



Jewish Telegraphic Agency

# DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

660 FIRST AVENUE

NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

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Vol. XXIII No. 92 - 38th year

Friday, May 11, 1956

## HAMMARSKJOLD TELLS U.N. HIS MISSION MAY BRING ARAB-ISRAEL PEACE TALKS

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 10. (JTA) -- United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, in a report submitted today to the Security Council, expressed the opinion that his Middle East peace mission, under Council mandate, "may open the door" to ultimate Arab-Israel peace talks.

During his month-long tour of the capitals of the five countries concerned -- Israel, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria -- his real "target" was not only the elimination of immediate stresses but "general and full compliance with the armistice agreements in their entirety," the UN chief declared. "Full compliance" means transformation of the truce pacts into ultimate agreements for complete peace among all the countries who had signed the armistice instruments.

Mr. Hammarskjold told the Council that he had not urged Egypt, as requested by Israel, to implement a Security Council resolution ordering Cairo to keep the Suez Canal open to Israel shipping. On the other hand, the UN chief stated, he did not press Israel -- as requested by Syria, Lebanon and Jordan -- to promise that it will not resume work on the Bnot Yaacov canal which would, according to the Arab contentions, divert waters from the Jordan River. On that point, however, Mr. Hammarskjold made a plea -- obviously to Israel -- against resumption of the Bnot Yaacov works at this time, on the grounds that such a project would add further to the "strain" in the area.

Expressing his belief that there is "a general will to peace and that this should be fostered and encouraged," Mr. Hammarskjold declared in his report: "I believe that the present situation offers unique possibilities. If we have previously experienced chain reactions leading to a continuous deterioration of the situation, we may now have the possibility of starting a chain of reactions in the opposite direction. The final statement," he cautioned, "is probably still far off. But even partial solutions of the harassing problems of the region would be a contribution to the welfare of the peoples concerned and to the peace of the world."

Mr. Hammarskjold made it clear that he considers the cease-fire agreements he had obtained, first between Egypt and Israel, then between Israel and the three other Arab armistice signatories, as more than mere palliatives calming a temporary flare-up. All through his lengthy report he spoke of his intention to get the Armistice Agreements back into full power. The cease-fire pacts, he said, were only one step in the direction of "full" armistice compliance.

There was a hint in the report that the present demarcation lines may have to be subjected to re-examination -- a hint that could mean a demand upon Israel for some territorial concessions. The present demarcation lines, stated Mr. Hammarskjold, "had, in many cases, no basis in history or in the distribution of population or private property."

But the Secretary-General made that remark only in passing. He discussed the cease-fire agreements in detail and insisted that their achievement "cannot be judged solely -- or even primarily -- in terms of immediate influence on the situation in the field." Those cease-fire pledges, he declared, have brought the responsibility for border calmness back where it belongs -- to the governments rather than to field commanders, and the governments in turn will now be responsible directly to the Security Council for the maintenance of a peaceful atmosphere.

### Regrets No Diplomatic Relations Exist Between Arabs and Israel

Expressing regret that, to date, no "diplomatic relations" existed between the Arab states and Israel, making it possible to handle complaints through ordinary diplomatic channels, Mr. Hammarskjold said he did not want to engage in "recapitulation of past failures." He looked forward, instead, "to a constructive forward look from the vantage point reached." That vantage point was not only the cease-fire agreements but also the various local arrangements, some of which had been begun and others of which he left to negotiations between the governments and Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, chief of staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

The truce organization, he maintained, has now been strengthened. In the past, he pointed out, the governments insisted that truce supervision observers be responsible only to the various Mixed Armistice Commissions -- of which there are four, with Israel

represented on each against similar representation by Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. Such procedure, he held, makes the MAC apparatus superior to its parent body--the Truce Supervision Organization. It is for that reason that he negotiated agreements for greater freedom of movements by the UN observers responsible directly to the TSO under Gen. Burns himself.

Throughout the report, the Secretary General maintained an "even handed justice" by pointing up the failures of the Arab states to comply fully with the armistice agreements, as well as by upholding Arab contentions against Israel at various points. He declared that Egypt has refused to permit UN on-the-spot investigations in the El Auja-Nitzana area where, according to an Israel charge, Cairo has maintained troops and armaments not allowed by previous agreements. On the other hand, Israel may also be "presumed" to have violated part of the armistice agreement in the area, he reported.

Both parties, he stressed in his report, had accepted, in principle, proposals for freedom of movement for UN observers; local commanders' agreements along the borders; separation of armed forces; and marking of boundaries. There are still technicalities to be ironed out on nearly all of these partial steps--some in answer to objections by Israel and others to meet Arab reservations.

#### Outlines Points to Which Israel or Arabs Took Exception

Israel, he revealed, has not agreed fully to the idea of withdrawing armed forces by creating some sort of no-man's land. Egypt has not agreed fully to barbed-wire fences along the borders, wanting them put up only at certain points. Syria wants the UN to put a patrol boat on the waters of Lake Tiberias--while Israel objects because it considers those waters entirely within its jurisdiction. Jordan and Israel have, thus far, failed to agree on direct contact between local commanders along their entire frontier.

Thus many areas of disagreement still exist, the report discloses. No solution was obtained to the Suez and Bnot Yaacov disputes. The Secretary-General felt that the Suez issue is one for the Security Council to decide, since the resolution ordering freedom of passage through the Suez for Israel shipping had originated in the Council. Likewise, he felt that the Council must interpret its own three-year-old resolution which had asked Israel to suspend work on the Bnot Yaacov project "temporarily." Israel feels that the "temporary" period is done, especially since the Arab leaders had at first stalled, then rejected the Jordan River Valley development plan proposed by President Eisenhower's special ambassador, Eric A. Johnston.

"It is still too early to say what has been achieved in substance," Mr. Hammarskjold said in his report, "but the efforts made, in my view, were necessary as an initial step. Their value and effect will depend, first of all, on the good will and the actions taken by the governments directly concerned--in the second place on the support given to those governments by the world community as represented by the United Nations.

First reactions to the report here were that the Secretary-General had written a sober, thoughtful survey of the situation in the Middle East and that he may have opened the door to further efforts. It was predicted that a second peace mission to the Middle East may result--although that cannot be achieved in the too-near future. For one thing, the powers concerned will take a good deal of time to digest Mr. Hammarskjold's report and think things over. Secondly, some of the powers--the United States among them--would not mind dragging out the situation for some months. The Soviet Union, too, may have its own reasons for not wanting any hasty action right now. The Security Council will not meet to consider the report formally until the week of May 21.

#### BRITISH PREMIER REFUSES TO IMPOSE ARMS EMBARGO ON MIDDLE EAST

LONDON, May 10. (JTA) -- Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden refused today to initiate any move to impose an arms embargo on the Middle East, although he indicated Britain's readiness to discuss the matter in the United Nations.

He made his statements in reply to questions in Commons by Laborite W. Warbey who asked him to call a conference of the Big Four to set up such an embargo in view of French and Soviet agreement on the desirability of such a move. The basic reason for Sir Anthony's refusal to work for an embargo, he said, was that Britain had definite arms commitments to Middle East countries under the terms of the Tripartite Declaration of 1950.

#### ISRAEL RAILWAY SABOTAGED; BRITISH PLANE RELEASED AFTER IDENTIFICATION

TEL AVIV, May 10. (JTA) -- The new Beersheba-Tel Aviv rail spur was sabotaged for a second time in recent weeks last night by infiltrators. The attack took place about two miles north of Beersheba. The last action against the road occurred when Egypt loosed its fedayeen gangs on Israel in April.

Israeli fighters today forced a British BOAC plane to land at Lydda Airport after it was found wandering over Israel territory. After the four-man crew had been interrogated the plane was permitted to proceed.

## JEWS IN BRITAIN PUBLISH MEMORANDUM SENT TO MOSCOW ON SOVIET JEWRY

LONDON, May 10. (JTA) -- The Board of Deputies of British Jews made public today the memorandum it sent to Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Communist Party chief Nikita Khrushchev when the Soviet leaders visited Britain last month. The memorandum started out by noting that news had reached British Jewry that new Jewish prayer books had been published in the Soviet Union, that new synagogues had been opened and that for the first time in many years, Jewish singers and cantors had appeared at Jewish concerts.

"A similar heartening feature of what may well be a fresh and forward-looking policy is the permission given a number of Soviet citizens, now running into the several hundreds, to join their relatives in Israel and thus enable many families to be united," the memorandum said. "We would appeal to the Government of the Soviet Union to extend the possibilities of emigration to Israel for those Jews within the Soviet Union who may desire to do so either because of family ties or because of Jewish national sentiment," the document added.

"The Jewish community of the United Kingdom also appeals to the Government of the Soviet Union to proceed further with steps to enable the Jewish community of that country to resume a full Jewish national life and Jewish activities," it said. "The Soviet Union has enabled many peoples within its borders to develop their own national culture and national life. We look forward with great expectation to the possibility that the Jews, too, may in the future be granted equal opportunities for such development.

"We trust further," the Board statement said, "that facilities will be given for the establishment of rabbinical colleges to train rabbis and teachers; for the study of Hebrew, the language of prayer; for the building of an adequate number of synagogues; for the printing of prayer books and religious literature, and for the observance of dietary laws and other requirements of the Jewish religion. We look forward to the renewal of the publishing of books, newspapers and periodicals and generally to the provision of facilities of self-expression in the field of Jewish religious and cultural life.

### Seek Right for Soviet Jews to Communicate with Jews Abroad

"The achievement of these purposes," the memorandum continued, "makes it essential that the Jewish religious communities of the USSR should be in constant touch with one another and should therefore be allowed to organize themselves within a country-wide framework in the same way as other religious communities in the USSR.

"The Jews throughout the world are essentially a religious community which depends to a large extent for effectiveness on religious worship, study and observance, and on the maintenance of ties between rabbis and Jewish scholars in various countries. Facilities for an interchange of visits and inter-communication in other ways would therefore greatly strengthen the spiritual forces of Jewish life in the Soviet Union.

"In the course of history, countries' governments and social systems have often been judged by the way in which they treated the Jewish communities in their midst. We are confident that such steps as have been suggested for the improvement and progress of Jewish religious, cultural and national life in the Soviet Union would have a positive reaction on Jews and non-Jews the world over, for whom it would be a significant manifestation of the friendlier atmosphere and high hopes for world peace which attended and followed the meeting of the leaders of the Great Powers at Geneva last Summer," the memorandum concluded.

### World Mapam Conference Asks Moscow to Alter Stand Toward Jews

TEL AVIV, May 10. (JTA) -- A call to the Soviet Union to alter its attitude toward the Soviet Jews was voiced here today by Meir Yaari, Israeli Mapam leader, at the opening session of a world Mapam conference. Mr. Yaari also called upon the Czechoslovak Government to release Mordecai Oren, Israeli Mapam leader, who was implicated in the Slansky "treason" trials and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

The release of Mordecai Oren has been delayed by Mr. Oren's demand that he be completely vindicated of all charges, it was stated in reports reaching here from East European missions. Mr. Oren is said to have been offered a pardon, but to have rejected it. Meanwhile, Mapam leaders here last night boycotted a reception tendered by the Czechoslovak Charge d'Affaires to celebrate Czech Liberation Day.

### French Premier Urged to Intervene for Jews During Moscow Visit

NEW YORK, May 10. (JTA) -- French Premier Guy Mollet has been urged to intervene in behalf of arrested Jewish writers and cultural leaders when he visits Moscow next week, the Jewish Labor Committee disclosed today.

The message to M. Mollet, sent to him as leader of the French Socialist Party, reads as follows: "Would greatly appreciate your support in Moscow of Hugh Gaitskill's British Labor Party intervention Jewish writers and cultural leaders and arrested Russian Socialists." The cable was signed by Adolph Held, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee.

#### JOSEPH ALTMAN RE-ELECTED MAYOR OF ATLANTIC CITY FOR SIXTH TERM

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 10. (JTA) -- Mayor Joseph Altman won re-election here to his sixth four-year term in that office, sweeping four incumbent commissioners with him by pluralities of 3 to 1. All 5 incumbents had the endorsement of both Democratic and Republican leaders in this community. In Deal, N. J., Mayor Solomon Lautman and two commissioners were re-elected to second terms on the three-man local commission.

#### REMAINS OF 1900-YEAR-OLD JEWISH SETTLEMENT UNCOVERED NEAR DEAD SEA

JERUSALEM, May 10. (JTA) -- The remains of an ancient Jewish settlement that may date back some 1,900 years has been uncovered ten miles south of Massada, close to the western shore of the lower portion of the Dead Sea, it was announced here today.

Remnants of buildings, some fences and irrigation ditches were uncovered by personnel on a survey for the Ministry of Development. It is believed that the residents of the area may have brought their water from the vicinity of Ein Gedi, which is nearly 20 miles to the north. The architecture of the buildings is believed similar to that of the Essenes.

#### U. S. ORTHODOX GROUP DECIDES TO ESTABLISH SCHOOLS IN ISRAEL, TURKEY

NEW YORK, May 10. (JTA) -- A decision to establish school facilities in Israel and Turkey has been taken by the annual conference of Ozar Hatorah, an American Orthodox group. The decision was made in view of the increasing immigration of Jewish children from North Africa to Israel, and the lack of organized educational facilities in Turkey.

Founded 15 years ago, Ozar Hatorah now provides a combined secular and religious school program for more than 20,000 Jewish children in Morocco, Tangiers and Iran, and is maintained by members in the United States and Canada, with the help of the Joint Distribution Committee which provides the greater part of its operational expenses overseas. In addition to the decision with respect to schools in Israel and Turkey, the conference also made plans for the expansion of existing facilities in Morocco and Iran.

#### NEW YORK BUSINESSMAN PRESENTS FLEET OF AMBULANCES FOR ISRAEL

NEW YORK, May 10. (JTA) -- A fleet of three ambulances, destined for service on the Gaza border, was presented to the American Red Mogen Dovid for Israel by Morris G. Kaplun, a retired New York businessman, it was announced today by Congressman Emanuel Celler, chairman of the organization, which acts as a supply wing of Israel's Red Mogen Dovid.

In accepting the vehicles, Congressman Celler called them a "peace caravan" and urged the opponents of Israel to permit the ambulances free movement to aid Arabs and Jews. "Take away the guns, lift the mines, and let these ambulances serve everyone, Israelis and Egyptians, Jews, Christians and Moslems alike," Rep. Celler said. "I am positive that is the way the Israelis want it, and I'm equally positive that is the way the mass of Arabs want it."

#### NEW YORK RABBIS CELEBRATE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK, May 10. (JTA) -- The 75th anniversary of the New York Board of Rabbis was celebrated last night at Town Hall here with representatives of more than 700 Orthodox, Conservative and Reform congregations participating. Honor scrolls were presented to 45 congregations, each 75 years or older.

Rabbi Israel Goldstein, who presided, reviewed the history of the New York Board of Rabbis which began functioning in 1881. He pointed out that the Jewish community of Metropolitan New York had grown from 60,000 in 1881 to nearly 2,500,000 in 1956. Principal speakers at the celebration included Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, president of the Board; Dr. Nelson Glueck, president of Hebrew Union College; Dr. Louis Finkelstein, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary, and others.

#### GREENBERG SEMINARY DEDICATED IN ISRAEL; MONOSSON COLONY ESTABLISHED

JERUSALEM, May 10. (JTA) -- A seminary for teachers from abroad named for the late American Labor Zionist leader Hayim Greenberg was dedicated here today. Speakers at the dedication included Zalman Shazar, Dr. Blumenfeld, Professor Mirski, and Isaac Hamlin of New York. Students from seven countries are now represented in the Seminary's student body.

A settlement bearing the name of Fred Monosson, Boston Zionist leader, was inaugurated today near Lydda. One of the streets of this settlement was given the name of Mendel Fischer, executive director of the Jewish National Fund in the United States.

A synagogue named for Dr. Israel Goldstein of New York was dedicated on the Hebrew University campus. Dr. Goldstein participated in the World Zionist Congress which concluded its sessions earlier this week.

#### MIRIAM KARPILOV, YIDDISH NOVELIST, DIES IN BRIDGEPORT; WAS 75

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 10. (JTA) -- Miriam Karpilov, one of the most popular Yiddish novelists of her day, died here yesterday. She was 75. Born in Russia, she began her writing career in the United States in 1906. In addition to her novels, she was also the author of numerous essays, short stories and novellas.