



# Jewish Telegraphic Agency

## DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

660 FIRST AVENUE

NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

Contents Copyright: Republication only by previous arrangement

Vol. XXIV No. 40 - 39th year Wednesday, February 27, 1957

### EBAN MEETS AGAIN WITH DULLES; STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTED PESSIMISTIC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. (JTA) -- Israel Ambassador Abba Eban met with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles this afternoon in an urgent attempt to avoid a breakdown in UN negotiations on the troop withdrawal issue. Mr. Dulles cancelled a White House luncheon with President Eisenhower and French Premier Mollet in order to meet Mr. Eban. (See Ambassador Eban's statement on Page 3.)

State Department sources revealed that after hopeful progress Sunday in his meeting with Secretary Dulles, Mr. Eban encountered serious difficulties in further negotiations with United Nations Secretary Dag Hammarskjold. The State Department is now pessimistic about the status of the negotiations.

President Eisenhower today sought to persuade France Premier Guy Mollet that French support of Israel was not in France's own best interests. This was learned from sources close to the discussions, which opened this morning at the White House between the two leaders. White House spokesman James Hagerty declined to say directly if the withdrawal question was discussed. He would say only that the talk dealt with the Middle East.

M. Mollet, it was learned, asked Mr. Eisenhower to consider Israel's case against Egypt. But Mr. Eisenhower reportedly stressed the overriding importance of persuading the Arabs to accept the Eisenhower Doctrine. He pointed to the primacy of anti-Communist strategy in the area and was said to have told M. Mollet the new U.S. doctrine would in the long run benefit Israel as well as the Arabs by shielding the entire region from Soviet penetration.

### Senate Hears Pleas for Israel; Senators Speak Against Sanctions

The State Department is maneuvering to avoid a United Nations sanctions showdown until later this week when the Senate votes on the Eisenhower Doctrine, Congressional sources charged today. These sources said the Administration fears that a sanctions move by the United States at the United Nations might bring counter-action against the Eisenhower Doctrine resolution in the Senate. Some Senators have privately made known they told Secretary of State Dulles they would introduce amendments to safeguard Israel's security if the Administration takes a stand for sanctions against Israel.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson reported today that "developments thus far" in Israel-American negotiations "indicate the wisdom of postponing a direct showdown on the sanctions issue" by the United Nations. He said "it becomes increasingly obvious that there are real 'give and take' discussions which are more fruitful than sanctions."

Sen. Stuart Symington, former Secretary of the Air Force, told the Senate today that in the event of a world war, Israel would be needed by the United States as a staging base. The Missouri Democrat spoke of the need for possible Air Force and missile bases, places where planes might be based, men massed, and atomic ammunition and other munitions stored. "Israel could be such a staging base, providing we have not weakened that little nation or utterly alienated her," he stated. He entered a vigorous protest against anti-Israel sanctions.

Sen. Symington asked the Senate not to forget "that the Egyptian Army was equipped with Russian MIG fighters and Stalin tanks. And yet Israel's army proved itself one of the greatest little fighting machines in the world--it swept right over those Egyptians armed by the Communists. There could conceivably come a time when America would need that hard-fighting Israel Army."

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming Democrat, spoke out against imposing sanctions on Israel. He asked the Senate today how the Administration could talk of commitments to human freedom and simultaneously consider sanctioning Israel, which he called "the only free nation in the Middle East." He placed the blame for Middle East unrest on the Arabs who "have been doing their best to destroy the independent, popular government of Israel."

(See Page 2 for 20 Congressmen speaking in House in protest against sanctions on Israel.)

## U. S. RESUMES DEBATE ON SANCTIONS; CANADA PRESENTS COMPROMISE PLAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 26. (JTA) -- Canada laid before the United Nations General Assembly today a comprehensive plan for solution of the impasse revolving around Israel's refusal to date to withdraw from the Akaba area and the Gaza Strip envisioning these principal points:

1. The United Nations Emergency Force is to follow Israel's withdrawn armed forces into the Akaba area, but at the same time, the Assembly is to affirm that there must be freedom of innocent passage in the Gulf of Akaba and the Strait of Tiran, with Egypt denied continued exercise of its claimed "right of belligerence."

2. A complicated formula for the Gaza Strip under which Israel would withdraw its armed forces immediately, but there would be a gradual transition from Israel's present civil administration there to United Nations responsibility for the area. The UN administration, under a United Nations commissioner, would run the Gaza Strip in consultation with both Israel and Egypt but would constitute only "an interim measure pending final agreement as to the proper disposition of the area."

Mr. Pearson was followed by the Soviet Union's Arkady A. Sobolev, after whom the delegate from Syria resumed expounding the Arab viewpoint. Mr. Sobolev outlined a "grand conspiracy" between Israel, "oil interests," and the United States. In this "conspiracy," he said, Israel is "assigned" the role of troublemaker while the U. S. takes the role of peacemaker, but both countries are working toward implementation of the Eisenhower Doctrine in the Middle East.

Mr. Sobolev announced he will vote for the Afro-Asian resolution introduced last Friday calling for sanctions against Israel, although he said he would have preferred that such a resolution be presented in the Security Council instead of in the General Assembly. Czechoslovakia and Iraq took up the cudgels against Israel, the former following the customary Soviet line and the Iraqi pursuing the traditional Arab policy of denunciation.

### Canadian Delegate Outlines Solution for the Gaza-Akaba Problem

Mr. Pearson started by assuring the Assembly that what he is after is not merely withdrawal of Israeli forces but peaceful solution of the crisis. The United Nations has now, he said, reached "a point of no return," and the problem is to take action that will not, as Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold warned recently, introduce "new elements of conflict."

Pointing out that Israel had many provocations for the action it took in the Sinai campaign, Mr. Pearson asked for "dissipation of fear" on both Israeli and Egyptian sides. It was in the spirit of bringing about ultimate solution of basic problems, he said, that he originally introduced the resolution calling for creating the UN Emergency Force. Necessary how, he continued, are the following essentials:

First, Israel and Egypt must pledge formally to "observe scrupulously the armistice agreement--not some of its provisions but all of them."

Second, the Secretary General should make arrangements with the governments concerned to deploy the forces of UNEF on the armistice line in such a way as to: A. Take over some of the duties of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization; B. Assist in prevention of border crossings and retaliatory raids; C. Generally maintain peaceful conditions along both sides of the demarcation line.

Mr. Pearson's third point related to his proposal for the Gulf of Akaba solution. He then proposed his formula for Gaza. Although at one point he stated categorically that the civil administration in Gaza should be "Egyptian and not Israeli," his formula also gave Israel leeway to keep a hand in the Gaza administration for some time to come.

Israel, he suggested, should withdraw its armed forces from the Gaza Strip. At the same time, however, the Assembly "should now provide for effective United Nations action to ensure that the area would not be used as a base for raids and incursion against Israel after its withdrawal." As for the civil administration, he said, "it is perfectly clear that we should not simply command the Israelis to withdraw in a night."

### BI-PARTISAN OPPOSITION TO SANCTIONS VOICED IN HOUSE BY 20 CONGRESSMEN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. (JTA) -- A bi-partisan dissent by members of the House was heard today when Representatives voiced protest against imposition of sanctions on Israel. In a lengthy address deploring the idea of sanctions against the Jewish State, Rep. James Roosevelt led the dissent on the floor. Sixteen Democratic and three Republican Representatives identified themselves with his views.

The Republicans included: Lawrence Curtis of Mass., Edith Nurse Rogers of Mass., Thomas M. Tully of Washington. The Democrats included: John J. Rooney of N. Y., Abraham Multer of N. Y., Hugh J. Addison of N. J., Henry S. Reuss of Wisc., Barratt O'Hara of Ill., John Dingell of Mich., Charles A. Boyle of Ill., Thomas J. Lane of Mass., B. F. Sisa of Calif., Sidney R. Yates of Ill., Albert Carl of Okla., Kenneth J. Gray of Ill., Charles A. Vanik of Ohio, Thomas L. Ashleh of Ohio, and Elmer J. Holland of Penna.

## EBAN SAYS SOLUTION OF IMPASSE NOW HINGES ON FUTURE STATUS OF GAZA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. (JTA) -- Israel Ambassador Abba Eban told newsmen today that the solution of the withdrawal impasse now hinges on the future status of the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Eban was interviewed following a 90-minute meeting at the State Department with Secretary of State Dulles. He reported he discussed with Mr. Dulles his New York talks with UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and the latest Canadian proposals for breaking the deadlock.

The Ambassador would not express an opinion on the Canadian formula. But he said he and Mr. Dulles discussed it because it relates to Gaza Strip issue--"the one which requires the most work." Mr. Eban would not say he was optimistic. He will return to New York tomorrow. It is assumed he will see Mr. Hammarskjold again on his return.

## HAMMARSKJOLD REPORTS TO U. N. ON TALKS WITH EBAN; REVEALS CONDITIONS

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 26. (JTA) -- Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold late this afternoon gave the General Assembly a special report on his discussions yesterday with Israel's delegate Abba Eban. In his report, Mr. Hammarskjold declared that as far as the Akaba problem is concerned:

1. The United Nations Emergency Force is to be used at Sharm el Sheikh for "the prevention of possible acts of belligerency" by Egypt. However, this promise is "subject to the qualification that UNEF is never to be used in such a way as to force a solution of any controversial political or legal problem."

2. Israel requested assurance that, before UNEF is withdrawn from the Sharm el Sheikh area with or without Egyptian assistance, the Secretary General would notify the General Assembly. Mr. Hammarskjold's reply was that he would notify his own advisory committee on UNEF and the committee would have to decide whether to bring the matter to the attention of the Assembly.

3. On the question of a UN naval unit in the Gulf of Akaba, Mr. Hammarskjold said that establishment of such a unit would be beyond his "competence."

As to the Gaza Strip, the Secretary General declared that "Egypt is given the right to control the Gaza Strip by the armistice agreement. This being binding on the Secretariat, the Secretary General's concentration has been on arrangements to secure peace and quiet in the area--always on the assumption of the Egyptian legal position."

Mr. Hammarskjold informed Israel that in the light of its stand on Gaza "it may be seriously doubted that the question of Akaba can be solved separately, as intended by Israel's approach.

### Israel Cabinet Discusses Hammarskjold's Inflexibility on Gaza

JERUSALEM, Feb. 26. (JTA) -- The Israel Cabinet held three separate meetings between last midnight and this evening, announcing merely tonight that it had discussed Ambassador Abba Eban's reports of his meetings with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. The communique further stated that the Cabinet had instructed Mr. Eban to continue his negotiations in New York and Washington.

It is believed that the Cabinet discussed chiefly the inflexibility of Mr. Hammarskjold, in contrast with the reported progress made in Washington with Mr. Dulles. It is understood that progress was made in Washington on the Akaba issue, while the stumbling bloc at the UN is the future status of Gaza. In the latter case, it is understood that the difficulty is Mr. Hammarskjold's views, stated earlier, that any extension of UN Emergency Force functions must have Egyptian agreement.

## U. S. MAY PRESENT RESOLUTION TO U. N. TODAY OMITTING SANCTIONS

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 26. (JTA) -- Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., head of the American delegation to the United Nations, may present a resolution tomorrow to the UN General Assembly omitting sanctions against Israel, but insisting on Israel's unconditional withdrawal from the Gaza and Akaba areas. The resolution will also call for United Nations control of the Gaza Strip and the section of the Akaba area now held by Israel.

In its resolution, it was indicated, the U.S. will reserve the right of sanctions pending Israel's response. Exact details of the resolution were not available tonight because the American delegation was seeking to get final agreement from other governments joining with it tomorrow. It is understood that the U.S. resolution follows the lines of the Canadian proposal of today. The U.S., meanwhile, insists on no Akaba solution without agreement on the status of the Gaza Strip.

## PALESTINE ARAB SOLDIERS REPORTED BATTLING EGYPTIANS; EIGHT KILLED

LONDON, Feb. 26. (JTA) -- Hundreds of Palestine Arab soldiers rioted today against Egyptian officers on the outskirts of Cairo. In the pitched battle between Palestinians and Egyptians, eight were killed and many seriously wounded.

GERMANY TO PAY ISRAEL 250,000,000 MARKS REPARATIONS IN 1957

BONN, Feb. 26. (JTA) -- The West German reparations payment agreement for the fiscal year of 1957-58, providing 250,000,000 marks for Israel, was signed yesterday by representatives of the Bonn Government and the Israel Reparations Mission. Seventy-five million marks will be applied as payment for British fuel supplies to Israel. Commodities to be provided Israel remain unchanged by the agreement. They include industrial and agricultural equipment.

Timed to coincide with the reparations agreement signing--which affirmed reports that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer had rejected a request from the Eisenhower Administration to suspend reparation payments if the United Nations voted sanctions against Israel--a denunciation of the Chancellor was issued by the Communist East German Foreign Ministry which called the Bonn Government refusal to suspend payments a "gross violation of the interests of the German people."

The Frankfurter Rundschau, a West German daily, called the East German protest an action which "outdoes everything that has been seen so far in diplomatic duplicity. Even political illiterates should not be asked to swallow this anti-Semitism of Stalinist coloration which postures as a highminded love of peace," the influential Frankfurt newspaper said.

An expansion in Israel-West German trade was reported in connection with the reparations agreement signing. Israel bought 75,000,000 marks worth of West German goods during the past fiscal year, outside of reparations purchases. Income from West German imports of Israeli products served to counterbalance the Israeli purchases.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE AMNESTY OF FORMER NAZIS

VIENNA, Feb. 26. (JTA) -- Chancellor Julius Raab called today for immediate enactment of a law amnestying former Nazis. A settlement of this problem is necessary now, Chancellor Raab told an election rally, revealing that he approves 40 amnesty applications a day.

It was learned, meanwhile, that the coalition government parties--Chancellor Raab's People's Party and the Social Democrats--will submit a joint draft to Parliament next week asking for increased pensions for Nazi victims and the next of kin of people murdered by the Nazis.

JEWISH CONGRESS SURVEYS DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND; NOTES ANTI-SEMITISM

NEW YORK, Feb. 26. (JTA) -- The mass exodus of Jews from Poland in 1946 and 1948 is currently being repeated "as anti-Semitism spreads and becomes more intensified throughout the country," according to a survey by the World Jewish Congress made public here today.

The WJC report noted that in the years between 1948 and 1956 conditions were more favorable for Jews in Poland than for Jews in other Communist countries and that Jewish life had resumed. Economically, the Jewish community had gone through "restratification" leading to changes in occupation and an increased percentage of Jews in heavy industry and agriculture, the Congress study revealed.

"Despite this relative cultural, religious and economic freedom, there were unmistakable rumblings that stirred apprehension in the community," the WJC said. "Anti-Semitism still lingered on, although there was little food for it."

In 1956 there was a revival of overt anti-Semitism in Poland "with anti-Semitic incidents increasing in frequency and seriousness." The study pointed out that "despite bitter opposition from Gomulka and his supporters, as well as from high Roman Catholic churchmen, anti-Semitism--supported by survivors of old reactionary groups--continued to spread." This led, the WJC report added, to a migratory movement by Jews and last year there was a "liberalization in migration policies, beginning with Jewish orphans and--toward the end of 1956--extended to adults as well."

QUAKERS FORESEE INCREASE OF ANTI-SEMITISM AMONG HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. (JTA) -- Anti-Semitism among Hungarian refugees in Austria will increase unless ways are found to avoid the demoralizing effects of the large refugee camps, Edward H. Meyerding, chief of the Quaker refugee mission in Austria, predicted here today.

Mr. Meyerding, who is presently visiting Washington, said that a policy advocated by a number of officials of the Austrian and U.S. Governments and of the voluntary agencies to concentrate the refugees in a few large camps in an effort to simplify administrative responsibilities has proved in the past to be demoralizing and conducive to anti-Semitism.

Furthermore, he said, the number of refugees concentrated in large camps is likely to increase since more refugees, figuring in the thousands, are expected to enter Austria by spring or early summer. He estimated there are now approximately 10,000 Hungarian Jewish refugees in Austrian camps.