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ISRAEL ALERT TO ARAB MOVES IN WASHINGTON TO SECURE REVISION OF BOUNDARIES

JERUSALEM, Dec. 11. (JTA) -- The attempt now being made by Arab leaders in Washington and in London to pressure the United States and British governments into forcing Israel to return to partition boundaries of 1947 is being watched here with utmost caution.

Special attention is paid to the manipulations now being made in this respect by Iraq's statesman Nuri as-Said, who was received yesterday by President Eisenhower and who conferred twice with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles within the last few days. The Iraqi leader has been trying to sell to the State Department the idea that Washington should take the initiative in forcing Israel to return to the 1947 boundaries, otherwise Soviet Russia would do it.

Israeli circles today voiced a warning to the Western governments that any of them giving currency to Arab-fostered talks about forcing Israel to make territorial concessions is actually engaged in increasing tension in the Middle East. They made it clear that neither the West nor its allies can benefit from such increased tension.

The same circles indicated that there is no evidence here of a Soviet plan to force a "settlement" of the Arab-Israel conflict by proposing a return of Israel to the 1947 partition boundaries. Suspicion prevails here that the British Government is at least a partial author of the "information" reported by Mr. as-Said that Egypt and Syria have been promised full Soviet support for an attack against Israel next year and that such an attack could be prevented only if the Western Powers will force Israel to give up certain parts of its territory for the benefit of the Arabs.

NATO PARLEY MAY DISCUSS ARAB-ISRAEL ISSUE; ARABS SEEK TO INFLUENCE U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. (JTA) -- A link between extensive top-level negotiations here by senior Iraqi statesman Nuri as-Said and the forthcoming NATO conference in Paris was seen today by European diplomatic sources. These sources predicted that the Israel-Arab issue will be an important item on the agenda of the Paris meeting.

U.S. officials sought to deny that political aspects of the Israel-Arab dispute would be discussed. However, a tacit admission is made that the "military potentialities" of various Mid-eastern nations may be discussed in a strategic context.

Mr. as-Said is believed by well-informed European diplomats here to have warned President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles personally that the United States must seize initiative by pressuring Israel to offset an alleged pending Soviet campaign to rally a wide Arab front, by demanding drastic Israeli concessions. The Soviets, reportedly, would come out for a return to Israel's 1947 partition boundaries.

Actually, the Soviet drive would have as its primary targets the pro-Western Arab regimes of Iraq and Jordan. According to the reported line of the Iraqi statesman, Iraq and Jordan would be jeopardized from within if Russia championed the Arab cause against Israel while the United States either remained neutral or took a pro-Israel stand.

Secretary Dulles talked carefully and at great length with the Iraqi leader. Mr. Dulles is described by informed observers as anxious to avoid an American position on the Israel question that would give recognition to the Soviet Union as a legitimate party to the Israel-Arab dispute. Nor does Mr. Dulles want to identify America with Israel in Arab eyes.

European diplomats said Nur as-Said has discussed his ideas with British diplomats. A view exists that Britain is inclined toward his line. There is talk of a British intention to make a stand at the Paris NATO conference. The stand would involve a Western demand for sacrifices by Israel on territorial and Arab refugee issues. In the reported British view, this would improve the British position in the Middle East, and help seal off the region against further Communist penetration.

Today Mr. as-Said ended his talks here. State Department officials were vague. But William Rountree, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, admitted that the Israel-Arab problem was among matters discussed.

ISRAEL EMBASSY DENIES THAT BEN GURION AND DULLES EXCHANGED LETTERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. (JTA) -- Newspaper reports alleging that there was an exchange of letters recently between Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Israel's Prime Minister David Ben Gurion were denied here today by the Israel Embassy. A spokesman for the Embassy declared that "in recent weeks, there was no exchange of letters between Mr. Ben Gurion and Mr. Dulles."

According to the newspaper reports, Mr. Dulles had supposedly "assured" Mr. Ben Gurion that, in the absence of a formal treaty between the U.S.A. and Israel, "substance and not form" would be the essence of American policy toward Israel. Mr. Ben Gurion is reported to have sought an automatic guarantee from this country for help in case of an attack by an Arab country. Mr. Dulles was reported, in the exchange now denied by Israel's Embassy here, to have informed Mr. Ben Gurion that there was no immediate prospect for an American-Israeli treaty.

U. N. BODY IGNORES NEW ARAB REQUEST ON PALESTINE REFUGEES ISSUE

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 11. (JTA) -- After a final flare-up by an Arab representative, the General Assembly's special political committee adjourned for the year today after standing pat on its resolution dealing with the Arab refugee problem.

Mihai Magheru, of Rumania, rapporteur for the committee, had just placed before the group the report on the Arab refugee problem which he has prepared for an early plenary session of the Assembly, when an objection was voiced by Adib Daoudy of Syria. The latter wanted the rapporteur's report discussed in the committee, alleging that the report did not show that the Arab representatives had objected to the refugee resolution.

Arenales Catalan, of Guatemala, chairman of the committee, refused to give Mr. Daoudy time to discuss the report, ruling that such debate could be held before the Assembly's plenary session only. After the committee's business had been declared completed, Mr. Catalan was praised highly for his work by a number of leading delegates, including Mordecai R. Kidron, Israel's deputy permanent representative here.

PLAN PIPELINE TO CARRY CHEMICALS FROM DEAD SEA TO MEDITERRANEAN

NEW YORK, Dec. 11. (JTA) -- A plan to build a pipeline from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean Sea to transport up to 1,000,000 tons annually of potash and chemically pure salt was outlined here tonight by Jacob R. Sensibar, president of Construction Aggregates Corporation. Mr. Sensibar said that implementation of this operation "could easily produce the \$200,000,000 of additional revenue" needed to close the "gap in the economy of Israel and make the country economically self-sufficient."

The Chicagoan--whose firm recently completed the draining of 15,000 acres of swamp-land in Israel's Huleh region, located near the Syrian frontier--told the more than 400 dinner guests that "preliminary plans indicate an annual revenue of between \$10,000,000 and \$30,000,000" from the production of potash from the Dead Sea, at the rate of 300,000 to over 1,000,000 tons per year.

Joseph Meyerhoff, president of the Palestine Economic Corporation, told the dinner guests that since its establishment 33 years ago, the PEC has "played a singularly vital role in the economic development of Israel." He disclosed that the "PEC has brought about the investment in Israel's principal economic endeavors of some \$50,000,000 including the Corporation's own investments." Robert Szold, chairman of the board, welcomed the guests and called for a "greater flow of private capital to Israel, to hasten her economic independence."

ISRAEL TOWN COUNCIL VOTES TO COUNTERACT RABBINICAL BAN ON BURIAL

TEL AVIV, Dec. 11. (JTA) -- The Pardess Hanna town council voted today to reinter the remains of the child of a Jewish father and non-Jewish mother after the rabbinical authorities had refused to permit the burial in the Jewish cemetery. The case was one of the issues that threatened harmony in the Ben Gurion coalition government and was one of the subjects of discussion between Premier Ben Gurion and leaders of the United Religious Movement earlier this week.

The child, Aharon Steinberg, five, had been denied burial in the town's cemetery by the local rabbinate because he was not circumcized and therefore not considered Jewish, but burial was accorded him just outside the cemetery limits.

The city council, with one member dissenting, voted that the body should be reinterred in the new municipally-controlled cemetery with a full burial ceremony. The council resolutions expressed "abhorrence" over the handling of the situation by the local rabbi. The religious member of the council defended the rabbi, asserting that he had acted according to religious procedure in ordering the burial to be outside the Jewish cemetery.

RABBINICAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA TO ACCEPT ALL RULINGS OF ISRAEL RABBINATE

JERUSALEM, Dec. 11. (JTA) -- The Rabbinical Council of America will accept as binding all rulings by the Israel Chief Rabbinate, it was formally pledged at a meeting of the Chief Rabbinate Council here today. The pledge was made on behalf of the American Council by Rabbis S. Sharfman and Z. Segal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11. (JTA) -- There were more than 100,000 Jewish migrants during 1957--from Hungary, Egypt, Poland, North Africa and elsewhere--and 25,000 of them in European countries will still be in need of aid from the Joint Distribution Committee during 1958, Moses A. Leavitt, JDC executive vice chairman emphasizes in a report prepared for the 43rd annual meeting of the Joint Distribution Committee which takes place here tomorrow.

"More than a half of the 100,000 Jewish migrants were at one time or another the direct concern of the JDC, which had to feed them, clothe, shelter and provide medical care and comfort," Mr. Leavitt reveals. At the same time the JDC maintained in 1957 a regular program of assistance to about 180,000 others in some 25 countries of the world.

Mr. Leavitt reported that up to October 31, 1957 Israel had admitted nearly 13,500 Egyptian refugees; Latin American countries absorbed 2,050 during the first nine months of the year. "It is hoped that the United States will admit Jewish refugees from Egypt under laws recently adopted," he added. At the present time there are still some 5,000 refugees in France, 1,100 in The Netherlands and smaller numbers in Greece and Italy.

In France the government supports most of the stateless refugees from Egypt. Holders of foreign passports, however, received assistance from JDC-financed French Jewish agencies, which were providing cash relief to 1,400 persons as late as August. To meet the most difficult problem, that of housing, JDC contributed 15,000,000 francs to a housing fund, with the French Government and the UN contributing like sums.

Leavitt Outlines J. D. C. Aid to Repatriated Jews in Poland

Reporting on the emigration of Jews from Poland, Mr. Leavitt said that until early March, 1957, Polish Jews repatriated from the Soviet Union were able to leave Poland and it is estimated that some 4,000 of them left for Israel. "Since the Polish-Russian repatriation agreement does not expire until the end of 1958, thousands more are expected to return," he stressed. "The Jewish repatriates," he added, "are being settled by the Polish Government in small localities, chiefly in Lower Silesia, but experience great difficulty in adjusting themselves to the new conditions. Housing assigned to them is inadequate; most are unemployed; their children--who don't speak Polish--need special preparation to enter Polish schools."

Including repatriates, the Jewish population in Poland is estimated at 40,000 to 50,000, the JDC leader said. He reported that the main Jewish organizations in Poland are the Cultural-Social Association, supported by the Government, and the Union of Religious Congregations, representing 23 local religious communities. In mid-October 1957, a Jewish Aid Committee was established, with representatives of these two organizations and of repatriated Jews, in order to direct JDC assistance where it is most needed. The plans drafted by the Aid Committee--and already under way--include the establishment of kindergartens, the feeding of school children, the distribution of medical supplies and the support of a home for the aged in Lodz.

In Israel, JDC aided more than 34,120 persons, with a little fewer than half of them beneficiaries of Malben, the JDC welfare program there, Mr. Leavitt reported. The increased immigration into Israel which resulted from the new waves of refugees was reflected in Malben's caseload. In the first nine months of the year 547 newcomers from Poland, Egypt and Hungary received direct aid from Malben. However, the numbers of new refugees represented a small part of the total Malben caseload. As of the end of September, Malben employed 2,016 persons, including 106 physicians, 471 nurses and nurses' aides and 32 social workers. Malben training courses for nurses were attended by 180 persons per month.

J. D. C. Assistance Reaches Jewish Refugees in Shanghai and Australia

Mr. Leavitt also reported in detail on the aid given by the Joint Distribution Committee during 1957 to needy Jews in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Germany, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Iran and other countries.

JDC continued, as in previous years, to provide assistance to refugees in widely scattered parts of the world, including Australia, China, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, the Philippines, Brazil and Uruguay. In all, this group numbered 2,610, the largest number of them in Australia, where 1,900 Jewish refugees from Hungary arrived during the first eight months of 1957. In that country, local JDC-supported Jewish organizations helped 460 persons monthly.

In China, the JDC-supported Council of the Jewish Community of Shanghai provides cash relief for 120 a month, medical aid for 50 persons and maintains a small home for the aged. The total number of Jews registered with all Jewish communities in China amounted to 397 persons as of June 30, Mr. Leavitt reported.

200,000 Jews Will Require J. D. C. Aid in 1958, Jordan States

Charles H. Jordan, director general of the JDC for overseas operations, said in his report to the annual meeting that "in all the world there are some 200,000 Jews so greatly in need that they must have the aid of the Joint Distribution Committee in 1958." He reviewed the JDC requirements for the coming year and predicted that in addition to 10,000

Jewish repatriates in Poland now, who are to receive JDC aid in 1958, the coming year may see between 15,000 and 20,000 more Jews repatriated from the Soviet Union to Poland.

Mr. Jordan, who negotiated with the Polish Government the resumption of the JDC relief activities in Poland, said that it is questionable how many of the 10,000 who have returned will resume their lives permanently in Poland. "Many, surely, will move on to other places," he predicted. "But now, as they return, they find a country whose economy is unable to absorb them even temporarily. Housing has been supplied to them, but it is far from adequate. There are few jobs and, in spite of what the government is doing, approximately 50 percent of the repatriates are unemployed. In addition to the many areas of need not being met, in many cases they face, as well, the familiar, well-remembered hostility of their neighbors.

"The immediate needs to be dealt with by the JDC," Mr. Jordan continued, "will necessitate the establishment of feeding programs in the schools; day nurseries for children, to permit mothers to supplement family incomes by working; the distribution of household supplies to families lacking even the essentials for hygiene, sanitation and comfort; the granting of loans to artisans; and the establishment of small cooperatives. In addition, the repatriates will look to JDC for the support of religious and cultural activities which they have long lacked.

"JDC has agreed to conduct this program at the request of the Polish authorities and with the full knowledge of the United States Government," Mr. Jordan stressed. "For the moment, no provision is made for assistance to the other 40,000 Jews living in Poland, many of whom may also be in need," he reported.

SHARETT ARRIVES IN NEW YORK TO ADDRESS U. J. A. NATIONAL CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, Dec. 11. (JTA) -- Moshe Sharett, former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Israel, arrived here today for the purpose of delivering the principal address at the annual national conference of the United Jewish Appeal on Saturday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Mr. Sharett was greeted on his arrival by Morris W. Berinstein, UJA president; Jack D. Weiler, a national chairman of UJA; Samuel Rubin, chairman of the UJA Emergency Rescue Fund; and Israel's Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mordecai Kidron. Also on hand to welcome him were Simchah Pratt, Israel's Consul General in New York, and Esther Herlitz, Consul. This is Mr. Sharett's first visit to this country since November, 1955.

More than 1,000 American Jewish leaders from communities throughout the U.S. will be on hand for the Appeal's two-day annual meeting to hear Mr. Sharett's analysis of current problems engendered by the need for continuing the rescue and resettlement of thousands of refugees from Eastern Europe and North Africa in the face of Israel's serious housing and financial shortages and the critical political situation along Israel's borders. Ambassador Abba Eban will introduce the former Israel Prime Minister at the Saturday banquet session.

HARRY ROGOFF, EDITOR OF "FORWARD," MARKS 75TH BIRTHDAY AT HIS DESK

NEW YORK, Dec. 11. (JTA) -- Harry Rogoff, editor-in-chief of the Jewish Daily Forward, largest Jewish newspaper in the world, today celebrated his 75th birthday at his desk conducting the work in the newspaper as usual. He was the recipient of messages of congratulation from numerous Jewish leaders and organizations.

Mr. Rogoff, who has been with the Forward for more than 51 years, is the author of a number of books, including a five-volume History of the United States. He is considered the leading Jewish journalist in the United States. Born in Russia, he was brought to the United States at the age of 8 and was educated at the Isaac Elchanan Yeshiva and at the College of the City of New York, where he received his degree in 1906.

DR. WEILER, HONORED IN JOHANNESBURG; LEAVES SO. AFRICA TO SETTLE IN ISRAEL

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 11. (JTA) -- Johannesburg's communal leaders, Jewish and non-Jewish, paid tribute last night to Dr. Moses Cyrus Weiler, founder and leader of Reform Jewry in South Africa, who is retiring as Chief Minister of the United Jewish Progressive Congregation, to settle in Israel.

The occasion was a reception at the Johannesburg City Hall climaxing a series of farewells to Dr. Weiler by the many organizations he had served in his nearly 25 years here. Speakers included Dr. Ambrose Reeves, the Bishop of Johannesburg; Ian Maltz, Deputy Mayor of the city, representatives of local civic groups and the heads of the major South African Jewish organizations. Earlier, Mayor Glynn Morris of Johannesburg had tendered a civic reception to Dr. Weiler in recognition of his public activities.

In response to the tributes voiced at the affair, Dr. Weiler said that the decision to give up his ministry and return to Israel had not been an easy one. He felt, however, he said that he had fulfilled the mission which had brought him to South Africa and he wished to follow the example of his father and grandfather. The former, he said, at the height of his communal and business success in Europe, had given it up to settle in what was then Palestine. His grandfather had settled in Palestine at the age of 81.