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## GOLDA MEIR APPEALS TO ARABS FOR PEACE AT U. N. ASSEMBLY; CHALLENGES RUSSIA

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 7. (JTA) -- Combining firmness toward the Arab states with pleas for Arab-Israeli peace, Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel's Foreign Minister, today challenged Israel's Middle East neighbors to adopt a realistic attitude and concede that the Jewish State is here to stay. She enunciated her government's foreign policies in her first formal address to the General Assembly this session.

"Israel is here, growing, developing, progressing," Mrs. Meir declared. "We are an old, tenacious people and, as our history has proved, not easily destroyed."

Addressing the Arab delegates directly, Mrs. Meir said: "Like you, we have regained our national independence and as with you, so with us, nothing will cause us to give it up. We are here to stay. Israel will exist and flourish even without peace, but surely a future of peace would be better both for Israel and for her neighbors. We have not the slightest doubt that eventually there will be peace and cooperation between us. We are prepared, we are anxious to bring it about now."

Mrs. Meir also challenged the Soviet Union on its Middle East policy and specifically named Russia's Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. Citing the fact that Mr. Gromyko has already told the General Assembly that the USSR places "much emphasis" on peaceful co-existence between states, Mrs. Meir said that Israel stands committed to co-existence "with all its heart and soul."

"But," Mrs. Meir asked, "is the massive and uninterrupted inflow of weapons of destruction into our region, to states that deny the right of existence to a neighbor state, remotely likely to bring about the desirable end? We believe that that is a question which answers itself, and we feel entitled to ask Mr. Gromyko whether the principle he has adumbrated for all does not apply also to our part of the world."

### Cites Dulles on "Risky Business" of Arms Race in Middle East

Declaring that there is "a deadly spiral" in the Middle East through the provision of arms to the Arab states, not only by the Soviet Union but also by "other" countries, Mrs. Meir quoted Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to prove her contention that the armaments race in the Middle East is "risky business."

Mrs. Meir pleaded with the Arab states to shift from an armaments race to economic developments. She pointed out that Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Egypt have been spending relatively small amounts for health and education but their "defense" budgets have amounted to at least \$930,000,000 in the last three years.

On behalf of Israel, she assured the Assembly that the Jewish State is as much interested in global and regional disarmament as are all other countries. However, she pointed out, violations of the UN Charter in the Middle East constitute a "basic factor in the unrest and tension in our area." Egypt, she continued, is operating the Suez Canal "under an illegal system of discrimination," disregarding not only a Security Council decision of 1951 providing for freedom of passage through the waterway, but flagrantly violating principles adopted by the Council only a year ago.

She pointed out that "Arab political terrorism and obstruction" and "the ramified boycott operations of the Arab League against Israel" affect even the work of the UN specialized agencies in the fields of health, education and agriculture.

Mrs. Meir reminded the Assembly that Israel has addressed, through Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, questions regarding Egypt's and Syria's insistence on "maintenance of a state of war with Israel." The Secretary General has received no reply from either Arab country, Mrs. Meir said.

Alluding to the vituperative call issued in the Assembly last week by Saudi Arabia's spokesman who called for the liquidation of Israel, the Israeli Foreign Minister said that the Saudi Arabian statement "was perhaps too ludicrous to be worthy of notice."

One of the basic questions regarding the Middle East, Mrs. Meir said, is whether the Arab states "are ready to change their outlook and policy and to bring them into

conformity with charter principles--especially those which concern the independence and integrity of each member state."

The position of Israel has been stated on many previous occasions and remains unchanged. It seeks peace above all. It remains ever ready to defend itself if attacked, but it has never had and has now no aggressive intentions or designs against the integrity or independence of any of its neighbors." As a preliminary to peace in the area, Mrs. Meir went on, "it might be useful to conclude agreements committing the parties to policies of non-aggression and specific settlement."

Jordan Asks for International Control of Immigration to Israel

Dr. Yusuf Haikal, chairman of the Jordanian delegation to the United Nations, preceded Mrs. Meir at today's Assembly session and proposed that the Assembly undertake a four-point program for solution of the "Palestine problem."

Dr. Haikal's program proposed: 1. United Nations action to stop "unrestricted Zionist immigration" into Israel, 2. Creation of a United Nations committee for custody of Arab properties in Israel and the collection and distribution of these properties "for the benefit of their rightful owners, the Palestine Arab refugees." 3. The return to the Arabs of the territory "which Israel unlawfully occupies from the part of Palestine that the United Nations decided should remain Arab." 4. The return of all the Arab refugees to their homes in Palestine and the compensation of their losses."

The halting of Jewish immigration into Israel is "most imperative," Dr. Haikal said. This immigration, he declared, poses "a most real and immediate danger to the area and should be stopped even regardless of sovereign rights." Placing Jewish immigration into Israel under international control, he said, "would allay some of the deeper fears responsible for the rapid deterioration of the situation." The Jordanian delegate warned the Assembly that "time is running short in the Near East."

Mrs. Meir Says Immigration Is Israel's Own Affair

Replying to Dr. Haikal directly, Mrs. Meir told the Assembly "the only area in the Middle East in danger of Israel expansionism is the desert within Israel. We intend to go deeper into that desert and make it more fruitful than ever." As for Dr. Haikal's call for international control of Jewish immigration into Israel, the Israeli Foreign Minister stated with firm emphasis: "Immigration is a purely internal matter, Israel and Israel alone will determine that policy. And that policy is very well known: the doors remain and will always remain open."

Salaḥ el-Din Bitar, Foreign Minister of Syria, told the General Assembly that the only reason Syria "was under the necessity to buy arms for its own self-defense" was because of "the great quantities of arms given to Israel from Western Powers." Like the Jordanian spokesman who addressed the Assembly earlier, Mr. Bitar condemned widespread immigration into Israel. "The continuous influx of immigrants into Israel constitutes one of the imperatives of the interconnection among colonialism, imperialism and Zionism," he said.

Assailing Secretary of State Dulles for his "unjust and unjustified attacks against Syria," Mr. Bitar told the Assembly that it must remember that the United States actually constitutes the principal center of Zionist activity in the world." The spokesman for the Damascus Government accused the United States of interfering in the Middle East and said that Israel was the vanguard of imperialist and colonial policies in the region.

NO CHANGES IN SOVIET POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL SEEN IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, Oct. 7. (JTA) -- No changes in Soviet Middle East policy or Moscow's attitude toward Israel were seen here today in the wake of conferences this week-end between leaders of Israel's Mapai and left-wing Maḡam Parties and Soviet Ambassador Alexander Abramov. The conversations here were widely interpreted as a continuation of last week's meeting in New York between Foreign Ministers Golda Meir and Andrei Gromyko no tangible results of which have become apparent either.

Ambassador Abramov conferred with Finance Minister Levi Eshkol and Mordecai Namir secretary general of the Mapai Party, at an Embassy function in Ramath Gan. Dr. Walter Eytan, director of the Foreign Ministry, accompanied the Mapai leaders. The following day, Mapam leaders Meir Yaari and Jacob Peled met with the Soviet Ambassador for what Mapam circles described as a discussion of a "wide range of current problems."

Although Mr. Eshkol's meeting with the Ambassador is described in official circles as a "routine social visit," it has aroused considerable speculation and interest here. Some observers see the possibility that the talks touched upon the Soviet Union's refusal to sell Israel oil ever since the Sinai campaign. The question has been placed under formal arbitration by Israel, which charges a unilateral violation of the oil-for-citrus trade pact.

NEW TRANSPORT OF U. S. ARMS FOR JORDAN REACHES MIDDLE EASTERN PORT

LONDON, Oct. 7. (JTA) -- U. S. tanks and other heavy equipment for Jordan was unloaded in secrecy from an American ship at Akaba yesterday.

## MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT TO HELP STRENGTHEN JEWISH LIFE, MINISTER SAYS

CASABLANCA, Oct. 7. (JTA) -- Dr. Leon Benzaquen, Morocco's Minister of Posts and Telegraph and the only Jew in the Cabinet, said today that the Moroccan Government would not interfere in Jewish communal affairs but would, on the contrary, encourage all evidences that it was attempting to strengthen Jewish life in this Moslem country.

In an interview with the Jewish newspaper "Information," Dr. Benzaquen said the government would not disapprove of attempts to bring Jewish youth back into the Jewish spiritual fold. "On the contrary," he continued, "the government would encourage such initiative which can but honor the Moroccan nation. I am convinced that being good Jews is the best means for us to efficiently contribute to the best development of our country."

The future of the Moroccan Jewish community, Dr. Benzaquen said, "will be as the Moroccan Jews want it to be. They must set to work without delay, they must preserve and maintain their faith, their culture and their ethics. There is no incompatibility between this (and Moroccan citizenship)--on the contrary, they unite harmoniously."

Commenting on the government's attitude toward Jewish relief organizations operating in Morocco, the Minister said that the "government knows these organizations are doing useful work and that that work will benefit the Moroccan nation. The Moroccan Government is grateful to them for it." He noted that Princess Lalla Aicha, daughter of King Mohammed V, washonorary president of the Moroccan ORT.

Meanwhile, Premier Embarek Si Bekkaï released to the press statements he had made at a recent Istiqlal (government) Party conference in Northern Morocco which confirmed Morocco's adherence in principle to the Arab League. Morocco, Si Bekkaï said, "is on the side of Egypt and the whole Middle East in its struggle for the achievement of their people's aspirations. We will never get along with countries which are enemies of Arab and Moslem nations," he stressed.

## JEWS IN EGYPT ARE STILL PERSECUTED, WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS REPORTS

NEW YORK, Oct. 7. (JTA) -- Egypt's quiet but ruthless despoliation of the remnant of Egyptian Jewry continues unabated without protest from other nations, the World Jewish Congress Institute of Jewish Affairs reported today.

The report said the mass exodus of Jews "proved extremely deleterious to Egypt's economy." Egyptian authorities were, therefore, compelled to release some Jewish enterprises to their owners and offer return visas "on a selective basis" to some expelled Jews. To cushion the transition to a totally Egyptianized economy, "Jewish managers and employers are forced to teach Egyptians to replace them in a short time," the report stated. One result has been that three Egyptians are needed to replace one Jew and production has declined by 50 percent.

Hate propaganda, absent in the earlier stages of the Jewish exodus, has now become evident, according to reports by refugees. They state that individuals are abused and called "dirty Jews." Cafes, restaurants, stores, libraries and other places display "Jews are not served here" or "Jews not admitted" signs. Public utilities, light and telephone are being cut off from Jewish dwellings, and Jews are accosted by strangers who want to know why they are still in Egypt.

Cynical subterfuge and open blackmail were used by government officials and army and police officers to grab Jewish property. In one instance, the survey states, the Minister of Finance reportedly investigated charges that "high officials of the Commissariat of Jewish Affairs" distributed sequestered Jewish properties among themselves including about \$12,000,000 worth of valuables and deposits in Egyptian banks.

Other pressures reported by refugees, the WJC said, included heavy censorship of the Jewish community paper, closing of synagogues on charges of serving Zionist purposes, banning of public meetings and an order to all Jews to carry special identity cards indicating their religion.

The report stated there are no available data on the value of Jewish property in Egypt. Some estimates put it at about \$200,000,000 but the Egyptian holdings of British Jews alone have been estimated at more than \$250,000,000. Property left by the refugees remains unsupervised unless it is sequestered by the Egyptians. In many instances houses, factories, and other premises left by Jews are simply auctioned off as abandoned property.

## PROF. JEKUTHIEL GINSBURG, WORLD-FAMOUS MATHEMATICIAN, DIES IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7. (JTA) -- Dr. Jekuthiel Ginsburg, professor of mathematics at Yeshiva University and director of its Institute of Mathematics, succumbed to a heart attack today at the age of 68.

At the time of his death, Dr. Ginsburg was making arrangements for the celebration of the silver anniversary of the University's noted mathematical journal, "Scripta Mathematica," of which he was founder and editor. An outstanding teacher and scholar, he was born in 1889 in Lipniki, Poland, and came to the United States in 1912. He was a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, International Academy of History of Science, American Mathematical Association, French Mathematics Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Mathematics Society, and other groups.