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American Zionist Emergency Council, Resolution in Congress,
1944-1946.

Western Reserve Historical Society

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78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 418

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 27, 1944

Mr. WRIGHT submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution: Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved*, That the United States shall use its good of-
- 2 fices and take appropriate measures to the end that the doors



- 1 of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that
 2 country, and that there shall be full opportunity for coloni-
 3 zation, so that ^{they} ~~the Jewish~~ people may ultimately reconstitute
 4 Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth.

*in which all men, regardless of
 race or creed, shall enjoy
 equal rights.*

78TH CONGRESS
 2D Session

H. RES. 418

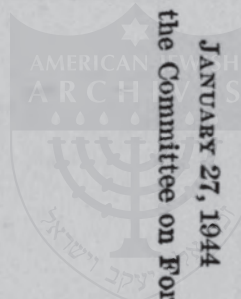
RESOLUTION

Relative to the Jewish national home in
 Palestine.

By Mr. Wright

JANUARY 27, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs



"Resolved: That the Senate reaffirms the action of Congress on June 30, 1922, and, in conformity therewith, advises the President to use his good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and they that ~~the people~~ may as soon as practicable reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth."



DRAFT

JOINT RESOLUTION

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution; and

Whereas these urgent necessities are evidenced by the President's request for the immediate right of entry of one-hundred thousand Jewish refugees; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States shall use its good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that they may reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall enjoy equal rights.

11
And Whereas ~~the immediate~~ these urgent
necessities are evidenced by the President's
Request for the immediate right of entry of
100,000 Jewish refugees;

Cong Resol



JOINT RESOLUTION

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution; and

Whereas these urgent necessities are evidenced by the President's request for the immediate right of entry of one-hundred thousand Jewish refugees; Therefore be it

Resolved: That the United States shall use its good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that they may reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall enjoy equal rights.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States shall use its good offices and take appropriate measures to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as ~~xx~~ a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States shall use its good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth.

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Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution: Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Senate reaffirms the action of Congress on June 30, 1922, and, in conformity therewith, advises the President to use his good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonisation and that they may as soon as practicable reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 186

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 10, 1945

Mr. LANE introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

JOINT RESOLUTION

That the United Nations establish procedure for repatriation of the Hebrews of Europe.

Whereas a singular omission exists in the councils of the United Nations concerned with the structure of an international organization and the establishment of permanent peace, as well as in the commissions, agencies, and other administrative bodies engaged in the consideration of war crimes, relief, rehabilitation, and reparations, by virtue of the exclusion from participation in these intergovernmental bodies of the Hebrew people of Europe and Palestine whose vital contributions in the war against the Fascist Powers were made by Hebrew battalions in Allied armies and by underground resistance groups in occupied countries, and whose casualties in this war exceed four million dead; and

Whereas the atrocities disclosed in the recent occupation of German concentration camps have proved to a horrified

world that Fascist Powers, allowed to perpetrate their savage outrages against this homeless, dispersed, and unprotected people, will extend these acts to all peoples in their power; and

Whereas the plight of the Hebrews in Europe is desperate, the problem of their relief and rehabilitation being hedged by special difficulties affecting no other people so that even in those liberated countries where the Hebrews have regained their legal rights, they are dying by the thousands from starvation and disease because there has been no restitution of jobs, homes, or property; and

Whereas the retention of the status quo in regard to the Hebrew people is in itself a threat to world peace, for Fascist forces in all European countries will again utilize anti-Semitism as an instrument for their return to power and in the destruction of democratic governments, resulting in a threat to a peaceful world order; and

Whereas the vast majority of the survivors of the Hebrew people in Europe reject the possibility of returning to the lands of their recent martyrdom and of owing allegiance to the nations that have participated in their persecution, but on the contrary, regard themselves as constituting with the Hebrews of Palestine a single national entity, intimately and inseparably welded by the sufferings they have endured in common: Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the Hebrew people of Europe and Palestine be recog-
- 4 nized as a nascent Hebrew Nation, it being understood that

1 this action applies to all the Hebrews in Europe who volun-
2 tarily renounce allegiance to all other nations and that it
3 does not affect the legal status, political allegiance, or civic
4 rights of Americans of Hebrew origin or Jewish faith nor
5 the legal status, political allegiance, or civic rights of the
6 nationals of Hebrew origin or Jewish faith in any other
7 country; and be it further

8 *Resolved*, That the Hebrew Nation shall be accorded the
9 same rights of self-determination within the general program
10 of international adjustment as may be freely granted to other
11 nations and shall be entitled to take its rightful place among
12 the free peoples of the earth as a member of the United
13 Nations and to be represented as such, in the councils, com-
14 missions, agencies, and other intergovernmental bodies of
15 the United Nations; and be it further

16 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Repre-
17 sentatives that the rights previously granted to the Jewish
18 people and recognized in international law by virtue of
19 various treaties and covenants, including the Balfour Declara-
20 tion, the Mandate of the League of Nations, the treaties and
21 covenants of the subscribing members of the League of
22 Nations, as well as those treaties and conventions subscribed
23 to by the Government of the United States, shall now be
24 conveyed to the Hebrew Nation without prejudicing the
25 normal rights and prerogatives of the Hebrew Nation by

1 the limitations contained in these treaties and covenants;
2 and be it further

3 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Repre-
4 sentatives of the United States that the United Nations
5 assume responsibility for the repatriation of the Hebrews
6 in Europe, who desire to end their long exile and their status
7 of pariah in many nations and to return to their national
8 territory of Palestine, by establishing a special intergovern-
9 mental agency to facilitate and effectuate the process of
10 repatriation; and be it further

11 *Resolved*, That in keeping with the resolutions adopted
12 by previous sessions of the United States Congress and the
13 declarations of sympathy and support issued on several occa-
14 sions by the Presidents of the United States, by both the
15 Democratic and Republican Parties, and by numerous na-
16 tional American organizations, the Government of the United
17 States lend its good offices to the end that the land of
18 Palestine shall be placed under an administration which, in
19 accordance with the expressed intentions of the League of
20 Nations mandate, will offer the Hebrew Nation the fullest
21 opportunity to reconstitute this territory within its historic
22 boundaries as a free state, with the Arabs as equal members
23 in a democracy, guaranteeing to all its citizens full civic,
24 religious, and political rights and liberties, and dedicated
25 to the principles of freedom and justice and world peace.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 186

JOINT RESOLUTION

That the United Nations establish procedure for
repatriation of the Hebrews of Europe.

By Mr. LANE

MAY 10, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 188

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 10, 1945

Mr. RAMEY introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that it is the sense of Congress that the United Nations assume responsibility for the repatriation of the Hebrews in Europe.

Whereas a singular omission exists in the councils of the United Nations concerned with the structure of an international organization and the establishment of permanent peace, as well as in the commissions, agencies, and other administrative bodies engaged in the consideration of war crimes, relief, rehabilitation, and reparations, by virtue of the exclusion from participation in these intergovernmental bodies of the Hebrew people of Europe and Palestine whose vital contributions in the war against the Fascist Powers were made by Hebrew battalions in Allied armies and by underground resistance groups in occupied countries, and whose casualties in this war exceed four million dead; and

Whereas the atrocities disclosed in the recent occupation of German concentration camps have proved to a horrified world that Fascist Powers, allowed to perpetrate their savage outrages against this homeless, dispersed, and unprotected people, will extend these acts to all peoples in their power; and

Whereas the plight of the Hebrews in Europe is desperate, the problem of their relief and rehabilitation being hedged by special difficulties affecting no other people so that even in those liberated countries where the Hebrews have regained their legal rights, they are dying by the thousands from starvation and disease because there has been no restitution of jobs, homes, or property; and

Whereas the retention of the status quo in regard to the Hebrew people is in itself a threat to world peace, for Fascist forces in all European countries will again utilize anti-Semitism as an instrument for their return to power and in the destruction of democratic governments, resulting in a threat to a peaceful world order; and

Whereas the vast majority of the survivors of the Hebrew people in Europe reject the possibility of returning to the lands of their recent martyrdom and of owing allegiance to the nations that have participated in their persecution, but, on the contrary, regard themselves as constituting with the Hebrews of Palestine a single national entity, intimately and inseparably welded by the sufferings they have endured in common; Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the Hebrew people of Europe and Palestine be recog-

1 nized as a renascent Hebrew Nation, it being understood
2 that this action applies to all the Hebrews in Europe who
3 voluntarily renounce allegiance to all other nations and
4 that it does not affect the legal status, political allegiance,
5 or civic rights of Americans of Hebrew origin or Jewish
6 faith nor the legal status, political allegiance, or civic rights
7 of the nationals of Hebrew origin or Jewish faith in any
8 other country; and be it further

9 *Resolved*, That the Hebrew Nation shall be accorded
10 the same rights of self-determination within the general pro-
11 gram of international adjustment as may be freely granted
12 to other nations and shall be entitled to take its rightful place
13 among the free peoples of the earth as a member of the
14 United Nations and to be represented as such, in the councils,
15 commissions, agencies, and other intergovernmental bodies
16 of the United Nations; and be it further

17 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Congress of the
18 United States that the rights previously granted to the "Jew-
19 ish people" and recognized in international law by virtue of
20 various treaties and covenants, including the Balfour Dec-
21 laration, the Mandate of the League of Nations, the treaties
22 and covenants of the subscribing members of the League
23 of Nations, as well as those treaties and conventions sub-
24 scribed to by the Government of the United States, shall
25 now be conveyed to the Hebrew Nation without prejudicing

1 the normal rights and prerogatives of the Hebrew Nation
2 by the limitations contained in these treaties and covenants;
3 and be it further

4 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Congress of the
5 United States that the United Nations assume responsi-
6 bility for the repatriation of the Hebrews in Europe, who
7 desire to end their long exile and their status of pariah
8 in many nations and to return to their national territory
9 of Palestine, by establishing a special intergovernmental
10 agency to facilitate and effectuate the process of repatriation;
11 and be it further—

12 *Resolved*, That in keeping with the resolutions adopted
13 by previous sessions of the United States Congress and the
14 declarations of sympathy and support issued on several
15 occasions by the Presidents of the United States, by both
16 the Democratic and Republican Parties, and by numerous
17 national American organizations, the Government of the
18 United States lend its good offices to the end that the land
19 of Palestine shall be placed under an administration which,
20 in accordance with the expressed intentions of the League of
21 Nations mandate, will offer the Hebrew Nation the fullest
22 opportunity to reconstitute this territory within its historic
23 boundaries as a free state, with the Arabs as equal members

- 1 in a democracy, guaranteeing to all its citizens full civic,
- 2 religious, and political rights and liberties, and dedicated to
- 3 the principles of freedom and justice and world peace.



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 188

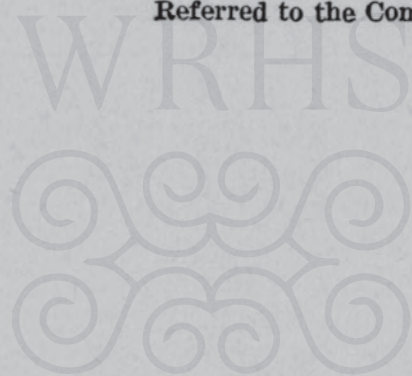
JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that it is the sense of Congress that
the United Nations assume responsibility
for the repatriation of the Hebrews in
Europe.

By Mr. RAMEY

MAY 10, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 189

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 10, 1945

Mr. O'KONSKI introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that it is the sense of Congress that the United Nations assume responsibility for the repatriation of the Hebrews in Europe.

Whereas a singular omission exists in the councils of the United Nations concerned with the structure of an international organization and the establishment of permanent peace, as well as in the commissions, agencies, and other administrative bodies engaged in the consideration of war crimes, relief, rehabilitation, and reparations, by virtue of the exclusion from participation in these intergovernmental bodies of the Hebrew people of Europe and Palestine whose vital contributions in the war against the Fascist Powers were made by Hebrew battalions in Allied armies and by underground resistance groups in occupied countries, and whose casualties in this war exceed four million dead; and

Whereas the atrocities disclosed in the recent occupation of German concentration camps have proved to a horrified world that Fascist Powers, allowed to perpetrate their savage outrages against this homeless, dispersed, and unprotected people, will extend these acts to all peoples in their power; and

Whereas the plight of the Hebrews in Europe is desperate, the problem of their relief and rehabilitation being hedged by special difficulties affecting no other people so that even in those liberated countries where the Hebrews have regained their legal rights, they are dying by the thousands from starvation and disease because there has been no restitution of jobs, homes, or property; and

Whereas the retention of the status quo in regard to the Hebrew people is in itself a threat to world peace, for Fascist forces in all European countries will again utilize anti-Semitism as an instrument for their return to power and in the destruction of democratic governments, resulting in a threat to a peaceful world order; and

Whereas the vast majority of the survivors of the Hebrew people in Europe reject the possibility of returning to the lands of their recent martyrdom and of owing allegiance to the nations that have participated in their persecution, but, on the contrary, regard themselves as constituting with the Hebrews of Palestine a single national entity, intimately and inseparably welded by the sufferings they have endured in common: Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the Hebrew people of Europe and Palestine be recog-

1 nized as a nascent Hebrew Nation, it being understood
2 that this action applies to all the Hebrews in Europe who
3 voluntarily renounce allegiance to all other nations and that
4 it does not affect the legal status, political allegiance, or civic
5 rights of Americans of Hebrew origin or Jewish faith nor
6 the legal status, political allegiance, or civic rights of the
7 nationals of Hebrew origin or Jewish faith in any other
8 country; and be it further

9 *Resolved*, That the Hebrew Nation shall be accorded
10 the same rights of self-determination within the general pro-
11 gram of international adjustment as may be freely granted
12 to other nations and shall be entitled to take its rightful
13 place among the free peoples of the earth as a member of
14 the United Nations and to be represented as such, in the
15 councils, commissions, agencies, and other intergovernmental
16 bodies of the United Nations; and be it further

17 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Congress of the
18 United States that the rights previously granted to the
19 Jewish people and recognized in international law by vir-
20 tue of various treaties and covenants, including the Balfour
21 Declaration, the Mandate of the League of Nations, the
22 treaties and covenants of the subscribing members of the
23 League of Nations, as well as those treaties and conventions
24 subscribed to by the Government of the United States, shall
25 now be conveyed to the Hebrew Nation without prejudicing

1 the normal rights and prerogatives of the Hebrew Nation by
2 the limitations contained in these treaties and covenants;
3 and be it further

4 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Congress of the
5 United States that the United Nations assume responsi-
6 bility for the repatriation of the Hebrews in Europe, who
7 desire to end their long exile and their status of pariah
8 in many nations and to return to their national territory
9 of Palestine, by establishing a special intergovernmental
10 agency to facilitate and effectuate the process of repatriation;
11 and be it further—

12 *Resolved*, That in keeping with the resolutions adopted
13 by previous sessions of the United States Congress and the
14 declarations of sympathy and support issued on several oc-
15 casions by the Presidents of the United States, by both the
16 Democratic and Republican Parties, and by numerous na-
17 tional American organizations, the Government of the United
18 States lend its good offices to the end that the land of
19 Palestine shall be placed under an administration which, in
20 accordance with the expressed intentions of the League of
21 Nations Mandate, will offer the Hebrew Nation the fullest
22 opportunity to reconstitute this territory within its historic
23 boundaries as a free state, with the Arabs as equal members

- 1 in a democracy, guaranteeing to all its citizens full civic,
- 2 religious, and political rights and liberties, and dedicated to
- 3 the principles of freedom and justice and world peace.



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 189

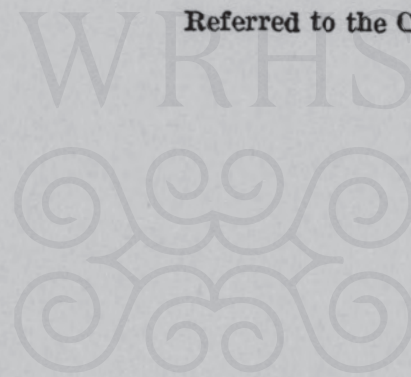
JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that it is the sense of Congress that
the United Nations assume responsibility
for the repatriation of the Hebrews in
Europe.

By Mr. O'Konski

MAY 10, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 196

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 15, 1945

Mr. SOMERS of New York introduced the following joint resolution; which
was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that it is the sense of Congress that the United Nations
assume responsibility for the repatriation of the Hebrews in
Europe.

Whereas a singular omission exists in the councils of the United
Nations concerned with the structure of an international
organization and the establishment of permanent peace, as
well as in the commissions, agencies, and other administra-
tive bodies engaged in the consideration of war crimes, re-
lief, rehabilitation, and reparations, by virtue of the exclusion
from participation in these intergovernmental bodies of the
Hebrew people of Europe and Palestine whose vital contri-
butions in the war against the Fascist Powers were made
by Hebrew battalions in Allied armies and by underground
resistance groups in occupied countries, and whose casualties
in this war exceed four million dead; and

Whereas the atrocities disclosed in the recent occupation of German concentration camps have proved to a horrified world that Fascist Powers, allowed to perpetrate their savage outrages against this homeless, dispersed, and unprotected people, will extend these acts to all peoples in their power; and

Whereas the plight of the Hebrews in Europe is desperate, the problem of their relief and rehabilitation being hedged by special difficulties affecting no other people so that even in those liberated countries where the Hebrews have regained their legal rights, they are dying by the thousands from starvation and disease because there has been no restitution of jobs, homes, or property; and

Whereas the retention of the status quo in regard to the Hebrew people is in itself a threat to world peace, for Fascist forces in all European countries will again utilize anti-Semitism as an instrument for their return to power and in the destruction of democratic governments, resulting in a threat to a peaceful world order; and

Whereas the vast majority of the survivors of the Hebrew people in Europe reject the possibility of returning to the lands of their recent martyrdom and of owing allegiance to the nations that have participated in their persecution, but, on the contrary, regard themselves as constituting with the Hebrews of Palestine a single national entity, intimately and inseparably welded by the sufferings they have endured in common: Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the Hebrew people of Europe and Palestine be recog-

1 nized as a nascent Hebrew Nation, it being understood
2 that this action applies to all the Hebrews in Europe who
3 voluntarily renounce allegiance to all other nations and that
4 it does not affect the legal status, political allegiance, or civic
5 rights of Americans of Hebrew origin or Jewish faith nor
6 the legal status, political allegiance, or civic rights of the
7 nationals of Hebrew origin or Jewish faith in any other
8 country; and be it further

9 *Resolved*, That the Hebrew Nation shall be accorded
10 the same rights of self-determination within the general pro-
11 gram of international adjustment as may be freely granted
12 to other nations and shall be entitled to take its rightful
13 place among the free peoples of the earth as a member of
14 the United Nations and to be represented as such, in the
15 councils, commissions, agencies, and other intergovern-
16 mental bodies of the United Nations; and be it further

17 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Congress of the
18 United States that the rights previously granted to the
19 Jewish people and recognized in international law by vir-
20 tue of various treaties and covenants, including the Balfour
21 Declaration, the Mandate of the League of Nations, the
22 treaties and covenants of the subscribing members of the
23 League of Nations, as well as those treaties and conventions
24 subscribed to by the Government of the United States, shall

1 now be conveyed to the Hebrew Nation without prejudicing
2 the normal rights and prerogatives of the Hebrew Nation by
3 the limitations contained in these treaties and covenants;
4 and be it further

5 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Congress of the
6 United States that the United Nations assume responsi-
7 bility for the repatriation of the Hebrews in Europe, who
8 desire to end their long exile and their status of pariah
9 in many nations and to return to their national territory
10 of Palestine, by establishing a special intergovernmental
11 agency to facilitate and effectuate the process of repatriation;
12 and be it further

13 *Resolved*, That in keeping with the resolutions adopted
14 by previous sessions of the United States Congress and the
15 declarations of sympathy and support issued on several oc-
16 casions by the Presidents of the United States, by both the
17 Democratic and Republican Parties, and by numerous na-
18 tional American organizations, the Government of the United
19 States lend its good offices to the end that the land of
20 Palestine shall be placed under an administration which, in
21 accordance with the expressed intentions of the League of
22 Nations Mandate, will offer the Hebrew Nation the fullest
23 opportunity to reconstitute this territory within its historic
24 boundaries as a free state, with the Arabs as equal members

- 1 in a democracy, guaranteeing to all its citizens full civic,
- 2 religious, and political rights and liberties, and dedicated to
- 3 the principles of freedom and justice and world peace.



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 196

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that it is the sense of Congress that
the United Nations assume responsibility
for the repatriation of the Hebrews in
Europe.

By Mr. SOMERS of New York

MAY 15, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 198

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 16, 1945

Mr. BUCKLEY introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

JOINT RESOLUTION

For recognition of the Hebrew Nation.

Whereas a singular omission exists in the councils of the United Nations concerned with the structure of an international organization and the establishment of permanent peace, as well as in the commissions, agencies, and other administrative bodies engaged in the consideration of war crimes, relief, rehabilitation, and reparations, by virtue of the exclusion from participation in these intergovernmental bodies of the Hebrew people of Europe and Palestine whose vital contributions in the war against the Fascist Powers were made by Hebrew battalions in Allied armies and by underground resistance groups in occupied countries, and whose casualties in this war exceed four million dead; and

Whereas the atrocities disclosed in the recent occupation of German concentration camps have proved to a horrified

world that Fascist Powers, allowed to perpetrate their savage outrages against this homeless, dispersed, and unprotected people, will extend these acts to all peoples in their power; and

Whereas the plight of the Hebrews in Europe is desperate, the problem of their relief and rehabilitation being hedged by special difficulties affecting no other people, so that even in those liberated countries where the Hebrews have regained their legal rights they are dying by the thousands from starvation and disease because there has been no restitution of jobs, homes, or property; and

Whereas the retention of the status quo in regard to the Hebrew people is in itself a threat to world peace, for Fascist forces in all European countries will again utilize anti-Semitism as an instrument for their return to power and in the destruction of democratic governments, resulting in a threat to a peaceful world order; and

Whereas the vast majority of the survivors of the Hebrew people in Europe reject the possibility of returning to the lands of their recent martyrdom and of owing allegiance to the nations that have participated in their persecution, but, on the contrary, regard themselves as constituting with the Hebrews of Palestine a single national entity, intimately and inseparably welded by the sufferings they have endured in common: Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Repre-
- 2 sentatives of the United States that the Hebrew people of
- 3 Europe and Palestine be recognized as a nascent Hebrew
- 4 Nation, it being understood that this action applies to all

1 the Hebrews in Europe who voluntarily renounce allegiance
2 to all other nations and that it does not affect the legal status,
3 political allegiance, or civic rights of Americans of Hebrew
4 origin or Jewish faith nor the legal status, political alle-
5 giance, or civic rights of the nationals of Hebrew origin
6 or Jewish faith in any other country; be it further

7 *Resolved*, That the Hebrew Nation shall be accorded
8 the same rights of self-determination within the general pro-
9 gram of international adjustment as may be freely granted
10 to other nations and shall be entitled to take its rightful
11 place among the free peoples of the earth as a member of
12 the United Nations and to be represented as such, in the
13 councils, commissions, agencies, and other intergovern-
14 mental bodies of the United Nations; be it further

15 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Repre-
16 sentatives that the rights previously granted to the Jewish
17 people and recognized in international law by virtue of
18 various treaties and covenants, including the Balfour Decla-
19 ration, the mandate of the League of Nations, the treaties
20 and covenants of the subscribing members of the League
21 of Nations, as well as those treaties and conventions sub-
22 scribed to by the Government of the United States, shall
23 now be conveyed to the Hebrew Nation without prejudicing
24 the normal rights and prerogatives of the Hebrew Nation

1 by the limitations contained in these treaties and covenants;
2 be it further

3 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Repre-
4 sentatives of the United States that the United Nations
5 assume responsibility for the repatriation of the Hebrews
6 in Europe, who desire to end their long exile and their
7 status of pariah in many nations and to return to their
8 national territory of Palestine, by establishing a special
9 intergovernmental agency to facilitate and effectuate the
10 process of repatriation; and be it further

11 *Resolved*, That in keeping with the resolutions adopted
12 by previous sessions of the United States Congress and the
13 declarations of sympathy and support issued on several occa-
14 sions by the Presidents of the United States, by both the
15 Democratic and Republican Parties, and by numerous na-
16 tional American organizations, the Government of the United
17 States lend its good offices to the end that the land of
18 Palestine shall be placed under an administration which,
19 in accordance with the expressed intentions of the League of
20 Nations mandate, will offer the Hebrew Nation the fullest
21 opportunity to reconstitute this territory within its historic
22 boundaries as a free state, with the Arabs as equal members
23 in a democracy, guaranteeing to all its citizens full civic,
24 religious, and political rights and liberties, and dedicated
25 to the principles of freedom and justice and world peace.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 198

JOINT RESOLUTION

For recognition of the Hebrew Nation.

By Mr. BUCKLEY

MAY 16, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

WRHS



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. CON. RES. 37

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 11 (legislative day, OCTOBER 2), 1945

Mr. MYERS (for himself and Mr. TOBEX) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States, on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "That the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and cities in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Hebrew people during the war period in Europe and the resultant homeless status of thousands of former Axis citizens of the Jewish faith has forced these victims into a situation of need which has aroused the indignation of Americans of every race and creed; and

Whereas final surveys made at the President's request have confirmed the desire of the vast majority of these distressed people to go into Palestine, and emphasized the factors preventing their return to the tragic scenes of their persecution; and

Whereas, by the terms of the treaty of peace signed with Turkey by the Allied and Associated Powers, including the United States, at Lausanne, July 24, 1923, the responsibility for the control and administration of the Palestinian area rests with such Allied and Associated Powers: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*
2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress that the
3 United States shall use its good offices and take immediate
4 appropriate measures to the ends that Palestine shall be
5 reopened at the earliest possible moment for free entry of
6 Hebrews into that area, that there shall be full opportunity
7 for colonization and settlement on the land by the Jewish
8 people, and that Palestine ultimately be established as a
9 free and independent democratic state with full citizenship
10 rights for its inhabitants without discrimination based on
11 racial or religious factors.

12 SEC. 2. Pending the setting up of the governmental
13 machinery to effectuate the establishment of Palestine as
14 an independent democracy and to aid the people of Palestine
15 in so doing, the President is urged to initiate steps in con-

- 1 junction with other interested United Nations to set up a
- 2 supervisory international commission to effectuate the imme-
- 3 diate transfer of the Hebrew people of Europe to Palestine
- 4 and to insure peaceful and orderly processes in securing these
- 5 ends.



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. CON. RES. 37

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Favoring the opening of Palestine to the free
entry of Hebrews.

By Mr. MYERS and Mr. TOBEY

OCTOBER 11 (legislative day, OCTOBER 2), 1945
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

WRHS



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 93

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 11, 1945

Mr. GEARHART submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States, on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and cities in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Hebrew people during the war period in Europe and the resultant homeless status of thousands of former Axis citizens of the Jewish faith has forced these victims into a situation of need which has aroused the indignation of Americans of every race and creed; and

Whereas an official survey made at the President's request has

confirmed the desire of the vast majority of these distressed people to go to Palestine, and emphasized the factors preventing their return to the tragic scenes of their persecution; and

Whereas by the terms of the treaty of peace signed with Turkey by the Allied and Associated Powers, including the United States, at Lausanne, July 24, 1923, the responsibility for the control and administration of the Palestinian area rests with such Allied and Associated Powers: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That the United States shall use its good offices
3 and take immediate appropriate measures to the end that
4 Palestine shall be reopened at the earliest possible moment
5 for free entry of Hebrews into that area, and that there
6 shall be full opportunity for colonization and settlement on
7 the land by the Jewish people, and that Palestine ultimately
8 be established as a free and independent democratic state
9 with full citizenship rights for its inhabitants without dis-
10 crimination based on racial or religious factors.

11 That pending the setting up of governmental machinery
12 to effectuate the establishment of Palestine as an inde-
13 pendent democracy and to aid the people of Palestine in so
14 doing, our executive department is urged to take the initi-
15 atory steps in conjunction with other interested United

- 1 Nations to set up a supervisory international commission
- 2 to effectuate the immediate transfer of the Hebrew people
- 3 of Europe to Palestine and to insure peaceful and orderly
- 4 processes in securing these ends.



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 93

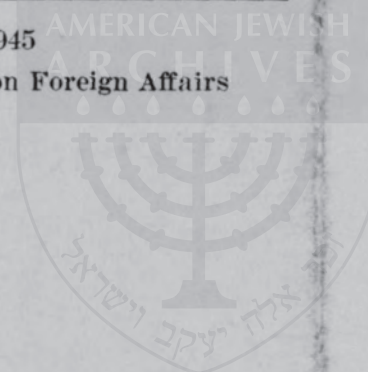
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Urging the executive department to initiate steps in conjunction with other interested United Nations to set up a supervisory international commission to effectuate the immediate transfer of the Hebrew people of Europe to Palestine.

By Mr. GEARHART

OCTOBER 11, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 95

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 11, 1945

Mr. SOMERS of New York submitted the following concurrent resolution; which
was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States, on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and cities in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Hebrew people during the war period in Europe and the resultant homeless status of thousands of former Axis citizens of the Jewish faith has forced these victims into a situation of need which has aroused the indignation of Americans of every race and creed; and

Whereas an official survey made at the President's request has confirmed the desire of the vast majority of these distressed people to go to Palestine, and emphasized the factors pre-

venting their return to the tragic scenes of their persecution;
and

Whereas by the terms of the Treaty of Peace signed with Turkey by the Allied and Associated Powers, including the United States, at Lausanne, July 24, 1923, the responsibility for the control and administration of the Palestinian area rests with such Allied and Associated Powers: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That the United States shall use its good offices
3 and take immediate appropriate measures to the end that
4 Palestine shall be reopened at the earliest possible moment
5 for free entry of Hebrews into that area, and that there
6 shall be full opportunity for colonization and settlement on
7 the land by the Jewish people, and that Palestine ultimately
8 be established as a free and independent democratic state
9 with full citizenship rights for its inhabitants without dis-
10 crimination based on racial or religious factors.

11 That pending the setting up of governmental machinery
12 to effectuate the establishment of Palestine as an independent
13 democracy and to aid the people of Palestine in so doing,
14 our executive department is urged to take the initiatory
15 steps in conjunction with other interested United Nations
16 to set up a supervisory international commission to effec-
17 tuate the immediate transfer of the Hebrew people of Europe
18 to Palestine and to insure peaceful and orderly processes in
19 securing these ends.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 95

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Urging the executive department to initiate steps in conjunction with other interested United Nations to set up a supervisory international commission to effectuate the immediate transfer of the Hebrew people of Europe to Palestine.

By Mr. SOMERS of New York

OCTOBER 11, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs



RESTORATION OF PALESTINE AS A HOMELAND FOR THE
JEWISH PEOPLE

DECEMBER 12 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. Con. Res. 44]

The Committee on Foreign Relations which has had under consideration several resolutions relating to the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people report favorably a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 44) expressing the policy of the Congress with respect to the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people, and recommend that the concurrent resolution do pass.

The plight of the Jews in Europe and the indefinite status of Palestine formed the subject of a number of resolutions introduced in recent years and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. Most recently, three proposals were submitted. The first was Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 37 introduced by Mr. Myers and Mr. Tobey on October 2, 1945. The second was Senate Joint Resolution No. 112 introduced by Mr. Wagner, for himself, Mr. Taft, and Mr. Walsh, on October 26. The third was a proposal in the form of an amendment to Senate Joint Resolution No. 112 offered in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Mr. Guffey on November 19, 1945. A subcommittee consisting of Mr. Green, chairman; Mr. Tunnell; Mr. Hatch; Mr. Austin; and Mr. Wiley was appointed to consider these proposals. The subcommittee had a number of meetings, at two of which the Secretary of State was present. The matter was also considered by the full committee at several meetings, at one of which the Secretary of State was present.

Your committee, while cognizant of the appointment of a joint Anglo-American committee of inquiry into the subject and while it commends the President for his interest in the matter, feels at the same time that it is appropriate and timely for the Congress to give expression to its views on the need for the restoration of Palestine as the Jewish national homeland.

Accordingly the Foreign Relations Committee, by an almost unanimous vote, has decided to report favorably an original concurrent resolution.

In the opinion of your committee the language of this resolution reflects a long series of authoritative expressions of American policy and the views of the American people on the subject of Palestine.

This policy and these views go back to January 21, 1919, when the following recommendation was made by the intelligence section of the United States delegation to the Paris Peace Conference:

That the Jews be invited to return to Palestine and settle there, being assured by the Peace Conference of all proper assistance in so doing that may be consistent with the protection of the personal (especially the religious) and property rights of the non-Jewish population, and being further assured that it will be the policy of the League of Nations to recognize Palestine as a Jewish state as soon as it is a Jewish state in fact.

In harmony with this position, President Woodrow Wilson on March 3, 1919, declared:

I am persuaded that the Allied Nations with the fullest concurrence of our own Government and people are agreed that in Palestine shall be laid the foundations of a Jewish commonwealth.

In the course of recent years, this policy was repeatedly endorsed by numerous Members of Congress, notably in a petition addressed to the President of the United States on November 2, 1943, by 70 Members of the Senate and 194 Members of the House of Representatives, and, on July 2, 1945, by 54 Members of the Senate and 251 Members of the House of Representatives, as well as by the governors of 37 States.

This policy was also endorsed by the national conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties meeting in Chicago in 1944.

It also received the personal endorsement of the late President Roosevelt on October 15, 1944, and, during the same week, of the Republican presidential candidate, Mr. Dewey.

Passage of this resolution will also furnish the occasion for the Congress to express itself forthrightly on the horrible plight of the Jews of Europe, 5,700,000 of whom were victims of Hitler and his madmen, according to the indictment presented by the Allied War Crimes Commission. The war is over and the need for a Jewish homeland, where the Jewish survivors of these persecutions can live and breathe as free men and women, and where they can establish a free and democratic commonwealth is greater than ever. Your committee feels, therefore, that the time is at hand when the long-standing pledges to the Jewish people should be fulfilled.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Wagner (for himself and Mr. Taft) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

JOINT RESOLUTION

FAVORING ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES LOOKING TO
THE RESTORATION OF PALESTINE AS A HOMELAND FOR THE
JEWISH PEOPLE.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled,

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States
on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "That the United States
of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a
national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood
that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and
religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities
in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings
and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish
people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish
homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless
as a result of this persecution; and

Whereas these urgent necessities are evidenced by the
President's request for the immediate right of entry of one
hundred thousand Jewish refugees; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States shall use its good
offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for
free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full
opportunity for colonization, so that they may reconstitute
Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth in which all men,
regardless of race or creed, shall enjoy equal rights.

"Resolved: That the Senate reaffirms the action of Congress on June 30, 1922, and, in conformity therewith, advises the President to use his good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and ^{they} that ~~the people~~ may as soon as practicable reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth."



ATTORNEY

BOND

NO CONTENT

Calendar No. 862

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. CON. RES. 44

[Report No. 855]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 12 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "That the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution; and

Whereas these urgent necessities are evidenced by the President's request for the immediate right of entry into Palestine of one hundred thousand additional Jewish refugees; and

Whereas the influx of Jewish immigration into Palestine is resulting in its improvement in agricultural, financial, hygienic, and general economic conditions; and

Whereas the President and the British Prime Minister have agreed upon the appointment of a "Joint Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry" to examine conditions in Palestine as they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration and the Jewish situation in Europe and have requested a report within one hundred and twenty days: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*
 2 *concurring)*, That the interest shown by the President in
 3 the solution of this problem is hereby commended and that
 4 the United States shall use its good offices with the manda-
 5 tory power to the end that Palestine shall be opened for
 6 free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of
 7 its agricultural and economic potentialities, and that there
 8 shall be full opportunity for colonization and development,
 9 so that they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of
 10 Palestine as the Jewish national home and, in association
 11 with all elements of the population, establish Palestine as
 12 a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of
 13 race or creed, shall have equal rights.

Calendar No. 862

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. CON. RES. 44

[Report No. 855]

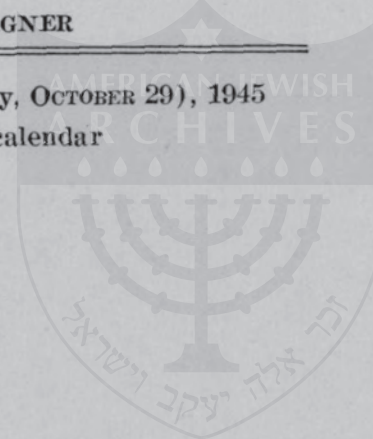
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Relative to the opening of Palestine for free
entry of Jews.

By Mr. WAGNER

DECEMBER 12 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Placed on the calendar



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 113

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 13, 1945

Mr. FLOOD submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "That the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution; and

Whereas these urgent necessities are evidenced by the President's request for the immediate right of entry into Palestine of one hundred thousand additional Jewish refugees; and

Whereas the influx of Jewish immigration into Palestine is re-

sulting in its improvement in agricultural, financial, hygienic, and general economic conditions; and

Whereas the President and the British Prime Minister have agreed upon the appointment of a Joint Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry to examine conditions in Palestine as they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration and the Jewish situation in Europe and have requested a report within one hundred and twenty days: Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
- 2 *concurring)*, That the interest shown by the President in the
- 3 solution of this problem is hereby commended and that the
- 4 United States shall use its good offices with the mandatory
- 5 power to the end that Palestine shall be opened for free
- 6 entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its
- 7 agricultural and economic potentialities, and that there shall
- 8 be full opportunity for colonization and development, so that
- 9 they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of Palestine as
- 10 the Jewish national home and, in association with all ele-
- 11 ments of the population, establish Palestine as a democratic
- 12 commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed,
- 13 shall have equal rights.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 113

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Relative to the opening of Palestine for free
entry of Jews.

By Mr. FLOOD

DECEMBER 13, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs



OPENING OF PALESTINE FOR FREE ENTRY OF JEWISH PEOPLE

DECEMBER 18, 1945.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. BLOOM, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Con. Res. 113]

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 113) relative to the opening of Palestine for free entry of Jews, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the concurrent resolution do pass.

The plight of the Jews in Europe and the indefinite status of Palestine formed the subject of a number of resolutions introduced in recent years and referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Your committee, while cognizant of the appointment of a joint Anglo-American committee of inquiry into the subject and while it commends the President for his interest in the matter, feels at the same time that it is appropriate and timely for the Congress to give expression to its views on the need for the restoration of Palestine as the Jewish national homeland.

Accordingly the Foreign Affairs Committee, by a unanimous vote, has decided to report favorably House Concurrent Resolution 113.

In the opinion of your committee the language of this resolution reflects a long series of authoritative expressions of American policy and the views of the American people on the subject of Palestine.

This policy and these views go back to January 21, 1919, when the following recommendation was made by the intelligence section of the United States delegation to the Paris Peace Conference:

That the Jews be invited to return to Palestine and settle there, being assured by the Peace Conference of all proper assistance in so doing that may be consistent with the protection of the personal (especially the religious) and property rights of the non-Jewish population, and being further assured that it will be the policy of the League of Nations to recognize Palestine as a Jewish state as soon as it is a Jewish state in fact.

2 OPENING PALESTINE FOR FREE ENTRY OF JEWISH PEOPLE

In harmony with this position, President Woodrow Wilson on March 3, 1919, declared:

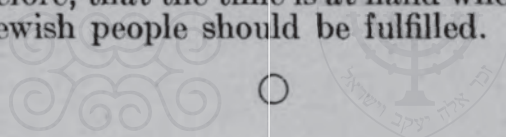
I am persuaded that the Allied Nations with the fullest concurrence of our own Government and people are agreed that in Palestine shall be laid the foundations of a Jewish commonwealth.

In the course of recent years, this policy was repeatedly endorsed by numerous Members of Congress, notably in a petition addressed to the President of the United States on November 2, 1943, by 70 Members of the Senate and 194 Members of the House of Representatives, and, on July 2, 1945, by 54 Members of the Senate and 251 Members of the House of Representatives, as well as by the governors of 37 States.

This policy was also endorsed by the national conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties meeting in Chicago in 1944.

It also received the personal endorsement of the late President Roosevelt on October 15, 1944, and, during the same week, of the Republican Presidential candidate, Mr. Dewey.

Passage of this resolution will also furnish the occasion for the Congress to express itself forthrightly on the horrible plight of the Jews of Europe, 5,700,000 of whom were victims of Hitler and his madmen, according to the indictment presented by the Allied War Crimes Commission. The war is over and the need for a Jewish homeland, where the Jewish survivors of these persecutions can live and breathe as free men and women, and where they can establish a free and democratic commonwealth is greater than ever. Your committee feels, therefore, that the time is at hand when the long-standing pledges to the Jewish people should be fulfilled.



DEC 21 1945

House Calendar No. 280

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 113

[Report No. 1463]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 13, 1945

Mr. FLOOD submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

DECEMBER 18, 1945

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "That the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution; and

Whereas these urgent necessities are evidenced by the President's request for the immediate right of entry into Palestine of one hundred thousand additional Jewish refugees; and

Whereas the influx of Jewish immigration into Palestine is resulting in its improvement in agricultural, financial, hygienic, and general economic conditions; and

Whereas the President and the British Prime Minister have agreed upon the appointment of a Joint Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry to examine conditions in Palestine as they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration and the Jewish situation in Europe and have requested a report within one hundred and twenty days: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That the interest shown by the President in the
3 solution of this problem is hereby commended and that the
4 United States shall use its good offices with the mandatory
5 power to the end that Palestine shall be opened for free
6 entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its
7 agricultural and economic potentialities, and that there shall
8 be full opportunity for colonization and development, so that
9 they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of Palestine as
10 the Jewish national home and, in association with all ele-
11 ments of the population, establish Palestine as a democratic
12 commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed,
13 shall have equal rights.

House Calendar No. 280

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 113

[Report No. 1463]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Relative to the opening of Palestine for free
entry of Jews.

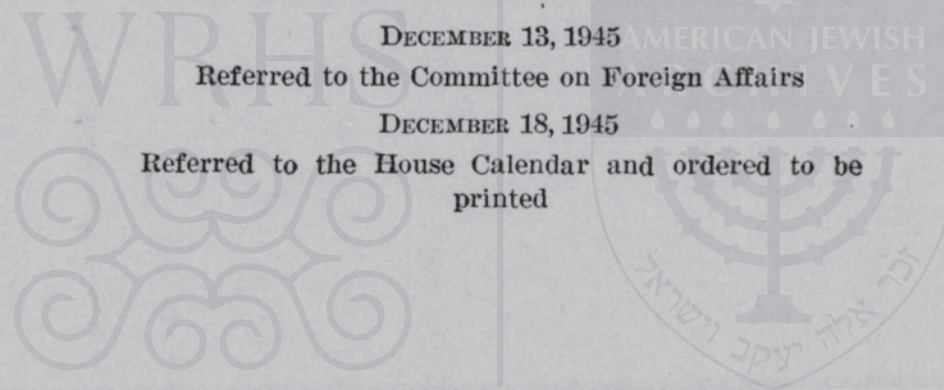
By Mr. FLOOD

DECEMBER 13, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

DECEMBER 18, 1945

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. CON. RES. 44

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 18, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

✓ Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "That the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution; and

Whereas these urgent necessities are evidenced by the President's request for the immediate right of entry into Palestine of one hundred thousand additional Jewish refugees; and

Whereas the influx of Jewish immigration into Palestine is
 resulting in its improvement in agricultural, financial,
 hygienic, and general economic conditions; and

Whereas the President and the British Prime Minister have
 agreed upon the appointment of a "Joint Anglo-American
 Committee of Enquiry" to examine conditions in Palestine
 as they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration and
 the Jewish situation in Europe and have requested a report
 within one hundred and twenty days: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*
 2 *concurring),* That the interest shown by the President in
 3 the solution of this problem is hereby commended and that
 4 the United States shall use its good offices with the manda-
 5 tory power to the end that Palestine shall be opened for
 6 free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of
 7 its agricultural and economic potentialities, and that there
 8 shall be full opportunity for colonization and development,
 9 so that they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of
 10 Palestine as the Jewish national home and, in association
 11 with all elements of the population, establish Palestine as
 12 a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of
 13 race or creed, shall have equal rights.

Passed the Senate December 17 (legislative day, October
 29), 1945.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. CON. RES. 44

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Relative to the opening of Palestine for free
entry of Jews.

DECEMBER 18, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

WRHS



79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 157

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 13, 1946

Mr. BLOOM submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas on November 2, 1917, the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain issued what has since become known as "The Balfour Declaration", reading as follows: "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by the Jews in any other country"; and

Whereas President Warren G. Harding on September 21, 1922, signed Public Resolution Numbered 73, Sixty-seventh Congress, in which the Congress of the United States resolved, "That the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it

being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the British mandate over Palestine came into force on September 29, 1923, and the preamble of the mandate contained the following statements: "The Principal Allied Powers have also agreed that the Mandatory should be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on the 2nd November, 1917, by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, and adopted by the said Powers, in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country; and whereas recognition has thereby been given to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country"; and

Whereas article 2 of the British mandate over Palestine reads as follows: "The Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, as laid down in the preamble, and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion"; and

Whereas article 6 of the British mandate over Palestine reads as follows: "The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring

that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in cooperation with the Jewish agency referred to in article 4, close settlement by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes"; and

Whereas the United States as one of the Allied Powers consented to the British mandate over Palestine, and to the terms and conditions of such mandate, in a convention between the United States and Great Britain, ratification of which was advised by the Senate on February 20, 1925, and which was proclaimed by President Calvin Coolidge on December 5, 1925; and

Whereas in such convention the terms of such mandate were quoted in full and consent given to British administration of Palestine only pursuant to such mandate; and

Whereas in the provisions of article 7 of said convention it was provided: "Nothing contained in the present convention shall be affected by any modification which may be made in the terms of the mandate, as recited above, unless such modification shall have been assented to by the United States."; and

Whereas, although no modification has been assented to by the United States, there were put into effect in May 1939 certain policies contained in a statement of policy presented to the British Parliament in May 1939, known as the British White Paper on Palestine; and

Whereas during the debate in the British Parliament on the British White Paper on Palestine the Right Honorable Sir Archibald Sinclair declared, "It is a repudiation of solemn

pledges which Parliament and the people of Great Britain have given to the Jews"; and

Whereas in the Parliamentary debate in the House of Commons on the British White Paper on Palestine, the Right Honorable Winston Churchill stated, "I regret very much that the pledge of the Balfour Declaration, endorsed as it has been by successive Governments, and the conditions under which we obtained the Mandate, have both been violated by the Government's proposals"; and

Whereas the Right Honorable Winston Churchill further stated in the Parliamentary debate on the British White Paper on Palestine, "We are now asked to submit—and this is what rankles most with me—to an agitation which is fed with foreign money and ceaselessly inflamed by Nazi and by Fascist propaganda"; and

Whereas in speaking of Palestine, Mr. Lloyd George stated, "The idea was, and this was the interpretation put upon it at the time, that a Jewish State was not to be set up immediately by the Peace Treaty, without reference to the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants. On the other hand, it was contemplated that, when the time arrived for according representative institutions to Palestine, if the Jews had meanwhile responded to the opportunity afforded them by the idea of a national home and had become a definite majority of the inhabitants, then Palestine would thus become a Jewish commonwealth"; and

Whereas President Woodrow Wilson, stating the case for America, said: "I am persuaded that the Allied Nations, with the fullest concurrence of our Government and our people, are agreed that in Palestine shall be laid the foundations of a Jewish Commonwealth"; and

Whereas a majority of the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs issued a declaration in May 1939 reading as follows: "We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, desire to call to the attention of the House and the State Department a declaration of the British Government announced last Wednesday, May 17, which is a clear repudiation of the convention between the United States and Great Britain with respect to Palestine, dated December 3, 1924", which was signed by Sol Bloom, of New York; Luther A. Johnson, of Texas; John Kee, of West Virginia; James P. Richards, of South Carolina; James A. Shanley, of Connecticut; Edward V. Izac, of California; Robert G. Allen, of Pennsylvania; W. O. Burgin, of North Carolina; Hamilton Fish, of New York; George Holden Tinkham, of Massachusetts; Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts; Bruce Barton, of New York; Robert J. Corbitt, of Pennsylvania; John M. Vorys, of Ohio; and Andrew C. Schiffler, of West Virginia; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution: Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
- 2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress that the
- 3 terms, conditions, provisions, guaranties, and pledges under
- 4 and pursuant to which consent was given by the United
- 5 States to the British mandate over Palestine be strictly
- 6 adhered to.

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 157

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Relative to the Jewish national home in
Palestine.

By Mr. BLOOM

JUNE 13, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

WRHS



JOINT RESOLUTION

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution; and

Whereas these urgent necessities are evidenced by the President's request for the immediate right of entry of one-hundred thousand Jewish refugees; Therefore be it

Resolved: That the United States shall use its good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that they may reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall enjoy equal rights.

DRAFT

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Start 787

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