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SECURITY COUNCIL CITES ARAB-ISRAEL TENSION IN REPORT TO U.N. ASSEMBLY

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 20. (JTA) -- Arab-Israel tension was the only major item discussed this year by the United Nations Security Council, it was indicated here today, following a closed meeting of the Council at which its annual report to the UN General Assembly was adopted unanimously.

The Assembly, which starts its session on September 15, will go into lengthy discussion on the Arab refugee problem, as seen from the detailed Assembly's agenda issued here today. The problem is expected to draw special interest at this year's session because of the fact that the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East expires on June 30, 1960.

Efforts to evolve a new plan for Arab refugee care were made at the session of the Assembly last year, but were sidetracked because the Arab States refused to accept any formula that did not provide for outright "repatriation" of the refugees to Israel. This year, however, some plan of operation must be evolved if the refugees are not to be left stranded after next June 30.

The principal bone of contention at this year's Assembly will be the plan for resettlement of the refugees in the Middle East, and their integration into the region's economy, presented recently by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld. That plan proposes a five-year economic development program for the region, involving expenditures ranging from \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 by non-Arab States.

Officially, the Arab League is opposed to the Hammarskjöld plan. Actually, it is known here, some of the Arab countries, particularly Lebanon and, to some extent Jordan, and possibly Iraq, favor the use of the Hammarskjöld plan as a stepping stone toward evolution of some other constructive proposals.

In the refugee debate, which will be staged in one of the Assembly's major committees, Israel is certain to be subjected to violent attacks by Arab delegates. Israel is already on record as having offered to pay compensation to Arab refugees, with the help of international financing, providing the Arab states accept certain conditions as to integration of the refugees into Arab economies.

Affecting the Israel-Arab issue directly will also be an agenda item concerning further financing of the United Nations Emergency Force.

Hammarskjöld Limits His Efforts with Nasser to Inge Toft Passage

JERUSALEM, Aug. 20. (JTA) -- United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld is limiting his present activities in connection with the question of freedom of passage of the Suez Canal to an attempt to secure the release and passage of the Danish freighter Inge Toft, informed sources reported here today.

The Danish freighter has been held at Port Said since May 21. It carries a cargo of cement and other items being shipped from Israel to Far Eastern destinations.

The United Nations official was said to be limiting his efforts to the Inge Toft case following his failure to make any progress at Cairo in inducing President Nasser of the United Arab Republic to comply with United Nations Security Council directives to permit free passage of the international waterway. It was understood here that Mr. Hammarskjöld has not made any progress even with his present limited objective.

(At United Nations headquarters, Mr. Hammarskjöld conferred today again with Jacob Blaustein, American Jewish leader, regarding matters concerning the Middle East, including the seizure by Egypt of Israeli cargoes passing through the Suez Canal. A similar meeting had taken place earlier this month.)

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS SEEK INFORMATION ON BEN GURION'S TRIP TO FRANCE

JERUSALEM, Aug. 20. (JTA) -- Several foreign diplomats today called on the Foreign Ministry here, seeking information on Premier David Ben Gurion's trip to France. They were told that the trip was a vacation for the Premier. Although the location of the villa on the French Riviera where Mr. Ben Gurion is vacationing is by now known to the French press and other newspapers, abroad, the Israeli press is still not permitted to publish the name of the place.

KNESSET BODY REPORTS ON PROBE INTO SITUATION OF NO. AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS

JERUSALEM, Aug. 20. (JTA) -- "There is absolutely no deliberate discrimination against North African immigrants on the part of public and state institutions," a parliamentary inquiry commission, probing the series of riots by North African immigrants in the Wadi Salib quarter of Haifa, declared in a report made public here last night.

"If, on lower levels, there are de facto situations of inequality and discrimination, there exists on the planning and policy level a genuine desire and clear tendency to give special care and priority to Oriental immigrants, and attempts to integrate them in all areas of Israeli life," the report emphasized.

The commission, headed by District Judge Moshe Etzioni, was appointed by the Israel Parliament after the first of the Haifa riots during the night of July 8. Other members of the commission were Prof. Shmuel Eisenstadt, a sociologist, of the Hebrew University; Yaakov Klebanov, a member of Parliament representing the General Zionist Party; Rabbi Yitzhak Abu Hatzira, of Ramleh, who is of Moroccan origin; and Ram Salamon, an attorney, of Haifa.

The report found that the first incidents, on the night of July 8, were spontaneous. "This spontaneity gradually disappeared," the commission added, "and, from the next morning on, reactions were largely shaped by one or several organizers." The commission did not, however, accept the contentions that "any public or political bodies were behind the disturbances."

As to the situation among the North African immigrants in general, the commission found that "despite equal conditions offered all citizens and all immigrants, some of them are, de facto, unable to compete on an equal level with other citizens, particularly in the field of primary education."

The report summarized the general social, economic and cultural background of all Moroccans, and the situation in the Wadi Salib quarter specifically. It found the Wadi Salib area a "densely-populated slum, where living conditions are very difficult, most of the population is unskilled and, therefore, the employment situation is poor."

Feeling of Inequality and Bias Found Among Moroccan Jews

Among large sections of the North African immigrant population, the commission continued, "especially in the Moroccan community, there exists a deep feeling of inequality and discrimination, even a feeling that discrimination is deliberate."

The report stressed that it would be wrong to identify North African immigrants in general with the Haifa disturbances. "Only a small handful of Wadi Salib residents participated in the riots," the report emphasized. Among the rioters, stated the commission, "were women, children, teenagers and, at all times, there was a criminal element among them."

The report charged that organizations of North African immigrants "contributed considerably to the feelings of discrimination, basing themselves not on efforts to improve social and economic conditions among the North Africans, but on developing a sense of inequality."

The commission, in passing, had high praise for the work of integrating all Israelis done by the Israeli Army. "Not even the most vehement of witnesses," stated the commission, "charged any discrimination in the Army."

After submitting its findings the commission recommended that current efforts in the fields of housing, education and establishment of new settlements be speeded. The group urged that priority be given to the elimination of slums and maabarot (temporary transit camps). It enjoined Israel to give special assistance to immigrants from underdeveloped areas to aid their "speedy attainment of the ability to utilize equal opportunities."

EGYPTIAN EMBASSY IN STOCKHOLM SEEKS TO REFUTE JEWISH CHARGES

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 20. (JTA) -- The Embassy of the United Arab Republic held a press conference here today in an attempt to refute charges levelled at the UAR during the recent session here of the World Jewish Congress.

In reply to accusations of persecution of Egyptian Jews following the Sinai campaign, an Embassy spokesman said "some traitors were expelled from Egypt and if Jews were among them it was because of their actions not their race." The spokesman claimed there was no discrimination in the UAR and that 25,000 Jews were living in Egypt "in full freedom."

With regard to the complaint that the UAR did not allow free passage through the Suez Canal, the Embassy spokesman claimed that Egypt was still at war with Israel and was therefore entitled to bar ships bound for Israel from passing through the Canal.

U. S. GOVT. AID TO ISRAEL TOTALLED \$89, 400, 000 IN 1958; LESS THIS YEAR

NEW YORK, Aug. 20. (JTA) -- A total of \$89, 400, 000 in U.S. governmental aid was received by Israel in the 1958 fiscal year, and \$52, 400, 000 are budgeted in 1959, the American-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry reported today.

This brings the overall total thus far received to \$614, 300, 000 since the first Export-Import Bank loan was granted to Israel in 1949, the report says. It emphasizes that the figures do not include the so-called "counterpart funds," which are the Israel pounds generated from the sale of commodities bought in the United States with grant dollars. These pounds are deposited by the Israel Government in a special account, and then released to finance projects agreed upon by both governments.

"During the past year America's relations with Israel continued to be marked by the same degree of sympathy and understanding which prevailed during the decade preceding it," the report stresses. "Both public and private aid from the United States, which in the past financed more than two-thirds of Israel's \$2.5 billion import surplus, continued to help Israel absorb her growing population and at the same time make progress toward a self-supporting economy."

The United States continued to be Israel's primary partner in trade; the U.S. is the number one supplier of imports to Israel, and the second largest customer for her exports, the American-Israel Chamber of Commerce emphasizes in its report. It points out that during the past year, outright grants-in-aid from the U.S. Government were down to slightly more than one-tenth of the \$72 million Israel received in 1952. Official explanations given in Washington was that this rapid reduction mirrored the confidence of American policy-makers that Israel was in an increasingly better position to do without massive outright governmental gifts.

Israel to Receive \$38, 300, 000 in U.S. Surplus Commodities in 1959

"Instead, the tendency now is to make available more agricultural surplus commodities, which are sold to the Israel Government against pounds at well below cost," the report states. "The bulk of the pounds thus received are then loaned out for the implementation of projects agreed upon by both governments. The program of surplus sales began in 1955 with a \$13 million allocation and reached \$41 million in 1958. In the 1959 fiscal year, \$38.3 million of this type of assistance was earmarked for Israel," the report reveals.

Israel was also among the beneficiaries of the new Development Loan Fund set up by Congress to assist underdeveloped countries. The \$15, 000, 000 received from the Fund so far, and an additional \$5, 000, 000 becoming available in 1959, are also repayable in Israel pounds.

"The American Technical Aid Program, for which \$1, 700, 000 was spent in 1958 and \$1, 600, 000 is budgeted for this year, continued to depend on Israel for initiative and leadership, with the U.S. confining its role to assistance and guidance," the report asserts. "Projects are specialized, as a rule, to do special jobs and to fill gaps in existing knowledge," it explains.

U. S. Jewish Philanthropic Aid Amounted to \$60, 000, 000 in 1958

The report estimates that, in 1958, Israel received about \$60, 000, 000 from the United Jewish Appeal and other American Jewish appeals for Israel. It indicates that income from the sale of Israel bonds during the 1958-59 fiscal year amounted to \$47, 000, 000. Israel also received a new \$24, 200, 000 loan earmarked for water development from the Export-Import Bank in 1958, having repaid some \$40, 000, 000 of the earlier loans to the Bank.

"Israel's normal trade financing in the U. S. makes it the recipient of short-term loans by banking institutions and through regular trade credit channels," the report points out. "These are supplemented also by lending on the part of special financial corporations engaged in trade with Israel, notably the trading arms of the Palestine Economic Corporation and AMPAL, on behalf of the Histadrut. Credit of this type is backed by commodities."

American private investment in 1958 amounted to about \$15, 000, 000, as compared to an average of \$10, 000, 000 for the first eight years of the State. "While this figure may not seem spectacular, it must be viewed in the total perspective of private American investment abroad in the post-war years, which was decidedly on a minor scale. During the four-year period from 1949-1953, Israel ranked third among foreign countries which attracted investment funds from the U. S., if oil producing areas are excepted," the report states.

"With a greatly improved investment climate now prevailing in Israel, there is every reason to expect that investment by private American citizens and companies will play an increasingly larger role in the country's economy," the report concludes.

ARGENTINE JEWS SEEK GOVT. ACTION ON INCREASING ANTI-JEWISH TERROR

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 20. (JTA) -- The Argentine Jewish representative organization, DAA, asked Minister of the Interior Alfredo Vitolo today for an interview to discuss the Jewish community's complaint that anti-Jewish terror actions are increasing in number and frequency.

A statement issued by the organization today said that recent actions were "criminal and Nazi," and were apparently planned. The statement protested against the wrecking of an exhibit dealing with the Hebrew University in Jerusalem that had been set up in the Law School of Buenos Aires University. It termed this "an act of destruction by vandals."

JEWISH YOUTH IN U. S. AFFECTED BY COMMUNITY STRESS ON AFFLUENCE

STARLIGHT, Pa., Aug. 20. (JTA) -- The American Jewish community is losing some of its best future potential leaders because it emphasizes affluence rather than education and leadership ability, Stephen Blank, of Pittsburgh, international president of Aleph Zadik Aleph--B'nai B'rith youth organization--said today in an address opening the 36th annual convention of the organization here.

"Money talks, and some of our finest young Jews are turned away from active communal interests and participation because of this practice in the Jewish community," the 20-year-old president of the world's largest Jewish youth organization stated. "In a democratic society," he said, "leadership should be chosen on the basis of character, knowledge and education, rather than on financial standing alone." However, he added, "persons of wealth are needed, and should be wanted in positions of leadership, provided they also have other qualifications."

The youth leader's remedy is a stepped-up program of leadership training for young people, with heavy emphasis on learning more about Judaism and about how the organized Jewish community operates. "As young Jews interested in the future of the Jewish community, we must learn all that we can about it; its goals, conflicts, problems, the history of its development, and an analysis of current trends," Blank said.

In another part of his address, Blank, who recently returned from a trip to Israel, scored young Jews who fear having the "dual loyalty" label hung on them when they express sincere interest in Israel's welfare. "As Jews, our relationship to Israel is unlike that which we enjoy with other nations. We cannot pretend there is no difference. One need not go there to understand this," he said.

"This, however, in no way interferes with loyalty to our homeland, loyalty is not physical in relationship to a land or person. Loyalty relates to certain ideals. To me, both Israel and the United States embody the same ideals. If either nation fails to uphold these ideals, my own sense of loyalty demands that I protest. No Jew should be ashamed to harbor such sentiment."

Some 175 delegates from four countries--the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Israel--are attending the six-day parley. In addition, 175 teenage girls--delegates to the 15th annual international convention of B'nai B'rith girls--sister organization of Aleph Zadik Aleph--convened here today for a separate but concurrent six-day convention.

U. N. CHOOSES ISRAEL FOR STUDY ON EFFECT OF DIET ON INFANT MORTALITY

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 20. (JTA) -- Israel is being used as a testing area for a new type of study inaugurated by the United Nations Children's Fund, in an effort to find out whether there is a relationship between improved dieting and a lessening of infant mortality.

UNICEF announced here today that a survey of this type, the first ever undertaken, is being conducted in Israel now with the cooperation of the Government of Israel. Girl students, seniors in the College of Nutrition and Home Economics, at Jerusalem, are interviewing 800 families in 40 Israeli villages where the residents are recently-arrived immigrants.

From these interviews, and other studies, a scientific survey will be made of the effect of dieting and other environmental factors on infant mortality, especially among peoples whose diets had been previously inadequate.

BRUSSELS JEWISH COMMUNITY PERPETUATES MEMORY OF JEWISH MARTYRS

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20. (JTA) -- A memorial record of Jewish martyrs and heroes to perpetuate the memory of those who died in the Second World War will be inaugurated here by the Jewish Community, it was announced today. The memorial will be known as "The Book of Brussels Jewish Martyrs."

Belgian Jews desiring to have inscribed in the book the names of members of their families buried in Belgium or elsewhere during the war are asked to contact Communaute Israelite Bruxelles, Brussels, indicating the full name of the deceased, the place and date of birth, civil title, military rank, place and date of arrest and deportation, place and date of death and any other useful information.