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DULLES PRESSES EBAN FOR ISRAEL'S WITHDRAWAL; EBAN WANTS GUARANTEES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. (JTA) -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles conferred today with Israel Ambassador Abba Eban on the United Nations request for Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza and Akaba areas. The conference lasted over an hour, after which Mr. Dulles immediately contacted President Eisenhower, who is on a hunting trip in Georgia, to report on his talk with the Israeli envoy. Mr. Dulles made a strong appeal for prompt Israel withdrawal.

Ambassador Eban said after the meeting that Israel continues to demand "concrete and tangible guarantees" before withdrawing from the Gaza and Akaba strips. He stressed that a verbal pledge by Egyptian President Nasser would be insufficient. "I think everybody who has dealt with the Nasser Government knows from experience what value can be placed on Nasser's verbal assurances," he stated. He pointed out that Israel wants concrete and tangible assurances so that previous violence will not recur.

State Department officials said it was very possible that a stern warning will be delivered to Israel on the consequences of its refusal to withdraw unconditionally. They indicated that President Eisenhower holds the view that Israel's failure to withdraw immediately would increase the danger of new hostilities. President Eisenhower will meet on March 21 at Bermuda with the Prime Ministers of Britain and France to discuss the Middle East situation and other world problems, it was announced today.

Mr. Eban generally declined to discuss details of today's meeting. He termed it a "very concrete discussion of the issues." He refused to comment on a reported possible exchange of diplomatic notes between the two countries. Asked about the threat of sanctions, he told the press after seeing Secretary Dulles that he was not aware sanctions had any status although "discriminatory proposals" have been mentioned in the press.

U. N. SECRETARY GENERAL HINTS "COLLECTIVE MEASURES" AGAINST ISRAEL

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 11. (JTA) -- Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold told the General Assembly today it could take "collective measures" against Israel for failure to comply with the UN resolution calling for withdrawal of all its forces from the Gaza and Akaba areas "without delay." He said, however, such measures are not compulsory.

In some quarters Mr. Hammarskjold was seen as bolstering the demand of the Arab League representatives here for economic sanctions against Israel. However, the UN chief did warn the Assembly that stern measures could in some instances aggravate the situation by "introducing new elements of conflict."

Highest authoritative UN Secretariat quarters indicated that Mr. Hammarskjold does not want his views to be construed as an endorsement of sanctions or a rejection of such measures. These sources said he brought up the subject only because it was under wide public discussion and in order to warn the Assembly that, if it does vote sanctions, it do so "with its eyes wide open."

Mr. Hammarskjold expressed his opinion on "collective measures" in his latest report on Israel's failure to comply with troop withdrawal resolutions which he issued here today, while the Arab group was trying hard to line up the entire Afro-Asian bloc behind a sanctions resolution that would be presented to the next meeting of the Assembly, either tomorrow or Wednesday.

In his report, the Secretary General turned down every one of Israel's requests, made orally to him or in memoranda handed to him, during the last three weeks, insisting that Israel must be assured that Egypt will not continue to claim "the right of belligerence." With the report, Mr. Hammarskjold included Israel's memoranda, submitted by Ambassador Aban Eban, head of the Israel delegation. The last of memoranda was handed in only at 1 A. M. today and reiterated Israel's position, standing firm against completion of troop withdrawals without assurances of non-belligerence on the part of Egypt.

Mr. Hammarskjold never asked the key non-belligerence of Egypt, as requested by Israel. On the other hand, he goes out of his way in his report to reiterate that Egypt has given him "reaffirmation" of "intent to observe fully" the armistice agreement of 1949. A spokesman for Mr. Hammarskjold refused to reveal when Egypt gave such

assurance, whether it was done orally or in writing, or whether the assurance came from Egypt's representatives here headed by Cairo's Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi.

Mr. Hammarskjold tells the Assembly in his report that Israel's willingness to withdraw civilian as well as military forces from the Gaza Strip is necessary for fulfillment of the first of the two resolutions which calls for troop withdrawals. It is "unrealistic," he holds, that the question of Gaza could be solved "while Israel remains in Gaza."

As for the Akaba area, the Secretary General declares that the stationing of the United Nations Emergency Force there, to guarantee freedom of shipping through the Gulf of Akaba, "would require Egyptian consent."

Israel's insistence on Egyptian assurance of non-belligerence is answered by Mr. Hammarskjold by saying that Israel itself "maintains a state of belligerence" by continuing to hold on to Gaza. He quotes one of his own earlier statements to the effect that "like the cease-fire, withdrawal is a preliminary and essential phase in a development through which a stable basis may be laid for peaceful conditions in the area."

Hammarskjold Warns Israel of Responsibility for Failure of U.N. Effort

The responsibility for any "failure" of the United Nations to effect peaceful conditions in the Egypt-Israel area, the UN Secretary General declares, would be Israel's if it continues in its present position.

He then points out to the General Assembly that "collective measures" recommended by the Assembly could "add emphasis" to earlier recommendations like the one calling for Israel's complete and unconditional troop withdrawals. He tells the Assembly that such "collective measures" could be interpreted as obligations under the United Nations Charter--which is, of course, more basic and would be more binding upon Israel than an Assembly recommendation.

"In the situation now facing the United Nations," Mr. Hammarskjold concludes, "the General Assembly, as a matter of priority, may wish to indicate how it desires the Secretary General to proceed with further steps to carry out the relevant decisions of the General Assembly." Thus Mr. Hammarskjold was seen clearly to ask the Assembly for authorization to implement "collective measures" against Israel.

Eban States Israel Position Against Withdrawal; Scores Hammarskjold

Israel's firm position against withdrawal without guarantees is summarized in Mr. Eban's latest memorandum, dated today, in which he once more insists that the Secretary General ask Egypt to answer the key questions. "The fact," he states, "that I have not obtained assistance in receiving an official expression of Egypt's intentions on belligerency deprives my government of an essential element for the consideration of a great variety of dependent problems.

"My government holds that it is one of the central functions of the high office of Secretary General to serve as a means for the interchange of proposals and ideas between member states, especially when normal methods of inter-state contact are not available, Mr. Eban points out. "In the light of past experience, and of recent Egyptian declarations, my government must in all prudence hold the following assumptions unless evidence to the contrary becomes available:

"1. That Egypt claims the withdrawal of Israel troops from her territory, while herself reserving belligerent rights to remain in effect after such withdrawal;

"2. That Egypt has not agreed that free navigation in the Gulf of Akaba will be ensured after Israel's withdrawal, or that effective measures such as the stationing of units of UNEF should be instituted to ensure such continued freedom of navigation;

"3. That when the Suez Canal becomes physically opened for navigation Egypt will, as in the past, obstruct Israel's exercise of her rights in the Canal under the 1888 convention;

"4. That the doctrine and practice of continuing belligerency will govern Egypt's relations towards Israel in such matters as frontier raids and the non-recognition of Israel's rights under the Charter.

"These are sombre and disquieting assumptions. But nothing has yet happened to justify any contrary assumption on our part. I note, in particular, that you did not feel able to state today that Egypt's declaration of adherence to the 1949 armistice agreement includes the acceptance by her of an obligation to abstain from the claim and exercise of belligerent rights in the Suez Canal, the Gulf of Akaba or elsewhere.

"Against this background, it has become clear to the Government of Israel that the withdrawal of troops, without simultaneous action to prevent the renewal of hostilities by land and sea, would in fact lead to the resumption of such conflict. It is noteworthy that in adopting resolutions calling respectively for the withdrawal of troops and for measures to ensure progress toward peaceful conditions the General Assembly declined to separate its action under these two headings. It has voted on the explicit assumption that action in one field without action in the other would jeopardize the prospects of peace," Mr. Eban stresses in his memorandum.

SENATE HEARS STREAM OF SPEAKERS OPPOSE SANCTIONS ON ISRAEL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. (JTA) -- A stream of Senators and Representatives took the floor today to speak out against anti-Israel sanctions. Republicans and Democrats advanced similar arguments against sanctions although Democrats aimed their fire at the Administration for allowing the Middle East situation to deteriorate into the present impasse.

Sen. Stuart Symington, Missouri Democrat, opposed imposition of sanctions on Israel, stating that sanctions should instead be applied against Egypt for barring Israel shipping from the Suez Canal. Sen. Symington asked if the United States would support "the strong against the weak."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota Democrat, said the problem should be placed "right on the doorstep of President Dwight D. Eisenhower" and questioned if the "Eisenhower Doctrine" meant tanks for Saudi Arabia and sanctions for Israel. He called for fair American leadership at the United Nations and vigorously opposed any threat of sanctions against Israel.

Joining with Sen. Humphrey was Sen. Richard Neuberger, Oregon Democrat, who criticized President Eisenhower's "unprecedented" trip to the Washington National Air port to pay homage to Arabian King Saud on his arrival. Sen. Paul H. Douglas, Illinois Democrat, called on United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to press for a public statement from Egyptian President Nasser on the rights of Israel shipping in the Suez Canal.

Chairman Styles Bridges of the Senate Republican Policy Committee said: "It would be wrong for the United Nations to apply sanctions against Israel if it is going to do nothing about Russia for its defiance of the General Assembly on the tragic repressions of Hungary, or about India for defying the Security Council of Kashmir, or about Egypt for defying the Security Council in respect of Israel shipping in the Suez Canal."

Republicans and Democrats Join in Opposing Anti-Israel Sanctions

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, chairman of the Senate Republican Conference, said that sanctions against Israel under present circumstances would threaten the success of the United Nations as a world organization. Sen. Saltonstall is also ranking Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee. Another Massachusetts Republican, Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers, charged that those who favored sanctions were going "to make Israel walk with plank." She said it would be a "very great mistake" to single out Israel for punishment.

Sen. Thomas Kuchel, California Republican, today joined with his California colleague, Republican Senate Leader William Knowland, in opposing anti-Israel sanctions. Sen. Kuchel said the United Nations should merit respect only if it adheres to "equal treatment" of all members. He said Israel should withdraw but that such withdrawal should be accompanied by appropriate and effective United Nations assurances against Egyptian transgressions.

Sen. John Sparkman, of Alabama, an influential Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said "It is like putting the cart before the horse to apply sanctions to Israel before giving that country sufficient guarantees that her sovereignty will not be violated." Sen. Jacob K. Javits, N. Y. Republican, said the United States, instead of the United Nations, should seek guarantees of non-belligerence from Egypt covering the right of Israel ships to use the Suez Canal.

BRITAIN WILL OPPOSE SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL, FOREIGN SECRETARY SAYS

LONDON, Feb. 11. (JTA) -- Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told Commons today that Britain would oppose any attempt in the United Nations to impose sanctions on Israel for demanding adequate guarantees to accompany the withdrawal of troops from Egyptian territory as ordered by the General Assembly.

Speaking to a House which was obviously united on this matter, the Foreign Secretary said the British would oppose at the UN any attempt to punish Israel when no attempt is made to have Egypt carry out UN resolutions. Mr. Lloyd also reiterated the British Government view that the Gaza Strip is territory to which neither Israel nor Egypt have any lawful claim and that it should be ruled by an international statute.

SAUDI ARABIA TO CONTINUE BAN ON JEWS IN U.S. FORCES AT DHAHRAN BASE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. (JTA) -- U.S. Air Force sources made known today that President Eisenhower failed to get Saudi Arabia to end its restriction against the stationing of U.S. Air Force personnel of Jewish faith at the Dhahran Air Base.

The United States agreed not to station persons at the base who would be "objectionable" to King Saud. It was pointed out by high officials that President Eisenhower was embarrassed by the requirement but decided renewal of the lease was of greater importance than raising an issue of religious equality.

JEWISH CLAIMS CONFERENCE PROTESTS TO GERMANY ON INDEMNIFICATION

NEW YORK, Feb. 11. (JTA) -- The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany submitted a strong protest to the president of the German Bundesrat, the upper chamber of the Bonn Parliament, which currently is granting consideration to the Third Implementing Regulation to the Federal Indemnification Law for the benefit of Nazi victims.

More than one-fourth of the one million claims presently on file at German indemnification offices demand damages springing from injuries to employment and the interruption of careers in business and the professions, and hence will fall under the provisions of the proposed regulation.

The Claims Conference explained that the yardstick for the payment of economic damages under the Federal Indemnification Law, was intended to be the difference between earned income and income which would have accrued in the absence of Nazi persecution. The implementing regulation, however, fixes the standards for income which would have accrued, at levels so low that many thousands of Nazi victims who suffered economic losses will be stripped completely of all benefits, or the compensation they will receive will be grossly disproportionate to the losses sustained.

Great numbers of Nazi victims would also be deprived of annuities for economic damage to which they were entitled. The Claims Conference urged upon the Bundesrat to accept the recommendations it had previously submitted to that body. The recommendations differ sharply from the terms of the proposed regulation which, the Conference stated, is in violation of the letter and spirit of the Federal Indemnification Law.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT STUDIES MEANS TO INVALIDATE ALL ANTI-NAZI LAWS

VIENNA, Feb. 11. (JTA) -- A Parliamentary committee is currently studying means of invalidating all anti-Nazi legislation passed in Austria since the liberation, it was learned here today on good authority.

The committee is working on a bill which would, among other matters, restore former Nazi public officials to their old jobs or make them eligible to receive government pensions. It is believed that these changes will add 50,000,000 shillings annually to the national budget.

BRITISH PREMIER TO CONFER WITH JEWISH LEADER ON POSITION OF REFUGEES

LONDON, Feb. 11. (JTA) -- Prime Minister Harold Macmillan invited Barnett Janner, Labor M. P. and president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews to confer with him or with any other member of the government on the position of Jewish refugees from Egypt who are now in Britain.

Replying to a question by Mr. Janner, the Prime Minister admitted he was not aware of the position of these Jewish refugees and said that at the suggested conference "we will see whether anything can be done." The exchange took place in the course of the Prime Minister's report to Commons on financial and other assistance proposed for British refugees from Egypt.

A report issued here today by the Board of Deputies of British Jews states that approximately 600 Jewish refugees from Hungary have found haven in Britain and that the majority of them have been accommodated, with the aid of Jewish organizations, in boarding houses. The report also said that there are at present about 550 Egyptian Jews in Britain. The Sephardic community in London has opened a special office to provide them with advice and guidance on emigration possibilities, the report stated.

JEWISH AGENCY CHARTERS PLANES TO TRANSPORT 800 EGYPTIAN JEWS

ATHENS, Feb. 11. (JTA) -- Two planes chartered by the Jewish Agency began today daily trips to transport some 800 Egyptian refugees who arrived here yesterday to new homes in Israel. Meanwhile, the exiles have been put up in 19 hotels here with funds provided by the Joint Distribution Committee.

The refugees report that the Jewish community of Egypt is growing more destitute with each day. They said that many thousands who want to leave Egypt have to wait because they have no funds and shipping for those who cannot pay their own passage is in short supply. Few of the passengers who arrived on the Misr yesterday had paid their own way.

Among the 800 were four families of Karaites, numbering about 100 persons. The Karaites are a dissident sect which refuses to accept the Talmud but otherwise follows the Bible and has suffered the same handicaps in Egypt as Orthodox Jews. They have all been welcomed by the Jewish State. The Karaites reported that over 75 percent of the Karaites community has Egyptian nationality, but the exiles were deprived of it when they left Egypt.

(In Jerusalem today, S. Z. Shragai, head of the Jewish Agency's immigration department, said that both the United Nations and the United States Government have information that Egypt intends to expel all its Jews, including the native born. He estimated that 30,000 of the remaining 45,000 Jews in Egypt would arrive in Israel this year.)