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DULLES WARNS RUSSIA ON MIDDLE EAST; TELLS U. N. OF SYRIAN DANGER

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 19. (JTA) -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles warned the Soviet Union today of dangers to world peace envisaged as a result of its "indirect aggression" in the Middle East. He told the General Assembly of the United Nations that the United States may "introduce concrete proposals" at the current Assembly session in an effort to "tranquillize the scene."

Mr. Dulles was the first of the Big Power Foreign Ministers to address the 12th annual regular session of the Assembly. Devoting a third of his address to the Middle East problem, he said that "Russia's rulers have long sought domination in the Middle East."

"This time," Mr. Dulles stated, "they tried to use in Arab countries the technique that Stalin and Lenin had prescribed for bringing about the 'amalgamation' of the so-called 'colonial and dependent peoples' into the Soviet orbit. In 1955, the Soviet rulers began intensive propaganda designed to incite the Arab nations to believe that with Soviet arms, with Soviet technicians, and with Soviet political backing, they could accomplish extreme nationalistic ambitions."

"This Soviet Communist effort," Mr. Dulles continued, "has made the most progress in Syria where Soviet bloc arms were exultantly received and where political power has increasingly been taken over by those who depend upon Moscow." He expressed the belief that the Soviet acts "may perhaps unwittingly lead the recipients of Soviet arms into acts of direct aggression."

Hints at Arab Incitement to Use Soviet Arms Against Israel

Possibly referring to dangers facing Israel--although he did not mention Israel during his speech--Mr. Dulles told the Assembly "those who feel an abnormal sense of power as a result of the recent putting into their hands of large amounts of Soviet bloc arms are being incited by violent propaganda. That is risky business."

Declaring that it is the responsibility of member nations to "abstain from acts of aggression, direct or indirect," Mr. Dulles said: "When there is such a situation as now exists in the Middle East, this General Assembly ought at least to consider it and discuss it. Discussion, as our charter suggests, may of itself be salutary and the United States reserves the right, in the light of that discussion, to introduce concrete proposals."

The Secretary of State pointed up American interests in the Middle East by reference to the Eisenhower Doctrine and by calling attention to President Eisenhower's statement of two weeks ago when Mr. Eisenhower "reaffirmed his intention to exercise as needed" the authority given him by the Congressional resolution supporting the Eisenhower Doctrine.

The importance to Israel of Mr. Dulles' remarks was highlighted by a brief statement from a spokesman for the Israel delegation who declared: "The speech is an important discussion of the dangers created by the heavy rearmament and incitement of Syria. It will be studied with care." A Syrian spokesman, Hawdat Muftih, Charge d'Affaires of Syria's permanent delegation here, defended his government by declaring: "Syria is not threatening any of its neighbors. The West knows very well that Syria is not in a position to threaten anybody."

Diplomatic circles here analyzed the Dulles address in these terms: 1. It describes the Middle East crisis in global terms, rather than as a local conflict. 2. There is in the speech a strong reminder of United States obligations to all states and any nations threatened by aggression. In this content, Israelis here placed particular emphasis on Mr. Dulles describing as "risky business" the feeling of "abnormal power" now given to countries that are "being incited by violent propaganda" after large amounts of Soviet arms had been placed in their hands.

It was expected that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko who was scheduled to address the General Assembly tomorrow will react very strongly to Mr. Dulles' remarks today.

ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS FUTURE OF U. N. TRCOPS ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAEL FRONTIER

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 19. (JTA) -- The future of the United Nations Emergency Force may come before the General Assembly next week, it was indicated here today. It was learned that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold is preparing to file with the Assembly next week a full report on UNEF which will deal with the organization, deployment, operation and financing of the UN's Middle East police force.

The Secretary General is so far advanced in the compilation of that report that he is ready to place it before his seven-nation Advisory Committee on UNEF which may meet as early as Saturday of this week. After that meeting, only technical processing will be needed before the report is given to the Assembly.

The matter of "deployment" of UNEF is expected to revive the issue of placing the UN force on Israel's side of the Gaza Strip demarcation line. An important item in connection with UNEF's future will be the matter of financing. So far the Secretary General has been authorized to spend no more than \$16,500,000 for the operation of UNEF. Best estimates here are that the Force will cost the UN about \$24,000,000 annually.

Several other reports of interest to Israel are expected to be filed soon by the Secretary General. Some time next week, it is expected, Mr. Hammarskjold will receive, and forward to the Security Council, a report from Col. Byron V. Leary, Acting Chief of Staff of the UN Truce Supervision Organization. That report will deal with Syria's complaint that Israel is violating the 1949 armistice agreement by proceeding with its drainage work in the Huleh swamp.

Within ten days or two weeks, Mr. Hammarskjold will submit a report of UN activities in regard to clearance of the Suez Canal. While that report will in itself deal only with the work done by the United Nations in removing the obstructions in the channel, the discussion on the report is expected to range further into freedom of passage through the international waterway.

ISRAEL STAND FAILS TO SECURE SUPPORT AT INTER-PARLIAMENTARY PARLEY

LONDON, Sept. 19. (JTA) -- An attempt by Israel to delete the word "Arab" from a resolution on refugees before the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was defeated in a vote today. The balloting was 332 against the Israel amendment, 181 in favor and 52 abstentions, the latter including the entire British delegation.

The resolution as adopted, with only the Israel delegation opposed, included a clause reading: "This conference recommends that the United Nations give to the Arab refugees the consideration which the justice of their case calls for, and find a final solution to the problem by enforcing resolutions already taken by the United Nations; and until such a solution is found, to give adequate financial assistance."

The reference to the United Nations was incorporated in committee on the initiative of Emil Bustani of Lebanon. A second Israel amendment which would have deleted a large part of the resolution dealing with various aspects of the refugee problem was withdrawn.

The voting on the beaten amendment, which would have substituted the word "all" for "Arab," found the Communist states, including Poland and Yugoslavia, joining with the Arab bloc and most Asian countries with the exception of Burma and the abstention of Thailand lining up in opposition to Israel. Japan and Ceylon voted with the anti-Israel line-up.

With the exceptions of Italy, Finland and Spain which voted against Israel, most western European countries--except England which abstained--voted in support of the Israel amendment. The French delegation registered a split vote--10 for Israel and two against. The United States and Liberian delegations supported Israel.

An Israel amendment to a general economic resolution which called for opposition to boycotts by one state against another was not put before the conference, the rapporteur of the committee considering it having explained that the committee felt the amendment was not appropriate to the general terms of the resolution.

ISRAEL DIPLOMAT KIDNAPPED IN RUSSIA GETS NEW POST IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, Sept. 19. (JTA) -- Eliahu Chazan, the Israeli diplomat who was kidnapped and mistreated by Soviet secret agents, was assigned today to a new post, chief assistant in the Foreign Ministry's Consular Division here. Meanwhile, Mr. Chazan has been given a short leave to recover from his ordeal in Russia.

Reuven Shiloah, former Minister in the Israel Embassy in Washington, has been named political advisor to the Foreign Ministry, it was announced today.

Z. Divon, a Middle East expert in the foreign service, was named Israel consul general in Addis Ababa. The appointment was viewed here as an indication of Israel's growing interest in its relations with African countries including its readiness to provide technical assistance to underdeveloped countries on the African continent.

MOSCOW SEEN PLANNING NEW LARGE-SCALE PERSECUTION OF SOVIET JEWS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. (JTA) -- Experts on Soviet affairs and Jewish leaders here have expressed serious concern that the recent detention and interrogation of Eliahu Chazan, Israeli diplomat in Moscow, might be the first step in a design of new large-scale persecution of Soviet Jews.

The Kremlin seems to be aroused and perturbed by the warm reception that Soviet Jews gave the Israel delegation to the Moscow Youth Festival at a time when all organs of Soviet public opinion had been geared to attacks against Israel. The Kremlin's displeasure has been particularly aroused by the news of widespread deliberate discrimination against Soviet Jews in education and the professions which was reported by members of the Israel youth delegation.

"Only public anticipation of events can forestall a new wave of persecutions," one expert said. "The Soviets must be forewarned that a repetition of 1948-1953 will not be countenanced by world public opinion without the profoundest revulsion."

Fear was expressed here today that the detention of the Israeli diplomat -- who this week returned to Israel -- might be followed up in Russia by wholesale raids on the homes of Soviet Jews who have been in contact with the Israel delegation. Thousands of Jews have embraced in this category. Anyone possessing souvenirs, widely distributed by the Israelis during their visit, is vulnerable to the charge of "communicating with the enemy" and acting as a Zionist-imperialist agent.

It was recalled here that the liquidation of Jewish culture in the USSR, culminating in the so-called "doctors plot" in 1953, followed closely on the heels of the spontaneous demonstration in Moscow for Israel Ambassador Golda Meir in 1948. Similar punitive measures are anticipated as a result of the reception for the Israel youth delegation.

The attendance of Israel youth at the Festival represented the first opportunity for large numbers of Jews from abroad to communicate, person to person, with Soviet Jewry, without the mediation of official interpreters. The reports brought out of Russia by these young Israelis have been the focus of all public discussion in Israel, eclipsing even the Syrian crisis.

The Israelis have returned from Moscow deeply and utterly stirred by the discovery that the reaction of hosts of Jews in the Soviet Union to Communist anti-Semitism since 1948, which still persists in covert form and is expressed in professional and educational discrimination, has been a desire for patent and affirmative identification with Jewry. Many of them, including members of Komsomol and the Communist Party, desire to settle in Israel, although their opinions of Israel policy are often confused by Soviet press indoctrination.

Reports Give Graphic Picture of Interest of Soviet Jews in Israel

Israel youth was represented at the Moscow Youth Festival by two delegations, one Communist, the other comprised of members of the country's three Zionist Socialist parties. They consisted of 100 people each. According to information reaching here, the leaders of the Maki (Communist) delegation forbade their members to wear the Israeli insignia and to distribute Israeli souvenirs to their Soviet relatives. The leaders went about justifying Moscow policy on Israel, described the country as an American base, and were nonetheless booed by the Arabs when they passed the reviewing stand. The Labor Zionist delegates brought along ample literature describing life in Israel, which they distributed openly. Some members of the delegation clandestinely requested the other delegation to give them Israel insignias for their Soviet relatives.

In the light of Khrushchev's contention that Soviet Jewry has become "integrated" and has discarded its Judaism, and in view of police vigilance over the comings and goings of the Israel delegation, the Israelis expected to encounter difficulties in establishing contact with Soviet Jews. Yet this was not so. Reports received here indicate that Soviet Jews braved the dangers and missed no opportunity to greet the delegates.

"From the moment the delegation arrived at the Rumanian frontier station Ungheni, they were greeted by crowds of Jews at every station," one report stated. "Soviet police soon took care of that. The delegation was henceforth forbidden to leave the stations where official delegations met them with brass bands. But in each instance, over the din of the music could be heard the clamor of crowds of Jews outside the station who were kept back by the police. Protests by the Israeli delegation were of no avail. The clamoring Jews outside were not permitted past the gates.

In several instances," the report continued, "Soviet Jews broke through the police cordon, and in one instance, near Odessa, as the crowd broke through, someone was heard shouting in Yiddish, above the clamor: 'Fellow Jews, see how bright it is here, we are all burning like candles.' Even when the train entered stations past midnight, there were still crowds outside the gates, held back by the police. The train was quickly routed past Odessa without stopping there, to frustrate a demonstration by crowds of Jews at the gates of the terminal.

"When it reached Moscow, the delegation was overwhelmed by a spontaneous reception from Soviet Jews," the report stated. "From all corners of the Soviet Union, from the

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Baltic countries, the Ukraine, Georgia, Middle Asia, and even from Birobidjan on the Mongolian border, Jews had come to the capital seeking some contact with the Israelis and news about Israel.

"The delegation became the focus of a cult, almost fetishist. Insignias, newspapers, ashtrays, postcards and stamps bearing the word 'Israel' were grabbed up by the crowds who, from dawn 'til after midnight, besieged the headquarters of the Israel delegation at the Timiriazev Academy, situated far outside Moscow. Every Israeli leaving the building was virtually pounced upon by throngs of Jewish youth who plied him with questions about Israel. Soviet police agents, including photographers, kept constant vigil at the building, yet this did not deter Soviet youth."

Soviet Jews Discuss Anti-Semitism; Evasive on Kremlin's Policy

"The Soviet Jews," the report revealed, told of rampant popular anti-Semitism, but were evasive about government policy. Here and there, however, Khrushchev personally was defended from charges of anti-Semitism; Soviet Jews are wholly unaware of his anti-Jewish statements to foreign delegations. Many conceded that the governmental anti-Israel propaganda carried bold anti-Semitic overtones. Some were critical of Israel policy, obviously confused by official propaganda that Israel's military actions were 'imperialist-directed aggression,' and yet even these said they would like to settle in Israel 'among our own,' secure from social ostracism.

"Even incorrigible party members revealed a profound interest in Israel, its collective settlements, its health services," the report stated. "In view of what they read about 'fascism' in Israel, some were surprised that the Israel Government had permitted attendance at the Moscow Youth Festival, especially by the Maki delegation and that Soviet books were obtainable in Israeli bookstores. Almost all conceded that Communism had not solved the Jewish problem.

"Wherever they went in Moscow, the Israelis were stopped by young people who identified themselves as Jews and asked for souvenirs. The Israelis of the Zionist-Socialist delegation were easily identifiable by the embroidered seven-armed candelabra, official emblem of the State of Israel, on their blouses. Passersby in the streets embraced and kissed them like long-lost relatives. The peak of enthusiasm was reached when they visited the Moscow Synagogue. Its members were called to read the weekly portion from the Bible, a signal honor, and worshippers cried unashamedly at the sight of these young people from Israel," the report concluded.

THREE-DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR ISRAEL BONDS OPENS TODAY IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. (JTA) -- More than 1,000 Jewish leaders in the United States and Canada will plan an intensified program of participation in Israel's economic development at the three-day Economic Mobilization Conference for Israel Bonds, which opens here tomorrow. The conference will inaugurate the fall phase of the 1957 campaign to sell \$75,000,000 in Israel bonds.

The current situation in Israel will be discussed at the conference by Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel's Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, Israel's Ambassador to the United States and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Israel Bond Organization. Mrs. Meir will be the guest of honor at the conference.

Other outstanding leaders will also address the three-day sessions of the Israel bond parley. These will include Dr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel; Abraham Feinberg, president of the Israel Bond Organization; Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, vice-president; Eddie Cantor, who has given outstanding leadership to the Israel bond effort; Herbert R. Abeles, president of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds; and Dr. Renana Ben Gurion, daughter of Israel's Prime Minister.

NEW YORK JEWISH FEDERATION SETS \$20,900,000 AS GOAL FOR THE YEAR

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. (JTA) -- The Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York has set a record goal of \$20,900,000 for its 40th annual appeal, which will open October 3, Samuel J. Silberman, campaign chairman, announced. The Federation supports 116 affiliated hospitals, health and welfare agencies.

The 1957 goal represents \$3,900,000 more than was raised by the Federation last year when the New York Jewish community contributed \$17,000,000. The goal is the highest in the history of the organization and of philanthropy in New York.

SIMCHA PRATT ASSUMES POST OF ISRAEL'S CONSUL GENERAL IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. (JTA) -- Simcha Pratt today assumed his post of Israel Consul General in New York. He has served as Israel Consul General in Chicago since 1953, with consular jurisdiction in 17 states in the Middle West.

Mr. Pratt was born in Rovno, Russia, in 1912 and moved to Palestine in 1926. He received his education at the University of Basle, later at the University of London where he obtained a law degree in 1934 and was called to the British bar. He practiced law in Tel Aviv until 1953 when he joined the Israel Foreign Service.