discussing Israeli affairs privately with Mr. Vishinsky.

While Mr. Eban's meetings with the American and British delegation heads here could be described as "routine" in connection with the Security Council meeting, the effect of these talks on broader problems that had been under discussion in Washington and London is not being overlooked.

It is the opinion in UN circles that the discussions between Mr. Eban and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles have begun to assume some clarity. There have been four such talks to date and further discussions are to take place. Israel has been insisting that the United States and Great Britain take into account some points effecting the Jewish State as a result of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the Suez Canal, and as a result of America's imminent grant of arms to Iraq. Israel argues that both the American and the British Governments have excluded it from any consideration as a sovereign state in the Middle East whose security must be guarded by the Big Powers.

It is understood that Mr. Dulles would have liked, long before this, to issue some sort of statement intended to assure Israel that the U.S. had not forgotten about its interests and its security. However, Israel will not be satisfied with that kind of a statement unless it places Israel on an equal footing with the Arab states, particularly Egypt.

Israel's Arguments in Washington and in London Watched

There has been a double-barrelled approach on behalf of Israel toward Dulles in Washington and towards Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in London. In Washington Mr. Eban's insistence has been on American clarification of its genuine concern about Israel's security. In London, Ambassador Eliahu Elath has made the following four points in a note to Mr. Eden:

1. Egypt must not be given added strength in its position against Israel;
2. If Egypt's strength is increased, a parallel process of military reinforcement must be provided for Israel;
3. The agreement between Britain and Egypt must, if it is to take Israel's security into account, provide that Egypt's control of the Suez Canal be based firmly on international law providing for freedom of passage to all shipping;
4. The Anglo-Egyptian agreement is objectionable to Israel in so far as it gives official recognition to the Arab League's collective security pact -- which Israel interprets as a pact of aggression against itself.

The Washington negotiations have so far had the effect of keeping Mr. Dulles from making any statement regarding Israel. However, some diplomatic observers here believe that Israel's position as expressed by Mr. Eban in his talks with Mr. Dulles would lead eventually to a reaffirmation of the 1950 tripartite declaration and to clothing that declaration with more formal guarantees of Israel's sovereignty.

GERMAN COURT REBUKES BAR ASSN. FOR HARASSING JEWISH LAWYER

FRANKFURT, Oct. 14. (JTA) -- Joseph Klibansky, defense counsel for the late Philipp Auerbach and stormy petrel of the German bar, scored an unprecedented legal victory here by winning two suits against the Frankfurt Bar Association, which was in effect enjoined by the Administrative Court from further harassing him.

Last year Klibansky was sentenced for alleged violation of foreign currency regulations and for related offenses, committed in his capacity as legal adviser to the defunct "Jewish Bank" in this city. The verdict has not entered into effect because his appeal is still pending and generally is believed to have a good chance of being sustained. Nonetheless, the Bar Association sought to impose upon Klibansky professional penalties going beyond those applied in similar cases.

Klibansky, whose father headed an Orthodox boarding school here, was elected a member of the Central Council of the Agudas Israel World Organization at the recent convention in Jerusalem. A short time ago he was also confirmed, by unanimous vote, as legal adviser to the Association of Jewish Communities in Hesse.

Although no case against the Bar Association has ever been won before an Administrative Court, Klibansky brought two suits, and has now been upheld in full. The five judges administered a rebuke to the Association and instructed it to withdraw the punitive sanctions it had pronounced against Klibansky. They furthermore ordered it to bear all court costs and, since Klibansky had acted as his own counsel, to pay him an adequate fee therefor.

NAZI SENTENCED FOR KILLING OF JEW MORE THAN 21 YEARS AGO

DUESSELDORF, Oct. 14. (JTA) -- Storm Troop Lieutenant Helmüt Hoter was given four and one-half years at hard labor by the local Court of Assizes, with two years of pretrial custody to be deducted, for one of the first killings of Jews perpetrated after the Nazis' advent to power.

In May 1933 Hoter and his group of brownshirted Storm Troops kidnapped a Jewish dentist from the Ruhr city of Wuppertal, Dr. Meyer, and took him to the headquarters of the unit commanded by Hoter. There, the dentist was beaten to death in bestial fashion, stuffed into a sack and thrown in a nearby river. In 1948, when Hoter was to have been arrested, he fled to Switzerland and claimed asylum as a political refugee. He was eventually extradited, however.

SUPREME COURT IGNORES APPEAL ON DISTRIBUTION OF BIBLES IN SCHOOLS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (JTA) -- The Supreme Court today refused to consider an appeal by the Gideons who were prohibited from distributing free Bibles to Rutherford, N. J., school children. The decision leaves standing a 1953 New Jersey Supreme Court ruling that the distribution was unconstitutional.

Bernard Tudor, a Jewish resident of Rutherford, N. J., filed suit against the Rutherford Board of Education in Bergen county to stop the distribution of the Bibles. Mr. Tudor claimed the practice impaired the religious freedom of his child who attended a Rutherford public school. The New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that the Bible, which contained Scriptures from the Old and New Testaments was "sectarian" and that distribution violated Constitutional guarantees involving separation of church and state.

MONEY OF SPANISH JEWS FINANCED DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, OFFICIAL SAYS

RICHMOND, Oct. 14. (JTA) -- Money seized from Spanish Jews financed the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, Harvy V. Higley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, said in a speech prepared for delivery tomorrow at the Jewish War Veterans annual convention here. The role of Jews in American wars was praised by Mr. Higley who told how Jews participated from the early Indian wars to the Korean conflict.

VAST CHANGES IN JEWISH NEEDS REPORTED AT FEDERATION PARLEY

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 14. (JTA) -- Despite great achievements during the past decade, vast changes in Jewish needs overseas and at home will demand continued large-scale philanthropic efforts through central Jewish community campaigns in 1955, it was reported here to 150 Jewish leaders attending the 20th New England Regional Conference of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

Herbert R. Abeles of Newark, a vice-president of the CJFWE, and Philip Bernstein, associate director of the CJFWE, surveyed the shifting needs in Israel, North Africa, Europe and in this country. After full discussion of the needs and measures to meet them, the delegates agreed that only by continued emphasis on the "primacy and centrality" of local central Jewish campaigns could American Jewry hope to meet its tremendous responsibilities in the coming year.

"The great task of American Jewish philanthropy in Israel is now to enable that country to become economically self-sufficient, to help it expand its agriculture, and to aid it in providing decent housing for all the recent arrivals," Mr. Abeles declared. "In Morocco, there are greatly increased needs resulting from recent events. We can and must provide the necessary assistance before the needs become more serious."

Israel has been able to reduce its unfavorable export-import gap from \$342, - 000,000 in 1941 to \$190,000,000 in 1954, the conference was informed. In agriculture, which represents the greatest single investment of American Jewish philanthropic funds in Israel, considerable progress has been made in the development or increased yield of key crops. While total acreage under cultivation has been greatly increased, one-third of Israel's tillable soil is not yet being worked.

CJFWE Director Stresses Changes in Jewish Welfare

Mr. Bernstein declared that great changes were taking place in health and welfare needs in this country. "There is a growing emphasis on helping the 96 per cent of the aged population who are not in institutions, a number of whom suffer from the most tragic loneliness," he said. The forms which this assistance have taken include Golden Age clubs, casework, home care medical programs, and volunteer services to elderly people in their own homes. Care in institutions for the aged has also been modernized, he added.

"We are giving more attention to the needs of emotionally disturbed children - to try to find the causes and cures of mental illnesses in their earliest stages, and to prevent the enormous human and financial costs reflected in the fact that one-half of all hospital needs in the country are filled by the mentally sick -- costs which we share as taxpayers as well as through voluntary contributions."

Community centers, Mr. Bernstein reported, face problems of shifting populations, outmoded buildings, new concepts of year-round decentralized programs. Communities have accepted greater responsibility for Jewish education, but have yet to resolve difficult questions in carrying out that responsibility effectively.

Another great development in American Jewish community life, Mr. Bernstein said, has been the increasing interest in the creation of year-round planning bodies by federations to examine the needs of the community in their totality and plan to meet them in an orderly fashion. "Before we raise or spend the funds," he declared, "it is important to know what the needs are and to make sure that every dollar spent will bring a full dollar's value."

Through unanimous approval of several resolutions, the delegates agreed that the best way for the communities to meet their worldwide responsibilities was the

continued strengthening of local central Jewish community organizations. In noting the observance of the 300th anniversary of Jewish life in America and urging communities to participate fully in appropriate celebrations of the event, the conference declared that "one of the great and unique Jewish contributions to this country" has been the development of central Jewish community organizations.

The resolution urged communities to "rededicate themselves to the strengthening of our Jewish community organizations in meeting the even greater and more pressing needs which lie ahead." The delegates, voicing the belief that "resources and manpower should be concentrated on the most urgent needs," urged communities to assess the facts concerning the extent of multiple appeals in their communities and to insure that there is "a minimum of diversion from pressing priorities."

J. W. B. MAPS PLAN TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS OF JEWISH TEEN-AGERS

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. (JTA) -- An intensive, long-range program which will attempt to deal with the problems of Jewish teen-agers by creative planning was launched here by the Youth Committee of the National Jewish Welfare Board. The first step in this undertaking was a JWB-sponsored all-day consultation on "What Troubles Teen-Agers" at which Jewish Community Center executives and program directors from 35 Eastern seaboard communities who are grappling with this problem analyzed adolescent needs and troubles and what youth leaders can do to deal with them.

JWB's new teen-age problem calls for a special study to clarify the current needs and interests of Jewish adolescents as a guide to the formulation of Center teen-age activities and services more in conformity with the problems and needs of adolescents today and an analysis of present Center teen-age programs.

At the consultation session the participants exchanged facts and experiences which indicated some of the reasons for the current widespread anxiety about teen-agers. In the Jewish Community Center field the problem is manifested by changes in the types of groups and programs in which teen-agers are interested, teen-age behavior problems, growing difficulties with high school fraternities and sororities, a general apathy by young people toward Jewish and general cultural experiences.

NEW YORK JEWISH FEDERATION LAUNCHES \$16,950,000 DRIVE FOR 1954

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. (JTA) -- The 1954 campaign of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York for \$16,950,000 was launched tonight at a dinner at the Hotel Plaza, where 400 business, civic and philanthropic leaders pledged in excess of \$2,000,000 towards the funds being sought to support 116 affiliated hospitals and social service agencies.

ZIVION, NOTED JEWISH WRITER, DIES SUDDENLY IN NEW YORK; WAS 80

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. (JTA) -- Dr. Ben-Zion Hoffman, noted Jewish writer, known to Jewish readers throughout the world under the pen name Zivion, died suddenly today at his home here. He was 80 years old, but continued to write articles regularly for the Jewish Daily Forward with his usual vigor until the very last day of his life. He had been one of the leading members of the editorial staff of the Forward since 1916.

Born in Latvia, he studied at the Universities of Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, Berlin and Bern, and obtained a degree of Doctor of Science. He also graduated as an engineer. However, he preferred to devote himself to journalism and worked on the German daily Socialist newspaper Vorwarts. In 1908 he came to the United States where he became editor of a Hebrew daily newspaper, Hayom. He was also co-editor of the Anglo-Jewish Encyclopedic Dictionary. In addition to his journalistic work, he also wrote a number of books in Yiddish and took an active part in the Jewish Socialist movement.

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