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Z.O.A. CONVENTION ASKS U.S. TO PROTEST ISRAEL; OPPOSES ARMING ARABS

NEW YORK, Sept. 16. (JTA) -- The 60th anniversary convention of the Zionist Organization of America concluded here today with the adoption of resolutions on American policy in the Middle East, counteracting of the Arab boycott against Israel, encouraging American Jews to settle in Israel, and the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union. Dr. Emanuel Neumann was re-elected president of the ZOA.

The delegates appealed to the U.S. Government "to make Israel's security a pivotal feature in its policy." They expressed, in the resolution, the "gravest concern over the alignment of Syria with the Soviet Union," and called upon the U.S. "to act decisively and in time" to avert Soviet threat to the Middle East.

"Soviet penetration will not be stopped by arms shipments to the Arab states of the Bagdad Pact, whose only thought is to use such arms against Israel," the resolution said. "Nor should our government arm such states without at the same time providing the fullest guarantee to Israel's security." At the same time, the resolution stressed the need for an "expanded and intensified" American economic aid program in the Middle East. It also asked the U.S. to apply "the full weight" of American influence and authority to end the Arab-Israel conflict.

In another resolution, the convention condemned the Arab boycott against Israel and deplored any yielding by governments and business firms to Arab pressure. "It should not be forgotten that such pressures are double-edged," the resolution emphasized. It urged all Zionists in this country to lay before the American people the full facts of the Arab boycott and its threat to world trade and peace. "Fortified by this knowledge and awareness, the American people will vigorously react with characteristic devotion to freedom and to peace," the resolution stated.

Recommends Action on "Partnership" between U.S. Jews and Israel

Expressing the convictions that American Zionists must more closely identify their lives and their interests with the development and welfare of Israel, the convention instructed the incoming ZOA administration to devise ways and means for the stimulation and facilitation of personal identification with life in Israel in three areas of effort:

1. The settlement in Israel of American Jews who are willing and able to settle permanently;
2. The placement of those who are prepared to spend a period of their lives in work or study in Israel;
3. The flow of privately invested capital and resultant personal involvement in the development of Israel, so that much chutzot efforts may establish a real partnership with the people of Israel in the process of the building of the State.

In the resolution on Russian Jews, the convention deplored the restrictions of Jewish life in the Soviet Union and the "systematic effort" of the Soviet Government to suppress and ultimately destroy "free expression on the part of Russian Jewry.

"We earnestly hope," the resolution stated, "that this policy will prove to be temporary and that the leaders of the Soviet Union will permit their Jewish citizens to exercise, on an equal basis with the other peoples composing the Soviet Union, free and unlimited opportunity to live their lives as Jews, religiously and culturally, and to build up such institutions as will enable them to do so. Knowing that there are many Jews in the Soviet Union who may wish to emigrate to Israel and become citizens of that country, we express the hope that the government of Russia will permit them to do so," the resolution concluded.

Eban Says "Strong Sense of Friendship" Exists Between U.S. and Israel Govt.

Israel Ambassador Abba Eban, addressing the closing session of the convention tonight, reaffirmed "the strong sense of friendship and common purpose between America and Israel in their official and unofficial relation" and called attention to the fact that "in the stress of recent weeks, the United States has repeatedly affirmed its fidelity to the preservation of Israel's independence and integrity against aggression from any quarter." At the same time, he emphasized that there is now an "increasing need" to reinforce all available deterrents against aggression in the Middle East.

French Ambassador Herve Alphand told the ZOA delegates that "France will never waver in her friendship towards Israel." He spoke glowingly of the contributions

of Zionism to the birth of Israel and to the welfare of the Middle East, asserting that in France the Zionist movement is held in "high esteem." Israel, he added, "stands today as your crowning achievement -- a bulwark of democracy in the Middle East."

Lord Russell of Liverpool, another major speaker at the convention, charged that the United Nations had taken no effective action in Israel's behalf.

Truman Addresses Convention; Eisenhower Sends Greetings

President Eisenhower, in a message to the convention read last night by Dr. Emanuel Neumann, greeted the delegates and said: "All Americans are vitally interested in the establishment of a just and enduring peace in the lands of the Near East. We have made clear our desire to assist the peoples of that area to work toward this great goal and shall continue our efforts in this direction with the help of God and all men of good will."

Former President Harry S. Truman saw a glorious future for the State of Israel "not just as another sovereign nation, but as an embodiment of the great ideals of our civilization." Speaking at the convention last night, he urged the United States "to cherish and help those nations and cultures which support the dignity of the human individual" and "to strive to defend human rights and to expand the enjoyment of freedom abroad as well as at home."

Referring to the present disorders and frictions involving Israel, Mr. Truman said "they can, and I hope, will be solved through the United Nations, of which Israel is one of the newest and one of the most devoted members. They can be solved through forbearance and patience and the search for the truth." He called upon the United Nations and the United States to work towards the ideal of peace and progress in the Near East "for the well-being of all the nations of that area and the safety and prosperity of the whole West depend upon it."

Recalling the establishment of the Jewish State ten years ago and the role of the United States in that historical event, Mr. Truman said: "It has never seemed to me that I deserved any special credit as an individual for what I did about Israel when I was President of the United States. In recognizing the new State of Israel and in giving careful consideration to its needs and its problems after 1948, I believe I was only expressing the sentiments of the people of the United States, regardless of political party or religious belief. And I also believe I was acting as the President of the United States ought to act -- that is, in the interest of the United States."

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, addressing the session, declared that "the first line of Israel's political and economic defense is world Jewry" and that "even Israel's superb army must in the last analysis depend upon the material resources which, in large part, the Jews of the world must make available." The great world powers, he asserted, have not opened, nor are they likely to open their arsenals to Israel, as they have to the Arabs. "Each of the world powers is arming its own protege. Israel is the protege of neither," he said.

He answered the criticism directed against American Zionists who do not settle in Israel, saying that to make Zionism synonymous with the personal obligation of every Zionist to emigrate to Israel is "a distortion" of the classic Zionist position. He stressed that "without an organized and mobilized world Jewry, the State of Israel would never have been established - and without it - it cannot be sustained."

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, who is now in Europe, sent a lengthy message to the convention in which he outlined his views on the major issues facing the Zionist movement at this time. He appealed for cooperation from all parts of the movement and for a "spirit of unity and comradeship above and beyond all minor differences of partisanship and organizational conflicts." (The highpoints of his statement will be published in the Bulletin tomorrow.)

The convention discussed a \$2,000,000 budget for next year, to be devoted chiefly to the establishment of Hebrew schools in the United States. This sum is almost twice last year's budget and is meant to throw the Zionist movement behind increased Jewish education in this country, Dr. Neumann declared. A total of \$200,000 was contributed toward this project at the convention, \$50,000 by Joseph Foster of Leominster, Mass.

50,000 JAM OPENING OF WORLD MACCABIAH; TWENTY LANDS REPRESENTED

TEL AVIV, Sept. 15. (JTA) -- Fifty thousand Israelis jammed into Ramat Gan Stadium today cheered as President Isaac Ben Zvi officially opened the Fifth World Maccabiah, the Jewish Olympic games. About 600 Jewish athletes from 20 countries throughout the world paraded past the reviewing stand.

Leading off the parade was an honor guard around a torch brought from Modi'in, birthplace of the Maccabean revolt over 2,000 years ago from which the games take their name. Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan were decorated with banners and flags of many nations today in welcome to the Maccabiah athletes. All buses and many automobiles carried the Maccabiah emblem. There were receptions for athletes from abroad at various legations and embassies.

CARNEGIE REPORT EXPLAINS ISRAEL'S OBJECTION TO U. N. TROOPS

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 15. (JTA) -- A plan for formation of a "Permanent United Nations Peace Force" and establishment of a permanent UN "Peace Observer Corps" will be submitted to all delegations here tomorrow in a special study prepared under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The plan envisages the use of additional military personnel to bolster the present United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine.

The study, written by William R. Frye, U. N. correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, who took a six-month leave of absence from his newspaper to prepare the work for the Carnegie Endowment, bases many of its conclusions on the experiences with the United Nations Emergency Force which is at present deployed along the Gulf of Akaba and in the Gaza Strip.

In his study, Mr. Frye provides one of the most concise statements made up to this time to delegates here about Israel's position regarding deployment of UNEF "on" the Egypt-Israel demarcation line. That subject, with the insistence of some delegations as well as of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold that Israel allow UNEF on its side of the Gaza frontier, is expected to be aired before the General Assembly's twelfth regular session which convenes here Tuesday.

"One reason Israel refuses," states Mr. Frye, "is that a UN police force would be more effective in deterring the large-scale, organized retaliation raids on which she depends than in preventing border crossings by small Arab fedayeen commando squads, usually consisting of five men. Thus Israel, in her view, could be pin-pricked to death while her hands were tied behind her."

A second Israeli motive for resisting UNEF on her side of the border is seen by Mr. Frye in the fear that the UN some day will attempt an "imposed" peace settlement. "Once a police force were ensconced around Israel," he declares, "some Israelis say the General Assembly might delineate new boundaries, taking up stations on them. Those boundaries might be the original lines on which partition was made in 1947, for example, or some minor modification of them."

"If such a move," Mr. Frye continues, "were part of an equitable overall settlement of problems such as refugees, water utilization, freedom of Israel's commerce, etc., there are many who feel it was in Israel's long-range interest to have that done; but Israel is highly sensitive on the question of territory, and resists any suggestion that land be traded to the Arabs for concessions on other points. Desire to preserve every square foot of territory is another reason given by Israelis for refusal to admit a UN police force onto her side of the line." It is known that, among delegations consulted by Mr. Frye in the process of preparing his study were the delegations of Israel and Egypt here.

U. S. JEWISH GROUPS CALL THE REVISED IMMIGRATION LAW DISAPPOINTING

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. (JTA) -- Major Jewish organizations today said that they shared fully President Eisenhower's disappointment with the immigration legislation signed into law by the President last week. The law "falls disappointingly short of achieving long and urgently needed changes," they said.

They called the changes effected by the law "commendable though minor." They deplored particularly the failure of the legislation to replace the national origins quota system with an "nondiscriminatory and equitable basis for selecting immigrants."

These views were expressed in a statement released by the National Community Relations Advisory Council and joined in by the American Jewish Congress, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans of the U. S. A., Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, United Synagogue of America and National Council of Jewish Women.

At the same time, the American Council for Judaism issued a statement saying that "the enactment of at least a beginning to more liberalized legislation by Congress recently underscores the fact that the Western Hemisphere continues to be among the major havens for Jewish refugees since World War II." The AJC made public the results of a survey showing that countries other than Israel have admitted 300,000 Jewish refugees since 1946.

The study establishes that about 1,500,000 Jews were compelled to take to the international highways of migration after World War II, although approximately 500,000 of them managed to return to their former homes in liberated areas of Europe. Some 792,000, mainly Asian, African and Eastern European, immigrated to Israel. Over 300,000 were admitted by countries other than Israel -- mostly by the United States, Canada, Australia, and South American countries. Some were also received by France, Sweden, Norway, Italy and Switzerland.

TRUMAN, CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN ATTEND JEWISH SEMINARY LECTURES

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. (JTA) -- Former President Harry S. Truman and the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Earl Warren, were students this week-end at a Talmudic law discussion at the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Justice Warren remained throughout the three-day lecture-discussion session, but Mr. Truman only sat through a luncheon lecture session yesterday afternoon. Both Justice Warren and President Truman wore black skull caps during the meal and at Friday evening's services and during all the study sessions.

After listening to a discussion of Jewish law by Prof. Saul Lieberman, Dean of the Rabbinical School of the Seminary, Justice Warren commented that apparently a number of American Constitutional safeguards, including those against self-incrimination and double jeopardy, stem from Talmudic law. "Protection against self-incrimination is perhaps not as sacred now as in ancient times," the Chief Justice noted, but added that such protection still exists in the United States. He pointed out that the American Constitution and laws are derived from the experiences and examples of many nations.

Mr. Truman, who listened to a talk on the Jewish concept of justice by Dr. Shalom Spiegel, said that the talk was "one of the best I have ever heard in my life." The three-day course on "Law as a Moral Force" ended today with a summary session at which former Federal Judge Simon H. Rifkind spoke. Mr. Rifkind is chairman of the Seminary's executive committee.

INTERNATIONAL PARLEY ON NUCLEAR SCIENCE CONCLUDES IN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, Sept. 15. (JTA) -- The first International Conference on Nuclear Structure to be held in Israel concluded last night with a huge banquet in Herzlia. The parley was held on the grounds of the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovoth, one of its sponsors.

A number among the nearly 200 participants in the conference described its session as "useful and stimulating." They stressed that considerable light had been cast on the mysteries of the nucleus and the atom during the past week. The United States sent the largest delegation, 37 scientists from government, industry and the armed forces, to the parley.

J. D. C. NAMES NEW MEDICAL DIRECTOR FOR ITS HEALTH WORK IN 25 LANDS

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. (JTA) -- Dr. Sidney Shindell, of Hartford, Conn., has been appointed medical director of the Joint Distribution Committee. It was announced today by Edward M. Warburg, chairman of the JDC.

Dr. Shindell, who comes to JDC from his post as medical director of the Connecticut Commission on the Care and Treatment of the Chronically Ill, Aged and Infirm, replaces Dr. William M. Schmidt, who has resigned to re-join the faculty of the Harvard School of Public Health as Associate Professor of Maternal and Child Health. The Joint Distribution Committee currently maintains health and welfare programs in some 25 countries.

NATION-WIDE 'BROTHERHOOD WEEK' OBSERVANCE SET FOR FEBRUARY

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. (JTA) -- Brotherhood Week will be observed in the United States for the 25th time beginning February 16 under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. It was announced today by Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the organization. Louis B. Seltzer, editor of The Cleveland Press, has been named national chairman of the observance. He held the same post last year.

ISRAEL TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN ARGENTINA; RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 15. (JTA) -- Pinchas Sapir, Israel's Minister for Trade and Industry, arrived here yesterday as guest of the Argentine Government to aid the sale of Israel bonds in Argentina. He was met at the airport by Israel Ambassador Arieh Kubovy and Argentine Jewish leaders. Later, he met with the Argentine Minister for Trade and Industry and was received by President Gen. Pedro Aramburu.

HEAD OF ISRAEL'S ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION LECTURES IN BRAZIL

SAO PAULO, Sept. 15. (JTA) -- Prof. Ernst David Bergmann, head of Israel's atomic energy commission, spent the last two days here as a guest of the Brazil-Israel Cultural Center and the Society of Friends of the Hebrew University. He lectured before the Chemistry Faculty of Sao Paulo University and spoke at a public meeting.

A. LUTZKI, YIDDISH POET, DIES IN NEW YORK; FOUGHT IN U. S. FORCES IN EUROPE

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. (JTA) -- Funeral services were held today for A. Lutzki, Yiddish poet, who died Friday of a heart attack at the age of 64. Born in Russia, he came to the United States in 1914. He served in the U.S. armed forces during World War I and fought in the Battle of Verdun in France. He was the author of several books of Yiddish poetry and a member of the editorial staff of the Jewish Day-Morning Journal. Jewish daily newspaper published here.