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EFFECT OF EISENHOWER PLAN ON ISRAEL'S SECURITY STUDIED IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. (JTA) -- President Eisenhower's address before a joint session of both Houses of Congress yesterday, asking for authorization to use American armed forces to protect the territorial integrity and political independence of Middle Eastern nations requesting aid against "overt armed aggression from any nation controlled by international Communism" was analyzed carefully today by members of Congress seeking to clarify the possible effect of the President's proposals on Israel's security.

The President made it clear in his address that his new program is primarily designed to deal with the possibility of Communist aggression, direct and indirect and does not intend to deal with such matters as the Arab-Israel problem, the immediate future of the Suez Canal and the Palestine refugee problem. These, he indicated, will continue to be dealt with by the United Nations.

The exclusion of the Arab-Israel issue and the Suez problem from the Eisenhower Doctrine was immediately criticized in a statement issued here by the newly formed national Democratic Advisory Committee which charged the President with "brushing aside the root problems" of the Middle East. "Certainly American minds can come up with something better than the statement that these problems are before the United Nations and we are behind the United Nations," the Democratic leadership body declared.

The Democratic Advisory Committee, among whose members are former President Truman, Adlai Stevenson, Governor Averell Harriman and other leaders of the Democratic Party, stressed that the responsibility for a program to deal with the Arab-Israel and Suez issue "rests squarely upon the shoulders of the President." It expressed the hope that President Eisenhower "will move with dispatch to prepare such a program and to submit it to the country."

Eisenhower Doctrine Could Mean Much or Little for Israel

The opinion among Congressional leaders was that the Eisenhower Doctrine could mean much or little in terms of Israel's security. Some pointed out that President Eisenhower has put Israel on a thin diet of hope by implying that any foreseeable Arab attack on Israel was likely to be a matter not for the operation of the new United States Doctrine, but only for the United Nations.

On the other hand it was noted that in the phrasing used by the President and in the joint resolution introduced to implement his recommendations, reference was made to use of U.S. forces to protect any Middle East nation requesting such aid "against overt armed aggression from any nation controlled by international Communism." This brought a question of whether Egypt or Syria might at some future time be considered aggressors "controlled by international Communism." If so, Israel might apply to the United States for the aid of U.S. forces in repelling aggression.

The President failed to name individual nations when he referred to the Communist menace confronting Middle East nations. The fact is that Israel has been more openly threatened by the Soviet Union in recent months than any other state in the region. Iraq, an Arab state which is anti-Communist as well as anti-Israel, has also come under sharp Communist criticism. Egypt and Syria do not consider themselves menaced by Communism. These two states consider the Soviet Union less of a threat than the West.

Israel Diplomats Refrain from Comment on Eisenhower's Doctrine

Israel diplomats here refrained from making any comment on President Eisenhower's proposals. They were awaiting clarification from the State Department on the many vague points in Mr. Eisenhower's address. Israel Ambassador Abba Eban said Israel would have no comment until a study has been made of the President's address and the preliminary clarification given him Friday by Assistant Secretary of State William Rountree.

Mr. Eban stressed the "preliminary" nature of the information given to him by Mr. Rountree. He said that during his talk with Mr. Rountree he also inquired about the relationship of the Eisenhower plan to proposals for economic assistance.

It is understood that apart from the separate question of possible U.S. armed intervention in the Middle East, Israel will explore the "military assistance and cooperation"

promised by Mr. Eisenhower to "any nation or group of nations which desires such aid." Israel sought without success to buy arms in this country after Russia provided Egypt and Syria with huge quantities of heavy arms and jet planes.

President Eisenhower, in his address yesterday, asked Congress not only for stand-by authority to employ American armed forces in the Middle East but also for \$400,000,000 in additional funds for economic aid to Middle East nations. He announced he planned to send promptly a special mission to the Middle East to explain the cooperation the United States is prepared to give.

While the President equated Arab attacks and Israeli defensive reactions with the comment that "raids back and forth across national boundaries" were responsible for the instability in the Middle East, he did not use the term "aggression" in referring to the Israel's Sinai Campaign. He described this as "the relatively large attack by Israel in October."

Mentioning the Middle East as the birthplace of Christianity, Judaism and Mohammedanism, the President referred to Jerusalem and Mecca and said "it would be intolerable if the Holy Places of the Middle East should be subjected to a rule that glorifies atheistic materialism."

ISRAEL CABINET DISCUSSES EISENHOWER DOCTRINE; HEARS BEN GURION REPORT

JERUSALEM, Jan. 6. (JTA) -- The Israel Cabinet today heard a report by Premier David Ben Gurion on the political situation and a review of the latest international developments concerning Israel. It is assumed that the major part of today's session of the Cabinet was devoted to discussions of Eisenhower's plan for the Middle East.

While official circles maintain complete silence with regard to the government's reaction to the Eisenhower Doctrine, the consensus of well-informed circles is that the government does not regard the Eisenhower plan as advancing Arab-Israel rapprochement. Some circles feel it retards the solution of the Arab-Israel problem.

The afternoon press today predicted a cabinet crisis in the event Premier Ben Gurion presses for the acceptance of the Eisenhower plan. The left-wing members of the coalition Cabinet have reportedly served notice that they would regard such acceptance as running counter to Israel's policy of non-alignment with either East or West, which is the cornerstone of the coalition government agreement.

The determined reluctance of Israeli official spokesmen to comment on the new Eisenhower program for the Middle East is believed to be caused by more than caution dictated by a lack of the full details of the plan. It is believed here that when the operative portions of the doctrine are officially presented to Israel and the other governments of the region they will have to make far-reaching decisions of principle.

It is not impossible that implementation of the program includes certain parts not yet disclosed, but representing considerable change in approach since the "Middle East Defense Organization," the last Middle East security plan directly involving the United States.

Generally, Israelis seem to favor the principle of stopping Soviet penetration of the area, as well as offering large-scale assistance in development of the Middle East. It is felt, however, that shipment of Soviet arms to the countries of the region represents the most dangerous form of Soviet penetration and that any effective plan must halt this trend.

The Israeli press, reflecting the general attitude in the country, has adopted a reserved attitude toward the President's proposals, although some newspapers such as the Jerusalem Post attempt to underscore the most favorable features. Several papers expressed the view that the aid plan would result in financing Arab projects aimed at Israel and that adherence to United Nations leadership as visualized in the President's proposal, would leave the USSR in a position to influence the area.

957 EGYPTIAN JEWS REACH ITALY; MET BY U. J. A. AND J. D. C. LEADERS

ROME, Jan. 6. (JTA) -- A party of 957 Egyptian expellees arrived in Naples today aboard the Egyptian vessel Misri. Their voyage was conducted under the auspices of the International Red Cross.

The group, the largest to leave Egypt since the Nasser Government's decision to exile Jews, was met by Rabbi Herbert Friedman, executive vice president of the United Jewish Appeal, and Moses Leavitt, executive vice chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee. The largest part of the group has indicated a desire to immigrate to Israel.

JEWISH AGENCY DECIDES TO RE-OPEN TRANSIT CAMP FOR IMMIGRANTS

TEL AVIV, Jan. 6. (JTA) -- The Jewish Agency decided today to re-open one of its long closed immigrant transit camps. The reason for the decision was the arrival of large numbers of immigrants and a delay in the erection of sufficient housing units to receive them.

ISRAEL SENDS PROTEST TO MOSCOW ON CANCELLATION OF DELIVERIES OF OIL

JERUSALEM, Jan. 6. (JTA) -- The Israeli Government sent Moscow a stiff note of protest this week-end charging that the unilateral Soviet stoppage of the delivery of crude oil, oil drilling equipment and pipe had damaged the Israeli economy. The halting of deliveries followed upon the Israeli Sinai campaign.

The Israeli note is understood to have pointed out that the Soviet Government bore direct responsibility, although contracts for the Soviet products had been signed with Soviet trade companies. The note is believed to have pointed out that the government controls the companies and that when they cancelled deliveries the companies used the excuse that the government had withdrawn export licenses for the deliveries. It is assumed that Israel will demand payment for the damage caused its economy by the failure to deliver products formally contracted for.

U.S. - JEWISH LEADERS WARN U.N. ON UNILATERAL CONCESSIONS TO EGYPT

NEW YORK, Jan. 6. (JTA) -- The United Nations was urged by 17 American Jewish leaders in a joint statement last night to bar the restoration of conditions that would restore Egyptian domination over Elath and the Straits of Tiran.

The statement warned it "would be an act of the greatest injustice against the free world and Israel, and sheer folly from the point of view of America if Egypt were permitted to restore gun positions that would again threaten the free world's best hope for a secondlink between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The 17 leaders also pointed out that a simple withdrawal of Israeli troops from Gaza opens up the dangerous possibility of its reoccupation by Egyptian military forces as a base for "the training, direction and dispatch of the murderous todayeen squads whose mission has been to kill mercilessly and pillage wantonly on Israeli soil."

The Jewish leaders, commenting on President Eisenhower's new Middle East program, said that the "danger is not only rooted in a threat of aggression from sources outside the area." They added that recent events have demonstrated that threats to Israel can quickly mount into threats to the entire western world.

The statement also asserted that while the United Nations has concentrated on the withdrawal of British, French and Israeli troops, called for in the UN November 2 cease-fire resolution, "Egyptian compliance has not been forthcoming for those portions of the resolution which call for the cessation of border raids and for adherence to the armistice agreement."

Term Concessions to Egypt at Israel's Expense as "Immoral"

"Thirty days after adoption of the resolution, on December 2, Radio Cairo signaled the reopening of guerilla raids against Israel's people, the statement asserted. "Israeli citizens have again been killed and wounded and property has been destroyed."

The Jewish leaders warned against "unilateral concessions to Egypt at Israel's expense" as both "immoral and inexpedient" and they urged "that the United Nations, with active United States support, "must press as vigorously for Egyptian compliance with the UN resolution as she has for British, French and Israeli compliance.

The statement was signed by the following presidents: Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs; Joseph Breslauer, American Trade Union Council for Labor Israel; Mrs. Moise S. Cahn, National Council of Jewish Women; William Carmen, Jewish War Veterans; Dr. Maurice N. Eisendrath, Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Moses I. Feuerstein, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America; Dr. Miriam Freund, Hadassah; Dr. Israel Goldstein, American Jewish Congress.

Also, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Jewish Agency for Palestine; Adolph Held, Jewish Labor Committee; Philip M. Klutznick, B'nai B'rith; Rabbi Mordecai Kirshblum, Mizrahi Organization of America; Rabbi Irving Miller, American Zionist Council; Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Zionist Organization of America; Charles Rosengarten, United Synagogue of America; Louis Segal, Labor Zionists, and Bernard H. Trager, National Community Relations Advisory Council.

BAN ON TRAVEL BY U.S. CITIZENS TO MIDDLE EAST LANDS REMAINS EFFECTIVE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. (JTA) -- The United States has made no decision on permitting a resumption of travel by Americans to the Middle East, a State Department spokesman said today. Travel by U.S. citizens to Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Syria has been prohibited, except when judged in the national interest, since late October.

State Department spokesman Lincoln White said the Department has "under constant study" the questions of permitting unrestricted travel and of returning U.S. Point Four aid officials to the region. But he said no decision had been taken.

ISRAEL BONDS LAUNCHES \$75,000,000 DRIVE, \$54,088,850 SOLD LAST YEAR

NEW YORK, Jan. 6. (JTA) -- A record total of \$54,088,850 in State of Israel bonds for the economic development of the State of Israel was sold during 1956. Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, vice president of the Israel Bond Organization, reported last night at the opening session of a two-day meeting of the organization's board of governors here, attended by more than 300 key Jewish communal leaders. The board decided to launch a campaign to sell \$75,000,000 in bonds in 1957.

The 1956 sum, the largest in any one year since the inception of the Israel bond drive, brings the total since May, 1951, when the bond drive began, to \$270,667,200. Dr. Schwartz said. The 1956 figure, he pointed out, constitutes an increase of \$11,787,400, or 28 percent, over the 1955 total of \$42,301,450 in Israel bond sales.

"The achievement of this unparalleled record in Israel bond sales," Dr. Schwartz stated, "reflects the profound desire of America Jewry to strengthen Israel's economic defenses at this time of serious crisis. At a moment when Israel is confronted with historic problems relating to her entire future, the importance of Israel bond funds in maintaining her economic structure and carrying forward her development program cannot be exaggerated."

Abraham Feinberg, president of the Israel Bond Organization, referred to the 1956 record of Israel bond sales as a "heartening demonstration that the Jews of America are eager to strengthen their partnership with Israel in the most concrete and helpful way."

Golda Meir Appeals for Intensive Sale of Bonds in 1957

Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel's Foreign Minister, addressing the session, said that the suggestions made by Israel for the elimination of the blockade of the Suez Canal and the Straits of Tiran and the prevention of a recurrence of fedayeen attacks from Gaza and Sinai will lead to a "de facto peace which would pave the way for a permanent peace settlement" in the Middle East. At the same time, she warned against the possibility of a renewal of hostilities between Israel and the Arab states, and said: "It is vital that the outstanding problems between Israel and the Arab states should not be handled in a way that would involve us in a gamble with or risk of new hostilities."

Urging a more intensive campaign for Israel bonds in 1957, Mrs. Meir declared: "I cannot see any possibility of meeting the pressing economic problems arising from the present situation and our extraordinary immigration needs without a far more intensive campaign for Israel bonds this year."

Dr. Schwartz told the conference that "Israel must have the kind of economic strength that is essential for the absorption of the large number of immigrants who are expected during this year, particularly those fleeing anti-Jewish actions in Egypt and unrest in Hungary and other parts of Eastern Europe." He said that it is conservatively estimated that "Israel will receive at least 80,000 refugees during 1957 and this figure may well reach 100,000." An accelerated flow of Israel bond capital is indispensable to the absorption of these newcomers, he stressed.

In his address to the Board members, Mr. Feinberg stressed the decisive importance of the economic advances which Israel bonds have made possible. "Since the bond drive began," he said, "Israel's industrial production has more than doubled, rising in value by 125 percent. Agricultural output has increased by 119 percent during the same period. Copper, oil and other mineral resources are being discovered and exploited; roads, harbors and railways are being built. Despite the difficulties of the past year, many sectors of Israel's economy have shown outstanding advances during 1956," Mr. Feinberg stressed.

JEWS AND PROTESTANTS COOPERATE IN RAISING FUNDS FOR INTERFAITH CHAPEL

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 6. (JTA) -- Jewish and Protestant congregations in this upstate area are cooperating in raising funds for an interfaith chapel at the St. Lawrence State Hospital, a mental institution which serves six northern counties of New York State.

Thus far only ten percent of the \$250,000 needed for the chapel has been raised, but appeals for funds will be made next Sunday in Protestant churches in all six counties. The hospital serves 2,500 patients, 1,300 of whom are Protestants, 200 Jewish and the remainder Catholic. The Catholics have had a chapel at the institution for nearly 50 years, but the other two faiths have held services in the recreation hall.

RABBIS PRAISE REICHERT FOR RESIGNING FROM COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6. (JTA) -- Rabbi Irving F. Reichert, a past president of the Board of Rabbis of Northern California, was warmly praised by the board today for his recent resignation as a vice president of the American Council for Judaism.

The message of the rabbinical group praised Rabbi Reichert "for his courageous disclosure of the untenable conduct in specific policies" of the anti-Zionist organization. In his resignation, Rabbi Reichert charged the Council with waging "a private war" against Israel.