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### SAUDI ARABIA THREATENS TO FIRE ON ISRAELI SHIPS; NOTIFIES UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, April 11. (JTA) -- Saudi Arabia has notified the United States that Israel ships will be fired upon henceforth if they seek to pass through the Straits of Tiran en route to or from Elath. This was learned today from official U. S. sources.

The Saudi Arabian Ambassador has called at the State Department and served notice that Israel vessels will not be permitted to transit the Straits because the passage is considered as within Saudi Arabia territorial waters. (From Cairo it was reported that a warning message was sent to President Eisenhower by the King of Saudi Arabia.)

State Department spokesman Lincoln White publicly admitted today that Saudi diplomats have "discussed" the issue and the question of the U. S. oil tanker Kern Hills which delivered the first oil shipment to Elath. The Saudi Ambassador met with William Rountree, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs. Mr. White declined to specifically characterize the meeting and would say only that no formal note from Saudi Arabia was received.

Government sources have insisted that the United States did not direct the Kern Hills to visit Elath although the ship did have a right to transit the Straits. The Saudi complaint is being examined in the light of the Department's desire to avoid violence in the Straits. A tendency is emerging to seek a clearer international legal definition of the rights of the various nations bordering on the Gulf.

### Egypt and Saudi Arabia Protest Passage of U. S. Tanker to Elath

A report from Cairo stated that the independent Egyptian newspaper Al Ahram said both Egypt and Saudi Arabia have protested formally to the United States against the passage through the Gulf of Akaba to the Israeli port of Elath by the American tanker Kern Hill. Both nations said the Gulf is Arabian territorial water. In Damascus, Syrian Premier Sabri El-Assali told reporters all the Arab states were considering a joint protest to the U. S., the Cairo paper reported.

The report in Al Ahram followed an official Egyptian statement that Israel has refused to withdraw troops from positions on Egyptian territory covering the approach to Elath. The spokesman said Israeli troops still occupy Taba and Ras-el-Hakb on the western bank of the Gulf and have refused to comply with requests by the UN Emergency Force that they leave.

Meanwhile the semi-official Middle Eastern News Agency announced the Egyptian Army had begun its annual maneuvers April 8, and that they would continue for several days. The announcement helped to explain several days of reports the army had been placed in a state of alert. Troop movements in the Cairo area have been particularly heavy in recent days and air raid practice alerts were staged in all major Egyptian cities.

### Moscow Opposes Navigation of Israel Ships in Gulf of Akaba

LONDON, April 11. (JTA) -- The Soviet Government today ranged itself squarely against freedom of navigation for Israeli shipping in the Gulf of Akaba, and charged that a secret American-Israeli agreement has been concluded for the construction of a pipeline and railroad from the Israel port of Elath to the Mediterranean.

The views of the Soviet Government were expounded in 'Izvestia,' official government organ, which asserted that the attempt of the Eisenhower Administration to 'guarantee' Israeli transit in the Gulf of Akaba amounted to a guarantee of 'violation of Egyptian sovereignty.'

Izvestia charged that the alleged secret American-Israeli agreement for an Elath-Mediterranean pipeline and rail link was a device to bypass the Suez Canal, and that the reported secret agreement showed how far American 'imperialists' were prepared to go in attempts to 'blockade' Egypt.

Western claims that American policy sought to bring about an Israel-Arab peace lies intended to hide American plans to dominate the region, Izvestia asserted. The Soviet organ added that Israeli leaders, in their 'fresh and frank declarations' of preparations for a 'new aggression' against Egypt, were relying on American support.

ISRAEL ANTICIPATES TROUBLE IN JORDAN; DOES NOT CONCENTRATE TROOPS

JERUSALEM, April 11, (JTA) -- There are no Israel troop concentrations on the Jordanian border and there has been no change in Israel's long-standing position toward Jordan based on the 1949 armistice agreement, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The statement was made in connection with reports that Syria, Saudi Arabia and Egypt were moving troops to enter Jordan in the event of any outbreak of disturbances there. The Foreign Ministry spokesman warned, however, that the pact was signed with Jordan as an independent country and any change of sovereignty in Jordan could raise the question as to whether the armistice agreement would remain valid.

Commenting on Arab charges of Israel plans for a military move against Jordan, the spokesman pointed out that both Premier David Ben Gurion and Israeli Chief of Staff Moshe Dayan are now on vacation and that in any case Israel is "not interested in fishing in troubled waters."

Israeli diplomatic quarters said both internal and external Jordanian disturbances could be expected as a result of the ousting yesterday by King Hussein of his pro-Soviet Premier. They said it was possible that clashes might develop between King Hussein and some 3,000 Syrian troops stationed in Jordan who might become a force for President Nasser of Egypt in a showdown.

Meanwhile it was reported here that the Arab Legion, which is assumed to be loyal to King Hussein, has been ordered to take up positions in major urban centers. Jordanian cable and telephone links with outside countries have been cut and frontiers have been closed.

ISRAEL FOREIGN MINISTER TO HAVE "BUSINESS MEETING" WITH SOVIET ENVOY

JERUSALEM, April 11, (JTA) -- Mrs. Golda Meir, Israeli Foreign Minister said today she would soon hold a "business meeting" with Soviet Ambassador Alexander Abramov at which one of the principal subjects was expected to be the growing anti-Israel campaign in Soviet newspapers.

Other topics considered likely to be on the agenda for the forthcoming "business meeting" included economic relations and a request for Soviet permission to elderly parents in Russia to join their children in Israel.

Israeli sources view the Soviet press campaign with deep concern. Mrs. Meir and the Soviet envoy met today, the first since the latter's return to Israel this week. He had been recalled immediately after the start of the Sinai campaign in a Soviet indication of hostility. Shortly after his recall, the Soviets abruptly suspended a commercial agreement by which Israel had received substantial quantities of Russian crude oil.

(Jacob Tsur, Israel Ambassador to France, left Paris today for a two week private visit to Moscow where he will spend Passover with the family of Joseph Avidar, Israeli envoy to Russia. Mrs. Avidar is Ambassador Tsur's sister.)

ARAB STATES MUST ACCEPT ISRAEL'S EXISTENCE, BEVAN SAYS IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, April 11, (JTA) -- Asserting that the Arab states must accept Israel's existence, Aneurin Bevan, British Labor Party leader, told a press conference here today he believed India had a responsibility to persuade President Nasser that "it is also his duty to live at peace with other nations."

Asserting that Israel had acted under intense provocation in launching its Sinai campaign, Mr. Bevan said the Arab states were wrong in not basing their foreign policy on the fact of Israel's existence. He rejected Egypt's claim of "belligerent rights," asserting that Egypt could not have it "both ways." He urged that Israeli ships should be allowed by Nasser through the Suez Canal. The question of free passage could not be settled by an international court ruling unless both sides agreed to accept the ruling, he pointed out.

KNESSET ADOPTS 969,000,000 POUNDS BUDGET; RECESSES FOR PASSOVER

JERUSALEM, April 11, (JTA) -- The Knesset recessed for a Passover vacation tonight after approving a 1957-58 total budget of 969 million pounds by a vote of 48 to 23.

The budget, approved in a highspeed second reading in 48 hours, provides 182 million pounds for defense expenditures and 58 million pounds for special expenditures

The proposed fence along the Israel Gaza Strip demarcation line to keep fedayeen out of Israel will cost an estimated \$80,000, it was learned here today.

TRIAL OF MEN CHARGED WITH ASSASSINATION OF KASTNER STARTED

TEL AVIV, April 11, (JTA) -- Three men went on trial today in a Tel Aviv court on charges of murder in the assassination of Dr. Israel Rudolph Kastner, central figure in a controversy over whether he had collaborated with the Nazis in the slaughter of Hungarian Jews. The accused are Yossef Menkes, Zeev Eckstein and Ben Shamer.

DR. SLAWSON SAYS ANTI-JEWISH BIAS IN UNIVERSITIES MAY BE REVIVED

NEW YORK, April 11. (JTA) -- The possibility that certain anti-Jewish discriminatory policies may be revived in American schools of higher education by 1960, was foreseen here today by Dr. John Slawson, executive vice-president of the American Jewish Committee, addressing the annual meeting of the AJC marking the 50th anniversary of the existence of the organization.

Dr. Slawson, outlining "guidelines" for the activity of the American Jewish Committee in the future, also predicted that Israel will remain a major concern of 95 percent of American Jews for a long time to come. Because of such a possibility, an American orientation--treating Israel and the Middle East as problems of American foreign policy, rather than as specifically Jewish issue--will need to be stressed in the educational and action programs of the American Jewish Committee, Dr. Slawson suggested.

He expressed the belief that the United States will follow a policy aimed at guaranteeing security of all peoples in the Middle East through the United Nations or, if that proves impossible, in company with other Western powers, or alone.

"The present outlook," he said, "gives the American Jewish Committee the opportunity by itself, as well as by influencing American Jews generally, to advance American interests, help the Middle East, and help Israel, simultaneously. While the latest crisis--the attack on Sinai and Gaza--has carried with it a number of negative consequences, it has engendered a better understanding of forces operating in the Middle East, and has strengthened Israel's status."

"Most of the free world," Dr. Slawson pointed out, "is now convinced that Israel is here to stay; it cannot be liquidated, and even if by some strange quirk of circumstances our government should ever decide to deal with Israel as another Munich, I do not believe it would be feasible.

"More than ever before, we must bring home to the American Government and our fellow-Americans of all creeds this fact: That the interest of American Jews in aiding Israel to become a viable democratic state coincides with basic interests of the United States in the Middle East and supports America's life-and-death struggle with the Communist coalition," Dr. Slawson emphasized.

Outlines Domestic Problems Which U.S. Jewry May Have to Face

Analyzing the problems which the Jews in the United States may have to face on the domestic scene, Dr. Slawson said the one serious problem today is the attempt to resurrect the Klan and similar groups.

"While not approximating the pre-Pearl Harbor volume, there has been a great increase in the output of the anti-Semitic press since 1947," the AJC leader declared.

"Present-day bigots emphasize literature, rather than meetings, so there is no mushrooming of organizations as there was before World War II. A great improvement in attitudes of the general American public towards Jews is reflected in our nationwide surveys of public opinion. For example, ten years ago, one in every five Americans considered Jews a threat; today only one in a hundred feels that way.

"Therefore," he continued, "while watching carefully, as we do, the operations of anti-Semitic groups in collaboration with ultra-conservatives, Arab propagandists and lunatic fringe elements, we must be encouraged by the available evidence that receptivity to anti-Semitic propaganda has been greatly reduced. But, history has shown that anti-Semitic embers can smoulder unsuspected; and given provocative conditions, such as war, economic dislocation or internal group conflicts of any variety, they can blaze into all-consuming fires. We must therefore continue to buttress our bridges of intergroup understanding against times of stress."

"In the field of education we must look in two directions," Dr. Slawson urged, "First, to the public school: we must continue to help guard this great unifying institution. We must continue to resist any threats, be they intrusions of the church, or drives to disband the public school and substitute the private school, such as those now under way in six southern states.

"Second, we must look to the colleges and professional schools. It has been found that anti-Semitism tends to decrease as education goes up. But the salutary public desire for higher education is in danger of being thwarted by insufficient facilities, both in personnel and equipment.

"The prospect is especially bleak for Jewish students. By 1960, the increased demands for enrollment will far exceed the available facilities. As a result, there may be a revival of certain discriminatory policies which, through a great deal of labor over the years by organizations such as AJC, have been reduced or completely eliminated. This is especially apt to occur because most Jews live in states with fewest public colleges," Dr. Slawson predicted.

U.S. TOLD NOT TO BE GUIDED BY OIL INTERESTS IN ITS MIDDLE EAST POLICY

NEW YORK, April 11. (JTA) -- Joseph E. Johnson, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, warned here today "that those who see our policy toward the Arab states solely in terms of the commercial interests of the American oil companies oversimplify dangerously and do a disservice" to the United States.

At the same time, Mr. Johnson charged that the U.S. has not yet "defined clearly our policy goals" in the Middle East. He asserted that the U.S. cannot refer the issue to the United Nations "to avoid the responsibility for formulating a national policy." He spoke at a symposium on "America and the Middle East," held as part of the American Jewish Committee's five-day 50th Anniversary Observance at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Regarding American policy toward Israel, Mr. Johnson urged that it be developed in terms of United States interests in promoting peace and order in the Middle East. "Americans and American policy-makers should think of, and act toward, Israel as an independent country whose independence in a peaceful and orderly Middle East is in our national interest and should be upheld under the Charter of the United Nations," he said.

At the same time, he stressed that it "must be effectively brought home to Arab leaders and to the Arab populations that the United States will not allow the independence of Israel to be snuffed out." He pointed out that this position is "not based upon a particular fondness for Israel, but on our national interest, our responsibility to ourselves and our obligation under the UN Charter."

Prof. Jessup Urges U.S. -India Joint Action in U.N. and Middle East

At the same session, Philip C. Jessup, Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia University and former U.S. Representative to the UN, urged the United States to join with India in seeking a settlement of the Middle East crisis.

He said that the two countries should sponsor jointly a resolution in the General Assembly which would set up three United Nations Commissions: 1. Frontier delimitation Commission; 2. Financial Commission of Refugees; 3. Technical Commission on River Development. Prof. Jessup proposed that the UN General Assembly adopt a comprehensive plan based on the Commission reports and "call on all members to support the settlement and deny support to any state which opposes it."

Throughout this process, Dr. Jessup declared, the UN Forces should patrol the Armistice lines on both sides of the border. In case of a breach of the peace, he added, the Security Council should be asked for assistance. The basis for the joint U.S. -India resolution has seven precepts outlined by Mr. Jessup:

1. Recognition by the Arab states that Israel exists and will continue to exist.
2. Recognition by Israel that it cannot expand at the expense of its neighbors.
3. Present armistice lines must be adjusted and permanent frontiers established.
4. The Arab refugees must be compensated by restoration or indemnity.
5. The Jordan and other water resources to be developed under UN auspices for mutual advantage on an engineering and equitable, rather than political basis.
6. The Holy Places to be placed under UN guarantees assuring access to all.
7. Guarantees of free passage through the Suez Canal access to the Gulf of Akaba, right of transit across the Negev and arrangements for free ports.

Mordecai R. Kidron, Israel Minister Plenipotentiary, discussed Israel's role in the Middle East. On the economic development in the Middle East, John S. Badeau, president of the Near East Foundation, said that progress must be "focused on the problem of raising the living standards of the masses of common people." The Near East Foundation is an American organization dealing with basic social and economic problems of Near East rural populations.

U.S. DIPLOMATS WILL STUDY HEBREW, STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES

WASHINGTON, April 11. (JTA) -- Israel will be recognized on a par with other Mid-East nations as an area of specialized study for U.S. diplomatic and consular officers, it was made known today.

The Foreign Service Institute of the State Department will recommend study of Hebrew to diplomatic and consular officers. Officers specializing on Israel would study at an appropriate institution in the United States. This development was made known today by Loy Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary of State, in a communication to Rep. Leonard Feinstein, New York Democrat.

Rep. Feinstein had learned that State Department officials assigned to Israel are required to take a year of orientation training under Arab teachers at a foreign service institute branch attached to the University of Beirut in Lebanon. There was no provision for the study of Hebrew. Rep. Feinstein brought this matter to the attention of the State Department.