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45,000 JEWS AFFECTED BY MOROCCAN BAN ON EMIGRATION, GOLDMANN REPORTS

PARIS, June 13. (JTA) -- Dr. Nahum Goldmann, speaking in his capacity of president of the Jewish Agency, told a press conference here today that the Moroccan authorities shut down of Kadimah, the institution which directed Jewish emigration from Morocco to Israel, will spell "catastrophe" for most of the 45,000 Jews registered with Kadimah who have settled their affairs and are literally "sitting on their trunks" waiting to leave.

"They have nothing to return to after having liquidated all their belongings, in anticipation of emigration," Dr. Goldmann said. He pointed out that all of them have undergone health examination and have secured certificates making them eligible to enter Israel. They are the poorest of the poor, he emphasized.

Dr. Goldmann revealed that the Moroccan police authorities had informed the Jewish Agency representative that the Kadimah would have to close its quarters within 24 hours, at midnight of the night it received the order. Actually only 14 hours' notice was given, because the order was served at 10 A. M. Kadimah was ordered to transfer its property to charity organizations in Morocco, and could either remove its archives, or burn them, or do anything else with them it wanted.

Says Order Came "Unexpectedly"; Tells of Recent Negotiations

At the time the notice was served there were 2,000 people in the Kadimah transit camp with an unknown number on the way, Dr. Goldmann reported. The police order, he said, was completely unexpected in view of the fact that the Jewish Agency had held discussions with the Moroccan Government and with the nationalist parties in Morocco on Jewish migration to Israel. Similar discussions were also held by representatives of the World Jewish Congress, American Jewish Committee and the Alliance Israelite Universelle with the Moroccan authorities.

During these discussions, Dr. Goldmann told the press conference, the representatives of the Jewish organizations had taken up two points: firstly, the question of Jewish rights and the protection of Jews in Morocco against violence; and, secondly, liberty of emigration. The government leaders and the leaders of the nationalist parties, Dr. Goldmann said, repeatedly made promises on both points.

"We have nothing to complain of regarding the first point," Dr. Goldmann stated. "There the promises are being kept. There is a Jewish member in the Moroccan Cabinet, there are Jewish functionaries, and the Jewish organizations are grateful and satisfied on the carrying out of this point. However, the complaint is with regard to the second point. Only last week the World Jewish Congress negotiated with the government in Rabat on this problem, and only three or four days ago--despite the fact that nothing has been signed--the impression was that everything would work out well."

The Jewish Agency president pointed out that the organization of emigration is a worldwide phenomenon and that there are international organizations involved in this work. He cited Canada as an example of a country which sets up offices in various countries to help people emigrate from there to Canada. "There is nothing unusual in helping people to leave a particular country, therefore this question has nothing to do with any invasion of Moroccan sovereignty," Dr. Goldmann argued.

He noted that 70,000 Jews came from Morocco to Israel since the establishment of the Jewish State and that they had emigrated even when Morocco was under a French regime. Thus, Jewish emigration from Morocco is not a product of Moroccan political developments, he declared.

Says Ban on Emigration Violates Morocco's Treaty with France

Dr. Goldmann stressed the fact that most of the Jews of Morocco are illiterate and extremely poor. They cannot arrange their own emigration. "To say now to some Jew in a little town in the Atlas Mountains that he is permitted to go and ask for a visa and address himself to the proper authorities is just a big joke," Dr. Goldmann stated. "He cannot arrange it, nor has he the money to come to Casablanca. He would even be afraid to do such things."

Dr. Goldmann said he had seen the worst misery of Jewish communities in many countries, but had never seen anything to compare to that of the Moroccan mellah (ghetto). He did not criticize Morocco for this condition, he noted, but it was a just statement of fact. He wanted to emphasize that these poor people did not represent economic value to

Morocco. Since wealthy Jews had not been emigrating, it was a joke to say that emigration had hurt the Moroccan economy, he said. There is simply no solution for the problem of the poverty stricken Jews in Morocco and Morocco should be glad to see them go, Dr. Goldmann asserted.

If political pressure by the Arab League was responsible for the decision to halt emigration, Dr. Goldmann said, then this was not justified because no civilized nation halts the emigration of Jews alone nor specifies that only Jews may not leave. Other countries, he continued, do not permit their citizens to emigrate, as for example, the Soviet Union, but such measures apply to everyone. They are not anti-Jewish measures.

The right to emigrate, he insisted, is part of the Declaration of Rights of Man which Morocco accepted in its treaty negotiations with France. Therefore, the ban on emigration violates that treaty. If all attempts by the Jewish Agency to re-establish emigration or partial emigration are unsuccessful, Dr. Goldmann indicated, the Agency would be forced to address itself to everywhere--to France, tonational and international organizations--in order to bring pressure to bear on Morocco. It is not even impossible that the matter would be raised at the United Nations because the right of emigration is part of the charter of human rights.

Hopes Morocco Will Tolerate Some Types of Emigration

Dr. Goldmann indicated that the last word might not have been said about the ban. He stressed that the Agency was not seeking a fight with the new Arab nation, noting that there were enough Arab states on the other side already. He expressed the hope that something could be worked out, suggesting that perhaps all that was required was a change in procedure and that the entire matter was simply technical in nature. He indicated that despite the Agency's bitterness over the matter, it would continue to try to get Morocco to reconsider and that perhaps some types of emigration would be tolerated.

The Jewish Agency president pointed out that the situation was unparalleled in the Jewish Agency's experience. It had never before been ordered to suspend immigration activity on 24 hours' notice. Sometimes it had been given six months or a year to end activities, but never 24 hours.

He pointed out that the Agency still had the obligation to feed and care for those Jews who were stranded in the Kadimah's transit camp when the ban was imposed. He estimated that at least one-third of the remaining 200,000 Moroccan Jews would want to go to Israel if they could. He offered as one possible explanation of the Moroccan Government action the possibility that it had wanted to make a "gesture of Arab solidarity."

NORTH AFRICAN JEWS IN ISRAEL ASK FOR ACTION ON MOROCCAN BAN

JERUSALEM, June 13. (JTA) -- A deputation of settlers from North Africa called on Dr. Giora Josephthal, Jewish Agency treasurer and head of its absorption department, today to demand that all possible action be taken to obtain Moroccan agreement to cancel the ban on emigration of Moroccan Jews imposed yesterday. Dr. Josephthal explained to them what had been done and what was being done in this direction and expressed understanding of their concern.

Apprehension about the situation was reflected in the entire Israeli press. The independent Haaretz asserted that all Israel was united behind the firm demand that the Moroccan authorities remove all obstacles to the departure of those Jews who wished to leave. The newspaper said that while it was too early to know whether emigration had been stopped altogether, it was necessary to see to it that the Moroccan Government kept its promises about Jewish emigration.

The Orthodox Hatzofeh rejected the argument that the emigration of Jews hurt the Moroccan economy, pointing out that in the past the local Arabs had favored the departure of Jews. The paper charged that the action resulted from Arab League pressure. There can be no doubt about the urgency of making all preparation for the emigration of Moroccan Jewry, it said. Similar views were expressed by Haboker, Lamerhov and Herut. The latter criticized the Zionist movement for ignoring warning that the Arab League would influence Morocco against Israel.

DR. BRODIE, CHIEF RABBI OF GREAT BRITAIN, ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 13. (JTA) -- Chief Rabbi Dr. Israel Brodie of Great Britain arrived here today from London to address the annual national dinner of the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America, the representative body of about 3,000 Orthodox synagogues. This is his first visit to the United States.

In a statement upon his arrival, Dr. Brodie said: "My prime purpose in coming here is to forge closer links between the Jewish communities in the free and democratic English-speaking world and, especially to help to ensure that we take full advantage of the climate of political and cultural freedom in which we live, in order to deepen our faith and religious practice and to cherish and uphold the ancient Jewish heritage which has also been the dominant influence in Western civilization as a whole."

JEWISH CONGRESS ASKS N.E.A. TO CANCEL TOURS FROM WHICH JEWS ARE BARRED

NEW YORK, June 13. (JTA) -- The American Jewish Congress called on the National Education Association to cancel four tours which it sponsors from which Jewish teachers are banned because the touring parties will go through Arab lands which do not admit Jews. The NEA, largest teacher group in the United States, requires affidavits from clergymen specifying that applicants for these tours are not Jews.

In a telegram to the NEA, Shad Polier, vice president of the AJC, declared: "While the NEA has no responsibility for the medieval practices of other nations, it does have the responsibility not to abet those practices. The considerations of self-respect require organizations of American citizens to arrange their affairs so that it is not necessary for their members to pass a religious test before participating in joint activities. Just as the NEA refuses to meet at hotels that discriminate on the basis of race, it should not arrange tours to areas that discriminate on the basis of religion."

Eugene Schaeffer, assistant director of the NEA Division of Travel Services, said the organization's hands are tied by the policy of the countries involved. "We do not bar people of the Jewish faith or anyone else," he added, "but obviously we have no control over entry requirements. We regret very much this policy of the Arab states and wish such a situation had never arisen, but there is nothing we can do about it." Mr. Schaeffer said the NEA feels the Middle East is an area so "significant historically" it should be available to teachers who wish to go there.

JUDGE WYZANSKI DECLINES U. S. NOMINATION TO MEMBERSHIP IN U. N. DELEGATION

BOSTON, June 13. (JTA) -- Judge Charles E. Wyzanski Jr., of the Federal District Court here, has been asked by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to serve as a member of the American delegation to the United Nations at the next UN session which starts on November 12, it was learned here today.

Judge Wyzanski, who is one of the leaders of the American Jewish Committee, declined the nomination, explaining that service on the United Nations assignment would be apt to have political and legal complications inconsistent with his obligations on the bench. Such service, it was pointed out here today, would not have involved Judge Wyzanski's resignation from the bench or a leave of absence.

RARE SAMARITAN BIBLE ACQUIRED BY THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

NEW YORK, June 13. (JTA) -- The Jewish Theological Seminary of America today announced that it came into possession of a 15th century manuscript of the Samaritan Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses. The manuscript is written in the Samaritan alphabet, an ancient form of the Hebrew alphabet, with a parallel translation into Arabic. The text is complete and well preserved.

"There are no printed translations of the complete Samaritan Pentateuch into Arabic, and this volume may well be the first of its kind available to scholars at an American institution of higher learning," the announcement said. The 643-page manuscript was presented to the Seminary by Harold K. Cohen of Philadelphia, and Harry G. Friedman, Louis M. Rabinowitz and Julius Silver, of New York City, in memory of Doctor Alexander Marx, late Director of Libraries at the Seminary.

"The manuscript is an important source book for scholars, making available to the Samaritan specialist an uncommonly readable bi-lingual text," the announcement pointed out. "Variations in the Samaritan Pentateuch are mainly linguistic, but one difference is worth noting: The last of the Ten Commandments contains an interpolation establishing Mt. Gerizim as the chosen spot for the altar, and Schechem (Nablus, today) as the Holy City for sacrificial offerings, rather than Jerusalem. Phrases such as 'the hand of God' are omitted from the Samaritan translation of the Pentateuch, and in their stead are more abstract terms, such as, 'the power of God.'"

U. S. PATRON UNDERWRITES CONSTRUCTION OF \$200,000 ART CENTER IN ISRAEL

NEW YORK, June 13. (JTA) -- Princess Helena Rubinstein Gourielli, art patron and collector, has underwritten the construction of a new Pavilion of Art in Tel Aviv dedicated to the development of modern Israeli artists and sculptors. Samuel Rubin, president of the American Fund for Israel Institutions, announced today that the Pavilion, estimated to cost \$200,000, will be devoted principally to fostering "the abundant talents of the younger generation of Israelis, the sabras, whose creative energies are developing new horizons of art and culture."

Consul General of Israel, Semah Cecil Hyman, expressed the gratitude of his government to Princess Gourielli and explained the vital role that art museums and art exhibitions play in Israel, "not only as an educational medium for artists and the art public, but as a graphic means of integrating refugees into the life of the country and breaking down the language barriers that exist among our people who come from nations all over the world."

U.S. EXPORTS TO ISRAEL REACHED \$90,000,000 IN 1955, REPORT SAYS

NEW YORK, June 13. (JTA) -- Trade and other business activity between the United States and Israel totalled \$167,200,000 in 1955 it was announced today by the American-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry. This is an increase of \$26,700,000 over 1954.

The main advance was in export-import trade between the countries, total trade turnover reaching \$107,350,000 as compared with \$87,740,000 in 1954. U.S. exports to Israel reached a new peak of \$90,200,000 and U.S. imports from Israel registered an all-time high of \$17,200,000 in 1955.

Shipping and insurance payments between the countries accounted for \$15,900,000 in 1955 (\$15,200,000 in 1954), with Israel receiving \$11,500,000 and paying out \$4,400,000. The balance was also in favor of Israel in travel and tourism payments. Americans spent in 1955 \$5,800,000 for travel and tourism in Israel, against which Israelis spent here \$2,200,000.

American investments in and loans to Israel bore fruit in 1955 in the form of total receipts from Israel of \$16,800,000 in profits, dividends and interest. Israel's income from the U.S. from such sources was only \$700,000. Expenditures by Israeli offices in the U.S. and other miscellaneous Israeli expenditures here totalled \$16,500,000; miscellaneous current payments to Israel amounted to \$1,900,000.

While U.S. receipts from Israel on "current account," for goods and services, surpassed payments to Israel by \$93 million, Israel more than covered this deficit by receipts from the U.S. under the "capital account." Such receipts, totalling \$152,300,000, were made up of receipts from National Funds and organizations (\$36,100,000), transfers in kind by organizations and individuals (\$9,500,000), cash transfers and remittances (\$9,000,000), sale of Independence and Development Bonds (\$36,700,000), U.S. grant-in-aid and agricultural surpluses (\$53,600,000), and other capital transactions \$7,400,000).

Israel's strong economic ties with the U.S. accounted for the fact that in 1955 Israel spent here over 30 percent of all its worldwide foreign expenditure, and obtained from the U.S. about 45 percent of its total foreign income, the report emphasized.

IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM TO ISRAEL STRESSED AT EL AL DEDICATION CEREMONY

NEW YORK, June 13. (JTA) -- The importance of tourism to Israel's economic growth was stressed here yesterday by Israel Consul General C.S. Hyman, speaking at a ceremony marking the dedication of a new El Al Israel Airlines and tourist information center at Rockefeller Center here. Representatives of the City of New York and of international travel organizations and commissions attended the ceremony.

Mr. Hyman hailed the progress made by Israel's civil aviation and El Al in its brief existence and the important role it plays as a link between Israel and the Jewish community of the United States. He emphasized the efforts being made in Israel to make American tourists comfortable. Israel's growing role as a factor in international commerce was emphasized by Ambassador Richard C. Patterson, Commissioner of Commerce of New York City, who spoke on behalf of Mayor Wagner.

The dedication ceremony, under the patronage of Abba Eban, Israel's Ambassador to the United States, was climaxed by the unveiling of a huge mural by Mrs. Eban. Covering the entire west wall of the premises is the work of Jean David, one of Israel's foremost contemporary painters. Several others of Israel's finest artists, as well as the distinguished American artist Ben Shahn, have contributed to the decor.

GERMAN RADIO STATION BROADCASTS PROGRAMS ON JEWISH SUBJECTS

HAMBURG, June 13. (JTA) -- The North German Radio here, in addition to transmitting Sabbath eve services on the first and third Friday of each month, has undertaken a series of short-wave broadcasts in its "From the Jewish World" afternoon programs.

Within recent weeks, there have been dramatizations of Israel poet Shin Shalom's "Galilee Diary" and of a script by Basle poet Hermann Adler on "Fading Songs - Jewish Medieval Poetry in Germany and Spain, as well as Modern Yiddish Poetry." Also carried were recorded readings from his own works by Prof. Martin Buber, of the Hebrew University.

DR. JACOB SHATZKY, NOTED JEWISH HISTORIAN, DIES IN NEW YORK; WAS 62

NEW YORK, June 13. (JTA) -- Dr. Jacob Shatzky, noted Jewish historian, author of many books and librarian of the New York State Psychiatric Institute, died here today. He was 62.

Born in Warsaw, Dr. Shatzky came to the United States in 1927. He was president of the Yiddish PEN Club and was active in many organizations including YIVO, Jewish Historical Society, Jewish Book Council and the Tercentenary Committee. He bequeathed part of his huge library to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Jewish Historical Society in Jerusalem.