



Jewish Telegraphic Agency

# DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

360 FIRST AVENUE

NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Contents Copyright: Reproduction only by previous arrangement

Vol. XXIV No. 34 - 39th year Monday, February 10, 1957

## ISRAEL CABINET MEETS ON LATEST U. S. PROPOSALS; STATEMENT DUE IN KNESSET

JERUSALEM, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- The Israel Cabinet discussed today the latest proposals made in Washington yesterday by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to Israel Ambassador Abba Eban in connection with the American offer to support Israel's demand for free navigation through the Gulf of Akaba in return for Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza and Akaba areas.

An announcement made after the meeting said that the government will make a foreign policy statement in Parliament this week. (In Washington, Ambassador Eban conferred today again with Secretary Dulles at the latter's residence. At the United Nations it was announced today that a meeting of the UN General Assembly on the Gaza-Akaba issue scheduled for tomorrow has been postponed till Tuesday).

Although no information on the nature of today's Cabinet discussion was available here, Israeli officials intimated that no material change in Israel's insistence on effective guarantees of freedom of navigation and Israeli civilian administration of the Gaza Strip before Israeli withdrawal, had come from the current exchanges between Secretary of State Dulles and Ambassador Abba Eban in Washington.

The officials expressed "appreciation" of United States recognition of the Gulf of Akaba as an international waterway and claimed a "considerable proximity of views between Israel and the United States" on this subject. At the same time, they stated that of three solutions which Israel had termed acceptable "none had been offered by the United States approach."

The three acceptable alternatives, the Israeli officials said, are: 1. A United Nations order stationing UN Emergency Force troops along the west coast of the Gulf of Akaba to prevent a blockade; 2. An agreement among Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel--all bordering on the Gulf--on non-interference with shipping into and through the Gulf, and 3. A declaration by the United States or other powers to the effect that they will not permit any interference with shipping in this international waterway.

### Israel Wants U.S. to Go "The Whole Way," Officials Declare

"Israel is seeking clarification in Washington," the officials said, "whether the United States is prepared to go the whole way by offering one of these three solutions to enable Israel to withdraw forces from the Gulf of Akaba.

"While fully appreciative of the spirit of the United States approach in trying to solve the problem on the basis of international law, Israel feels that in view of Egypt's continued defiance of the Security Council, the United Nations Charter and its own undertakings both in Suez and in Tiran, Israel's withdrawal without guarantees would again create conditions in defiance of international law," the officials stated. The United States approach is "a declaration of policy, highly appreciated--but not a guarantee," they added.

The Gulf of Akaba is Israel's essential link with Asia and Africa and Israel cannot forego these or the basis of a declaration alone, the officials elaborated. They noted that while Egypt may not interfere with American ships, Egyptian officials have announced their intention of reinstating the blockade of Israel shipping.

As far as Gaza is concerned, the Israeli officials said, Israel is willing to discuss its future in the light of three basic issues: Israel's security, economic progress for the local population and a solution of the refugee situation. In the light of these three principles, they indicated, Israel is ready to absorb a part of the Gaza refugees in Israel and withdraw its military units from the territory immediately after negotiations on this basis start between Israel and the UN.

(The Columbia Broadcasting System reported today that it has received reliable information that Egypt is sending naval units, including frogmen, to Saudi Arabia near the Strait of Tiran with orders to reimpose a blockade on Israeli shipping as soon as Israel forces withdraw from their present positions. CBS said also that the Suez Canal might again be barred to Israel shipping and that it had a report that Israel would send a test ship through the canal as soon as it is reopened.)

EISENHOWER SAYS ISRAEL RECEIVED "MAXIMUM" ASSURANCES; MUST HEED U. N.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 17. (JTA) -- President Eisenhower declared late this afternoon that Israel has received from the United States "the maximum assurances it can reasonably expect at this juncture." The President revealed that the U. S. has renewed, therefore, its plea to Israel to withdraw from the Gaza and Akaba areas "in accordance with the repeated demands of the United Nations" and to rely on the UN resolutions. He pointed out that Britain and France had withdrawn in response to UN demands and he believes that Israel should do likewise.

The President issued his statement following a conference today in Washington between Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Israel Ambassador Abba Eban. The conference took place at Mr. Dulles' residence and was the second since Mr. Dulles' return yesterday from Thomasville where he conferred with President Eisenhower on Israel's stand.

(In Washington, Ambassador Eban told the press after his meeting today with Secretary Dulles that he gave the Secretary the full picture of Israel's position and he believes Israel has received a full picture of United States thinking. He refused to comment on the content of the meeting. Washington officials, however, indicated that Secretary Dulles considered Mr. Eban's views as rejecting the American offer to Israel and that the President's statement is the final U.S. position.)

Israel's Grievances Considered "Legitimate"; but Reply Held "Negative"

James Hagerly, President Eisenhower's press spokesman, elaborating on the President's statement, said that the U. S. Government considers Israel's reply to the offer made by Secretary Dulles on the Gaza-Akaba situation as "negative." President Eisenhower in his statement emphasized that "the United States is aware of the fact that Israel has legitimate grievances" with regard to Egypt "and should, in all fairness, see a prospect of remedying them." However, he insisted that one of the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly on February 2, gave such a prospect.

"We believe," the President said in his statement, "that that prospect is further assured by the views which the United States has formulated and communicated to Israel in its memorandum of February 11. There the United States took note of Israeli views with reference to the Gaza Strip and the Strait of Akaba and made clear that the United States would do, after Israel's withdrawal, to help solve the problems that pre-occupy Israel. Our declaration related to our intentions both as a member of the United Nations and as a maritime power having rights of our own.

"The United States," the President continued, "believes that the action of the United Nations of February 2 and the statements of various governments, including the U. S. memorandum of February 11, provide Israel with the maximum assurance that it can reasonably expect at this juncture, or that can be reconciled with fairness with others.

"Accordingly, the U. S. has renewed its plea to Israel to withdraw in accordance with the repeated demands of the UN and to rely upon the resoluteness of all friends of justice to bring about a state of affairs which will conform to the principles of justice and of international law and serve impartially the proper interests of all in the area. This, we believe, should provide a greater source of security for Israel than an occupation continued contrary to the overwhelming judgment of the world community.

"The U. S., for its part, will strive to remain true to, and support, the UN in its efforts to sustain the purposes and principles of the Charter, as the world's best hope of peace," President Eisenhower emphasized. He pointed out that "The United Kingdom and France, which occupied portions of Egypt at about the time of Israel's attack upon Egypt of last October, withdrew promptly and unconditionally in response to the same United Nations resolution that called for Israeli withdrawal. They deferred to the overwhelming judgment of the world community that a solution of their difficulties with Egypt should be sought after withdrawal, and not be made a condition precedent to withdrawal. The United States believes that Israel should do likewise," the President said.

HUGE EXODUS OF JEWS FROM POLAND REPORTED; 25, 000 REQUEST EXIT VISAS

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- An exodus of Jews from Poland, "rivalling in numbers the Exodus from Egypt in Biblical times," is under way, the New York Times reported today from Warsaw. "In recent months," Times correspondent Sydney Gruson wrote, "the trickle of Polish Jews to Israel has become a flood. It has included Communists and non-Communists, manual laborers and doctors, office workers and professors."

The Polish authorities no longer are trying to halt it either by persuasion or by withholding passports, Mr. Gruson stated. The number of passport requests already has passed 25,000, it said, and no let-up is in sight, he added. Estimates of the number of Jews in Poland vary between 35,000 and 70,000.

Mr. Gruson stressed the fact that there is no longer an effort to hide the existence in Poland of what Juliusz Burgin, a leading Communist, described as "raving anti-Semitism." He also quoted the Communist newspaper Po Prostu as writing: "We are witnessing the self-liquidation of the Jewish community that has existed in Poland for nearly 700 years."

### \$15,450,000 IN ISRAEL BONDS SOLD AT INAUGURAL CONFERENCE IN MIAMI

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 17. (JTA) -- Israel bonds totalling the sum of \$15,450,000 were sold here today at the closing session of a three-day conference which marked the launching of the 1957 campaign to raise a minimum of \$75,000,000 for Israel through the sale of bonds. Israel Rogosin, New York industrialist, subscribed today to \$1,000,000 worth of bonds, the largest purchase in the history of the Israel bond campaign, which started in May, 1951.

Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, executive vice-president of the Israel Bond Organization, told the 2,000 guests from all parts of the country, that "the 1957 Israel bond campaign must raise a minimum of \$75,000,000 if Israel's economic stability is to be maintained at a time when the country must absorb a greatly increased flow of newcomers. He reported that between May, 1951 and the end of 1956, Israel bond sales totalled \$270,667,200. These bonds, he emphasized, provide more than one-third of funds for Israel's financing now that other sources of development capital have been curtailed or eliminated.

Former President Truman, who was the guest speaker at a dinner of the conference last night honoring Eddie Cantor, said that unless the United Nations can protect Israel from murdering gangs and end the illegal blockade of its ports, "it is not morally justified in asking Israel to give up the means of protecting itself from them."

Mr. Truman lashed out at the Eisenhower Doctrine as "too little and too late" although he called it a beginning of U.S. action in a situation "dark and full of peril." The former President scored the Administration's inaction in recent years in getting the Arab-Israel issue settled and leaving an area for Soviet exploitation. As a result of "drift and procrastination," he continued, not only is Israel in danger but the threat has spread to Europe and is undermining the West.

"The time is long overdue," continued Mr. Truman, "for our government to adopt a clear and vigorous policy in the Middle East--to use its influence and power to bring peace, to make known where it stands, and above all to work together with its friends and allies." He also asserted that "we won't get anywhere with this Middle East situation unless we go to the root of the trouble."

Reviewing his Administration's record in the creation of the State of Israel, he said it was consistent with policy with respect to other peoples in the area and "was not an act of favoritism." He noted that since 1922 Congress had been on record as favoring the establishment of a Jewish homeland.

Mr. Truman said that for Israel, Americans have "admiration and gratitude. Admiration for their will to exist in spite of all obstacles, and gratitude for giving us our moral code." He insisted that Americans look on Israel "not only as a great humanitarian enterprise, but also as a part of the Middle East."

### UNITED HIAS APPROVES \$3,651,287 BUDGET FOR ITS ACTIVITIES IN 1957

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- The United States Government was urged today to take emergency measures, "such as have been invoked to save Hungarian refugees," to admit a "fair share of the Egyptian expellees, of all religions, to this country."

The appeal was voiced by U.S. Senator Jacob K. Javits, addressing the annual meeting of the United Hias Service. The meeting, attended by more than 1,000 delegates from various Jewish groups, adopted a resolution calling for prompt Congressional action toward the improvement and revision of the existing immigration laws.

The meeting approved a United Hias budget for 1957 of \$2,264,587 and an emergency rescue budget of \$1,386,700, for a total of \$3,651,287. The normal budget will be raised through allocations from some 400 Jewish welfare funds throughout the country; through the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York; and from other sources, including individuals residing in communities where there are no Jewish welfare fund campaigns. Emergency rescue needs of United Hias will be met through the national emergency rescue campaign for \$100,000,000 being staged by the United Jewish Appeal.

Murray Gurfein, United Hias president, reported that the organization had anticipated moving 4,400 Jews during 1956, but because of developments in Hungary, North Africa, and in Egypt had actually helped 7,189 to resettle in the U.S., Canada, Australia, Latin America and elsewhere. He added that United Hias would be called upon to move close to triple that number this year. William Rosenwald, general chairman of the United Jewish Appeal and a vice president of United Hias, addressed the meeting and appealed for support of both the UJA normal campaign and the Emergency Rescue Fund. The meeting opened with a welcome address by Abner Bregman, chairman of the United Hias executive committee.

### RUMANIAN JEWS IN U.S. PLAN \$2,000,000 BUILDING PROJECT IN ISRAEL

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- The United Rumanian Jews of America approved plans today for the construction of 1,000 dwelling units in Israel to help ease the housing shortage. Construction of the first units of the \$2,000,000 project is scheduled at Hdon, a Tel Aviv suburb.

### OBSERVANCE OF BROTHERHOOD WEEK STARTED IN 10,000 COMMUNITIES IN U.S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- The observance of Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, began today in more than 10,000 communities throughout the country with a message from President Eisenhower stressing the need for unity and understanding among all Americans.

Governors and mayors across the United States issued proclamations urging the observance of Brotherhood Week which aims to lessen frictions of racial and religious differences. The Week will be observed in schools, colleges, churches, synagogues, as well as by civic bodies, veteran and youth groups and fraternal organizations.

Chaplains with the armed services have arranged brotherhood programs at military installations in this country and abroad. Radio and television stations will carry brotherhood messages in song, story and discussions throughout the week. The nation's 18,500 motion picture theatres have organized a Brotherhood Week campaign to enroll 50,000 new members for the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

### INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR PARLEY TO BE HELD AT WEIZMANN INSTITUTE

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- An International Conference on Nuclear Structure will be held in September at the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovoth, Israel, Meyer W. Weisgal, chairman of the Institute Executive Council, said today. He reported considerable interest in international scientific circles on the new method for detecting hidden uranium deposits developed recently by Institute scientists.

Mr. Weisgal noted that Weizmann Institute scientists have made a vital contribution to the progress of peaceful uses of atomic energy by developing means of inexpensive production of heavy water. Agreements between the Weizmann Institute and Great Britain and France have been in effect for a number of years by which the Weizmann Institute supplies the Atomic Energy Commissions of these countries with heavy water.

### HORE-BELISHA, FORMER BRITISH WAR SECRETARY, DEAD; WAS ORTHODOX JEW

LONDON, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- Lord Leslie Hore-Belisha, first Secretary of State for War in Britain's War Cabinet and Minister of Transport and of National Insurance in various Cabinets, died in Rheims yesterday where he had led a British Parliamentary delegation on a goodwill mission to France. Lord Hore-Belisha was 63.

Born in London, Lord Hore-Belisha was an Orthodox Jew, an Elder of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue and one of its representatives to the Board of Deputies. He was educated at the University of Paris, Heidelberg University and Oxford University and saw active military service in the first World War, emerging as a major.

When he became Secretary of State for War in 1937, he introduced a number of reforms in the British Army which brought that army into shape to enter World War II. In 1939, chiefly at Lord Hore-Belisha's insistence, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain introduced conscription. He resigned during the first year of World War II for reasons which were never made public. However, newspapers of the time reported that there had been military objections to his race.

Although a member of the Conservative Government which enacted the White Paper of 1939 restricting Jewish immigration into Palestine, Lord Hore-Belisha was conspicuously absent when the vote was taken on the measure in Commons. He was a Privy Councillor since 1935. In 1954 he was elevated to a baron and he entered the Upper House. Recently, he had been interested in the possibility of digging an alternative canal to the Suez across Israel territory.

### PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY ATTENDS FUNERAL OF ISRAEL ENVOY TO MONTEVIDEO

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- The funeral of Dr. Mattitahu Hindes, Israel-Minister to Uruguay, who died here last week, was held this week-end with top officials of the Uruguayan Government, members of the diplomatic corps and virtually the entire Jewish community of this city participating. The Uruguayan Government delegation was headed by President Dr. Alberti Zubiria and Foreign Minister Gamarra.

The occasion was turned into a demonstration of Uruguayan solidarity with the State of Israel and Dr. Hindes was accorded the honors of a member of the Cabinet of Uruguay. His coffin was placed in the foreign Ministry for two hours while Uruguayan officials and diplomats including Israel's Ambassador to Argentina, Dr. Arie Kubovi, eulogized Dr. Hindes as a soldier who had fallen far from home while serving his country. After this the Uruguayan officials and the diplomats accompanied the coffin back to Jewish Community House whence it was taken to the Jewish cemetery for the final services.

### BENJAMIN SWIG HEADS NATIONAL CASH CAMPAIGN FOR AMERICAN REFORM JUDAISM

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. (JTA) -- Benjamin H. Swig of San Francisco, nationally prominent business, civic and religious leader and one of Liberal Judaism's principal lay figures, has accepted the National Cash Chairmanship of the 1956-57 Combined Campaign for American Reform Judaism, it was announced by A. B. Polinsky of Duluth, Minn., general chairman of the nationwide campaign.