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Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

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American Zionist Emergency Council, May 4, 1949 celebration,
1949.

March 11, 1949

Mr. Aubrey S. Eban
Office of the Representative
to the United Nations
11 East 70th Street
New York, New York

My dear Friend:

Thank you for your kind letter of March 10th. I should very much like to accept the invitation of Ambassador Tsiang to attend a luncheon on March 24th. Unfortunately, I shall not be able to be in New York on that day. I am scheduled to be in New York on the 20th and 21st, and I must return to Cleveland for the rest of the week, having some long-standing engagements which I must keep.

I regret, too, that I shall not be able to attend the reception on Thursday, March 17th to which you have graciously invited me. I shall not be in New York on that day.

I trust that you are well, and with all good wishes I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

Mr and Mrs Aubrey S. Eban
request the pleasure of the company of
Dr and Mrs Abba Hillel Silver
at Eleven East Seventieth Street
New York City

on Thursday, March 17, 1949
at 6 to 8 o'clock

Reception

R.S.V.P.
Trafalgar 9-7600

Israel Mission
to the United Nations

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date March 24, 1949

From Harry Steinberg

At a meeting of our Scope Committee held this afternoon, it was decided to go ahead with the Carnegie Hall celebration on May 4 and not to take over the Labor Zionist celebration at Yankee Stadium. Tickets will be sold for the occasion to recoup part of the expenses involved.

The Emergency Council will encourage each of the Boroughs to run celebrations on their own.

Kindest regards.

HS:LD

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date March 29, 1949

From Harry Steinberg

Arrangements have been made with Izler Solomon to conduct the musical portion of the celebration at Carnegie Hall on May 4th. This phase of the program should last approximately one hour. Mr. Solomon will be in New York on Thursday when we shall probably have an opportunity to go into some of the details with him.

I would greatly appreciate your suggestions as to the balance of the program.

Kindest regards.

QS:SR

March 30, 1949

Mr. Harry Steinberg
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Friend:

Thank you for your memorandum of March 29th. The musical program should be, as far as possible, of a Jewish character by Jewish composers and not too "academic" - perhaps a number by Bloch. Mr. Solomon himself could advise you on the program, and you may wish to consult one or two other musicians.

As regards speakers, if Weizmann is in the country at the time, he should be invited to speak. We would then invite some representative of the American government, perhaps the Vice President or the Secretary of State. That seems to me all that would be required.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

C
O
P
Y

STATE OF ISRAEL
MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D. C.
No. 2509

March 30, 1949

Dear Mr. Tuvim:

Mr. Elath has received your letter of March 28. He has asked me to inform you that upon President Weizmann's arrival in this country, he will be glad to transmit to him the invitation of the American Zionist Emergency Council to be the guest of honor at its celebration on May 4.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Mary Paull
Secretary

Mr. Abe Tuvim
Executive Director
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

March 31, 1949

Mr. Harry Steinberg
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Harry:

Is there a great Jewish chorus that can sing for about fifteen minutes some inspiring music on the occasion of the celebration? Is there a cantorial association in New York that could do justice to the occasion, singing liturgical music on the celebration theme?

The boxes in Carnegie Hall should be reserved not alone for the diplomatic corps, but for the leaders of the Zionist movement whom we should like to honor. You may wish to draw up a list and show it to me.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

Via Air Mail

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-1160

Constituent Organizations

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America
Mizrachi Organization of America
Poale Zion-Zeire Zion of America
Zionist Organization of America

April 1, 1949

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

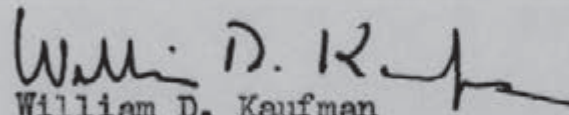
Dear Dr. Silver:

In making preliminary inquiries for radio coverage of our May 4th celebration, Mr. Michael Roshkind, Director of Special Events for the American Broadcasting Company, has expressed an interest in having you deliver a 15-minute talk over the ABC network (271 affiliated stations) on Monday, May 2nd from 11:15 P.M. to 11:30 P.M. The subject of this talk would deal with the first anniversary of Israel.

If you expect to be in Cleveland on that date, I believe it can be arranged for your talk to be picked up from that point. I would appreciate receiving your reaction to this proposition at your earliest convenience.

With best wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,


William D. Kaufman
Director of Information

WDK:SR

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date April 1, 1949

From Harry Steinberg

Enclosed herewith is the tentative program for May 4th. It was planned together with Izler Solomon. Our feeling here is that it should fit the occasion but nonetheless I forwarded the gist of your suggestion about a number by Bloch to Solomon for his consideration. Solomon will be in New York again in about two weeks and it is not too late to make further changes.

As to speakers -- we are making contact with Weizmann via Weisgal, Lourie and Elath. Lourie informed us today that Elath "has charged himself with the matter and will be in touch with Weizmann." Of course, we shall follow through.

From the wording of your note of March 30th, I take it that we are not to go ahead with the invitation to a representative of the American Government until we hear from Weizmann.

Kindest regards.

HS:LD
Enc.

April 4, 1949

Mr. William D. Kaufman
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Friend:

Thank you for your letter of April 1st. I shall be very pleased to deliver a talk over the ABS network on May 2nd. I note that the period is from 11:15 to 11:30 p.m. Is that the best time that you can get? I shall in all probability be in Cleveland on that day and arrangements would then have to be made with their local outlet.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

Via Air Mail

April 4, 1949

Mr. Harry Steinberg
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Mr. Steinberg:

Thank you for sending me the tentative program for the May 4th celebration. I would go ahead with an invitation to a representative of the American government. I would not wait until you hear finally from Weizmann. I think the first person to see is Dean Acheson. You might have Shulson find out in Washington as to the best way to approach Acheson.

You write about the new version of Hatikvah. Would you please send it to me? I have not seen the words. If it is to be used, I would have it printed rather than mimeographed.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

April 4, 1949

Mr. Aubrey S. Eban
Office of the Representative
to the United Nations
11 East 70th Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Eban:

The American Zionist Emergency Council is planning to celebrate the first anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel with a meeting in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, May 4th. It is hoped to make this an impressive celebration. An invitation has been extended through Ambassador Elath to President Weizmann. It is also proposed to invite some outstanding official of the American government. It has been our thought that the United Nations should be represented on this occasion, preferably through the Chairman of the General Assembly, Mr. Evatt. The New York Symphony will play a program of music appropriate to the occasion. It is our thought to invite diplomatic representatives and members of the United Nations Delegation to attend this celebration.

I wonder whether I can trouble you to approach Mr. Evatt and extend the invitation to him in the name of the American Zionist Emergency Council. I should do it myself but for the fact that I think it would be more effective and appropriate if it came from you, and in the second place, I do not plan to be in New York in the near future.

I trust that you are well and with all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date April 4, 1949

From Harry Steinberg

We are in the midst of arrangements with Vinaver for the use of his Chorus on May 4. They are considered to be quite good. (Would you be good enough to have the Vinaver publicity returned to our office?)

We are also making inquiry from the cantorial association in New York. It seems to me that whether or not we finally engage such a group should depend on the repertoire of the Vinaver Chorus. If the Chorus is in a position to supply liturgical music on the liberation theme, there would appear to be no necessity for the cantorial group. Should you feel that a cantorial group is desirable in any event, please advise.

As to the distribution of the boxes at Carnegie Hall -- we had planned to send a number of complimentary tickets to each of the parties which would, of course, take care of the American Zionist leaders. The ratio of distribution would approximate the ratio of the composition of the Emergency Council. In addition, the executive personnel of the various Zionist parties and the Funds would receive complementaries.

As for the visiting Zionist dignitaries, we would place a certain number of tickets at the disposal of the Israeli Consulate and the Jewish Agency for the use of such people. The procedure of distribution through organizations rather than by a compilation of names which we in the Emergency Council might make would appear more desirable from two points of view:

1. It gives each of the parties and organizations a greater feeling of a more direct contact with the entire project, thus encouraging them in the handling of other blocs of tickets which will be put on sale.
2. We are automatically relieved of any ill-feeling or embarrassment in the event certain individuals are overlooked.

It has also been suggested that the leaders of some of the larger Jewish organizations be presented with complimentary tickets. These groups will also be asked to cooperate in the sale of tickets.

I understand that Dr. Weizmann will arrive in this country approximately April 11. Please inform whether we should proceed with the invitations to Barkley or Acheson or wait for Weizmann's answer first.

Kindest regards.

HS:LD
Encs.

April 5, 1949

Mr. Harry Steinberg
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Mr. Steinberg:

I am returning herewith the Vinaver publicity. If you have the Vinaver Chorus, you will not require the cantorial association in New York. As far as the distribution of the boxes is concerned, I think your arrangement is satisfactory. Please bear in mind that most of the boxes are to be reserved for the United Nations Delegations and diplomatic representatives. I would request also that you reserve a box for me and members of my family.

In my last letter I suggest that we proceed with the invitation to Acheson without waiting for the arrival of Weizmann.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date April 5, 1949

From * Harry Steinberg *

I received a telephone call from Mr. Hamlin of the Agency who called on behalf of Dr. Nahum Goldmann to inquire whether there would be an Agency speaker at our May 4 meeting at Carnegie Hall. I replied that our plans were yet in the formative stage and should we decide to have a speaker representing the Jewish Agency, we would notify him.

Kindest regards.

HS:LD

April 5, 1949

Mr. Isler Solomon
245 Arden Road
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Mr. Solomon:

Mr. Vinaver, who conducts a rather well-known chorus here in New York, was in yesterday to discuss some of his ideas with me for the Concert-Meeting on May 4. Although we have not definitely engaged him for that evening, he has made several suggestions which he has asked me to pass on to you.

It is his feeling that Psalm 142 may not be exactly what is called for by the occasion. Rather, he suggests something more lively such as Shir Ha-Emek or El Yivneh Ha-Galil -- and possibly Psalm 121.

In line with the same subject, I should like to bring to your attention Dr. Silver's suggestion for a choral group that would sing "inspiring music on the occasion of the celebration." Dr. Silver also asked us to consider a cantorial group which might due justice to the occasion with the "singing of liturgical music on the liberation theme."

I know that these suggestions will receive the benefit of your good judgement in these matters and await your reply to this letter, as well as to my previous note. Meanwhile, if there is anything I can do here in the way of furthering our plans for the Concert-Meeting, please do not hesitate to instruct me.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

HS:LD

Harry Steinberg

cc: Dr. Silver

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date April 5, 1949

From Harry Steinberg

Schulson, who is now at Lake Success, will be charged with the matter of approaching Acheson. Meanwhile, we have requested Elath for a reply from Weizmann via cable.

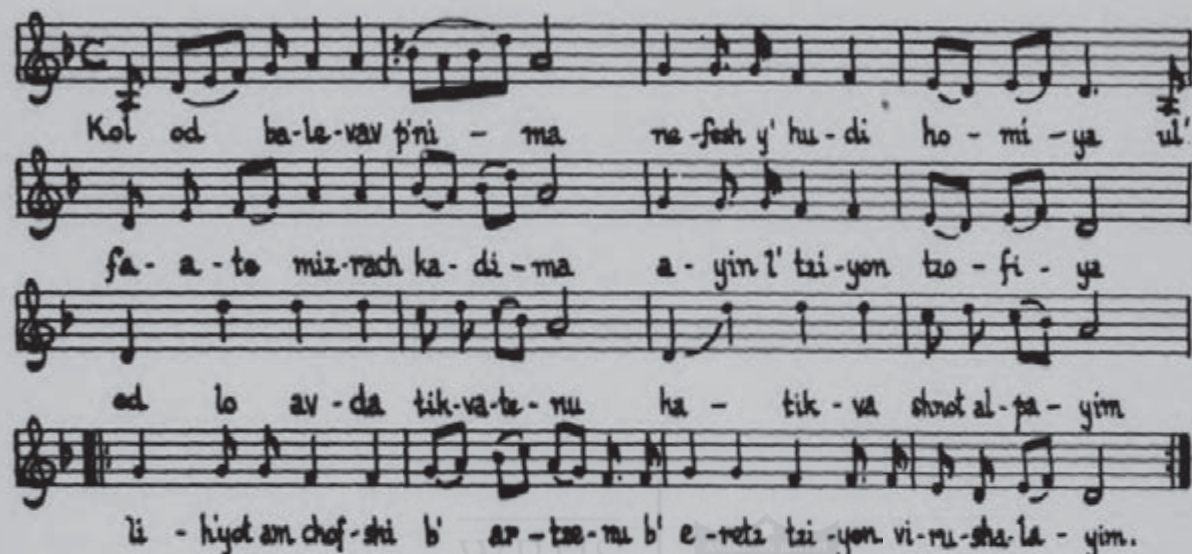
The Cantorial Association of New York does not perform in a group. They merely represent individual cantors. We plan to conclude arrangements with Vinaver this afternoon. The cost of the choral group runs to \$650.00, including the services of their pianist.

On the subject of Hatikvah -- since my last writing, Miss B. Cohen has brought to my attention the enclosed of which we have sufficient quantity for Carnegie Hall. Does it fill our needs?

Kindest regards.

HS:LD
Enc.

HATIKVA the Israeli National Anthem



Kol od ba levav
p'nima
Nefesh y'hudi homiya
Ul'fa-ate mizrach
kedima
Ayin l'tziyon tzofiya
Od lo avda tikvatenu
Hatikva shnot alpayim
Lih'yot am chofshi
b'artzenu
B'eretz tziyon
virushalayim.

כל עוד בלבב פנימה
נפש יהודי הומיה,
ולפאתי מזרח קדימה
עין לציון צופיה -
עוד לא אבדה תקותנו.
התקנה שנות אלפים:
להיות עם חפשי בארצנו,
בארץ ציון וירושלים.

As long as a Jewish heart beats, and as long
as a Jewish eye turns eastward, then our two
thousand year old hope to be a free nation in
Zion and Jerusalem is not dead.

April 6, 1949

Mr. I. L. Kenen
United Nations Israeli Delegation
11 East 70th Street
New York, New York

My dear Kenen:

On May 14th, you will recall, I read to the Political Committee of the United Nations the Declaration issued in Tel Aviv in connection with the proclamation of the State of Israel. I would appreciate if you would obtain for me from your files the exact statement which I made at that time introducing the Declaration. As to the Declaration itself, of course, I have a copy of it.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

April 7, 1949

Mr. Harry Steinberg
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Mr. Steinberg:

The printed Hatikvah, a copy of which you sent me, is all right for the meeting. I am glad that you are making arrangements with the Vinaver Chorus. We do not want their program, however, to be too long. Please send me the final musical program agreed upon for the orchestra and for the chorus.

That Goldmann would try to horn in on the program was a foregone conclusion. That is all that gentleman is interested in.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date April 7, 1949

From Harry Steinberg

I have just talked with Meyer Weisgal who will speak with Weizmann about Carnegie Hall upon his arrival in the United States this coming Tuesday. He added, however, that it was very likely that Weizmann would be leaving the United States about May 1st.

We shall, therefore, wait until Wednesday before contacting Weisgal once more. In the event Weizmann is out, should we then approach Elath?

Kindest regards.

HS:LD

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date April 7, 1949

From Harry Steinberg

We are contacting the United Nations Delegations concerning May 4 and will reserve boxes for those who express an interest in attending. We shall also contact the Washington Embassies as well as the New York Consulates of the various countries.

Should we hold your tickets here or send them on to you in Cleveland?

In consultation with Tuvim and Schulson, it was decided that the wisest initial approach to Acheson would be in the form of a telegram from Tuvim as executive director. This was done yesterday. Schulson has arranged with Bartley Crum to follow up with a telephone call to Acheson sometime today. I am to check with Crum tomorrow.

The Israeli Consulate informs me that Elath has cabled our invitation to Weizmann.

Our publicity for the celebration will commence to go out shortly.

Kindest regards.

HS:LD

DAY LETTER

APRIL 8, 1949

NEW YORK CITY: 1:25 P.M.

TO:

DR. A.H. SILVER

SCOTE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY VOTED TO HOLD YANKEE STADIUM RALLY AS WELL AS CARNEGIE HALL. CONSIDER THIS A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY IN VIEW OF LIMITED STAFF AND LITTLE TIME THAT I CAN DEVOTE TO COUNCIL WORK. WHAT DO YOU THINK OF ASKING REVISIONISTS TO TURN OVER THEIR MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MEETING TO WHOLE MOVEMENT. THIS HAVING FUNCTIONS ON JEWISH AS WELL AS AMERICAN DATES. PLEASE ADVISE.

TM:AF

ABE TUVIM

Handwritten: 20/1000

Handwritten: [Large scribbles and signatures]

TELEGRAPH YOUR

EASTER
Greetings

BEAUTIFUL BLANK

SPECIAL
ENVELOPE

APRIL 17

WESTERN
UNION (49).

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

DL PD=XJ NEWYORK NY 8 1235P=

:DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

DUPLICATE OF TELEGRAPHED TELEGRAM

East 105th :THE TEMPLE CLEVE

WRHS
AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES
=SCOPE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY VOTED TO HOLD YANKEE STADIUM
RALLY AS WELL AS CARNEGIE HALL. CONSIDER THIS A PHYSICAL
IMPOSSIBILITY IN VIEW OF LIMITED STAFF AND LITTLE TIME
THAT I CAN DEVOTE TO COUNCIL WORK WHAT DO YOU
THINK OF ASKING REVISIONISTS TO TURN OVER THEIR MADISON
SQUARE GARDEN MEETING TO WHOLE MOVEMENT THIS HAVING FUNCTIONS
ON JEWISH AS WELL AS AMERICAN DATES PLEASE ADVISE=

:ABE TUVIM=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Dr 1090 20150

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date April 8, 1949

From Harry Steinberg

I send you herewith Izler Solomon's version of our program for Carnegie Hall. It differs very little, as you will see, from the tentative program drawn up and submitted to you.

Solomon will be in New York next Wednesday at which time he will meet with Vinaver and with Bracha Zefira, a Yemenite vocalist, suggested to us by Sulamith Schwartz. Definite arrangements will be made on Wednesday at this meeting and a copy of the final musical program agreed upon for both orchestra and chorus will be sent to you then.

Kindest regards.

HS:LD

TENTATIVE PROGRAM FOR
MAY FOURTH CELEBRATION AT CARNEGIE HALL

(As suggested by Izler Solomon)

Program opens at 8:30 P.M.

1.	"HYMN OF FREEDOM" Chorus and Orchestra	2 Minutes
2.	Brief remarks by Chairman	3 "
3.	Two vocal Songs with Orchestra	5 "
4.	Address by Speaker	20 "
5.	Beethoven "EROICA" Symphony -- Orchestra	32 "
6.	Address by Speaker	20 "
X 7.	Chajes' 142nd Psalm, Chorus, Orchestra and Soloist	12 "
8.	"SONG OF GALILEE" Chorus and Orchestra	3 "
9.	"HORA" from "FOLK SYMPHON" Mahler-Kalkstein Orchestra	5 "
10.	"THE JEWISH DANCES" Karl Rathaus (from Uriel Acosta) Orchestra	5 "
11.	Address by Speaker	30 "
12.	New Version of "HATIKVOH" Chorus and Orchestra Audience participation on repeat	5 "
	Time allowed for introductions, applause, etc.	8 "
	Total Time	2 hours, 30 minutes

Orchestra and Chorus under the direction of IZLER SOLOMON

AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

April 12, 1949

Mr. William D. Kaufman
Director of Information
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Kaufman:

Confirming our telephone conversation of this morning,
we are booking Dr. Abba Hillel Silver on May 2nd,
11:15 to 11:30 PM EDT, from our studios in Cleveland,
Station WJW.

It is our understanding that Dr. Silver will speak on
the subject of the First Anniversary of Israel. His talk
should be timed to fourteen minutes.

We appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Michael Roshkind
Director of Special Events

MR:cbw

מדינת ישראל
ISRAEL

OFFICE OF THE
REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

11 EAST 70TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK
—
TRAFALGAR 9-7600

13th April, 1949.

Dear Dr. Silver,

Thank you very much for your letter of April 4th.

I shall certainly be glad to approach Dr. Evatt with a view to his participation in the May 4th meeting. I should, however, like to do that in conditions most likely to elicit a favourable response. If the matter can wait a few days therefore I might be able to make the request, after our admission to membership in the United Nations.

With kind regards and all good wishes for Pesach,

Yours very sincerely,

Aubrey S. Evan

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

AE/RH

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date April 13, 1949

From Harry Steinberg

I met again with Izler Solomon in New York and went over the program with him. Vinaver was also present as well as Bracha Zefira, soloist from Palestine.

There were differences in point of view between Solomon and Vinaver as to how certain choral numbers should be presented -- whether with or without the 75 members of the orchestra. The program, as finally agreed upon, calls for two brief numbers by the chorus with orchestra and two without the orchestra. Miss Zefira will render two brief selections. As I left the meeting, Solomon was still working on her phase of the program.

Thus the program varies slightly from our tentative arrangements. Mrs. Solomon will shortly mail to me the final version and order of the program so that we can send it to the printer next week.

What is missing now is the definite speakers list. We are allowing for space in the printed program for four speakers including yourself. The other three are to represent the United States, the United Nations and Israel.

It was our feeling that the program should open at once with music which would properly set the tone of the evening. The HYMN OF FREEDOM, a two-minute number, written by Chajes, will be performed by the chorus and orchestra. Following this, it was felt that as Chairman, you should be the first to speak and deliver the opening address. Please let me know whether this is satisfactory.

The speakers will not follow one another. Their addresses will be separated by either an orchestral, choral or vocal number. This should give more variety and balance to the program.

Bart Crum tells me that he has been unable to contact Acheson directly and he has no word from him to date. Crum will try again today. In the event he fails to receive any definite word, Tuvim has suggested that I tell Schulson to approach his contact in the State Department for either Jessup or Austin.

I have been told that Eban is contacting Evatt but have no definite information to this effect. I assume you are in touch with Eban.

Kindest regards.

HS:LD

C O P Y

DELEGACION DE PANAMA a las NACIONES UNIDAS

New York, April 14, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Chairman, American Zionist Emergency Council

342 Madison Avenue

New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Silver:

It gives me great pleasure to accept your invitation to attend the Concert-Meeting that will be held at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday, May 4th at 8:30 P.M. on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the Israeli Declaration of Independence, as a tribute to the people of Israel in which I will heartily join. Therefore, the Members of the Delegation of Panama will thankfully avail themselves of the reserved box you have set aside for us.

With thanks for your courtesy and the assurances of my highest consideration, I am

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) R. J. Alfaro
Chairman, Panama Delegation
to the General Assembly of
the United Nations.

(COPY)

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF THE
FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

April 18, 1949

Mr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Silver:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 12th, and your letter of the same date addressed to Mr. Vladimir Popovic, concerning the Concert-Meeting at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday, May 4th, at 8:30 P.M., on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the Israeli Declaration of Independence.

On behalf of Mr. Popovic and other members of our delegation, I accept your kind invitation to be present with you on this memorable occasion with the greatest pleasure and thank you very much for making a reserved box available to us.

Sincerely,

(signed)
Jose Vilfan
Permanent Representative of the F.P.R.Y.
to the United Nations

(COPY)

CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

19 April 1949

Mr. Abba Hillel Silver
Chairman, American Zionist
Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Members of my Delegation shall be glad to attend the Concert-Meeting at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday, May 4 at 8:30 P.M. on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the Israeli Declaration of Independence, to which you invite me through your letter of April 12.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

Tingfu F. Tsiang

(COPY)

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

18th April, 1949

Dear Dr. Silver,

I want to thank you very much for your letter and kind invitation of April 12th, to be present at the Concert-Meeting at Carnegie Hall on May 4th next on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the Israeli Declaration of Independence. I should very much have liked to avail myself of this invitation but regret that I shall be down in Washington for a period of a few days at that time.

Yours sincerely,

H. Andrews (?) /signed/

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
Chairman,
American Zionist Emergency Council,
342 Madison Avenue,
New York 17,
N. Y.

(COPY)

YEMEN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

April 19, 1949

Mr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Silver;

His Excellency Assayed Hassan Ibrahim regrets that he will be unable to attend the Concert-Meeting at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday, May 4, 1949 on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the Israeli Declaration of Independence.

Very truly yours,

(signed)

Secretary

C O P Y

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

2 Park Avenue
New York 16, New York
April 18, 1949

Dear Dr. Silver:

Because of the uncertain schedule of the last days of the General Assembly, I regret that it will be impossible for me to accept your generous invitation to attend the Concert-Meeting on May 4th, on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the Israeli Declaration of Independence.

Nor can I accept, for the Delegation, the use of a box on that occasion, as I feel it would be an imposition to ask you to reserve it when there is so little likelihood that any member of the Delegation will be free to make use of it during that crowded week.

Please accept my thanks for this invitation, and be assured of my best wishes for the celebration of this happy occasion.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Warren R. Austin

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

C O P Y

UNITED NATIONS

405 East 42nd Street

New York 17, N.Y.

Protocol and Liaison

12 April 1949

Dear Dr. Silver:

I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter of 11 April 1949, informing me of the commemoration of the first anniversary of the Israeli Declaration of Independence which will take place at a concert meeting at Carnegie Hall on the evening of May 4th.

I have already put this meeting down on the master calendar where we show all social functions. You do realize, of course, that we have no control of the delegations in order to prevent them from organizing a function themselves on that date. As to informing them we will only be too happy to tell them about this commemoration should they inquire. We have, unfortunately no official way of bringing this to their attention. Should you wish to do this yourself we will be most willing to send you the General Assembly list of delegations as well as the addresses where members may be found.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Jehan de Noue
Chief of Protocol

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Chairman
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

C O P Y

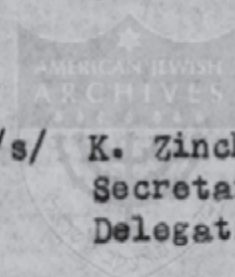

April 15, 1949.

Dear Dr. Silver,

On behalf of Mr. A.A. Gromyko I have the honour to thank you for your invitation of April 12 to a Concert-Meeting at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday, May 4.

I regret to inform you that Mr. Gromyko is unable to accept your kind invitation on account of pressure of work.

Sincerely yours,


/s/ K. Zinchenko
Secretary-General of the U.S.S.R.
Delegation to the United Nations
General Assembly.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Chairman,
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

C O P Y

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

15th April, 1949

Dear Dr. Silver:

Sir Alexander Cadogan asked me to thank you for your letter of April 12th. He was grateful to you for your courtesy in offering him and the United Kingdom Delegation a box at Carnegie Hall on May 4th.

He is sorry to say however, that he does not feel able to accept. Due to the day to day basis on which the meetings of the General Assembly are decided it is not possible for him to make any firm commitments in advance.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Ian Anstruther
Private Secretary

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

C O P Y

NEW ZEALAND DELEGATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

14 April 1949

Dear Dr. Silver,

Thank you very much for your letter of 12 April
inviting me to attend a Concert-Meeting at Carnegie Hall
on Wednesday, May 4th on the occasion of the First
Anniversary of the Israeli Declaration of Independence.

As a most earnest well-wisher as you know of the
new state I should very much like to be there, but un-
fortunately I must be in Washington on that night.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Carl Berendsen

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
Chairman,
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

C O P Y

DELEGATION FRANCAISE
AUX NATIONS UNIES

New York, April 14th, 1949.

Dear Dr. Silver:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 12th and to thank you for your invitation to the Concert-Meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on May 4th, in honor of the First Anniversary of the Israeli Declaration of Independence.

It would have given me much pleasure to attend this meeting had not another engagement on that same day prevented me from so doing.

Please accept my regrets

and believe me,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Jean Chauvel
Ambassadeur de France

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Chairman American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

April 14, 1949

NOTE: The Syrian Delegation to the United Nations refused our invitation and made the following notation on the letter we sent to them on April 12th:

"Don't bother yourselves! H.I.K."

Our letter was addressed to Mr. el-Khourri.



C O P Y

PERMANENT GREEK DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

HOTEL SHERRY-NETHERLAND

FIFTH AVENUE & 59th STREET

NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

April 15, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Silver:

I thank you very sincerely for your letter of April 12 and for the invitation which you so kindly extended to me. Unfortunately, I have already accepted an invitation to be present at a dinner given by the World Federation of United Nations Associations on May 4, to honour the Chairman of the General Assembly, Mr. Herbert Evatt, and I will therefore not be able to attend your distinguished gathering.

With best wishes for the success of your celebration, I remain

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Alexis Kyrrou
Permanent Representative of Greece
to the United Nations

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date April 18, 1949

From Harry Steinberg

Handwritten: m/n/d
Handwritten: Lox
Handwritten: Green
Not having had any word from Acheson, I am asking

Handwritten: Branch
Eban to contact Warren Austin.

I understand that Evatt is addressing a dinner of
the World Federation of the United Nations Association
on May 4.

Kindest regards.

HS:LD

ACCEPTANCES RECEIVED OVER TELEPHONE

April 19, 1949

VENEZUELAN DELEGATION - Accepted to attend May 4th.
Ambassador Carlos Eduardo Stolk
conveyed message that the entire
delegation would attend and use a box.

POLISH DELEGATION - Mr. Juliusz Katz-Suchy, Permanent Delegate
accepted for entire Polish Delegation and
stated that they would like a box.



C
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Y

DELEGACIÓN PERMANENTE
DE LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA
ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

April 15, 1949

(Excerpt from a letter in Spanish)

The Delegation of the Dominican Republic accepts with
pleasure our invitation to attend the celebration, honoring
the First Anniversary of the Israeli Declaration of Independence.

(signed)

Max Henríquez Ureña
Ambassador, Permanent Delegate



C
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Y

DELEGACIÓN DE EL SALVADOR
A LA ASAMBLEA GENERAL DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

April 15, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Silver:

I acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of your kind letter of April 12th, informing me that the American Zionist Emergency Council is sponsoring a Concert-Meeting at Carnegie Hall to pay tribute to the people of Israel on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the Israeli Declaration of Independence, and that it is anticipated that President Chaim Weizmann of Israel will be present as guest of honor.

At the same time, you are kind enough to make available, for the use of the members of the Delegation of El Salvador, a reserved box for the above mentioned Concert-Meeting, which will take place on Wednesday, May 4, at 8:30 P.M.

In expressing my sincere appreciation for the courtesy extended, it gives me pleasure to accept the offer of a reserved box on that memorable event.

Sincerely yours,

Miguel Rafael Urquia
Chairman of the
Delegation of El Salvador

C
O
P
Y

UNITED NATIONS

Lake Success, New York

Fieldstone 7-1100

April 18, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Silver:

I want to thank you in the behalf of Mr. St-Lot, the chairman of the Haitian Delegation to the United Nations, and of the Delegation itself for the invitation extended to us to be present to the Concert-Meeting at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday, May 4, at 8:30 P.M. on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the Israeli Declaration of Independence.

I am pleased to let you know that the Haitian Delegation has gladly accepted your kind invitation and will be delighted to avail itself of the reserved box which you have so kindly offered to set aside for them.

May I add that there will be four of us?

Sincerely yours,

Marc A. Holly
Alternate Representative and
Secretary to the Haitian Delegation

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date April 19, 1949

From Harry Steinberg

In connection with the afternoon outdoor meeting on May 4 at Madison Square Park, we have applied for permits to hold such a meeting from both the Police and Park Departments. We anticipate that such permits will be forthcoming very soon. Enclosed herewith is a copy of the Proclamation which Mayor O'Dwyer is prepared to issue some time between now and May 4. We have requested the Mayor to be present at our affair but have no word from him as yet.

I assume that the leaders of the parties are to be invited to address this meeting. Shall we proceed with these invitations now? Which parties are to be invited to provide speakers and how much time should be allocated to each of these speakers? As I have told you, Tyberg has requested that we place an Achdut Havodah Yiddish speaker on the program.

Which civic and governmental leaders should be approached for this afternoon program? We will probably need two of such people in addition to the party speakers.

Kindest regards.

HS:LD
Enc.

United Nations Delegations

REGRETS AND REFUSALS

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date April 19, 1949

From Harry Steinberg

I am enclosing herewith correspondence resulting from invitations extended in your name to the heads of the various delegations in the United Nations.

In connection with the Carnegie Hall celebration, Sulamith Schwartz requested me to convey to you her feeling that it would be highly appropriate and beneficial to invite some Christian leader such as Reinhold Niebuhr to speak. She feels that this is particularly desirable in view of recent "Christian" attacks against Israel.

Kindest regards.

HS:LD
Encs.

April 19, 1949

Mr. Harry Steinberg
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Mr. Steinberg:

I spoke this morning with Mr. Eban. He thought that he should contact Mr. Evatt anyhow although there is very little likelihood that he will be free to come. If he cannot come, he will at once contact Senator Austin. If we fail to get Austin, we shall try to get Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Mr. Dulles.

I have invited Mr. Eban to be one of the speakers. He is to represent the government of Israel since in all likelihood Weizmann will not be in the country and Sharet, I understand, is leaving today. Schulson also informed me that Elat is holding his own reception that evening in Washington. Acheson is definitely out inasmuch as he is addressing a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce that evening in Washington. Schulson is trying to find out whether Vice-President Barkley will be available.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date April 19, 1949

From William Kaufman

I am happy to report that Rabbi Feuer's reply to the vicious article which appeared in the March 4th issue of the London Jewish Chronicle was printed in full text in the April 8th edition of that journal.

I am enclosing a letter from A.B.C. confirming your networks broadcast for May 2nd. Since receiving that letter, we have been informed that the time has been cut by one minute. The scheduled time is 11:16 - 11:30 P.M. (May 2nd). Mr. Roshkind requests that your talk be timed to 13 minutes. Will you be good enough to mail me the topic of your address. This is required by A.B.C. for its newspaper listings.

In a day or two, we shall send a memo to our chairmen informing them of your forthcoming networks address. We will request that they give ample publicity to this event and to press with their local A.B.C. outlets to insure that they carry this broadcast.

WK:SR
Enc

WK.

United Nations Delegations

ACCEPTANCES



April 21, 1949

Dr. William Kaufman
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Mr. Kaufmann:

In reply to your memorandum of April 19th, the subject of my radio address will be "The First Anniversary of Israel". Within the next few days I shall send you the copy of my address.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

April 27, 1949

Mr. A. K. Isreeli
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Mr. Isreeli:

Mr. Meckler called me up this afternoon. He had heard that we were inserting a First Anniversary ad in The Day and he said that the administration of the Morning Journal was disturbed over the fact that a similar ad was not being inserted in their paper. I suppose there is nothing you can do about it, and you might as well insert a similar ad in the Morning Journal.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

SIGNING ISRAELI DAY PROCLAMATION



Mayor O'Dwyer marking observation of Independence Day of the new state as Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, sits in his office.

The New York Times

Mayor O'Dwyer proclaimed May 4 as "Israel Independence Day" yesterday. He called upon the citizens of New York to join him "in expression of prayer, support and good wishes for the new State of Israel."

In making the announcement at City Hall, the Mayor received a group from the Amer-

ican Zionist Council. The group included Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the council, and Aubrey S. Eban, Israeli delegate to the United Nations. The date, corresponding to the fifth day of the month of Iyar in the Hebrew calendar, also has been designated by the Israeli Government as the official date of Israel's first anniversary.

American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

C O P Y

The Waldorf Astoria Towers
New York, New York
April 28, 1949

My dear Dr. Silver:

Thank you for your telegram and for your cordial invitation.

Unfortunately it is just not possible for me to take part in your program this time as I have long-standing commitments elsewhere. I am sorry.

Yours faithfully,

Herbert Hoover

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Keep

The New Palestine

Vol. XXXIX No. 16

APRIL 29, 1949

NISSAN 30, 5709

ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY

5 IYAR

MAY 4, 1949

יום העצמאות - ה' אייר

SPECIAL

ANNIVERSARY

ISSUE ON

ISRAEL'S FIRST

BIRTHDAY



U.S. Leaders Hail Israel on First Anniversary

Congress and Administration Members Express Faith in the Jewish State

In Messages to The New Palestine

From Cabinet:

Charles F. Brannan

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture
It was only a year ago that Israel, after a lapse of 2,000 years, was reestablished in the family of nations. Now, in celebrating the first anniversary of the existence of Israel, we have added reason to hope that it will once again make great cultural and social contributions to the common heritage of the nations of the world as in ancient times.

My best wishes and heartfelt greetings on this occasion to the Jews in our own United States for their sacrifices and splendid support to the new Jewish state so that it may become a peaceful haven for homeless Jews of Europe.

Tom C. Clark

U. S. Attorney-General

I am delighted to have the opportunity to express my good wishes on this historic occasion of the first anniversary of the rebirth of Israel as an independent and sovereign nation. The cause for independence and liberty has always found a fervent response in the hearts of the American people, and today our friendship and good will are extended in boundless measure to the people of Israel and to the country.

I am convinced that the new Jewish nation is destined to make a distinct contribution to peace and to the enrichment of life throughout the world. May the years ahead see Israel firmly established on the basis of true democracy, and may its people enjoy real and everlasting peace after the many years of struggle and suffering.

Maurice J. Tobin

U. S. Secretary of Labor

The founding of the state of Israel on May 4, 1948, was a great stride toward universal freedom and peace.

I consider it an honor and privilege to salute the people of the state of Israel and world Jewry on the first anniversary of their great day of independence. The government of the United States, through its great leader, President Truman, was first to recognize and accept the state of Israel in the community of nations. A solemn bond of sympathy has always existed in this country for those nations of the world which have been downtrodden and whose people have been obliged to fight for freedom and independence. The hand of friendship has been extended across the sea to the Jewish people of Palestine for more than 80 years. We like freedom in the United States and we recognize that freedom is the basic right of all people throughout the world.

Independent nations did not easily win freedom. The eyes of the world were on the Jewish people in their spirited and brave battle against heavy odds to achieve the independence they long desired.

It is my sincere wish, as a friend of the state of Israel, that

this new nation and its heroic people will continue forever to carve out its history in freedom, independence and peace.

From Senate:

Styles Bridges

U. S. Senator (R., N. H.) Member of the Senate Appropriations Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee

The date of the first anniversary of the creation of the state of Israel is an especially happy time for world Jewry, who in witnessed the re-establishment of the state of Israel. Having had some part in helping to bring to the family of free nations this new and yet old member, it is with special pleasure that I observe Israel's progress toward the world recognition she deserves.

The sufferings of the Jewish people have long been a tragic chapter in world history and it is encouraging to see people everywhere to see established for those who have suffered so much a state and a home of which the world can be proud. To all of you I send greetings at this celebration and with my greetings the renewed wish that the years ahead will see the state of Israel prosper.

Irving M. Ives

U. S. Senator (R., N. Y.) Member of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

On the very noteworthy occasion of the first anniversary of the state of Israel I pay tribute to this newest, yet one of the oldest, of all the nations in the world. For us who have been so interested in and sympathetic toward the heroic struggle of the people of Israel to obtain independence and freedom, there is extreme satisfaction in the recognition of this first anniversary, for it marks also the fulfillment of endeavor which many of us have been making in Israel's behalf.

I take this opportunity to express anew my heartfelt congratulations and sincere felicitations to those who have been most responsible for the realization of the state of Israel and to those who now constitute the government of Israel. May this new member in the family of nations prosper and grow and flourish through all the years that lie ahead.

Scott W. Lucas

Senate Majority Leader (D., Ill.)

I have always had the warmest sympathy with the aspirations of the Jewish people for a national homeland. It has been one of the most satisfying experiences of my life to aid in bringing this joyous fulfillment—the nation of Israel. I am proud that I have had the opportunity to help my American friends of Jewish faith through the years of travail when the prospect of success seemed very dim indeed.

While I have not undertaken to make many public speeches about the cause of Israel, I have tried to do everything within my power in my association with men high



THE FIRST YEAR OF A NEW STATE

in public life, in conference and negotiation to guide our government's policy in the direction of justice for those who struggled to build the new nation.

Truman Interview

On Thanksgiving Day in 1947—a very few days before the decisive vote of the United Nations to divide Palestine into two sovereign states, one for the Jewish people and one for the Arabs—I went to see the president. I found him sympathetic to the needs of the Jews, and he assured me that he shared my views. He promised me that the weight of our government would swing strongly behind the partition resolution at the United Nations Assembly meeting, and that we would exercise our moral leadership to secure the cooperation of nations who are friendly to the United States in attaining this end. Shortly after I saw the president the Assembly acted.

On November 29, 1947, by the decisive vote of 33 to 13, the Assembly adopted the majority report of its Special Commission of Inquiry on Palestine, which called for the establishment of a Jewish homeland.

In the face of armed opposition by the Arab states, which refused to abide by the ruling of the United Nations, the Jewish pioneers in Palestine forged ahead to create the new state along the lines laid down by the General Assembly. The United States promptly extended de facto recognition on May 14, 1948, almost immediately after the establishment of a provisional government in Tel Aviv.

We took this action in spite of the resistance of Great Britain and the hostility of Arab rulers.

At the Democratic national convention last July I was privileged to serve as a member of the Platform Committee. Much of our time and thought was devoted to the problems of Israel and side by side with other members of the committee, I worked out a statement of American policy. This statement in the Democratic platform received the endorsement of the American voters last November and is now formally fixed as the course on which the American people are embarked as far as Israel is concerned.

Pledge Fulfilled

We were perfectly sincere in writing that platform and we have carried out our pledge for

full recognition of the free state of Israel.

In the history of western civilization, the Jews have made magnificent contributions to the progress of mankind in every field—in religion and philosophy, in science and the arts, in politics and economics. With the energies released by the creation of a free independent homeland, I know that the Jewish people will win the admiration of the world and take their rightful place in the forward movement of liberty-loving nations.

Robert A. Taft

U. S. Senator (R., O.) Member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and of the Senate Committee on Finance

This is a day to celebrate because it marks the first anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel. This ends a year of great accomplishment secured by the determination and bravery and the ability of the people of Israel and their leaders.

Many of us supported for a long and discouraging period the carrying out of the promise made for a Jewish national home, but it was the initiative and courage of the people themselves which finally established an independent state, which I hope may celebrate its anniversaries for centuries to come.

Robert F. Wagner

U. S. Senator (D., N. Y.)

One of the brightest political events in the gloomy post-war world is the creation and establishment of the state of Israel. It is the fulfillment of a 2,000-year dream. In the face of bitter opposition by Britain on the one hand, and by the Arabs on the other, it is nothing short of a miracle that this small group of Jews should have succeeded in this laudable enterprise. It is my belief that the Jews in the state of Israel will make a distinct contribution. My hope is that Israel will demonstrate to the world how peoples of different religions and social traditions can live in peace as neighbors. On this, the first anniversary of the birth of the state of Israel, I congratulate the leaders who brought the state into being, and I congratulate Jews in my country for the generous assistance they have given to this great cause.

Alexander Wiley

U. S. Senator (R., Wis.) Member of the Senate Judiciary Committee

tee and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

I am happy to extend my warmest greetings on the first anniversary of the founding of the new state of Israel.

All men of good will, of all religious faiths, rejoice in the reestablishment of peace in the Holy Land, and wish for Israel and the entire Near East peace and prosperity.

The rebirth of Israel follows the sad years when 6,000,000 members of the Jewish faith were exterminated in the slaughterhouse of Europe. Already, the new state has made heroic strides toward welcoming and assimilating the shattered remnants of Jewish displaced persons from all over Europe.

From House:

Emanuel Celler

U. S. Congressman (D., N. Y.) Chairman, House of Representatives Judiciary Committee

What has come to pass—the establishment of the state of Israel—is not beyond imagination, because it was imagination and vision that shaped it; but its significance and impact to and on the world that is, and the world that will be, can now never be lost in the historical pageant. The state of Israel is—it could not be otherwise. It has been a year packed with intense drama for Israel, and after its first year of existence it has emerged victorious. It fought its enemies, martial, diplomatic, and political, with a courage and a foresight which even the greatest of our political powers must envy. I keep thinking that blessed are we who have lived to witness this triumph.

Jacob K. Javits

U. S. Congressman (R., N. Y.) Member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee

"Israel, now after a year firmly and gloriously established as an independent state, must live, must be secure and must succeed. Israel has much for which to be successful. She has a vast footing. It is the support of the Jews of America, a United States foreign policy seeking democracy and prosperity in the Middle East and the United Nations, which will best give her security and prosperity and bring peace and well being to the Middle East."

(Continued on Page 3)

An Officer's Memoirs

Independence Day—
And Lo, An Army

By L. AVIGDOR

TEL AVIV. — Israel Army headquarters, or rather Haganah headquarters, as it was then called, was just as silent, tense, efficient and crowded as ever; and yet it was a special day, and there was something special about the atmosphere. It was the last day of the British mandate in Palestine, and in the afternoon, late in the afternoon, there would be the proclamation of independence. Only few of us knew it would be held at the Municipal Museum. The invited members of the State Council and others were informed at the last moment. A Haganah officer made a rendezvous with press representatives miles away from that place, but arranged transport to get them there in time.

Hail Israel

(Continued from Page 2)

John Kee

U. S. Congressman (D., W. Va.)
Chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee

I am happy to extend my heartiest congratulations and good wishes on the first anniversary of the founding of the state of Israel. Israel's first year in the family of nations has been distinguished by great progress in establishing peace, creating a firm governmental structure, and providing a real homeland for the oppressed Jewish people of Europe. All men of good will join in wishing continued success for the brave and courageous people of the world's youngest nation.

A. J. Sabath

U. S. Congressman (D., Ill.)
Chairman, House of Representatives Committee on Rules

May 4, 1949 marks the first anniversary of the statehood of Israel, according to the Hebrew calendar, and consequently, the 5th day of Iyar will live forever in the history of the Jewish people and their long struggle for a homeland, as well as in the minds of all freedom-loving people.

The trials and tribulations of our people in their Messianic quest for a permanent homeland in Palestine has finally materialized. Before our very eyes those of our people who lived in darkness and despair in the concentration camps have seen and are enjoying the light of freedom in Israel. The land of Israel has been won by bravery and sacrifices that have hitherto never been equalled. All this notwithstanding the strong opposition of the so-called great monarchical empire. The tireless efforts of Chaim Weizmann, David Ben-Gurion and many other brave, determined, and courageous men and women, have not been in vain.

I fervently hope and pray that the future of our new state will bring an end to the nomadic wanderings that have hitherto been forced upon our people, to the end that the new state of Israel will contribute greatly towards the enhancement of peace, liberty, love, justice, and freedom-of-worship, and that she may set examples of unity and brotherhood among the freedom-loving progressive democracies of the world.

David Ben-Gurion, who had been responsible for Haganah and national defense for a long time, came to the office on this greatest day in his political career just as on every other day. With him, like a shadow, walked his ADC, with whom I had spent several years in a Boy Scouts Organization, it seemed only a few months ago. There was a short General Staff conference in the early hours of the morning; then all responsible heads of branches and services went back to their offices, some of which were in different buildings across the narrow, hilly street, to take up their work.

Enemy Activity

The General Staff Intelligence Department was perhaps the busiest on that day. Reports about Arab troop concentrations on the frontiers were coming in at increasing rate. They had been there for some considerable time. Yet this morning they were beginning to deploy. There were aerial photographs showing convoys moving along the routes leading towards the frontiers of mandatory Palestine. Enemy wireless stations were showing considerable activity. In the capitals of the Arab states, the newspapers were preparing their populations for a short, glorious and profitable war.

The previous day Goldie Meirson (now Minister of Labor and Reconstruction) and Ezra Danin, Oriental Advisor to the Foreign Office, had come back from a dangerous voyage to Trans-Jordan. They had seen King Abdullah and had tried to convince him not to go to war. They had failed. The old King wanted his triumph. We knew Trans-Jordan would march, but we wanted to know also about the other Arab States, and information was coming in, and it was not encouraging. The Arabs had grouped several divisions, some of them well motorized, and including good, heavy armor. And we had nothing but four incomplete, ill armed brigades, with no armor, no artillery, and most depressing of all, no air force to speak of.

Birth of an Army

On that afternoon I had some official business at one of the main recruiting centers, not far from headquarters. Thousands of men were coming in from everywhere. We were calling up many age groups all at once, particularly ex-servicemen and former army officers. On a large square, hundreds were drilling, on the next square, queues were forming in front of registration huts of various kinds. Equipment was being issued in one (all sorts of equipment; we hadn't reached uniformity yet); forms were being filled in in another; photographs were being taken in a third, and so on. This was one end of a huge sausage machine, turning civilians into soldiers.

In a large hut, ex-officers of various armies were registering separately and receiving important assignments almost immediately. Officers with battle ex-

Brilliant Outdoor Festivities
To Mark Israel Observance

By M. E. STONE

JERUSALEM (by cable). — Israel's Independence Day celebration will be an open-air affair. Doing away with formal indoor meetings and speeches, the populace will throng the streets, open spaces and gardens. Every home, office and institution will be decorated and will fly the new national flag according to advertised official dimensions.

The belated but welcome arrival of typical Spring weather promises a brilliant pageant as military formations parade through the main thoroughfares and orchestras perform in parks and city squares. Public address systems will relay special festive radio programs to the throngs celebrating the anniversary on the public holiday which has been proclaimed.

The official program will begin on the eve of Independence Day, May 3, with a broadcast by Prime

Minister David Ben Gurion featuring the achievements of the state and indicating its future prospects. At night, Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett will hold a diplomatic reception.

Children's Procession

On May 4, a giant procession of school children will take place in Tel Aviv, followed by a reception for the children's representatives by the Education Minister and a greeting to the new generation which will be broadcast throughout the country. A giant parade, including units of the army, navy and air force, will be held in all major communities,

with President Chaim Weizmann, Mr. Ben Gurion and army heads reviewing the marchers in Tel Aviv.

The afternoon will be devoted to musical performances, public assemblages and broadcasts to the Diaspora in various languages describing the celebration and the events of the first year of the state. Later, the Prime Minister will receive 1,500 guests, including the diplomatic corps, in government headquarters.

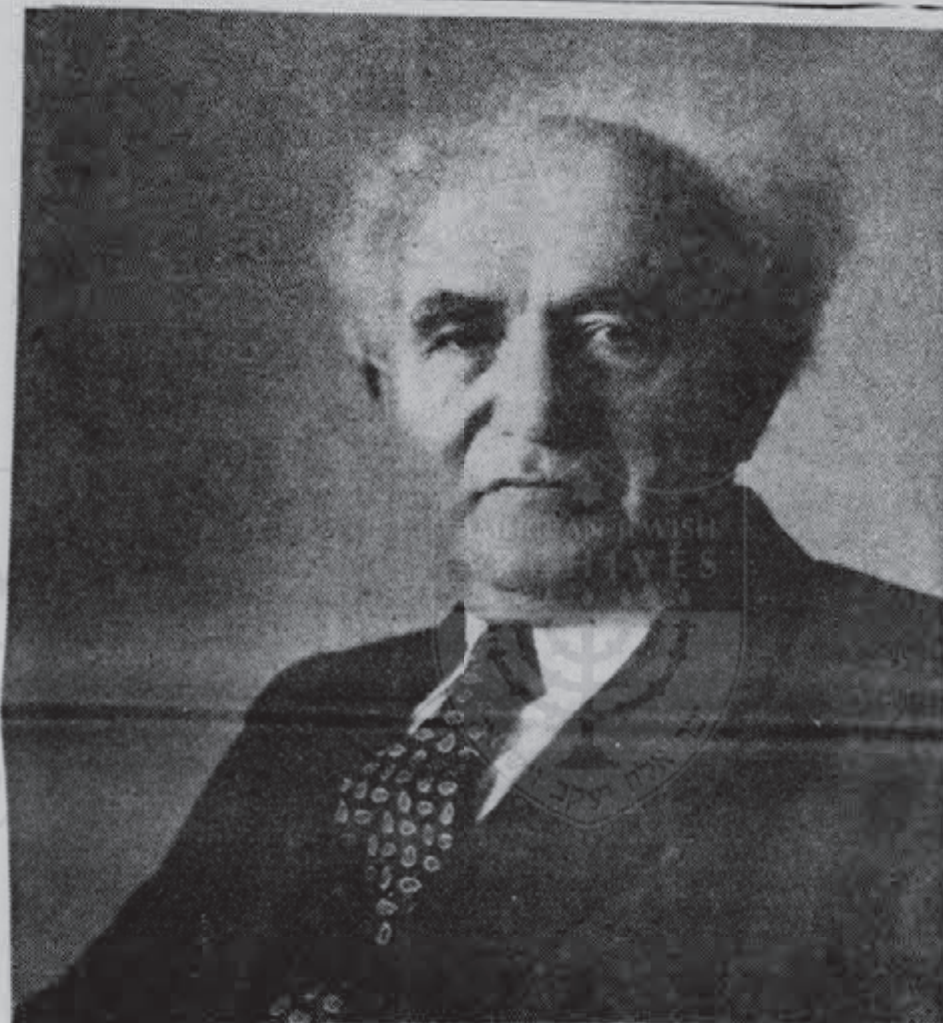
In Jerusalem, a parade will be reviewed by the commander of the Jerusalem front, Col. Moshe Dayan, and Mayor Daniel Auster.

At night, there will be dancing in the streets and a special performance of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Torch light illumination and decorations will manifest the spirit of rejoicing, while tribute will be paid to those who died in the war.

A special stamp has been issued by the Keren Kayemeth showing the scene in the Museum Hall in Tel Aviv when the Declaration of Independence was read one year ago. The anniversary calls to mind the tension at that time and the overhanging clouds of war as the British withdrew from the country. As the surrounding Arab states attacked the small and poorly equipped Yishuv, it was impossible to foresee immediately the consequences of the announcement of statehood. But throughout the country there quivered a sense of the fateful hour, and regardless of the tremendous military and political odds ranged against the Israelis, there was a general readiness to assert the nation's independence. Ben Gurion's historic declaration expressed the spontaneous will of the people who felt that the Yishuv was taking the only step it could. The boldness of the step, the implications of which have never been fully comprehended abroad, succeeded beyond hope. The swift recognition by the American government was hailed by the struggling nation as proof of the wisdom and courage of the step, which was also reinforced by the insistent and clear-cut stand of the leadership of the Zionist Organization of America at this critical juncture.

Peacetime Emergence

Today Israel is not only an established fact, recognized by 52 nations of the world; its borders are enlarged and the Arab war against us is over, to all intents and purposes. A quarter of a million new immigrants from all parts of the Diaspora, have entered Israel in this first year, exceeding all expectations. An additional million dunams have been brought under the Jewish plough, and 60 new settlements have been established. Despite an extraordinary military effort, a complete government administration is in operation, with its own currency, postal service, courts and an elected parliament operating normally and efficiently. Jerusalem, though abandoned by the outside world to its fate, did not succumb to a bitterly cruel siege but was liberated, and is now reviving.



DAVID BEN GURION
First Prime Minister of Israel

perience were being sent to the front at once; others, to administrative jobs or training centers. It all worked amazingly well, and yet it all looked a terrible shambles, very much like a beehive. On a narrow lawn, a squad of very smart and ridiculously "new" looking military policemen were going through the motions of the short ceremony that would be held in a few hours time at the museum.

In the central office the staff officer was counting his blessings: he had gathered 16 experienced company commanders during the last four hours. He knew that some of these experienced officers would later prove to be of little use, and that their own over-estimation and over-enthusiasm had made them exaggerate their qualifications. But there was no time to examine them, no time to check statements. There were also quite a few machine-gunners with considerable experience. On they went to training centers.

Careful work by a small group of experts, mostly from the British army's Palestine cadres, had resulted in detailed plans for the absorption and routing of the personnel that was flocking in to centers all over the country. Every man was given

a job, and very many got the right ones.

Goodbye, Underground

Back at headquarters, the radio was filling the air with the sounds of the national anthem "Hatikvah" and the speeches of the ministers at the Independence Proclamation ceremony. In the room next door, a senior officer was arranging orders for the dispatch of ammunition and supplies to the front lines.

Dispatch riders were coming and going up the road, disappearing into the landscape, with orders to the commanders in the field. The hot air was full of expectancy. Now that the state had been proclaimed, now that we all had heard there was no trick, no limitation, no hint at compromise, we suddenly felt so much better. Work seemed much simpler. We began to feel we were not in the "underground" anymore, but were members of an open regular army.

In the distance there was the clapping of feet, heavy marching boots. On a nearby highway, buses and cars were racing on the last run towards the big city. The sun was going down over the sea in the West. It was the first evening of Independence. Israel had begun to exist.

EDITORIALS

Independence Anniversary

On this, the first anniversary of Israel's independence, let us all give praise to the Almighty for the redemption of the Jewish people after 2,000 years of suffering and homelessness.

In this historic hour of meditation, let us pause to pay tribute to the memory of the valiant fighters of Israel who made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefield defending their homeland. Let us remember also the six million martyrs who died at the hands of the Nazis and fell victim to Hitler's program to exterminate our people from the face of the earth. But for the grace of God, we in this country might have suffered a similar fate.

In this hour of solemn rejoicing, many are apt to forget that the entire Jewish people have a share in the fulfillment of Jewish statehood. Many are wont to forget the sacrifices of those in Israel, who, at the risk

of their lives, resisted the oppressor, resisted the might of the British Empire in its attempt to stifle and destroy the just aspirations of the Yishuv to nationhood and statehood. Many are inclined to forget the part which American Zionists have played—particularly in time of tribulation and crisis for the Yishuv—in mobilizing public opinion in this great country, in securing the support of the American government, in thwarting the designs of Bevinism and in arousing the conscience of the world in behalf of the just claims of the Jewish people.

This anniversary issue is a modest attempt to place in historic perspective the events leading up to the establishment of the Jewish state, coupled with an evaluation of the achievements of Israel and what the establishment of the Jewish state means for the future of Jewry everywhere.

Danger Signs

The warnings which the American Zionist leadership has sounded in recent months against the dangers of premature and undue complacency with reference to Israel are unfortunately being borne out by recent developments.

The successful resistance of the heroic Israeli forces against the Arab invaders has lulled many into a sense of false complacency. Miracles have been wrought which have thrilled us with pride and happiness. But clearly the battle is not yet over—neither the war nor the political battle. Our hope and confidence in the final outcome must be tempered with caution. Several things which have happened of late, or have failed to happen, must put us on our guard. The failure of the General Assembly of the United Nations to act promptly and directly for Israel's admission to that body was a warning signal. Many other disturb-

ing signs have come to the fore. There is pressure now being put on the government of Israel in the matter of the status of Jerusalem, boundary questions and other vital aspects of Israel's future. The recent Papal Encyclical and subsequent pressure for the internationalization of Jerusalem are a matter of deep concern.

Certain other forces which have long been opposed to the Zionist cause are quietly re-forming their lines and resuming an undercover offensive against Israel and the Zionist movement. Coupled with reports of the serious economic difficulties now facing Israel due to the huge influx of immigrants and the announced plans by Arab countries for an intensified economic boycott of Israel, the situation certainly calls for the utmost vigilance. As heretofore, American Zionists must continue to remain on the alert.

For Maximum Representation

ZOA districts and regions throughout the country have been called upon to redouble their efforts to reenroll all delinquent members during the month of May so that they may be adequately represented at the forthcoming convention of the ZOA which will be held from May 27 to May 30 at the Hotel Staller, New York.

As a great democratic forum in American Jewish life, the ZOA convention will be the final and decisive arbiter on all the

major issues which are now being debated in the ranks of our organization. Delegates will be given a full opportunity to air their views. The program now being drafted by the convention committee envisages a maximum participation by delegates both in the discussion of reports and policies.

It is up to our district leaders and workers to redouble their efforts in the next two weeks to enroll the maximum number of members. Maximum membership will give them maximum representation.

We Mourn Our Loss

With the passing of Stephen S. Wise, one can truly say: "Mourn ye, for a prince this day has fallen in Israel."

For half a century, Dr. Wise stood as a tower of strength, taking up the cudgels in the battle for justice for our people. The American Zionist movement has particular cause to mourn the passing of one of its greatest and staunchest champions. His life will serve as an inspiration for generations to come. His memory will be forever enshrined in the hearts of our people and of the world at large.

Within the same week, the Jewish people have suffered another cruel blow in the passing in Israel of Rabbi Meir Berlin, president of the World Mizrahi Organization.

Rabbi Berlin was one of the most forceful exponents of Zionism in this country and later became one of the elder states-

men of Israel. As Zionist leader and as a renowned writer and scholar, Rabbi Berlin played an outstanding role for the cause of religious Zionism. His memory will be venerated by all.

THE NEW PALESTINE

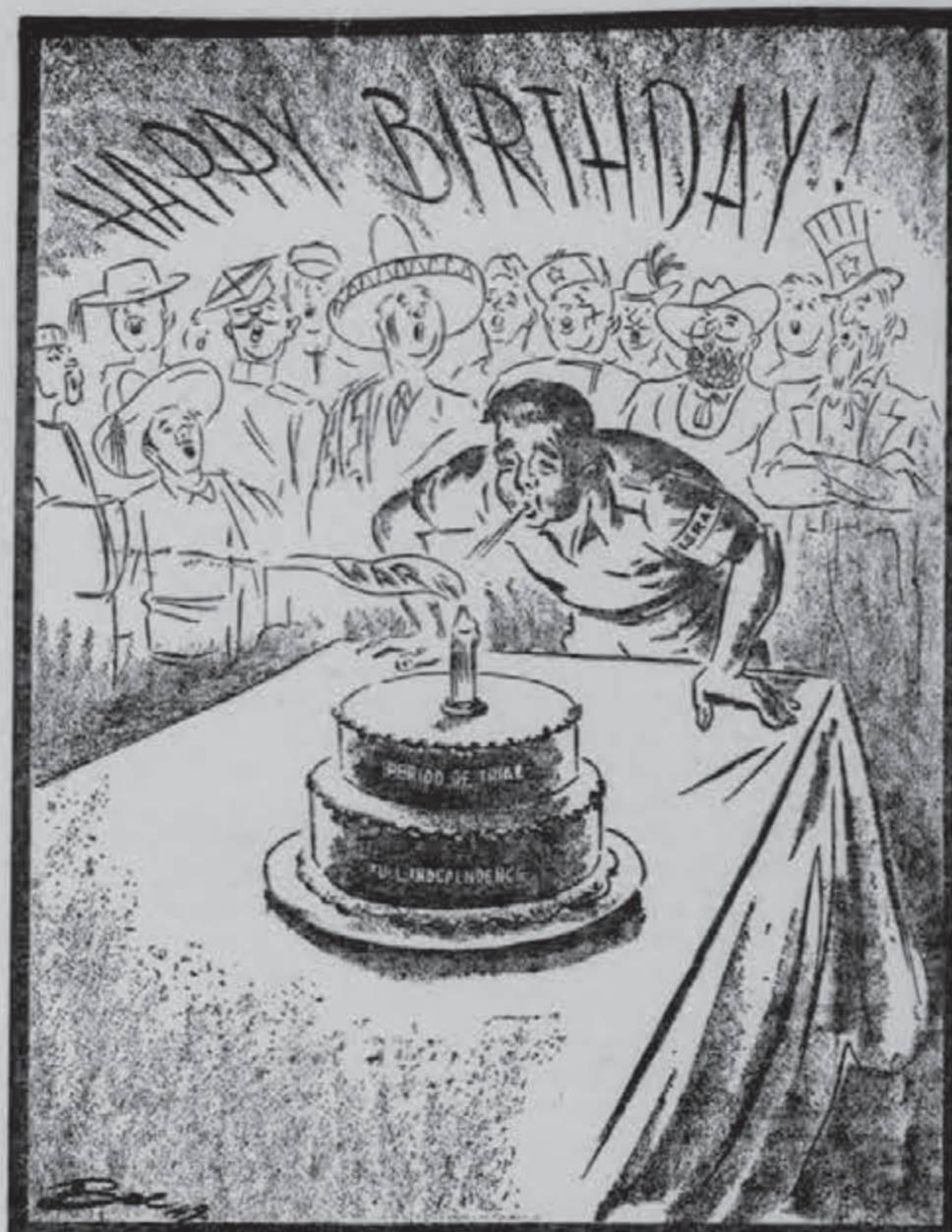
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ERNEST K. BARBARASH, Editor

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Reflections

By DR. TRUDE WEISS-ROSMARIN

As we reflect on the wondrous and altogether miraculous events in Israel, in the first blessed year of the Jewish state, we cannot help being profoundly depressed, on the very crest of our exultation, by the lack of commensurate response here in our own American Jewish community.

The past year has overbrimmed with soul-stirring, heart-uplifting deeds in Israel. Into these short 365 days have been crowded achievements it took other nations centuries to accomplish. Were we not entitled then to expect that the grandeur of our national resurrection on our own soil would extend an ennobling influence also on our American Diaspora?

Although this is not a Utopian hope, it has failed to materialize. On the contrary, this past year—Year One of the Jewish state—has marked one of the worst, if not the worst, year for American Jewry. In Israel, it was a year of national elevation, of purposeful unity, of sacrificial readiness which made it possible for the young state's men and women to transcend the accepted limits and limitations of man. Here, in our own community, it was a year of shaming degradation, of spiteful disunity and narrow selfishness, breeding gnawing doubts and bitter uncertainty as to our right to survive as—Zionists.

Triumph and Failure

Between May 14, 1948 and May 14, 1949, Israel defeated seven Arab nations, abetted by England, and enlarged and secured its frontiers for statehood as a fact. In the same period, Israel gave itself a Constitution, elected for itself a government and set up a smoothly functioning administrative machinery for its government. Since May 14, 1948, almost a quarter of a million Jews have been repatriated to their own soil, increasing Israel's population by about 30 per cent. To visualize what this figure really

means we must envision an immigration of about 35 million to this country in one year!

While Jewish history was written in Israel, we, in this country, wrote out plans how to "liquidate" the Zionist groups! While Israel's men and women scaled the noblest summits of self-sacrificing heroism, we, in this country, consumed ourselves in jealous grudges of "the others" success, or tried to cash in on it by pushing our way to an undeserved seat on the bandwagon.

Facing the Facts

One reaps what one sows. Those who are given to probe beneath the surface are not amazed at all that the year which should have been our triumph, too, has turned out to be the year of singularly catastrophic failure. One reaps what one sows. Notwithstanding Dr. Silver's warning that "Zionism is not refugeeism," American Zionist groups, not excepting the ZOA, have stressed the lachrymose aspects of Zionism above everything else. We did tremendous work also in engineering mass meetings, protest marches and emergency conferences, but we missed out on preparing for the day when spiritual preparedness would have to be mustered.

Facing the facts is the first prerequisite to changing them. Our unspiritual Zionist pattern has been our undoing this past year and it will mark our ruin if we do not break its heinous spell. Henceforth our slogan must be the challenge-coupled-to-promise which the Prophet Ezekiel held out to his erring and bewildered generation:

Make for yourselves a new heart
And a new spirit.
For why will ye die,
O house of Israel?

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The American Zionist Role

By BARTLEY C. CRUM

The state of Israel marks its first anniversary this month. I confess that I write these words with a sense of almost overwhelming wonder. Can any of us truly appreciate the universality of the act which took place when the state of Israel was established a year ago?

There is no doubt that the emergence of the first Jewish state in 2,000 years has changed the course of our history. But to my mind, it also represents one of the great achievements of the conscience of the world. It is the more noteworthy in that it occurred in a century characterized by such human and spiritual devastation that many men had lost hope for the future. That a people, however bitterly used,

could rise again, must give heart and courage to us all. It is proof of what will and spirit and dedication to a cause can bring about in spite of towering odds.

Boon to Mid-East

In the building of Israel, her pioneers were thinking—as they should have—of a homeland for themselves. But in doing so, they have made it possible for all of us to conceive of the Middle East once again as a center of civilization, rather than as a focal point of infection for wars and plagues. I think it particularly significant that the state of Israel should emerge at this point in world affairs, when President Truman has made clear America's deep interest in rais-

ing the living standards of the backward regions of the earth. Here is a part of the world in which human suffering and deprivation seem almost the entire burden of life. Here is an area in which the need for the modern technological magic of the west literally cries out to heaven; and it is here, precisely, that a new state appears which is the very embodiment of modern achievements in science, agriculture and sociological development. No one who has visited the Arab states and seen how the vast majority of men and women live can come away without a sinking of the heart at what he has witnessed, and at the same time a vision of what tremendous progress could have been accomplished there, given the will-to-do and a competent guiding hand. No one who has visited Israel can come away without a realization of what has been done by men and women under the same skies and with the same earth. The Jews have shown the way. Their example must be followed throughout the entire Middle East.

I have described the establishment of Israel as a spiritual and moral achievement. But it was, at the same time, a political achievement. It was the culmination of a great campaign, and in that campaign the part played by the American Zionist movement and its leaders was decisive. The Palestine picture at best has always been a complex one. Various forces were interested in maintaining a veil of confusion over the scene. The true situation was concealed or distorted. The issues were confused. To place this picture in its true perspective, to bring the issues out into the open, to mobilize American public opinion, already traditionally in support of a Jewish homeland; to make use of democratic techniques and the right of democratic expression to this end—such was the task undertaken here by the Zionists of America, banded together in an alert and militant movement. And in the final analysis there is no doubt that it was the leadership of our country, the greatest and most pow-

erful democracy in the world, which helped bring about the establishment of the youngest democracy. Little would have been achieved without the pressure of the United States. That pressure was generated here, and in large measure by the Zionist forces led by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Emanuel Neumann. Without America, the battle would have been lost.

Historic Years

We are inclined to have short memories. Consider the vast range of activities in which American Zionists have participated through these recent, history-making years. There were the pro-Palestine Republican and Democratic party platforms of 1944. There was the passage by Congress in 1945 of the joint resolution on Palestine, which confirmed this country's sympathy with Jewish aspirations in Palestine and served notice to all that the American people held firmly to the international pledge of a Jewish national home in Palestine.

In reviewing these years, I cannot help recalling that when the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry was appointed, and I was privileged to be named a member of it, both Dr. Silver and Dr. Neuman were skeptical of it. They doubted that anything would be done to implement its recommendations if those recommendations were pro-Zionist. I thought otherwise. I thought Britain would carry out her promises and fulfill the decision of the committee, as Mr. Ernest Bevin promised us. And I was wrong.

I recall what delicate and complex events came in the wake of our report. A cabinet committee on Palestine and Related Problems was appointed; out of it emerged the infamous Grady-Morrison scheme, which would have achieved a ghetto in Palestine instead of a Jewish state. Then the United Nations was seized of the problem, and there followed the great struggle for justice in that arena. Throughout those critical days, a strong, stable Zionist movement in the United States played an historic role, the full importance of which

we have not yet comprehended.

Now Israel exists. We salute the state, and all the magnificent accomplishments of its government, its army and its people. But it would be a grievous error to think that the battle is over. It has only begun. Now is the time that Israel faces the greatest challenge of all. The problems before her are staggering ones. No state has ever been called upon to absorb so many immigrants in so brief a time. No state has ever faced such a wide front of economic, social, political and diplomatic problems clamoring for attention at the same time.

Alertness Still Needed

In this momentous hour the most powerful Jewish community on earth—spearheaded by the Zionist Organization of America, the largest Zionist organization in this country—must remain alert and mobilized for action. The American Zionists, who played so great a part in the creation of the state, must be on watch. They must keep public opinion sympathetic and understanding. At this very moment, powerful forces are at work attempting to reverse the trend of sympathy toward Israel. If at any juncture American public opinion should be reversed, that would be a sad day for Israel and for the world.

Israel has become the symbol of successful accomplishments by the United Nations. Its continued development and prosperity are, in the most literal sense, essential to world peace. It is untrue that the establishment of Israel can be regarded as of concern only to Jews. Its base is as broad and as wide as there are men in the world. In the days ahead, days of peace, the Jordan Valley project, the building up of the Negev, the challenging problem of housing—all will require even greater zeal and courage than in the past.

I am confident that the American Zionist movement and its leaders will help in meeting the challenge of peace and so give renewed hope to the people of the world.

Greetings from the UN

Enrique Fabrega

Minister Plenipotentiary, Uruguay; Permanent Representative to the United Nations

"I congratulate the state of Israel on the first anniversary of freedom and independence. The first anniversary especially is a glorious occasion in the life of a nation. In the case of Israel, it is also a consecration of the UN decision which has restored belated justice to a historically wronged people."

Jorge Garcia Granados

Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations

GUATEMALA.—Warm greetings to Israel and its heroic people on the first glorious anniversary of their independence.

Jose Diljan

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia; Permanent Representative to the United Nations

"On the occasion of the first anniversary of Israel's independence, I am pleased to note that relations between the new state and Yugoslavia are on a high pinnacle of friendship. The future is bright for the continuation of cordial relations between our two states."

"It is also my sincere hope that the young state of Israel will continue on a path of sustained success and progress."

Pierre-Olivier Lapie

Head of French Delegation to the United Nations

"On the occasion of the first anniversary of the birth of the Republic of Israel, I am happy, having been among the first to aid in its just establishment. I am therefore happy to extend to her my best wishes for a peaceful and constructive development."

Jan Drohojowski

Polish Minister to Mexico; Member of Polish Delegation to the United Nations

"The birth of the state of Israel is the result not only of a millennia of years of striving of the Jewish people, but also of the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States. Poland was always in favor of the creation of the Jewish state and therefore we congratulate the Jewish people on their very auspicious anniversary."

N.Y. to Celebrate Israel's Birthday

New York City will celebrate May 4 as "Israel Independence Day" with the issuance of a proclamation designating the day by Mayor William O'Dwyer.

In the proclamation, the mayor asks New Yorkers "to join me in expressions of prayer, support and good wishes for the new state of Israel to the end that it may play its part, in friendship with our own country and in harmony with all the nations of the world, to advance the cause of peace, civilization and prosperity within its own borders and all over the world."

White House Was Steadfast

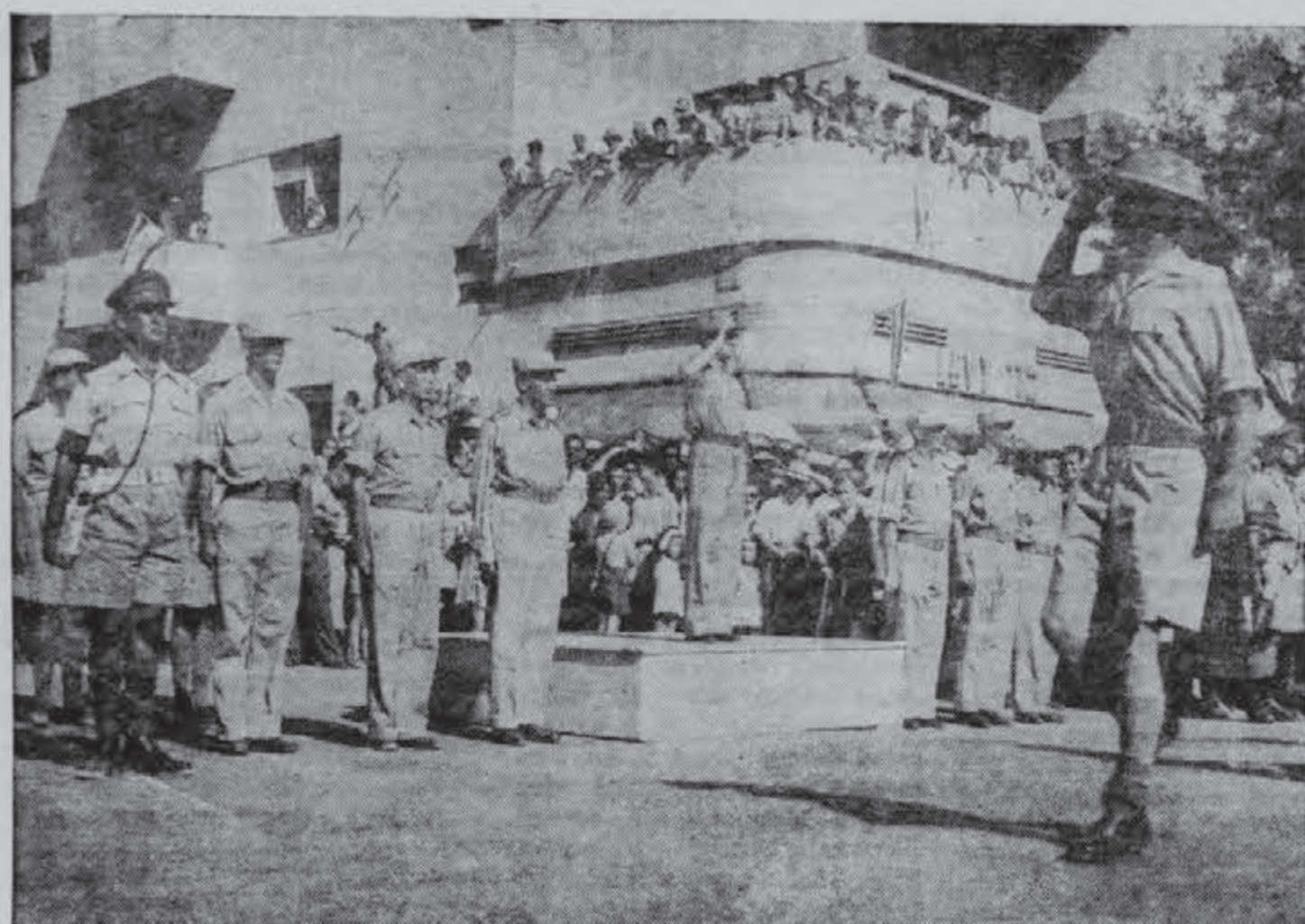
By MARTIN AGRONSKY

As Israel celebrates its first anniversary, it seems time that some light was shed on a generally confused and misunderstood chapter of the story of Israel's birth. This is the role played by the United States. The record of obstructionism by some American policy makers has been allowed to obscure good will and protection of Israeli aspiration of statehood that President Truman steadfastly extended from the White House. The immediate American recognition which the President proffered to the new state of Israel is, it is worth recording now, only the most prominent and most publicized of a series of behind-the-scenes moves by the man in the White House which helped bring the Jewish homeland into being. The hand of American friendship which Mr. Truman extended to Israel was not lightly offered, the record will someday show, and was never withdrawn.



An overflow crowd stands outside Madison Square Garden in a pouring rain listening to the address made at the salute to the state of Israel rally under the auspices of the American Zionist Emergency Council last May 16.

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Chief of Staff Yaskov Dori taking the salute at an Israeli Army parade in Tel Aviv.

Israel in Peace

By H. DAGISH

TEL AVIV. (by cable) — It rained hard on the last day of Passover, an unusual occurrence by the word of oldtimers here, who don't recall such a late rainfall before. But then, the past year was very unusual in more ways than one.

Never before has the Arab world shown such a healthy respect for Israeli strength. Arab armies did not push the Jews into the sea as they said they would, but instead had to undergo severe mental anguish as the story was revealed, a bit at a time, as to how four ancient planes stopped the Egyptians with hand grenades south of Tel Aviv, how a few Molotov cocktails repulsed Syrian tanks in the north and how a secret road from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem frustrated the attempts of Bevin and Abdullah to starve out Jerusalem. Arab statesmen, in armistice talks with spokesmen of the Jewish state, stutter as they pronounce the name of Israel which today is, next to Turkey, the foremost power in the Middle East.

Humanitarian Mission

Israel has fulfilled, this past year, a unique humanitarian mission, for in the midst of an intense war effort, it gave new lease on life to 200,000 desperate Jews. From the DP camps, from Eastern Europe, from the slums of Aden and North Africa's ghettos they came to Israel, each bearing a visa stamped by an Israeli consul or passport control officer. Their older children, who have augmented Israel's armed forces, no longer possess inferiority complexes and are no longer afraid of anti-Semitism and pogroms. Their youngsters, who

would have remained illiterate in Algiers and Morocco, or communist indoctrinated in Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, are now crowding Israel's schools and joining healthy sabras (native-born Israelis) in popular dances and sports activities. The big problem raised by these immigrants and those who continued to storm the gates of the country is housing. Israel hopes that American Jewry will not let it down on this score.

Planning a Capital

Temporarily, at least, most of the offices of the Israel government are near Tel Aviv, but it is hoped to move them to Jerusalem or transfer them to a planned model capital city. Meanwhile, daily visits of foreign consuls and diplomats with their colorful automobile license plates bearing the colors of their own state flags add sparkle to the drab government buildings. Israel's own diplomats abroad are briefed by daily cables from Tel Aviv.

The Knesseth (Parliament) meets in a former movie theatre on the Tel Aviv sea coast. Few

people here expected the government to be controlled by a majority coalition of Socialists and the religious bloc, but anything can happen in Israel.

Seventy thousand Arabs remaining in Israel are living peacefully, as contrasted with the situation one year ago when Jewish cars passing near Nazareth and Acre would be greeted with bullets. They are now hailed with "fresh eggs for sale" signs, or with U. S.-made fountain pens which have been smuggled from Syria and Lebanon. The saddest part of this situation is the fact that new clothing from the U. S., designated for Arab refugees in the Arab countries, has been diverted by corrupt officials in the Arab states for sale to the highest bidder.

This is the season for outdoor hikes, and the roads leading to the Negev and Galilee are jammed with hitchhikers. Many are school children enjoying the seasonal vacation, while others are soldiers who are revisiting "the bridge we blew up, the hill we captured" or inspecting the most recently established colony.



A typical scene in Tel Aviv last year as a crowd of Israelis cheers exultantly on the proclamation of statehood.

Israel "The Helpless" Now Seen as Power In the Middle East

By MAJOR E. LASERSON

TEL AVIV. (by cable) — One year of independence has transformed Israel from a heroically and almost desperately fighting community struggling for survival into a well-established state which has now become the most important factor in the Middle East.

A few days ago, Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett returned from America, and rumors were circulated that he carried with him urgent hints from the American government about the desirability of Israel's joining a potential Mediterranean union which would be a satellite of the Atlantic Pact. Golda Meirson, the Israeli ambassador to the Soviet Union, returning on the same day from Moscow to take over her new cabinet position, is rumored to have brought an urgent warning by the Soviet government intended to prevent Israel's joining any Western Alliance.

This interest on the part of the two great powers indicates how vital a factor Israel has become in this part of the world. This new importance means greater security against the surrounding Arab world, but it also means that there is greater danger of the country's being involved in world conflicts. Now, as ever, Israel stands at the crossroads of world strategy.

Incredible Achievements

Last week three senior observers of the UN joined several Israeli officers and many leading Israeli and foreign personalities in watching the parade which commemorated the liberation of Haifa one year ago. At the head of the parade marched veteran Haganah members in "pre-independence" type uniforms and with the primitive weapons that were used in the battle for Haifa. Behind these marched units of the modern Israeli army with artillery, armored cars, tanks and a motorized corps. One of the UN observers, a French Colonel, turned to the Israeli officer at his right and asked "How can you risk assembling your whole army here?" The Israeli officer laughed and replied, "This is only a small part of our army. We would not dream of putting all our eggs in one basket." To which the Frenchman replied, "It is unbelievable — all these achievements in one year." It is not only the UN and other foreign observers who are surprised at what has been achieved in this country, but the Israelis themselves marvel at the state's accomplishments.

During the weeks preceding the Declaration of Independence, the Haganah took decisive steps to convert its volunteer irregular forces into a regular army. Although important battles were

going on all over the country, large numbers of officers and instructors were withdrawn from active operations in order to train new formations, which were recruited and instructed in a small area not far from Tel Aviv which had been evacuated by the British before the termination of the mandate. This wise step, which at the time was considered a dangerous gamble, proved decisive for the future of Israel.

Excellent staff work and sound organization paved the way for the thousands of recruits flocking into army camps, who were immediately placed in prepared units for training, and immediately afterwards were put in fighting formations.

The "Defenseless" Army

When the Arab armies invaded Israel one year ago, the Arabs and the world at large thought that Israel was defenseless and even at best could fight only a glorious but hopeless battle. The Arab plan envisaged the Egyptians' attacking along the coastline north to Tel Aviv, the Arab Legion's taking Jerusalem and advancing through Latrun to Tel Aviv, the Iraqis' cutting Israel in two in the Sharon valley and the Syrians' occupying Galilee and the Jezreel Valley and advancing to Haifa.

Israel's commandos carried out a successful attack on the northern front which paralyzed the Syrian, Lebanese and part of the Iraqi army. The defense of Haifa was probably the most important achievement in this area. In the south, the Egyptians advanced toward Tel Aviv through purely Arab territory, flooding the world's press with announcements of victories, and their penetration became extremely dangerous when they reached a point only 30 miles from Tel Aviv just a few days before the truce. One Israel company and four airplanes attacked this spearhead and the Egyptians thereupon dug in to await the truce. The heroic defenders of Jerusalem stood nearly barehanded against the attacks of the Arab Legion in an unexcelled demonstration of valor.

When the first truce ended, a completely new Israel army appeared. Armored and motorized Israeli forces took Lydda, Ramleh and Nazareth. Egyptian attacks on Tel Aviv were stopped, and their attempts to starve out the bypassed settlements were thwarted by the Israeli offensive in the Negev which won Beer-sheba in October and later cleared the entire Negev, bringing about the armistice with Egypt. Peace in this area enabled the Israelis to occupy the Elath beach near Aqaba in a brilliant and bloodless operation. Earlier operations in the north had cleared Galilee of the Arab forces.

Armistice agreements have now been concluded with almost all the Arab states. Israel possesses a modern, well-equipped army, excellent trained leaders, a war industry, air force and navy. Yet many Israelis feel that it is all like a dream.

NOW at 10:03 p.m.

ZOA's

'Report from Israel'

WMCA

870 kc

NOW at 10:03 p.m.

Silver to Speak On ABC May 2

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver will deliver a radio address on the first anniversary of Israel over the American Broadcasting Company's full network on Monday evening, May 2. The time of the broadcast will be 11:16 P.M. to 11:30 P.M., eastern daylight time.

Five Years of Struggle

The American Zionist Effort in Washington from January, 1944 to January, 1949

By MURRAY FRANK

A review of the Zionist effort in Washington in the last five years is no easy task within limited space. From January 27, 1944, when the pro-Palestine resolution advocating the reconstitution of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine was first introduced in Congress, until January 31, 1949 when the U. S. granted de jure recognition to the sovereign state of Israel (five years almost to the day), so many interesting developments occurred in Washington that the future historian will find these extremely significant in evaluating the final political struggle for the establishment of the Jewish state.

The Washington office of the American Zionist Emergency Council, which had been opened a few weeks before the resolution was introduced in Congress, worked feverishly throughout January, 1944 in an effort to enlighten members of Congress on Jewish affairs and the importance of Palestine in Jewish life. Representatives James A. Wright (D., Pa.) and Raulph Compton (R., Conn.) were the sponsors of the resolution in the House, and Senators Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.) and Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) introduced the resolution in the Senate.

Testimony Roused Sympathy

Leading American figures, Jews and Gentiles, pro-Zionists and anti-Zionists, testified before the House Foreign Affairs committee. The Palestine question was given full consideration, and the American press devoted more space to it than ever in the past, so that Washington and the country at large began to see and understand it in a more sympathetic manner. Most effective was the testimony of the American Zionist leaders, notably Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and the late Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairman of the Zionist Emergency Council, and Dr. Emanuel Neumann. Dr. Silver testified on the first day of the hearings, the other two on the third day—first Dr. Neumann, followed immediately by Rabbi Wise.

A few quotations from their statements on that historic occasion are worthy of recall today as we celebrate the first anniversary of the creation of Israel, toward which they contributed so selflessly of their life and effort. Addressing the members of the committee seated around the table, Dr. Silver said:

"A free and open Palestine is the indispensable condition not only for a peaceful solution of this most obdurate problem of Europe (i.e. the Jewish problem), but also for the pacification of Europe and the world. Statesmen should clearly understand this. If the problem of mass Jewish emigration and of the national homelessness of the Jewish people is not clearly faced and solved after the war, it will return over and over again to harass and unsettle the world. . . . If in the case of the Jewish people, which possesses no armies or navies, and which will emerge from the World War the most shattered of all peoples, the United Nations will act in a spirit of justice, vision, and true statesmanship, then there is hope that by the same spirit the entire world will be healed and saved. . . . These resolutions which have been introduced in the House and in the Senate, and which have received the endorsement of the leaders of both political parties, ask our government to use its good offices, as it did once before, to assist a sorely tried and harassed people in accomplishing the task of rebuilding its national life in its ancestral home. . . ."

Reaffirmation Needed

Exactly one week later, on February 15, Dr. Neumann told the same committee members:

"The resolution you are considering is a reaffirmation of an American policy and a word of cheer and of hope to the harassed multitudes of the Jewish people in Europe and their brave vanguards in Palestine. Why this reaffirmation and why the express reference to the goal of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth? The answer is obvious. . . . Under pressure of Arab intransigence and a campaign of terror carried on with the help of the Axis, the original contract was gradually whittled down, interpreted and reinterpreted beyond recognition, a process which culminated in the White Paper. It is, therefore, not enough to repudiate the White Paper, but to avoid recurrence in the future. . . . That can best be done by a clear and unmistakable reference to the underlying purpose of the Balfour Declaration and the goal it contemplated—a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth."

And Rabbi Wise gave these assurances to the committee:

"If there could be a referendum of 5,000,000 American Jews I venture to say, and I cannot work for 50 years as a rabbi without knowing something about the Jewish people, if an honest vote could be

taken, 90 to 95 percent of the Jews of America would support this resolution. . . . If a plebiscite could be taken of the American people I think the American feeling in the depth of the Christian faith, in the light of its understanding of the plight of my tragic people, would vote on a parity with the Jews. . . . My people will watch with breathless attention what your country and what the Congress will do. It begs your help, but we are not beggars. We are self-revering people."

Action Deferred

The sentiment in Congress was overwhelmingly in favor of the pro-Palestine resolution, but action was deferred at the request of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Gen. George C. Marshall, then Chief of Staff, who informed the committee that it would be



Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, as chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency, presents the Agency's position to the United Nations during the deliberations which led to the UN vote for the participation of Palestine. Seated behind Dr. Silver are Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Moshe Sharett and Dr. Haim Greenberg.

"prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war." There was widespread disappointment over this setback. In the meantime, the deadline set by the British White Paper—i.e. March 31, 1944—when Jewish immigration into Palestine was to cease completely, was fast approaching.

Expressions of protest and dissatisfaction with the U. S. government's silence on the White Paper finally caused President Roosevelt to summon Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise to the White House on March 9 and to authorize them to issue a statement in his behalf that "the American government has never given its approval to the White Paper" and that "when future decisions are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish National Home." The statement was delivered at a conference in Washington of nearly 1,000 Christian leaders in the fields of religion, government, education, labor, etc., sponsored by the American Palestine Committee and the Christian Council on Palestine, both of whom worked in most cordial relations with the Zionist Emergency Council.

Throughout 1944, a national election year, there was intensive political activity in Washington to obtain a more positive policy from the U. S. government on Palestine, particularly unrestricted Jewish immigration and the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth. When Zionists efforts succeeded in getting pro-Palestine planks adopted in the platforms of the two major political parties, the disappointment over the failure of Congress to pass the Palestine resolution was somewhat lessened. Further encouragement followed in October, at the 47th annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America, when President Roosevelt sent a message of support "for the establishment of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth."

—And Another Year

Shortly thereafter, Secretary Stimson withdrew his objections to the Palestine resolution and by the end of November, 1944 the House Foreign Affairs Committee passed it in somewhat amended form, but at this time the State Department objected that passage would be "unwise from the standpoint of the general international situation"—and the resolution again failed to reach the floor of either house for a vote. It required another full year of intensive activity in Washington by the Zionist leadership before the resolution finally passed both houses of Congress, in December, 1945.

The Anglo-American Inquiry Committee opened its hearings in Washington on January 7, 1946, where the official Zionist case was presented by Rabbi Wise, as

co-chairman of the Zionist Emergency Council, and Dr. Neumann, as vice-president of the ZOA. They presented the case in a most convincing and impressive manner, clearly establishing the relationship between the Jewish tragedy in Europe and Jewish national homelessness, and pointed to the only possible solution—a Jewish state in Palestine. Summarizing the hearings in Washington, this correspondent wrote in *The New Palestine* at the time:

"The Zionist leadership maintained a high level of presentation as to form and content of its testimony, which remained unsurpassed or even unequalled by any witness or combination of witnesses throughout the long hearings. . . . On three distinct occasions, committee members commended the Zionist spokesmen for their very able manner of presenting the testimony."

The summer of 1946 was extremely critical for the Jewish cause. Bevin refused to implement the Inquiry Committee's report, stalling and delaying until the four-billion dollar loan to Britain had cleared all hurdles in Congress. Then Britain proposed the so-called Morrison-Grady "federalization" plan, which proposed to divide Palestine into Jewish and Arab areas under a federalized government—the Jews receiving a mere strip of land of some 1500 square miles.

To Bevin's great surprise the three American members of the Grady Mission consented to the plan, which also was given support by the then Secretary of State James Byrnes. Zionist leadership quickly perceived that a well-organized effort was underway in influential quarters to obtain President Truman's approval of the federalization plan, which Dr. Silver characterized as "a conscienceless act of treachery. . . . a plan for the ghettoization of the Jews in their own homeland." The Zionist leadership now concentrated on a supreme effort in Washington to avert a political disaster. Dr. Silver, Dr. Neumann, the late Henry Monsky, and a number of others, Jews and non-Jews, spent many hectic days and sleepless nights in their arduous task to convince President Truman, his cabinet, and influential circles in Congress that the plan was a dangerous threat to the Jewish position and might spell the doom of Jewish hopes in Palestine. Finally, President Truman recalled the Grady group from London and rejected the Morrison-Grady plan.

Several months later, in February 1947, Bevin announced that Britain was submitting the Palestine problem to the United Nations. Throughout the spring and summer of 1947 there was much speculation in Washington on what the U. S. policy on Palestine would be when the matter came to a showdown before the UN. In April, a group of 30 Republicans in Congress, at the instigation of Rep. Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.), addressed a letter to Secretary of State Marshall inquiring about the government's policy on Palestine. Marshall's reply was that "it would be premature for this government to develop its policy with regard to the substance of this question" since the UN would first create a committee to prepare the question for consideration by the General Assembly in the following September. Which meant that the U. S. had no definite views and would wait until Fall to make its choice. Throughout these months numerous members of both houses of Congress, Republicans and Democrats, vigorously raised their voices in support of the Jewish cause and personally conferred with top U. S. leaders and with the American delegation to the UN. The Washington office of the Zionist Emergency Council was most helpful in supplying the necessary information to members of Congress through pamphlets, publications, statements and personal contact.

In the middle of July, Javits and his 29 colleagues addressed a second letter to Marshall inquiring whether the U. S. policy had already been formulated, to which Marshall replied that no statement would be made by the U. S. regarding its views until UNSCOP (the special UN committee) had completed its task.

The Turning Point

On September 34 (Yom Kippur), Marshall met with Arab spokesmen, but efforts which had been started about 10 days earlier to arrange a meeting with him for Jewish spokesmen proved futile. After his meeting with the Arabs, Marshall decided to call in Dr. Silver and Moshe Shertok (now foreign minister of Israel). It was a very formal and courteous meeting, but the Jewish leaders were unable to discover where the U. S. stood on Palestine. Marshall wavered and avoided direct questions. Silver and Shertok left with the impression that he had undergone a change and that the U. S. was wavering in its stand on Palestine.

Finally, on October 11, U. S. Delegate Herschel Johnson disclosed to the UN that this country would support the majority report of UNSCOP, which called for the establishment of a Jewish state in a partitioned

(Continued on Page 8)

The Yiddish Press—Educators in Zionism

By DAVID L. MECKLER

Editor-in-Chief, Jewish Morning Journal

The adage that the voice of the populace is like the voice of the Almighty might be paraphrased: The voice of the press is the voice of the populace and, vice versa, the voice of the people is the voice of the press. Indeed, the press would not fulfill its mission unless it voiced the distress and aspirations of the people. On the other hand, the people would not support a press that did not fully represent it.

As a matter of course, it is the prerogative of the press to lead and to indoctrinate the people. The press may instigate the people to good or to evil, to war or to peace, to freedom or submission.

The pen, which is now as it always has been, mightier than the sword, gained even more strength by having been transformed into a typewriter and aided by the modern printing press. Thus the newspaper and the periodical have become the very voice of the people they serve.

With regard to the Yiddish press in the United States, its importance lies in the fact that it not only mirrors the life and the activities of the Jewish people it serves, but at times it even assumes the role of leadership, pointing to new horizons, charting new courses and new movements.

Staunch Support

It goes without saying that Zionism, as the movement of Jewish political, spiritual and national renaissance, found staunch support in the Yiddish press from the very first day it was launched as a mass movement, and was supported with ever greater vigor and enthusiasm till it became the inspiration of the Yid-

dish press as well as of the Jewish masses whom it serves. It is no wonder that the Yiddish press contributed so greatly to the upbuilding of Zionism in this country, leading to the culmination of the Zionist movement in the establishment of the state of Israel. Without the Yiddish press, it is hardly conceivable that Zionism could have taken root in this country. Nor is it likely that events as we now know them would have taken the same course they did.

As the voice of the Jewish masses who migrated here from Eastern Europe, the Yiddish press is not homogeneous. It does not represent any single movement or class in Jewish life. The differences within the American Jewish community are reflected in the Yiddish press.

The assimilationist tendencies of the Central European Jews, particularly the German Jews, the so-called Yahudim, have not found much support in the Yiddish press. However, the Yiddish press has not been alto-



Jewish youngsters in a displaced persons area crowd against the side of a decorated truck during celebrations in Vienna following the announcement of the creation of Israel as an independent state. Most of these youngsters have since arrived in Israel and are leading fruitful, creative lives in a land they can call their own.

gether free from another form of assimilationist tendency emanating from the cosmopolitanism of the various radical movements that found root among the Jewish working masses. The radical cosmopolitan was no less anti-Zionist than the assimila-

tionist bourgeois Yahudi whom he usually fought through his trade union.

Anti-Zionist Factions

Zionism based on or interpreted by Marxism, as represented by the Poale Zion movement, was, for a time, a weak link in the general Zionist movement because it had to overcome the anti-Zionist spirit of the Bund—a movement based on a solution of the Jewish problem without a Jewish state. The religious Jews were also for a time divided in their attitude to Zionism. It took many years of struggle and inspired leadership by the Mizrachi, supported by a section of the Yiddish press, to make Zionism the cause of the religious Jew as well as of the nationalist Jew.

Zionism's fight in America was on many fronts. The Yiddish press was always ready to help wage these battles. It was the Yiddish press that paved the way for the American Jewish Con-

gress and for the American Jewish Conference. It gave unequivocal support to the fight against anti-Zionist pressures.

All the great mass demonstrations that brought hundreds of thousands of Jews together were aided in no small measure by the Yiddish press. The Yiddish press aroused the Jewish masses to the political activities carried on in this country to gain the support of the American government for Zionist aspirations. It spurred the efforts to raise funds for the upbuilding of the Yishuv. It became the conscience of American Jewry, ever watchful and constantly on the alert.

Now that the state of Israel is a fact, the Yiddish press is waging new battles for the safeguarding of Israel and its upbuilding. The Yiddish press is ever ready to inform its readers, guide them, enlighten them and inspire them to new deeds and new achievements.



LAST YEAR—HOMELESS; THIS YEAR—FREE CITIZENS

Five Years of Struggle

(Continued from Page 7)

Palestine. This was the turning point which made possible the miracle of November 29, 1947. True, it required many weeks of agony and feverish tension, but the outcome was inevitable. Needless to add, Zionist leaders had exerted much effort to get Washington to use its influence with other governments to assure a favorable decision at the UN—but this is a chapter well-known and often told.

Then came the period of the "phony war," when London began to spread vicious rumors that Communist agents had infiltrated among the Jewish immigrants going to Palestine and that there was widespread anti-American feeling in the Arab countries. The State Department fell for that propaganda hook, line and sinker. These were the days of the "Forrestal-Loy Henderson Axis," which carried on a determined and vicious campaign early in 1948 for a reversal of U. S. policy on Palestine, hoping in this way to force the UN to reconsider its decision of November 29.

"Black Friday"

During this new crisis, Dr. Neumann and Dr. Israel Goldstein spent considerable time in Washington, working doggedly to break the back of this underhanded conspiracy of the "knights of oily imperialism" to scuttle the Jewish state before it was born. Neumann and Goldstein met with 70 members of Congress for an entire evening of full and frank discussion of the situation and of the efforts of certain officials to revise the UN decision. A committee of 14 Congressional leaders of both parties was selected to pursue the matter on the highest levels, beginning with President Truman. The two Zionist leaders followed it up with additional meetings and conferences with other members of Congress, cabinet members, government leaders, influential individuals outside the government, newspapermen, etc. Before leaving Washington, Dr. Neumann told this writer that the battle was still far from won.

That battle broke into the open in full fury in March

1948. It began on "Black Friday" (March 19), when American delegate Warren Austin informed the UN Security Council that the U. S. had decided to withdraw its support for the partition plan approved by the UN in its November 29 decision. Secretary Marshall later assumed full responsibility for this somersault on Palestine, on grounds of national security. This was followed several days later (March 25) by a statement from President Truman advocating the establishment of UN trusteeship over Palestine. A storm of protest and denunciation of this reversal followed on Capitol Hill and reverberated in the White House.

Again Dr. Silver and Dr. Neumann sped to Washington, where, at an informal meeting with 180 members of Congress of both political parties, they attempted to bolster the confidence of the legislators in the righteousness of the Jewish cause. The meeting was called at the instigation of eight members of both houses who felt that a discussion with the Jewish leaders would be beneficial on the eve of a new UN session, especially in view of reports from Palestine that a Jewish state would be definitely established when the British Mandate ended on May 15.

Off Again, On Again

The establishment of Israel brought an immediate change in Washington's attitude. Not only was the U. S. the first country to extend it de facto recognition, but at last Washington began to understand Britain's obstructionist tactics and her aims in the Middle East, because of her open aid to the Arabs in their invasion of Israel. There were repeated demands in Congress to cut financial aid to Britain, yet in the weeks when the fighting in Israel had not yet reached the decisive stage, the State Department continued to support the British views.

Then came the startling disclosure—which this writer was the first to ascertain and publish in *The New Palestine* of last September 30—that the so-called Bernadotte Report, whereby the Jewish state would be robbed

of about two-thirds of its territory, was actually prepared secretly in London with the active collaboration of the State Department. It became clear that the State Department deliberately withheld favorable action on recognition and the loan until after publication of the Bernadotte proposals. By this time, the quadrennial election campaign was in full swing, and the views of the major candidates on Israel were expected.

The Israeli victories against the Egyptians in the Negev in October helped crystallize the situation in Washington. Late in October, President Truman stated that he would not approve any modification of the original UN decision which was not acceptable to Israel, and at about the same time the State Department gave the green light to the Export-Import Bank to grant the loan to Israel. Following his election victory, President Truman began to pursue a steadier and more positive course in U. S.-Israeli relations, and for a time practically took the matter out of the State Department's hands.

The President refused to become a party to the British conspiracy against Israel early in January of this year, when Mr. Bevin made his desperate effort to draw Israel into conflict by sending British planes over the Negev. As if in direct reply, the Export-Import Bank granted the loan to Israel on January 19, and by the end of the month—or a few days after the elections in Israel—President Truman extended de jure recognition to the Jewish state.

In Golden Letters

Such, then, is the story of the five-year struggle for a just cause, which ended in complete victory for the Jewish people and for all peace-loving people throughout the world. It is a story which will be inscribed in golden letters in the annals of Jewish history. American Zionism can be justly proud of its role, its sacrifices, its efforts and its inspiring leadership during this period. It played a vital part in the realization of the age-old dream we so proudly call today the state of Israel.

"Israel Will Arise Today"

By Dr. Jakob Rosenthal

Medinath Israel Takum Hayom—"the state of Israel will arise today"—this was the theme of the headlines that the seven Tel Aviv Hebrew morning papers carried over their front pages on that Friday, the fifth day of the Hebrew month of Iyar 5708, the 14th of May, 1948.

Only a day before the historic event, the last British High Commissioner, Sir Alan G. Cunningham, took leave of Palestine in a broadcast saying: "Tomorrow at midnight the final page in the history of Palestine and the British mandate in Palestine is turned. On the morrow a new chapter opens and Palestine history goes on..."

Of course, he failed to add that that "final page" had been one of the blackest written by Britain's statesmanship into the history of another country; that that final page had been written with the blood of thousands of the best of the Yishuv; that that final page had turned out to be the most criminal game ever played by a great power against a small nation at the crossroads of its history.

A New Era

On that night, when Sir Alan and his party boarded the cruiser *Eurylus* in the Haifa harbor, looking at the flawless blue sky and the heights of beautiful Mount Carmel, the reborn state of Israel was already functioning.

A few hours later, the first 360 Cyprus detainees arrived in the same Haifa port. A dark chapter had come to a close on that night, a new era had begun—about that, Sir Alan was right.

When the historic assembly at the Tel Aviv Museum Hall—the former home of Mayer Dizen-goff, the city's founder and father—heard David Ben Gurion reading the last sentence of the Proclamation of Independence: "We . . . hereby proclaim the establishment of the Jewish state in Palestine to be called Israel," and rose to sing amidst tears *Hatikva*, it was close to Sabbath.

While Tel Aviv celebrated the Jewish independence that night in the midst of a full black-out, the next day yet another reality thumped heavily at the gates of the new state: seven times in succession the Jewish city had been raided by Egypt's air force in the early morning hours.

On the same first Sabbath of independence, the orthodox Jews of Jerusalem, strict observers of the Sabbath, with rabbinical dispensation, joined with the civil guardians and all others who could be enlisted in digging tank-traps, foxholes and building fortifications in various quarters of the city, which underwent—in spite of the "cease fire" from May 8—one of the greatest human ordeals of modern times.

The weeks and months between November 30, 1947 and May 14, 1948 and the few weeks of open warfare that followed the state's proclamation were full of sufferings to the Yishuv and of heavy losses of life and property. A single day did not pass without newspaper black borders springing to the eye, and simple black-bordered notices on the city's public posters paying homage to the memory of those who have "fallen in the defense of the homeland."

The Tasks of Israel

By DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN



Dr. Chaim Weizmann, as he arrived in this country for a short stay. He is flanked by Mrs. Weizmann and his son, Benjamin.

Excerpts of an address delivered by the president of Israel at a dinner for the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovoth in New York last week.

Israel will be eternally grateful for the wide support which it has received from the government and people of this great country. On many crucial occasions, this support has been expressed by the deeply humane statesmanship of President Truman, who was the pioneer in the recognition of our state.

I recall that in these fateful early days, we were quick to receive the recognition and consistent support of the Soviet Union; ever since that time we have pursued—and will continue to pursue—a policy of friendship to all the nations, whether or not they diverge amongst themselves in other aspects of their policy. From the earliest days, we were warmly supported by the states of Eastern Europe, South America and the British Dominions. In recent weeks, Israel has been privileged to establish official relations with governments of Western Europe and the entire American continent, as well as to take its first steps toward recognition in the continent of Asia. Above all other objectives, my government will cherish and pursue the goal of lasting peace between Israel and the Arab states.

Jerusalem Pledge

At this season, it is natural for the world to turn its thoughts towards the holy city of Jerusalem. Within a single year, Jerusalem has been rescued from the condition of violence, anarchy, siege and famine in which it was abandoned last year. Its people have passed through unforgettable sacrifices and ordeals. I have been deeply impressed with Jerusalem's recovery since that time. It is a special pride to record the part played by the government and people of Israel in restoring the city's life and security, establishing a regular and effective administration, renewing its food and water supply and reviving the cultural and educational primacy befitting its traditions. This achievement, at the cost of many young and precious lives, deserves the applause of all devout and reverent men to whom the neglect and humiliation of Jerusalem last year must have been a deep reproach.

The government and people of Israel are conscious of the international interest in the safety of the holy places and the right of free access to them. We pledge ourselves to ensure full security for religious institutions in the exercise of their functions; to grant the supervision of the holy places by those who hold them sacred; and to encourage and accept the fullest international safeguards and controls for their immunity and protection.

It should not be imagined that this record of advance in so many fields signifies that Israel's main tasks are over. Nothing has been more impressive in recent months than to observe the welcome flow of Jewish immigrants by the tens of thousands into our open ports. With their arrival, a terrible chapter in human suffering is about to be closed. They come destitute, haunted by the terrible memories of martyrdom, very often still stunned and demoralized by the ordeals through which they have passed. To secure their transportation and absorption in productive work is an

immense task, the successful completion of which depends entirely upon the outcome of the United Jewish Appeal, which merits the fervent support of American Jewry.

Importance of UJA

I cannot possibly exaggerate the importance of a successful campaign for the United Jewish Appeal this year. It is the one really decisive test of American Jewry's devotion to the cause of Israel and the Jewish people. No less than 23,000 of our people have come to our shores in the first 16 days of April alone. We receive them on the solemn assumption that American Jews will assist us in providing the resources without which the very generosity of our immigration policy will crush the economy of our state.

If Jews in this country are the partners in Israel's pride, let them share in its travails which it has endured not for Israel itself, but for the life and dignity of our people.

The great increase in our population compels us to give urgent attention to the conditions necessary for our people to maintain a dignified standard of life. In order to make up the disparity between the needs of our immigrants and the limited resources of our country, great schemes of industrial and agricultural development must be undertaken. These, together with the settlement and irrigation of the Negev, can help a swift expansion to take place in Israel's economic opportunities. The Weizmann Institute is engaged in an investigation of the Negev's potentialities. Our first conclusions indicate that both the Negev's agricultural possibilities and the industrial resources can be more hopefully evaluated than they used to be.

A country such as Israel can only develop industry based on the skill of its people and the application of the results of scientific research. The Institute of Science at Rehovoth has already played an honorable part in every crisis of our state. The processes worked out there have enabled good results to be obtained from advanced agricultural methods. When the country was at war, the workshops and laboratories at Rehovoth were a potent aid in its defense. Now, as we stand on the threshold of great industrial development, it is certain that only scientific research can reveal new possibilities for the manufacture of exportable goods.

Regional Responsibility

While we shall not neglect the needs of pure science, I am especially conscious at this time of the urgent need for applied research, harnessed to a swiftly developing economy. Moreover, high standards of production, health and education in an Israel dominated by a scientific spirit cannot fail to have a deep effect upon the surrounding Arab world. We enter upon our task with a deep sense of regional responsibility, hoping that the Arab peoples will soon join us in the common pursuit of peace and welfare. The development of the Middle East holds out great hope for a common regional solution of problems of economic recovery, social stability and refugee settlement. The problem of re-settling refugees in conditions favorable to their free and peaceful life requires urgent attention by all the governments concerned.

Greetings From Israel

Israel Goldstein

Treasurer, Jewish Agency

JERUSALEM.—The first year of the Jewish state has justified all the Zionist hopes and labors because it has brought victories on the political, military and immigration fronts. Immigration, however, cannot be called a victory until the newcomers are housed, employed and integrated as useful creative citizens of Israel.

In undertaking the responsibility for immigration absorption, the Jewish Agency helps strengthen the future of the state of Israel at the same time that it brings salvation to the homeless. American Jewry's gifts and investments will determine the degree of accomplishment.

On this anniversary it is proper to recall the significant part played by American Zionists and especially by the Zionist Organization of America in winning the support of the American people and government for the program of a Jewish state. If American Jewry's economic help will match its political help, there is a bright future ahead.

Moshe Kolodny

Chairman, Youth Aliyah Department, Jewish Agency

JERUSALEM.—The first anniversary of the establishment of Israel is the beginning of a new era of building the state by the united efforts of all sections of the Zionist Organization and the Jewish communities. Our front line today is the absorption of the homeless, requiring everyone to double his efforts in view of the tremendous responsibilities. We appreciate the great American Zionist contribution and pray for your continued success.



New Pamphlet Tells U. S. Role

"America's Role in Israel's Independence" is the title of the newest pamphlet published by the ZOA Education Department. It is No. 12 in the ZOA Pamphlet Series, and sells for ten cents per copy.

The pamphlet outlines clearly the development of American policy toward Zionism from World War I down to the present, and evaluates the role played by American Jewry in aiding the rebirth of the Jewish state.

Support
The UJA

Prelude to Nationhood—the Struggle in the UN



Case

for Jewish statehood: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver made a brilliant presentation before the United Nations. Seated (l. to r.), the Jewish Agency delegation: Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Moshe Sharett, Dr. Silver, Rabbi Wolf Gold.



March

of the Jewish War Veterans: Parades, mass rallies and floods of letters and telegrams to U.S. political leaders left no doubt about public sentiment on the Jewish case in this country. This parade down New York's Fifth Avenue was one of hundreds of Zionist demonstrations in the weeks preceding the UN vote at Lake Success to partition Palestine.



Historic Hour

In the UN, when the vote on the partition plan was taken, Oswaldo Aranha, president of the General Assembly (seated), waits to announce the decision, while Trygve Lie, UN secretary general, (standing, left) and Andrew Cordier, Lie's assistant, count the votes.



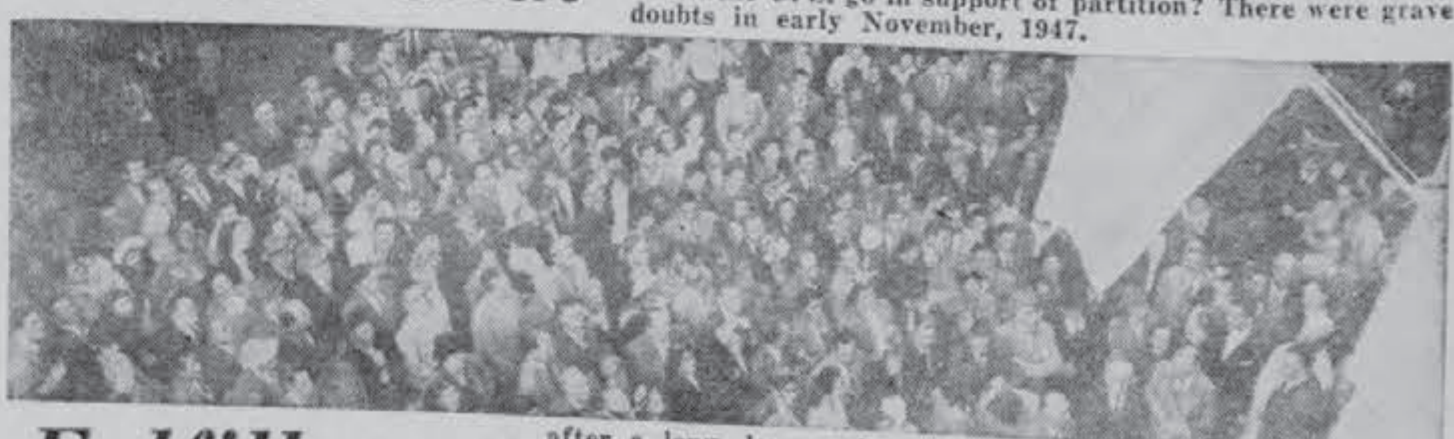
ZOA Celebrated

after the UN voted to allot part of Palestine for a Jewish state, with a rally in New York. After months of struggle and agonized uncertainty, leaders and friends of Zionism greeted cheering crowds in jam-packed Manhattan Center.



Private Chat

between Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president-to-be of Israel, and Herschel Johnson, U.S. representative to the UN. How far would the U. S. go in support of partition? There were grave doubts in early November, 1947.



Fulfillment

after a long, long wait: The Jewish flag is raised outside the Washington office of the Jewish Agency on May 14, 1948, while the last British forces set out from Palestine and the provisional government of Israel is declared.



Official Golda Meirson and Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett add their signatures to the Declaration of Independence at the ceremonies one year ago.

מדינת ישראל ותהא מוכנה לשותף פעולה עם המטרות והענינים של המטרות המאוחדות בהשגתן, והמטרות והענינים מיום 29 בנובמבר 1947 תשעל להקמת האחדות העולמית של ארץ ישראל בשלמותה

אנו קוראים לאומות המאוחדות לתת יד לעם היהודי בבנין מדינתו ולקבל את מדינת ישראל בתוך משפחות העמים.

אנו קוראים - גם בתוך התקופת הימים הנקראת עלינו וזו חדשים - לבני העם הערבי תושבי מדינת ישראל לשמור על השלום ולמנוע חלקם בבנין ומחיה על יסוד אחרות מלאה ושווה על יסוד נציגות מתאמה בכל מסדוניה, דומינים וחקבנים.

אנו מושיטים יד שלום ושכנות טובה לכל המדינות השכנות ומזיקות וקוראים להם לשותף פעולה ועזרה הדדית עם העם העברי העצמאי בארצו. מדינת ישראל מכנה לדגש חלקה במאמץ משותף לקידמת תמורה והיכון טוב.

אנו קוראים אל העם היהודי בכל התפוצות להתחבר כסביב ושינוי בגליו ובבנין ולעמוד לסימו במערכה הגדולה על הנשמת והעמית הדורות במאמץ ואהבה.

סליד בשקון בעזר ישראל העם והחברים בהתעמית ידיו לנחות על הכרזה זו במישוב נאמנות המדינה הזמנית על ארצות המולדת. בעזר חל אביב היום הזה ערב שבת

דא מזור תשי"ח 14 במאי 1948.

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES



in the streets of Tel Aviv rush to get banners of the new state in a spirit of wild excitement following the proclamation. An upsurge of keen exhilaration pervaded the populace of the city after the historic reets was common throughout the country.

declaration was made. Dancing in the streets was common throughout the country.

The final paragraphs of the proclamation, with the signatures of all the members of the Council of State, The Council was subsequently elections and the formation of the and Council of Ministers.



New Faces

New Faces

A boatload of youthful refugees from the P.D. camps of Europe catch a first glimpse of their new homeland. The declaration of statehood was followed immediately by the opening of the gates of the country to the unrestricted influx of homeless Jews from all over the world.

Calendar of Events

In a Year That Will Endure in Glory

Here is a chronological history of Israel's first year as a state:

May 14, 1948 (Iyar 5, 5708):

British mandate expired, and Israel proclaimed an independent, sovereign state.

The White Paper and all other restrictive measures of the mandatory regime declared null and void.

President Truman announced U. S. de facto recognition of the new state. Guatemala's recognition followed immediately.

Palestine invaded by armies of Egypt, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon.

The United Nations decided to send a Mediator to Palestine.

May 16:

Dr. Chaim Weizmann elected president of the Provisional Council of the government of Israel.

May 20:

Count Folke Bernadotte, of Sweden, nominated by the big five powers for the post of UN Mediator in Palestine.

May 21:

Israeli Air Force made its fighting debut, striking at Gaza and Shufat.

May 26:

Siege of Jerusalem began.

June 14:

First Security Council truce ended one month of fighting, during which Israel's embryo army fought the five Arab invasion armies to a standstill on all fronts.

June 30:

Last British soldier left Palestine, ending 30 years of British occupation.

July 9:

First UN truce ended when Arabs resumed firing. Israeli forces quickly counter-attacked, sweeping Egyptian, Iraqi and Trans-Jordan forces from Lydda, Lydda Airport, Ramleh and Ras el Ain, destroying the only Arab spearhead toward Tel Aviv.

July 18:

Second UN truce began, while Arab forces were falling back on all fronts.

July 31:

Israeli government announced that despite the war, 17,266 immigrants arrived in the country during July and 16 new settlements were set up between May 15 and July 1.

Sept. 17:

Count Bernadotte and Colonel Serot of the UN were assassinated in Jerusalem.

Sept. 18:

Dr. Ralph Bunche appointed UN Mediator.

Oct. 7:

Fighting resumed in Negev, following Egyptian attack in violation of the truce.

Oct. 21:

Israel Army captured Beerseba, largest Negev town.

Oct. 22:

First Security Council Negev cease-fire order went into effect.

Nov. 16:

The Security Council, meeting in Paris,

adopted resolution calling on both sides to meet "with a view to reaching armistice agreement."

Nov. 18:

Israeli government announced that 101,000 immigrants had arrived in Israel since Nov. 29, 1947, date of the UN partition resolution.

Dec. 7:

Israelis revealed existence of "Courage Road," carved with backbreaking labor as side door to besieged Jerusalem.

Dec. 11:

The UN, having refused to adopt Bernadotte Plan to force Jews to yield Negev in exchange for western Galilee, approved resolution urging Jews and Arabs to settle all outstanding questions with help of three-power UN Conciliation Commission.

Jan. 13, 1949:

Israeli-Egyptian armistice talks began at Rhodes, under aegis of Acting Mediator Bunche.

Jan. 18:

Release of Jewish detainees on Cyprus announced in British House of Commons.

Jan. 25:

First general elections in Israel. Nearly a half million voters went to the polls to cast ballots for a 120-member Knesseth (Constituent Assembly).

Feb. 14-17:

First Knesseth session in Jerusalem. Dr. Weizmann elected Israel's first president.

Feb. 24:

Israel and Egypt signed first armistice of the Palestine war.

March 1:

Israeli-Lebanese armistice talks began at Ras el Nakura.

March 4:

Security Council approved Israel's application for UN membership.

March 23:

Israel and Lebanon signed armistice.

March 29:

Turkey became first Moslem country to recognize Israel, already recognized by about 50 nations.

April 3:

Israel and Trans-Jordan signed armistice at Rhodes.

April 6:

Israel and Syria began armistice talks.

April 18:

Israeli government appointed a delegation, headed by Dr. Walter Eytan, Foreign Office secretary general, to meet with Arab delegates for general peace conference at Lausanne, Switzerland.

May 4 (Iyar 5, 5709):

Jews in Israel and the world over marked first anniversary of Israeli independence. Israeli government announced immigration has reached peak average of nearly 1,000 persons a day.

Israel—Let the Plough Prevail

By HAROLD DAVIES

The writer is a noted Labor Party member of the British House of Commons and an outspoken critic of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's Palestine policy. He is now on a speaking tour in this country under ZOA auspices.—Ed.

Nineteen hundred years after the struggle against the legions of Rome, the great Jewish people are returning to the Promised Land, and David Ben Gurion, the Prime Minister of this new state, recognized by most of the advanced nations of the world, has now, with the help of his people, to build on the shores of the Mediterranean a modern, progressive democratic state, despite economic, social, ethnological and geographical difficulties. The massacre of six million Jews shook the conscience of the world and gave an impetus to political Zionism which has ultimately led to the establishment of the state of Israel.

Palestine has always been a "Clapham-Junction" of world trade. The mountains of Judaea in ancient times echoed the sounds of the tinkling caravans of Samarkand. Palestine was a cockpit of ancient history; martial bands of Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans crossed and recrossed its hills and plains. In the Middle Ages, together with Venice, it held the secret of the trade routes to the spices of Zipangu — secrets held until Vasco De Gama rounded Africa. Today it holds secrets just as valuable and with, if anything, greater influences on world affairs. The arteries of oil cross the state of Israel. And the tables of conference after conference on the problems of Palestine have been stained with oil.

Historical Miracle

It is a miracle of modern history that a handful of people, through their courage and determination in the face of world power politics, have been able to set up the state of Israel in the midst of 40 million Arabs. Those of us in England who have studied this problem know that it would not have been an accomplished fact were it not for the titanic efforts of the Zionist Organization of America, under the virile leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Emanuel Neumann. Because of its burning faith in the ultimate reality of Zionism, the ZOA has contributed magnanimously with money, research and zeal to establish this Jewish state.

Moses was the first Zionist and he spent 40 years in the deserts of Sinai leading his people to the Promised Land, a journey that could have been made in weeks. Why did he take that time? The children of Israel hankered after the flesh pots of Egypt and a new generation had to be brought up with courage and fearlessness that is not inherited by hundreds of years in bondage. So today, the strong, brown arms of young Israel, applied to the hills, plains and des-

erts of Palestine, with the help of the tractor and modern agricultural science, will, for all time, win for the Jew a land of milk and honey.

As a Labor Member of Parliament, I firmly believe that Palestine would not be even what it is now had the Conservative Party been the governing power in Britain. The vote in the House of Commons on January 26, 1949 showed that a powerful element in the Labor Party, including Crossman, Silverman, Michael Foot and others, deprecated Labor's policy up to then. It was this demonstration of strength that changed the attitude towards Palestine and it reached fruition in recognition. Harold Laski, a powerful member of the Labor Party's National Executive Council, expressed his admiration for the work President Weizmann and his colleagues had done in making certain that the state of Israel will have life and strength in the next generation.

Arabs to Share

More than ten years ago, Sir John Hope-Simpson said of the Negev: "Given the possibility of irrigation, there is practically an inexhaustible supply of cultivable land." Israel can do the job here and she will do it—not only to benefit herself, but to increase the standards of living of all the Arabs in the region.

It is absolutely essential for all of us to work for Anglo-Israeli understanding, and talking as a Britisher, who is as keen to see his own country safe and economically sound as any patriotic American, I am convinced that a strong, friendly Jewish nation with its technical, scientific and strategic acumen will give the British Commonwealth a greater guarantee of peace and stability than any flaccid Arab regime. For centuries, the Jew and Arab have lived side by side, without the benefits of modern technology. If Britain will now try to forget the mistakes of the past and sincerely cooperate with Israel, then peace and prosperity will be established in the Middle East.

I had the honor, during the evil years of Nazi persecution, to work side by side with the late Josiah Wedgwood. He knew that the great Jewish people would regain their birthright and in the great struggle against nature in Palestine would one day restore the balance and make this little land blossom like a rose.

I hope to see the day that, just as the Arabs make it their duty in a lifetime to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, the Jews of the world, whether they be Zionists or not, will keep direct contact with the land of their fathers and, at least once in their lifetime, visit their own country as a testimony to the unity of their belief, and do homage to the millions of Jews who have laid down their lives in the fight against hate, emotion, and misrepresentation, in the past 2,000 years of their checkered history.

Don't Fail Them Now—Give to the UJA

Israel's Birth: Legend and Fact

By HAROLD P. MANSON

Mr. Manson was most recently director of the American Section of the Jewish Agency's Department of Public Relations. For more than five years he held a similar position in the American Zionist Emergency Council and occupied a prominent role in all of the political activities which he reviews in this article.

An anniversary is a time for reminiscence and reflection—an interlude in the affairs of the day when men recall famous events, noble figures and heroic deeds, and reaffirm adherence to the ideals which produced a great moment of history. Mundane matters are temporarily brushed aside. The poet is accorded his brief reign, during which he permits his creative imagination to soar—and past events, considerably embellished, are re-lived in song and story. Thus is the legend born.

As succeeding generations of poets add their varia-



At the ZOA celebration at Manhattan Center in New York following the UN approval of the partition plan leading to the establishment of Israel were (l. to r.) Moshe Sharett, Dr. Emanuel Neumann and Mayor William O'Dwyer.

tions and ornamentations, it is usually the legend which remains with the people. The simple facts are relegated to a musty tome in the historian's library. This is the pattern which has repeated itself among most peoples—and there was no reason to expect that it would be otherwise with the story of Israel's rebirth. However, it is a bit startling—and not a little disquieting—to find legends taking form so soon after the event, even before the historians have had an opportunity to collate the cold facts. Nor can the authors of these legends—gentlemen in politics all—be considered *minnesingers* who are seeking to beautify a high achievement of the Jewish people. There is more artfulness than art in the legend which they are so painstakingly disseminating.

Rewriting History

There are a number of variations to the story, but the *leitmotif* is always the same: it was due to the last-minute personal intervention of one of the great men who today head the government of Israel that the United States supported the UNSCOP partition plan, that the United States recognized Israel, that the United States repudiated the Bernadotte Plan to cut away the Negev from the Jewish state.

One must reluctantly conclude that there is a tendency on the part of certain individuals, both in Israel and the United States, to re-write history. Contributions to the creation of the Jewish state made by others than the present heads of the government of Israel are being minimized or dismissed altogether—and this is as dangerous as it is unfair. However, history—especially very recent history—doesn't easily lend itself to re-writing. We would do well, therefore, to recall a few important facts on this occasion of Israel's first anniversary.

Above all else we should remember that it was the Jewish people—all of it, everywhere—which brought Israel into being, and not one or another Jewish leader in Tel Aviv, London or New York. It was the overwhelming desire of the Jewish people for statehood which produced that driving force, moral and physical, which smashed through all obstacles and achieved the final victory. Historians of the future will, I believe, refer to Israel's establishment and the events leading up to it as the Jewish Revolution—for it was nothing less than that. However, not many are able to recognize an incipient revolution, and even fewer have the ability to provide effective leadership in such circumstances. Two Jewish leaders of the movement they were leading—David Ben Gurion in Palestine and Abba Hillel Silver in the United States—and it is to their everlasting credit that they were able to express the true character of Zionism at a time when others were reluctant to accept the greatest challenge of our age. However, the leadership of Silver and Ben Gurion was the product of the revolution which was taking place in Jewish life and Jewish thinking.

There were two major battle arenas in this revolution—the actual war front in Palestine and the political battlefield in the United States. Defeat on either of these fronts would have spelled the end of the Jewish state—in our time, at any rate. Today it is generally recognized that the Yishuv's physical resistance against the British regime in Palestine proved to be one of the chief factors which brought the Jewish state into existence. But think back a few years and recall how those of us who supported a united resistance movement in the Yishuv were denounced as "extremists" and "wild-eyed fanatics."

Consider now the second major area of struggle—the political front in the United States. Here, in barest outline, are the highlights of American Zionism's contribution:

In 1943, when American Zionist political work had hit rock bottom, Dr. Silver assumed leadership of the movement. He based his program on the conviction that the Jewish people could no longer rely on Great Britain in seeking to achieve Jewish national rebirth, that the center of the political struggle for the Jewish state would be in the United States, and that large-scale organization of American public opinion would be imperative to influence the American government.

By 1944 our frontal attack against the policies of the British White Paper of 1939 and our own government's unfriendly attitude was well under way. The Palestine resolution was introduced in both Houses of Congress. The administration, which fought us bitterly, brought about a postponement of action on the resolution through the intervention of the War Department. However, an indignant public reaction made it necessary for the administration to issue its statement of March 9, 1944, in which President Roosevelt declared that "the American government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939."

Pledges and Actions

Dr. Silver next moved our front from Washington to Chicago, where the Republican and Democratic national conventions of 1944 took place. Both parties adopted unequivocal Jewish Commonwealth declarations. Subsequently, on October 15, 1944, President Roosevelt gave his support to the Palestine plank in the Democratic platform.

The administration nevertheless continued to oppose the Palestine resolution in Congress, even after the "military" objections to its passage had been withdrawn. This resulted in the tabling of the resolution by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—and a violent controversy in Zionist ranks. Dr. Silver and Dr. Emanuel Neumann, who had been pressing the administration to support the resolution in accordance with its own pronouncements, were forced to resign from the American Zionist Emergency Council. Those Zionist leaders who preferred to rely on the administration's promise that it would, at some future date, support Zionist aspirations, assumed control of the movement. However, the Zionist rank and file insistently demanded the recall of Dr. Silver and his policies, and he was returned to leadership in July, 1945. The Emergency Council went into action at once and organized mass protests against the British Labor government's betrayal of its pledges on Palestine. The resolution was re-introduced into Congress and was adopted by an overwhelming vote on December 19, 1945.

[For a detailed review of American Zionist action in Washington, see article by Murray Frank.—Ed.]

Space does not permit more than passing reference to the 22nd World Zionist Congress and American Zionism's part in it. It is generally agreed that the stand of the ZOA delegation, led by Dr. Silver and Dr. Neumann, proved decisive in defeating the proposal that the Jewish Agency participate in the British-sponsored London Conference and there submit a partition plan as the Zionist solution of the Palestine question. Unmistakable proof was soon forthcoming that the Congress had acted in a statesmanlike manner when it rejected this proposal. Towards the end of the London Conference, the British Government revealed the plan which it had hoped would emerge as a "compromise" between the White Paper policy and a Jewish Agency partition formula—an inferior version of the Morrison-Grady Federalization Plan.

UN Effort

When the Palestine question was referred to the United Nations, the American Section of the Jewish Agency, under the chairmanship of Dr. Silver, was charged with the enormous task of directing the preparation and presentation of the Jewish case.

It was clear that the outcome of the United Nations deliberations would depend largely upon the stand which would be taken by the United States. American Zionism's chief task was again to convince the national administration that it should take the lead in support of the Jewish position.

The UNSCOP partition plan was approved by the World Zionist Actions Committee as a basis for nego-

tiations. It was supported by the spokesmen of the United States and the Soviet Union. However, everything depended on whether the United States would use its great influence with the nations which normally follow its lead and would urge them to vote in favor of the plan. This it was reluctant to do. The entire American Zionist movement joined in a final all-out effort on the eve of the General Assembly's vote—and on November 29, 1947 the United States delegation warmly urged other nations to support the partition plan. Result: the historic United Nations decision sanctioning the establishment of the Jewish state.

Yet, the task was only beginning. A shocking reversal of American policy took place on March 19, 1948, when the United States delegation was induced to attempt the scuttling of the November 29 decision and the substitution of a new proposal for trusteeship. The Emergency Council launched nation-wide protests against the State Department's betrayal, while the Jewish Agency's representatives fought in the United Nations. Mass demonstrations were held. Countless thousands of letters and telegrams flooded the White House. The press assailed the administration's reversal. Result: the United States delegation was unable to put over its scheme.

Maneuvers Failed

As the May 15 deadline for the proclamation of the Jewish state approached, members of the American delegation attempted a last-minute maneuver to keep the Zionist leaders from proceeding with the proclamation of the state. They sought to engage the Jewish Agency in a "truce" conference and in a new temporary trusteeship agreement instead. Some members of the Executive of the Jewish Agency were prepared to entertain this proposal. Dr. Silver and Dr. Neumann, however, vigorously insisted that the "truce proposal" was a dangerous trap, designed to postpone indefinitely the establishment of the Jewish state. Fortunately, their contention prevailed. The U. S. delegates' plan was rejected by the Yishuv, and on May 14 the state of Israel was proclaimed. In a welcome and decisive move for which American Zionists had been pressing, President Truman immediately announced *de facto* recognition of Israel.

There is much more to this history—the pro-Israel planks in the Republican and Democratic platforms of 1948 on the basis of which American Zionism was able to bring about the defeat of the Bernadotte Plan, the campaigns for the \$100,000,000 loan to Israel and for the *de jure* recognition of Israel—and the work of our movement in this country is not yet over.

Throughout the struggle in the United Nations, Mr. Moshe Sharett, Dr. Emanuel Neumann and their able associates—particularly Mr. Aubrey Eban—did brilliant



Street scene in Jerusalem on the morning following the declaration of Israeli statehood.

work for which the Jewish people will be eternally grateful. During the six years under review here, the Zionist movement received the constant and valuable support of leading Jewish and non-Jewish organizations such as B'nai B'rith, the Jewish War Veterans, the American Christian Palestine Committee and many others.

It is, of course, unnecessary to emphasize that all of these political activities would have been meaningless had not the people of Israel written one of the most glorious chapters in history by their heroic and successful defense of their country against the Arab invaders. Future generations of Israelis will know that they owe their freedom to the valiant young men and women who sacrificed life and limb for their people's national independence. It is to be hoped their history texts will also point out that without the political contribution of American Jewry, the story would have ended quite differently.

Jerusalem Did Not Celebrate

By MORDECAI S. CHERTOFF

The writer, a noted newspaperman is a young American who has just returned from a two year stay in Israel where he witnessed the sieges of Jerusalem and the battle to open the lifeline from that beleaguered city to Tel Aviv.—Ed.

Jerusalem did not celebrate the declaration of the state of Israel last May 14. There were no parades and no banquets: all manpower not essential to the city's vital industries had been mobilized; there was little enough food in the city to keep real hunger away, let alone for celebrations. And Jerusalem had already been at war four and a half months. There was no fuel, and no water beyond the pails-full doled out by truck every day, under fire. Jerusalem was a desolate city, bristling with road-blocks and dragon's teeth, remembering the night and day and night of wild rejoicing that followed the historic UN vote on November 29 and the destruction of the old Commercial Center near the Old City that followed it; remembering the battles fought in and around the city; remembering that "Bevingrad," the British Police compound and security zone, had to be taken to secure the New City against Arab attack, and wondering how it would "go."

Jerusalem was a tense city that Thursday night, May 13, and few slept in their beds. Every Jew in the city was alerted, and fronting every zone—every potential vacuum or battle-ground—men were lined up, ready to fill the vacuum—or to fight.

Haganah Took Over

As dawn broke over the city, the last of the British soldiers began to move out. They backed out of "Bevingrad" towards the Old City, moving along the only road open to them there (Haganah had the others heavily barricaded) and incidentally—and inadvertently—blocking any proposed Arab advance. As they moved out the Haganah moved in, and anxious citizens "off-duty" early that morning made their way down to the area to cheer the Blue-and-White fluttering from the top of the imposing Generali Building, commanding all of Jaffa Road and most of the New City, a building from which British machine-guns had swept Jaffa Road more than once and cut the city in half while British police reacted to an I.Z.L. bomb or a Sternist hand-grenade. They were gone now, and the Arabs hadn't replaced them.

All through the day young men and boys were to be seen leaving a certain compound, dressed in as much of the abandoned British police uniforms as they could get on—and as many. Three tunics and two pair of pants, pockets stuffed with socks and extra shoes hanging from the shoulder tabs, was the order of day. But more serious work was being done at the compound that morning. Bren gun parts were being salvaged from the store-rooms, and the hunt was on for overlooked weapons, sorely needed in poorly-equipped Jewish Jerusalem. In one room we found weapons—countless hundreds of rifles and pistols, and all worthless: the British had smashed the barrels and operating mechanisms of each and every weapon. It was only then that I fully appreciated why one of the police officers had been so sure a few days before that the Arabs would take the city: he had an idea of how much we had, and what the Arabs had—and he knew what we could expect to find in "Bevingrad." After heart-breaking rummage around, the day's "boot" in the area was one case of forty brand-new Colts and

Mausers, overlooked by the British and inadvertently left behind.

The Etzion Heroes

But there was no Arab sweep, no attempt at real infiltration into the Jewish areas. Down in the Jaffa Gate section, near Notre Dame and opposite Mt. Zion, the fighting raged all that day and the next, but the brunt of the onslaught was born by the Kfar Etzion bloc, which fought off 16 consecutive attacks by 13 Legion tanks and stood up to the Legion's cannon. Kfar Etzion itself fell on the 13th, but Masnuot Itzhak, Revadim and Ein Zurim fought on until late on the 14th when their ammunition failed completely. Sixty men constituted the entire fighting force still fit for action when headquarters ordered their surrender to avert needless loss of life. The Etzion bloc fell—but Jerusalem was saved.

While the heroes of the Etzion bloc—and they earned for themselves a special niche in Israel's Hall of Fame—held the Legion, the Haganah was able to seize most of the strategic points in New Jerusalem, and so morale was high when the Legion tanks swept in a wide arc around Jerusalem and tried to break through from the north, only to be repulsed again and again.

That Friday night, on guard behind a lone olive tree in a field in Talbich, on the eastern edge of the city, one of the men paid the only tribute he could to the hours-old state: he squeezed-off a burst from his Stengun, and watched the bullets go straight to Heaven much like the spark from the whip of the Jewish wagon-driver, the illiterate Hassid, who had cracked his whip to the greater glory of God. Precious bullets, sacrificed to the greater glory of God.

Tel Aviv had its celebration. The historic proclamation was read in the Municipal Museum there and people wept in the streets as the new Prime Minister and the members of the Provisional Government—the first free Jewish government in 2,000 years—came walking down the steps of the museum.

The Third Commonwealth

Jaffa had formally surrendered the day before, and Tel Aviv was secure—by land. But Tel Aviv's first day as capitol of the provisional government was marked by three air raids. Battle-hardened Jerusalem worried for Tel Aviv, for its "soft" citizens who had had only their border-warfare with Jaffa to look back on. But hard-pressed Jerusalem stopped worrying when word came that Tel Aviv had shot down two enemy raiders.

Morale soared still higher when American and Soviet recognition followed each other in rapid succession. Today only collective world recognition by the UN is lacking, but even the die-hard Arabs realize it to be a foregone conclusion.

The Third Commonwealth has been established and the country is being rebuilt. Paid with the blood of our best young men and women, the third redemption has come, and after this redemption *en tza'ar veshibud malhuyot*—there will be no further enslavement to a foreign power. This time the Jewish people will rebuild the age-old new land, there to live the lives their prophets dreamed of and which their poets sang.

Shalom Mordechai Chertoff, tells a story about a man who inquired of the proprietor of a restaurant in Israel as to the latter's opinion about the outcome of the war with the Arabs.

"I'll tell you," said the proprietor, "I have an agreement with General Dori. He is not to sell coffee and I am not to make any predictions about the war."

Damrosch Precedent

Speaking of the name changing now going on in Israel, one wonders if the example of Israel will be emulated in America. We have, in fact, precedent for such a practice in America. About a half century ago, there was a prominent Jewish musician named Rudolph Blutkopf. He changed his name to the Hebrew equivalent of Blutkopf, that is, Damrosch. His son is the famous Walter Damrosch.

Fair Agreement

Robert St. John, author of

The Lighter Side

Shalom!

By SOL BLACKMAN

According to an item in the *Palestine Post*, Dr. Samuel Solnik, a resident of Jerusalem, who claims to be a descendant of King David, will make no claim to the throne of Israel. He avers that the time is not ripe for the restoration of the monarchy.

The people of Israel no doubt breathed easier with this reassurance. It was the English historian, Lecky, who said that "Hebrew mortar was the cement of the republican form of government," and old Tom Paine, during the American Revolution, used to quote the prophet Samuel's warnings against monarchy. "If despite all of that, we should have a monarchy now, what a fall, my countrymen," says Solnik.

Dr. Solnik is taking one step

When Zionism Was Young

By S. B. KOMAIKO

(The writer of this article is one of the veterans of the American Zionist movement.—Ed.)

For months the then powerful Yiddish press and the limited Anglo-Jewish periodicals carried the announcement that on December 15, 1899, the dedication of the Agricultural building in Woodbine, New Jersey, would take place.

Woodbine at that time was the crown agricultural Jewish settlement, established by the Baron De Hirsch Fund. The other settlements, such as Alliance, Carmel, etc. were still in the making.

Among the trustees who came to the dedication were Judge Meyer Sulzberger, Judge Nathan Bijur and Abraham I. Elkus. There were also a number of other trustees who were imbued with the ideology of assimilation. Needless to say, the name of Theodor Herzl and his political Zionism disturbed them very much.

Most of these trustees belonged to synagogues from which the rabbinate preached endless attacks on political Zionism.

Levinthal Invited

It was therefore a surprise to the Jewish farmers as well as to myself, who came as a correspondent for the long forgotten *Jewish Herald*, that the committee had invited the now venerable Rabbi A. D. Levinthal of Philadelphia, father of Rabbi Israel Levinthal of Brooklyn Center and of Judge Louis E. Levinthal, instead of one of their own rabbis.

We learned later that Judge Sulzberger was a great admirer of Rabbi Levinthal, whose home in Philadelphia he visited often, especially on Friday nights.

There were many speeches, most of which contained warnings to the farmers: that they should appreciate what was being done for them.

Professor H. L. Sabovich, who came to this country with a group of the "Am-Ohlom," which he had organized after the Russian pogroms of the '80s, was superintendent of the newly built Agricultural School. In his talks, he appealed to the farmers to become not only experts on the land, but loyal citizens as well. There was strong applause from the distinguished guests, while the farmers stood unmoved.

Our Farmer Forebears

For the bearded farmers and their families, it seemed a ray of light breaking through a clouded sky when Rabbi Levinthal began to speak. He said: "My powers are limited to appraise the serv-

ice Baron De Hirsch has rendered to our people. I leave this to the future historians. At this hour I cannot refrain from reminding all of you that historically the Jew was always a farmer, from Biblical times until he was dispersed in many lands, where he was robbed of the privilege of tilling the soil.

"While we are dedicating this Agricultural School, I am thinking of our forefathers, the farmers, who came to Jerusalem to re-dedicate themselves and dedicate anew our Temple of Old."

The applause of the farmers was tremendous. Their joyful voices resounded throughout the vast area. Some of the trustees showed disapproval, but Rabbi Levinthal, with more fire and enthusiasm continued:

"Return to Zion"

"Since I am in the midst of Jewish farmers, may I pray for the great day when our people will resettle the land of our fore-



LOUIS LIPSKY
Former ZOA President

fathers, without philanthropy and without charity; when we shall once again be a nation among nations; when the Jewish wanderer shall return to Zion, from whence comes The Law and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."

While the farmers surrounded Rabbi Levinthal and embraced him with love and devotion, Professor Sabovich invited the distinguished guests into the building.

And now in 1949, half a century later, the prophecy and hope of Rabbi Levinthal has been fulfilled. We have succeeded in establishing Jewish farmers in Israel.

The Woodbine Agricultural School has been turned into a clothing factory.

EARLY PIONEERS OF THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT



JUSTICE LOUIS D. BRANDEIS



SCHMARYA LEVIN



DR. MAX NORDAU

U.S. Zionist Support —How It Happened

By RABBI LEON I. FEUER

Two factors were primarily and immediately responsible for the establishment of Israel: the high-morale courage and military skill of Palestinian Jewry, and the political aggressiveness, acumen and loyal service of American Zionists. The magnificent conduct of the Yishuv before and after the fateful hours of May 14, 1948, is being justly celebrated in the tributes pouring from the lips and pens of numerous observers. The hearts of all Jews swell with pride when we read the exciting and admiring accounts of a Quentin Reynolds or a Robert St. John. There is, however, an odd and regrettable tendency, even among some American Zionists, to minimize, derogate or even forget entirely the importance of the second factor. It is ironically amusing to watch the almost hysterical rush to stake a claim in the fruits of victory on the part of organizations and individuals who not so long ago were shunning responsibility and who were certainly not answering the roll call during the crisis years when they were desperately needed. Nobody minds their presence on the bandwagon—the present unity of world Jewry is wonderful to behold—but it is amusing all the same. What we definitely do not welcome and are not amused by are the suggestions coming from many of these same quarters that the American Zionist movement shall liquidate itself and make them the heirs of our ideals and traditions and the executors of our program.

U. S. Restrained British

The state of Israel could not have been established without the support and friendship of the United States of America in the international arena. No historian will ever question that assertion. The diplomatic pressure of our country and its repeated demands for opening the gates of Palestine to Jewish immigration kept Britain constantly on the defensive with respect to Zionist claims. What is more important, and just as historically accurate if not as widely understood, is that if it had not been for the United States the British would assuredly have carried through the brutal and sinister scheme of their Foreign and War offices for the liquidation of the national home and the ghettoization of its surviving inhabitants. The firm friendship of some of the American members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, much to Mr. Bevin's chagrin, led that body to establish once and for all the right of Jews to enter in substantial numbers. The leadership of the United States and its success in enlisting the support of other countries produced in the United Nations the definitive international endorsement of the right of the Jewish people to statehood in Palestine.

All this obviously did not just happen. High diplomatic, military and financial circles in our country certainly did not wish to pursue such a policy. Their views, which they tried desperately again and again to project into action, coincided largely with those of the British. American pro-Zionist policy, including the ultimate, dramatic act of recognition on May 14, 1948, was the direct and inevitable result of

unremitting and unrelenting political and public relations pressure. That pressure persuaded the American government to follow the line and to hew to the line when it revealed a tendency, as it frequently did, to waver, vacillate or abandon. The campaign began in the summer of 1943 when Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Dr. Emanuel Neumann and their associates assumed command of Zionist political strategy, and lasted until Erev Shabbos on May 14, 1948 when President Truman announced his recognition of Israel. It is, as a matter of fact, still going on. The spearhead of the campaign was the American Zionist Emergency Council, but the sharp point of the spear was the Zionist Organization of America.

Amazing Campaign

It was politically astute of Dr. Silver and his colleagues to recognize early the crucial position of the United States. It was strategy of the highest order to understand the possibilities of mobilizing American support through exploiting the resources of American Jewry. It was an amazing miracle of organization—it will never be duplicated—



Conferring on the presentation of the Zionist case to the United Nations last year were (l. to r.) Moshe Sharett, Nahum Goldmann, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Hayim Greenberg, David Horowitz and Dr. Emanuel Neumann.

this campaign which produced a constant day by day, week by week, five-year impact of education and influence upon presidents, congressmen, politicians and political parties, church, labor, farm and business organizations, newspapers, schools and colleges. It was an effort which prodded the voice of public opinion into favorable expression in the grass roots of a thousand cities, towns and villages and swelled it into a national chorus as it focused upon the capital in Washington. Aply conceived as were the strategy and the organization, inspiring and energetic as was the leadership, successful implementation would have been utterly impossible without the daily, persistent and devoted efforts of the members and districts of the ZOA, whom we called upon to act for us in their respective localities, states and regions. The history of this effort will some day be narrated in detail and will constitute one of the most interesting and gratifying chapters in American Jewish history. The writer was in the unique and fortunate position of serving as the Washington representative of the American Zionist Emergency Council during the first year of the struggle, and later as a worker in the ranks of his fellow Zionists. From both vantage points he can testify to the amazing results achieved. Newspapersmen and political leaders in Washington told him repeatedly that in all their ex-



Israel's first Supreme Court justices in 2,000 years were sworn into office by Minister of Justice Felix Rosenbluth soon after the establishment of the state. They are (l. to r.) Dr. Isaac Olshan, Prof. Simcha Assaf, Chief Justice Moshe Smoira, Dr. Rosenbluth, Menachem Dunkelbloom and Schnour Solomon Chessin. They are all acknowledged leaders of the legal profession there.

The Great Zionist Revolution

By DR. S. MARGOSHES

The history of mankind is dotted with turning points. At certain moments the whole future of humanity depends on the actions and decisions of a small group of people, sometimes on the words or deeds of a single man. One such moment, laden with fateful consequences for the future of the Jewish people, was at the World Zionist Congress at Basle in December, 1946.

It was at that time that the step was taken that broke with the Zionist past and set in motion the historic train of events that resulted in the founding of the state of Israel. Things could

have been different. It was a hard step to take. It is difficult now to realize how adventurous and how dangerous was the new course on which Zionism then embarked.

Jews to whom the course of Palestine is dear remember that crisis vividly. Events had run down to a standstill. After the heroism and sacrifice in the war against Hitler, it was hoped that the gates of Palestine would be flung wide open to the starving, homeless remnant of Israel in Europe. But not so. The new government of England, with all its humanitarian protestations, herded the Jews into DP camps and firmly locked the doors.

The Britain of Lord Balfour and Lloyd George was now the Britain of Ernest Bevin. In reaction to Bevin's cruel and stupid policies a new spirit arose in the Yishuv. Anti-British sentiment crystallized into a hard determination to win Jewish independence. The terrorist groups, never very numerous, started to attract sympathy from ever widening circles. And small wonder. The terrorists had an unanswerable argument. They were doing something. What were the others doing? What could Zionists do that would be both peaceful and constructive?

Took Courage

It was this painful situation and this burning question that gave rise to the momentous occurrences at Switzerland in December, 1946. The delegation from the Zionist Organization of America, led by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Emanuel Neumann, felt that they saw a way out of the Zionist impasse. That impasse was caused by Britain. The Zionists could only get out of it by breaking with Britain.

It is not easy to remember how hard a decision that was to make. For decades the Zionist movement had owed so much to a policy of cooperation with Britain. To many it seemed that to break with that policy was to forego one of the fundamental principles of Zionism. For a small group of Jews, surrounded by powerful and hostile Arab neighbors, it seemed foolhardy to venture into opposition to one of the great powers of the earth.

It took a great deal of courage and vision to make that decision. Fortunately for the Jewish people, there were leaders who were lacking in neither. They formed a coalition of forces at the Congress. They saw the peril in the course that lay ahead, but they also saw that they must be faced squarely and conquered. The old leadership fought hard for its old policies, but in vain. The new

coalition, under the Silver-Neumann leadership, gradually won over a majority of the Congress. The turning point was reached on the vote over the British proposal of a conference on the Palestine issue. Another conference! And, as usual, on a basis excluding Jewish statehood.

The act of voting down that proposal can justly be described as the Great Zionist Revolution. It is from that act that the great drama of the past two years took issue. It is to that act that we owe the British decision to refer the Palestine question to the United Nations, and the UN recommendation of partition and Jewish statehood. It is to that act that we owe the creation of the state of Israel. It is to that act that we owe the recognition of Israel by the United States and the Soviet Union.

If They Hadn't?

It is easier to see the tremendous significance of what happened at Basle if we try to think of what subsequent history would have been like if the British proposal had not been rejected. There would have been conferences. There would have been commissions. There would have been White Papers. There would have been no Jewish mass immigration to Palestine. There would have been no expression of international opinion through the United Nations. Above all, there would have been no Jewish state.

To consider what would have resulted from a different course of action at Basle is to see the fateful nature of the decision made there. That was a historic occasion of the calibre of Waterloo or Valley Forge. Certainly, things would have looked different for the Jews if the Great Zionist Revolution, led by Dr. Silver and Dr. Neumann, had not triumphed in Basle!

Less than two years later the Jewish State of Israel was officially proclaimed and promptly recognized by the United States and most other civilized nations. For this great achievement, the major credit must, of course, go to the men and women of the Yishuv, who built the community with their lives. The world will always remember the valor and the sacrifice of the youth of the Yishuv, who shed their blood on the battlefields of Palestine to make the dream of Israel come true. But to be just and fair, the world must also remember the architects of the Great Zionist Revolution who, because of their courage and vision, turned defeat into victory.

8-Week Israel Study Offered

"The bonds between the world's largest and the world's newest democracy will be further strengthened by the Summer Institute for American students in Israel," announced Rabbi Herbert Weiner, coordinator of the enterprise, at the office of the Jewish Agency in New York.

The Institute is being jointly sponsored by the Hebrew University and the Youth Department of the Jewish Agency and it will run for eight weeks. Three weeks will be spent in formal and informal seminars with leading professors of the university. Martin Buber, Eliezer Sukemik, Sir Leon Simon and other world renowned scholars will participate in the seminars.

Weizmann, Truman, World Leaders Mourn Wise Death

The passing of Dr. Stephen S. Wise has aroused deep grief throughout the world. Messages have been received from leaders in all walks of life, Jews and non-Jews, in this country and abroad, mourning the loss of one of the greatest champions of justice for the Jewish people.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of Israel, in a message, said:

"One of the greatest spirits of our time has passed away with Stephen S. Wise. For two generations he was a teacher and leader of the American people and world Jewry. All that was best in Judaism and Americanism he brought to the service of both. To the builders of Israel and the men of my generation he was a continuous help and an inspiration. He brought to our common task a devotion and understanding and a quality of vision which will make him an unforgettable man in the history of Jewry and Israel.

"America and Israel have sustained in his death an irreparable loss, but for both of them, as for countless men and women of the democratic faith throughout the world, he will long continue as a living and effective force for good. I have lost one of my dearest friends, the Jewish people one of its most illustrious sons."

President Truman, in a message to the family, said:

"A valiant fighter in the cause of righteousness and good will among men is lost through the death of your distinguished father. To you and to all who mourn with you, I offer this assurance of deepest sympathy."

Grief in Israel

The Jewish state of Israel has been plunged into mourning. Expressions of sympathy have been voiced by members of the Israeli cabinet and leaders of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and members of all Israeli institutions. Prime Minister David Ben Gurion, in a message to the family, said:

"The Israeli government expresses to you its deep sympathy on the passing of Stephen S. Wise, first pioneer and leader of American Zionism, moral spokesman of Jewry in the new world, brave and noble fighter for human rights, selfless friend of the oppressed. His memory will never be effaced."

The American Section of the Jewish Agency, in a statement, said:

"In the last half century, the impact of his great personality was felt by all aspects of Jewish life. He will remain unforgettable by the Jewish people as one of the great sons in an historic period when great leadership was needed."

Messages of sorrow emphasizing the great void left by the passing of Dr. Wise were received also from Gov. Dewey, Mayor O'Dwyer, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., leading members of the U. S. Congress and leading figures in the Christian Church, as well as from all national organizations in the American Jewish community.



DR. STEPHEN S. WISE

The ZOA, of which Dr. Wise was a founder, memorialized his passing with special services held at its national offices, and also at the meeting of its National Executive Committee held on Sunday. The offices of the ZOA closed for a few hours on Friday during the funeral services, which were attended by Dr. Emanuel Neumann and other ZOA officers.

In addition to messages by Dr. Silver and Dr. Neumann voicing sorrow in behalf of the American Zionist movement, expressions of sympathy were made public by other leading members of the ZOA administration.

Daniel Frisch, ZOA vice president, in a statement, said:

"No Jew in America did more during the last 50 years to spread the gospel of Zionism, of Jewish nationalism, than did Stephen S. Wise.

"He was one of the few leaders whose very being radiated friendliness, understanding and readiness to help.

"A matchless human being, a great champion of Jewish survival, his absence in the arena of American Jewish leadership will be deeply felt and never replaced, I am afraid."

Rabbi Irving Miller, chairman of the ZOA National Administrative Council and chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Congress, of which Dr. Wise was president, stated:

"Cast in the mold of the ancient Hebrew prophets, Stephen S. Wise drew his moral strength and inspiration from the traditions of his Jewish people; but his battles were for the freedom and dignity of all men and women everywhere. Every

worthwhile ideal—the extension and enrichment of the democratic system; world peace and justice; freedom for the Jewish people in the Jewish homeland; the ending of persecution and discrimination; the elimination of corruption in government and civic affairs; the expansion of knowledge—all these causes equally claimed his great gifts and his noble and fearless spirit."

ZOA Leaders Voice Sorrow

From Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

"Dr. Wise served the cause of world Jewry with great distinction and devotion. He was among the earliest and most gifted champions of Zionism and an architect of the state of Israel. He was preeminently identified with great social movements of our day. World Jewry and men of good will everywhere mourn his loss."

From Dr. Emanuel Neumann

"In the passing of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, American Jewry and the Zionist movement particularly

Stephen S. Wise

By LOUIS LIPSKY

Death came to Stephen Wise soon after the fulfillment of the purpose of the great cause that had absorbed him for the larger part of 50 years. He was ailing and tired, but not too tired to wish that he could see again the land which had been miraculously transformed—as if God's hand had intervened—from the land promised to the land claimed, occupied and victoriously defended by the people to whom the promise had been given. Stephen Wise fought valiantly for the fulfillment of the promise in the pulpit, on the platform, in conferences and conventions; and through the influence of his powerful voice upon the leaders of states. His heart beat with the struggles of his people in Zion and in the Galuth. He suffered and rejoiced with them. He was never an alien to their hopes.

His great gifts as a leader were varied. He preached many a sermon well, delivered many a eulogy well, indulged in good humor and raillery at dinners with easy grace and dignity. But he was best when he abandoned the manuscript and freely gave vent to his feelings of anger, resentment and indignation. Who will forget the period of Stephen Wise's overwhelming eloquence when the grotesque figure of Adolf Hitler broke through the feeble walls of the Weimar Republic and the persecution of the Jews began, and how his voice, resonant and clear, echoed in every country of the world with the protest and appeal of the Jews and with the shame of Christianity? These were the great days of Stephen Wise's life, when his name became a magic word of comfort and hope to the victims of a disordered world.

His Discipline: Independence

Stephen Wise was a man whom no party could claim—Jewish or non-Jewish. He could not put on the stiff uniform of any party. He was a free lance and when he joined a group for a time, it was only as contrast to his natural state, an aberration soon to be set right. He hated the straight line. He spoke his own mind and could not do otherwise. And his mind was controlled by his feelings—sometimes his whims, sometimes the causes of his indignations, sometimes his prejudices and friendships. He was a Reform Rabbi, but knew not its disciplines. He was a Zionist, but refused to let its discipline bind him. He was a member of the Democratic Party, but often discarded the party to let his own view prevail. His pastime was fighting Tammany Hall. Windmills were often his specialty.

Whatever prestige and renown he acquired in life in any field went unerringly to the service of Zionism, his best love. He was the instrument of that cause. He always remained himself; he changed only slightly; his way of life, the ceremonies of his religion, the manner of his writing and speaking, retained the same quality in the end as in the beginning. But through his influence as a great actor in the theatre of life he aided in changing the climate of the world so that Zionism and the Jewish state could live in it, so that just causes could find in it access to a hearing and to fair judgment.

His voice is stilled. His great heart has ceased to beat. Thousands upon thousands mourn his passing. But the history of the Everlasting People, of whom he was a part, will contain in the first chapter of the New Book of Exodus the record of his great and lasting service; and a true description of his resplendent personality.

18,000 Mourners

At Wise Services

Eighteen thousand persons, Jews and non-Jews, jammed Carnegie Hall and surrounding areas during the funeral services for the late Dr. Stephen S. Wise. Hours before the service began, more than 10,000 persons had gathered before the doors of Carnegie Hall to pay their last respects to the deceased.

Rabbi Edward Klein, of the Free Synagogue, opened the services. He was followed by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Minister of the

Community Church, New York. The eulogy was delivered by Dr. David Petegorsky, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, which Dr. Wise headed, who said the true greatness of Rabbi Wise "lay in his daring to be so supremely what he was. He was a simple man who dared to remain simple in an age which rewarded cunning and cold calculation and deceit." The services concluded with the reading of Psalms by Dr. Sidney Goldstein

and Rabbi J. X. Cohen, associate rabbis.

The coffin was flanked by an honor guard of the Shomrim Society and black-draped American and Star of David flags. Leading figures in all walks of life and representatives of all major organizations, including those of the ZOA headed by Dr. Emanuel Neumann, attended the funeral.

In a cable to the ZOA, Mayor Israel Rokach of Tel Aviv said:

"Tel Aviv mourns with you the irreparable loss to world Jewry of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, gallant fighter for human rights, Zionist leader and founder of World Jewish Congress. Please accept our deepest condolences."

Neumann Presents Sharett Completed JVA Project Plan

The completed report on the Jordan Valley Authority plan to make Israel's Negev desert bloom and prosper was presented to Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett by Dr. Emanuel Neumann, ZOA president, at ceremonies held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York recently, where warm tribute was paid to Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, noted American irrigation authority who first envisioned the plan.

Dr. Neumann presented the report in his capacity as chairman of the Commission on Palestine Surveys of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, under whose auspices it was prepared. Entitled "TVA on the Jordan," the report is the culmination of more than five years of work by a group of American engineers. It calls for the irrigation of arid Negev areas by diverting the Jordan river from its natural Dead Sea course.

The gathering, attended by some 300 Zionists and civic leaders together with members of the governing boards of all Zionist bodies and representatives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the American Christian Palestine Committee, heard tributes and discussions by Mr. Sharett, who was making his last public appearance in this country, and by Dr. Neumann, Dr. Lowdermilk, Bartley Crum, member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, Herbert Bayard Swope, leading publishing figure, and Mrs. Rose Halprin, president of Hadassah.

"Stage of Realization"

Two copies of the report were presented to Mr. Sharett, who received them on behalf of the government of Israel. One was inscribed to him and one to Prime Minister David Ben Gurion. The inscription, written by Dr. Neumann, expressed the appreciation and admiration of the ZOA head and all American Zionists for the accomplishments of the two Israel leaders. Dr. Neumann hailed the report, which represents, he said, a world of love and devotion on the part of American Zionists, as the symbol of the beginning of a new stage for Zionism: "the stage of real-

ization." The plan for the reclamation of the derelict, underdeveloped Negev, he said, is symbolic of Israel's determination to recreate wasteland into fertile farms and thriving cities.

The JVA plan, if adopted, will increase seven-fold the irrigated area of Israel, and provide for an enormous expansion of Israel's agriculture and industry, creating an economic basis for a population increase of an estimated 3,000,000. The estimated cost of the plan, which calls for a system of dams, reservoirs, power stations and canals, is about \$250,000,000. Dr. Neumann explained, however, that it has been designed in eight stages, which can be executed over a period of years. In any case, he declared, the sum is not large in relation to the objective.

The Engineers

Dr. Neumann's address concluded with the following remarks:

"In bidding God-speed to Dr. Lowdermilk, who with Mrs. Lowdermilk is going abroad, we tender to him an expression of our profound and grateful admiration. His has been the inspiration and original conception of the plan. He will, I am sure, go down in the pages of Israel's history as the 'father of the Jordan Valley Authority,' which, when executed will be an enduring testimonial to his great vision and the deep humanitarianism which inspired it.

"We are happy and most fortunate that this presentation can be made to and through His Excellency Moshe Sharett, first foreign minister of Israel. Nothing could be more fitting, for there is no one who has labored more tirelessly and successfully to bring about the creation of the state which he represents with such superb ability and distinction. The history of this new state has but begun, but there can be no doubt that upon its pages the name of Mr. Sharett will be writ large as one of the founding fathers of the Republic of Israel."

In a tributary reference to the people responsible for the JVA plan, Mr. Sharett said, "I

ZOA Executive Informed Of Anti-Israel Realignment

A warning that hostile elements opposed to Israel and the Zionist movement are realigning their forces "in a renewed attempt to influence the American attitude toward the just demands of the Jewish state in the matter of the final settlement of its boundaries and the status of Jerusalem" was sounded by Dr. Emanuel Neumann in an address

should like to associate with the tributes due to the experts an expression of warm appreciation of the part played in this whole enterprise by the initiative and drive of my dear friend Dr. Emanuel Neumann, who has done so much to bring the project to a successful completion.

"These great plans for irrigation are of special and immediate interest to us in connection with the Negev. We are determined to do everything we can to develop as large a part as possible of this derelict area and to convert it into a thriving province. Your reports clearly prove the possibility of this accomplishment.

Dr. Lowdermilk, who is to leave for Central Africa soon to engage in a year of intensive study of soil conservation possibilities there, emphasized that the Jordan Valley Authority would not aid Palestine alone, or its Jews and Arabs alone, but that "it would give an example to the backward Middle East" and by stimulating similar projects for Iraq, Syria and Egypt, "might well restore the Middle East to a condition worthy of its glorious past, to the benefit of Arab, Christian and Jew."

The importance of the JVA, which calls for the channeling of water from the Mediterranean through the Jordan Valley to the Dead Sea, he pointed out, lies not only in the consequent creation of 560,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power and the irrigation of vast areas such as the Negev for productive farming, but in rich salt deposits which would in the process be left in the Dead Sea, which would become a "perpetual mine of minerals for extraction." "Thus," he explained, "the JVA means first, power; second, irrigation; and third the harmonizing of grazing with farming."

to the ZOA National Executive Committee. The committee met in all day session recently at the Hotel Statler in New York.

Asserting that while the action of the General Assembly of the United Nations in deferring Israel's admission into the United Nations does not in itself constitute too serious a setback, Dr. Neumann declared that it is nevertheless disturbing that such postponement should have been voted in the face of the decision by the Security Council to recommend admission. He termed this rebuff by the General Assembly as "unusual, particularly since such a recommendation by the Security Council is a rare occurrence."

Dr. Neumann, in calling for continued vigilance, charged that forces who are opposed or who are unfriendly towards Israel are now again hard at work to influence certain official quarters in Washington and the United Nations to modify the American position on vital matters such as the status of Jerusalem, boundary questions and others.

Alluding to the activities of the anti-Zionist American Council for Judaism, Mr. Neumann said that in the past "their activities showed a certain amount of co-ordination with corresponding anti-Zionist propaganda emanating from non-Jewish sources. "Our government must continue to be sustained by an alert public opinion if it is to resist various anti-Israel pressures which are now being exerted and which may be intensified in the future. American Zionists must keep watch and ward to maintain public interest and public sympathy for the struggling young republic, as well as extend every possible economic assistance. The American Zionist Emergency Council must continue as the effective instrument of all American Zionists in the field of public relations."

Wise, Berlin Tribute

The meeting of the National Executive Committee, which was attended by members from all parts of the country, observed two minutes of silence in tribute to the memory of Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Rabbi Meir Berlin. Dr. Neumann rendered warm eulogies for both men and recommended that an appropriate project in memory of Dr. Wise be launched by the ZOA in association with the Jewish National Fund.

An expression of welcome was also issued by Dr. Neumann, on behalf of the organization, to Dr. Chaim Weizmann on the occasion of his visit to this country.

The tentative outline of the ZOA convention program was presented at the session by Jacques Torczyner, committee chairman. The program will include a minimum of formal speeches and a maximum of time devoted to discussions of re-

ports and policies by the delegates. Michael H. Egnal, of Philadelphia, is co-chairman of the committee.

Judge Henry Ellenbogen, of Pittsburgh, was named chairman of the committee on election procedure for the convention with Judge Joseph E. Klau, of Hartford, as co-chairman. Other members of the committee include Louis Falk, Edmund A. Koblenz, Rabbi Irving Miller, Jochanon Rudavsky, Rudolf Sonnborn, Jacques Torczyner and Dr. Sidney Marks.

The meeting also heard that a committee is now drafting a program for the launching of a number of major projects in Israel under ZOA auspices. In addition it was revealed that the Rifkind Commission to study the future program of the World Zionist Organization, under Judge Simon H. Rifkind, is meeting continuously in order to have its recommendations ready for submission to the convention.

The Executive approved the contemplated publication of a collection of addresses by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.

Among the other speakers at the session were Leon Kohn, chairman, and Rabbi Amram S. Prero, executive director, of the American Zionist Youth Commission; Milton Pollack, chairman of the ZOA Finance Committee, who reported on the financial status and labor relations of the ZOA; Joseph Goldberg, national membership chairman, reporting on the Book of Remembrance campaign and the need for intensified membership activity before the convention; Dr. Sidney Marks, ZOA executive director; Carl Alpert, education department director; Seymour B. Liebman, director of the ZOA Economic Commission and Abraham Tuvim, executive director of the Israel Corporation of America.



Dr. Emanuel Neumann (center), ZOA president and chairman of the Commission on Palestine Surveys of the Jewish Agency, presents the completed engineers report on the proposed Jordan Valley Authority project to Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett. Looking on is Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, noted irrigation authority.

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ZOA Administration Endorses Daniel Frisch for President

Leaders of the national administration of the Zionist Organization of America, meeting recently in New York at the Hotel Biltmore, endorsed Daniel Frisch's candidacy in the presidential election to be held at the forthcoming ZOA convention. The meeting was attended by high ranking officers of the ZOA, members of the National Executive Committee and presidents of regions from various parts of the country.

In opening the deliberations, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, who presided, stressed the importance of reaching agreement upon a candidate who would unite the forces of the organization and lead it to still higher levels of achievement in the service of Israel and the Jewish people.

Following an address by Judge Henry Ellenbogen of Pittsburg, president of the Tri-State region, urging Mr. Frisch's nomination, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver paid tribute to Mr. Frisch's record as a Zionist leader and his devotion to the Zionist cause, and called on the Zionist membership and delegates to give him their wholehearted support at the coming convention election.

Dr. Silver's endorsement was warmly seconded by other leaders of the administration and regional and district spokesmen.

The deliberations resulted in the decision to present Mr. Frisch's name as the choice of administration forces for the ZOA presidency at the national convention, scheduled to open May 28 in New York City.

Mortimer May of Nashville (Tenn.) was endorsed as candi-



DANIEL FRISCH

date for the chairmanship of the National Administrative Council.

Mr. Frisch's endorsement by the administration group follows similar action taken in recent weeks by many regions and districts throughout the country representing a large part of the ZOA membership.

The New Palestine has received for publication the following endorsements of Mr. Frisch's candidacy, in addition to endorsements printed in previous issues:

The New Orleans Zionist District, of which Lester Seelig is president; Washington (Pa.) Zionist District, headed by Rabbi Israel Goodman; Greensburg (Pa.) Zionist District, of which Simon Davis is president.

Argentine Zionists Approve Silver, Neumann Policies

BUENOS AIRES. — The 21st biennial congress of the Zionist Federation of Argentina, which concluded here this week after electing a new executive representative of all sections of the General Zionist movement and headed by Mateo Goldstein, urged convocation of a world conference of General Zionists to help achieve party unity, especially in Israel. The resolution voiced approval of the policies of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Emanuel Neumann and deplored their resignations from the American Section of the Jewish Agency Executive.

Goldberg on S. W. Speaking Tour

Joseph Goldberg, national ZOA membership director, is on a speaking tour of the southwest in connection with city-wide observances of Israel's independence anniversary. Mr. Goldberg has spoken in New Orleans, Texarkana (Tex.), and San Antonio. During the first week of May he will address Zionist gatherings in Alexandria (La.), Tyler (Tex.), Houston, Kilgore (Tex.), Dallas, Wichita Falls (Tex.), Oklahoma City, and Little Rock (Ark.).

Leon Kohn Elected Youth Comm'n Head

Leon A. Kohn, of New York City, has been elected chairman of the American Zionist Youth Commission, a joint agency of the Zionist Organization of America and Hadassah, which promotes General Zionist youth activities in communities throughout the United States, it was announced by Rabbi Amram Prero, national director of the Commission. He succeeds Herman L. Weisman, who served as chairman since 1941.

S. W. to Plant Herold Grove

Over \$12,000 was pledged at a Southwest Zionist Region banquet in Shreveport (La.) recently for the planting of a grove of trees in Israel in the name of Sidney L. Herold, president of the region and honorary president of the Shreveport Zionist District. The planting is expected to begin on Israel's independence day. Mr. Herold was also presented with a ZOA plaque in honor of his 50 years of work for Zionism.

Southeast Endorses May

The Southeastern Regional Administrative Committee of the ZOA, meeting in all day session in Atlanta last Sunday, unanimously passed a resolution endorsing Mortimer May of Nashville (Tenn.) for the presidency of the ZOA.

Referring to Mr. May as a "beloved and illustrious son,

whose election will unify and rally around one single standard all of the members of the ZOA," the resolution urged upon the forthcoming national convention of the organization his nomination and election, and called upon all districts in the region to support his candidacy to the fullest.

Wynnefield District Endorses Dewey Stone

We have received from Isadore Lafair, president of the Wynnefield Zionist District of Philadelphia, copy of a resolution announcing the endorsement by that district of the candidacy of Dewey D. Stone for the presidency of the ZOA. The resolution praised "the excellent record which Dewey D. Stone has established for himself in the many years of service to the Zionist cause." It adds, "under his able and forthright leadership, the ZOA will be revitalized and the true spirit of democracy will be introduced in the life of American Zionism."

The resolution is countersigned by A. Krasnoff, Secretary.

The group also voted an unqualified endorsement of the policies of Dr. Silver and Dr. Neumann, specifically approving the recent stand they took in the Jewish Agency controversy as consistent with the best interests of the Zionist movement in the United States.

Statement by Agronsky

We are in receipt of a cable from Gershon Agronsky, editor of the Palestine Post, who asks us to state that the Gewerkshafte campaign, who were his hosts during his recent visit to this country, "must be disassociated from my personal views of the ZOA leadership." Mr. Agronsky adds that "of more than 40 speeches I delivered, only one was concerned with internal Zionist affairs."

Why is "Israel Speaks" Still Meddling?

An Exchange of Correspondence

From information published in previous issues of *The New Palestine*, our readers are aware that *Israel Speaks*, formerly known as *Haganah Speaks*, has given widespread prominence in its columns to the unsubstantiated charges against the ZOA administration by the Monitor group and the Committee for Progressive Zionism. One complete supplement of an issue of *Israel Speaks* last month was given over to a rehash of the violent attacks by the CPZ.

In view of the fact that this publication originally was started with the aid of official bodies, the following exchange of correspondence between the ZOA and Arthur Lourie, Consul General of Israel will be of interest:

I

March 31, 1949

"Honorable Arthur Lourie
Consul General of the State
of Israel

"I am directed by the officers of the Zionist Organization of America respectfully to draw your attention to the fact that the bi-monthly publication bearing the name *Israel Speaks*, which is directed by Messrs. Abraham Feinberg and David Wahl, has been conducting in its columns a systematic and persistent campaign against

the policies and leadership of our organization. This has been going on for months. The impression given is that the publication is a quasi-official organ of the government of Israel. It is generally believed and understood that when it was first launched under the name of *Haganah Speaks*, it was established in the interest of the Haganah with funds provided by all sections of American Jewry for non-partisan constructive purposes. Since this publication has been engaged for many months in inter-factional politics, first on behalf of the Committee of Contributors and now on behalf of an opposition group in the ZOA known as the Committee for Progressive Zionism, we are constrained to address through you the following questions to the official representatives of Israel:

"a. Is there any connection between this publication and the government of Israel or any of its departments?

"b. If so, does the government of Israel approve and condone the publication therein of articles attacking the Zionist Organization of America, its policies and leadership? We need hardly point out that the appear-

ance of these articles in these circumstances inevitably raises the assumption that the government of Israel is backing these oppositional groups, thereby intervening in the internal affairs of the American Zionist movement. The gravity of such an implication must be obvious.

"c. If there is no such connection, may we expect a clear statement to that effect, thus disassociating the government of Israel from these partisan attacks?

"There is urgent need for immediate clarification of this situation.

Sincerely yours,

DR. SIDNEY MARKS
Executive Director, ZOA"

II

Consulate General of Israel
11 East 70th St., New York
April 12, 1949

"Dear Dr. Marks:

"I have been in communication with Ambassador Elath on the subject of your message of March 31, and speaking on behalf of the Israeli Mission in this country, I am authorized to say that the intervention of *Israel Speaks* in the internal affairs of the American Zionist movement is strongly disapproved. The directors

of that journal have been advised accordingly and informed that unless *Israel Speaks* reverts to the policy of limiting itself exclusively to developments in Israel, we shall be obliged to recommend that the Israeli government disassociate itself publicly from any connection with this publication.

"You will in the meanwhile probably have observed, as we have done, that the current issue of *Israel Speaks* reflects a significant change for the better by comparison with other recent issues.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR LOURIE"

In spite of the assurance in Mr. Lourie's letter, *Israel Speaks* continues its policy of meddling in factional politics. The last issue (dated April 22) published on the front page a story with the resolutions passed at the so-called "nominating conference" of the Committee for Progressive Zionism held in New York April 17, in which are repeated the unfounded charges which the opposition has been spreading far and wide against the ZOA administration.

Since they do not adhere to the instructions of the Israeli Mission, who are the people behind the publication?



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Friends of Israel Register Support of Cause Through Enrollment in Book of Remembrance



First in Mount Vernon (N.Y.) to sign the ZOA Book was Mayor William H. Hussey. The completed Book will be sent to Israel.



Mayor Silas W. Clark, of White Plains (N.Y.), signs his name in the Book with a fountain pen made in Israel.



New York's Mayor William O'Dwyer, staunch and consistent friend of Zionism and Israel, adds his name to the ZOA Book of Remembrance.



Judge Carl E. Wahlstrom, chairman of the Worcester Section of the American Christian Palestine Committee, signs the Book of Remembrance in ceremonies held in that Massachusetts community.



Baltimore's Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro continues his long support for the Zionist cause by adding his signature to the Remembrance Book.



Brooklyn Borough President John Cashmore proclaims Zion Remembrance Month as part of the ZOA's Book of Remembrance enrollment drive.

ZOA Drive Spurred by Civic Heads

The giant ZOA drive to enroll all friends of the people of Israel in the Book of Remembrance was in full swing this week with civic leaders from all parts of the United States leading those who are inscribing their names in the Book.

Signifying the adherence of the signer to the cause of Zionism in the historic year of the establishment of the Jewish state, the Book of Remembrance, when completed, will be sent to Jerusalem as a permanent reminder of the significant role of American Jewry in the achievement of one of the goals of Zionism. A copy of the Book will also be presented to the Library of Congress in Washington.

Many of the civic leaders who have already inscribed their signatures in the Book are shown on this page as they did so. In addition, many cities have proclaimed a Day of Remembrance in which all Jews are urged to join the Zionist Organization of America and add their signatures to the roster of honor.

In urging that all Zionists sign the Book of Remembrance in their own communities immediately, national ZOA membership chairman Joseph Goldberg pointed out that "enrollment in the Book gives each signer a sense of personal participation in the creation of the dream of 2,000 years—the Jewish state. In the most critical and decisive year for Zionism since the birth of the Movement, each signer demonstrates that he was willing to stand up and be counted at a time when such a willingness was of utmost importance."



Hugo Rogers, Borough President of Manhattan, adds his name to the Book of Remembrance.



Queens Borough President James A. Burke signs the ZOA Book of Remembrance.



George Edwards, Acting Mayor of Detroit, adds his name to the roster in the Book.



Mayor Stanley W. Church, of New Rochelle (N.Y.), signs the Book of Remembrance.

THEY AID THE ECONOMIC UPBUILDING OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL



A. Schiff W. H. Sytk B. G. Browdy S. Greenblatt E. Neumann B. J. Doft I. S. Turover J. M. Alkow M. May H. L. Weisman A. Goodman
Members of the Board of Directors of the Israel Corporation of America. William Conescu is also a member of the Board.

The Economic Challenge

By ABRAHAM GOODMAN

Chairman of the Board of The Israel Corporation of America

The passage of time brings into sharp focus the economic problems of the state of Israel and the obligations of American Jewry in that field. The need of strengthening and safeguarding Israel's future economy has become a matter of imperative urgency with the expanded influx of Jewish immigration, which confronts the Jewish state like a gargantuan challenge. The government has recognized that philanthropy alone is far from sufficient to finance the huge program of housing and colonization for the absorption of these hundreds of thousands of newcomers. It has therefore taken special measures to encourage the investment of foreign capital and the promotion of private industry through a series of concessions.

To the membership of the ZOA, particularly to those who are engaged in public fund-raising for Israel, it is no secret that the enthusiasm that prevailed last year has been considerably dimmed. The drama and the glamor of a David battling Goliath, which made such a strong impress in last year's activities, have today lost their punch. Obviously the honeymoon is over; honeymoons are always of short duration. Sooner or later the ardor of love must give way to the prosaic concern over "par-nosah."

The Task Today

What is American Jewry going to do about it? Are we going to stop half-way and leave to the mercy of fate the future of the state of Israel and of the million Jews in exile still waiting, yearning for liberation? Are we going to continue to rely on the diminishing returns of philanthropy? There is no doubt that every effort must be exerted to ensure the success of the UJA campaign. Upon it depends the very lives of many of our brethren. However, it is likewise clear, as indicated by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, that now is the time when the gift dollar must be joined by the investment dollar. The investment dollar will in the long run provide the basic roots for life, for growth and the pursuit of happiness of the people of Israel. For the future of Israel depends not only on acts of generosity, but on solid economic strength. In this tremendous task, the small community of Israel, which has already made great sacrifices and is carrying such heavy burdens, relies upon the aid of American Jews.

The Jews of Israel will of course continue to do their share. They will, under all conditions, keep the gates open; but must we in the meantime wait for economic dislocation in Israel and for the specter of unemployment to raise its ugly head?

These questions sound so strange when one realizes that the task of American Jewry, to

help put Israel on a solid economic foundation, is so simple and so painless. The opportunities for remunerative investments in Israel are so numerous that one wonders what to do first; and how about the spiritual joy afforded to Zionists and friends of Israel by participation in creative work; from that priceless thrill of accomplishment?

Just think of what the Jews of this community could do in the virgin field of the lucrative tourist trade. Where does Miami Beach compare with Israel in tourist attractions? Israel also has an ocean and bathing beaches and an equable climate, but in addition it has tremendous appeal to Jews and Christians all over the world because of the historical attachments that all religions have to the shrines and places of antiquity in Israel. As if this were not enough, a new glamor and appeal has recently been added by the miracle of the newborn Israel which has gained the admiration of the whole world.

Think of the geographic position of Israel. It can easily be-

come the center of trade routes to the vast territories of the Middle East and the Orient.

Think of the inherent business opportunities in a country growing by hundreds of thousands with millions of Arabs waiting for an economic uplift. Think of the great reservoir of human material in Israel, with its concentration of artistic, scientific and intellectual resources. These men and women who have already performed such miracles in administrative and industrial tasks are straining at the leash, with pent-up energy anxious to build and to be built up.

What a vast field of opportunity this opens up for American capital, American imagination, American technological and business knowledge! What a wonderful partnership we could make with the Jews of Israel in the field of investment, and what glorious achievements are in store for us!

The Israel Corporation of America affords the opportunity to every Jew to do his share in the economic upbuilding of Israel through private investments.

10,000-Tree JNF Forest

Donated in Name of Lassar

Frisch to Present Certificate to Flatbush Zionist President in May 18 Ceremonies

Formal presentation ceremonies testifying to the planting of a forest of 10,000 trees in Israel in the name of Phil Lassar, president of the Flatbush Zionist Organization, in tribute to his services to the cause, will be held Wednesday evening, May 18, at the East Midwood Jewish Center, 1625 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. The JNF certificate will be presented to Mr. Lassar by Daniel Frisch, ZOA vice-president.

The ceremonies will be presided over by Rabbi Harry Halpern, former president of the Brooklyn Zionist Region.

The funds for the JNF forest were contributed by district officers and membership at a dinner held recently in honor of Mr. Lassar, when the amount of \$15,000 was subscribed. The project is headed by a committee comprised of Milton Fleiss, chairman of the JNF committee, Hon. Albert Schanzer, Samuel Berson, J.

Schiff Speaks for ICA

Abraham Schiff, president of the Israel Corporation of America, addressed a number of Zionist meetings in behalf of the corporation during the past week, stressing the need for American Jewish aid in the economic development of Israel through private investments.

On April 21 he spoke in Boston and on April 25 he addressed a breakfast meeting under the sponsorship of the Manhattan Zionist Region.

Bernard Rosenfeld, Abraham Rubinstein and Emanuel Lasser.

Membership Efforts Grow As ZOA Convention Nears

As the date of the opening of the 52nd annual convention of the ZOA approaches, regions and districts throughout the country are intensifying their efforts to increase their membership in order to entitle them to adequate representation to this historic gathering in American Zionism.

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, ZOA president, has announced the appointment of Jacques Torczyner as chairman of the convention committee, which is drafting the program. Michael Egnal of Philadelphia is co-chairman of the committee, the membership of which represents a cross-section of the country.

Under the election instructions and regulations made public by Dr. Sidney Marks on behalf of national ZOA headquarters, the election of delegates and alternates to the convention may be held until May 15, 1949. Election returns must be received at national headquarters on or before May 15.

Representation to the convention is based on the number of members in good standing for the fiscal year 5709 (1948-1949) as

of May 15, 1949, and is governed by the following standards:

1. Each district will be entitled to one delegate for the first 200 members or less and one additional delegate for each 200 members and/or major fraction thereof.

2. Each region shall be entitled to one delegate for each 1,500 members, and/or major fraction thereof, in good standing.

3. No member shall be elected as delegate to the convention unless he has been a member of record of a district or society for at least six months prior to the election, and at the time of election is a paid-up member in good standing of the ZOA.

4. The number of alternates that may be elected shall be equal to one-fourth of the delegates elected by the district, region, E'nai Zion camp or Masada chapter, but shall not be less than one alternate.

The convention headquarters will be located at the Hotel Statler (formerly Hotel Pennsylvania) New York. The convention will open informally on Friday, May 27, when a number of important preliminary functions will

be held, including the youth session. The formal opening of the convention on Saturday night will be held at Carnegie Hall, at which the presidential address will be delivered. Another plenary session on Sunday, which will be devoted to a review of political events, will be held in Manhattan Center.

Known as the Convention of Challenge, the proceedings will be marked by a full discussion of all major problems confronting the organization, in which delegates will be given full opportunity to air their views.

"Sports on Parade" Slated for May 7

The United States Maccabi Association is again organizing its Sports on Parade. This year's event will take place at the St. Nicholas Arena, on Saturday night, May 7.

Honorary chairman of the evening will again be Col. Harry D. Henshel, with Mayor O'Dwyer serving once more as honorary chairman of the Advisory Council of the event.

ISRAEL'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Join in the Celebration on

Wednesday, May 4th

In the afternoon — 4:00 P.M.:

Great Open-Air Meeting at

MADISON SQUARE PARK

Dr. CHAIM WEIZMANN, Dr. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, Mayor WILLIAM O'DWYER and Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE, Jr. will speak



In the evening — 8:30 P.M.:

CONCERT-MEETING AT CARNEGIE HALL

75 members of New York Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by IZLER SOLOMON
Vinaver Chorus and Soloists

Speakers:

Dr. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AUBREY S. EBAN, Israeli Representative to the United Nations; and other leaders

Admission: \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50

Tickets at Carnegie Hall Box Office

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

May 1, 1949

Mr. William Kaufman
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Kaufman:

I am enclosing the copy for Dr. Silver's radio address ~~tomorrow~~ right. This is a first draft and is subject to textual revision.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Silver

er
Enc.

Via Air Mail Special Delivery

Television

5/2/49

7:15 pm

1. What do you regard as the accomplishments of the State of Israel since its founding a year ago?
2. What problems confront it today and in the near future?
3. In what way has our own country helped in the establishment of the State of Israel and since?
4. What kind of a constitution has the new State of Israel?
5. What kind of a government has it?
6. How strong are the Communists in Israel?
7. What part did you have in all this?



May 2, 1949.

11.30 p.m.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Friend:

I just ^{now} listened to your address over the radio in respect of the First Anniversary of the re-birth of The Israel State. Your voice and words were so true and so welcome to my being. Some time ago I remember seeing you in a newsreel shouting to the world "that The Jews do not want to be tread upon and they are sick and tired of That!" Those were the exact words alright and they thrilled me. Why me especially? Because I am not as good a Jew as I should have been, and I wish that my late dear Mother could have shouted the same to me when I was a youngster and could have scientifically taught me the Bible, for I never really started to read the Good Book until of late. It was not my good fortune to have the services of my Father for he was lost to me when I was two years of age,

but my Mother was a wonderful woman; and did her best I feel; however, being a immigrant from Russia, she had not the opportunity of education. ~~But~~ peculiar circumstances, I never had the opportunity of a good religious training. I went through the late war in the Italian Campaign as a combat soldier, and there is one thing I wish you to tell the Jewish youngsters who are coming along and that is This - "there is a gold mine in the Bible and the sooner you awake to the fact, the better." If you study the Book alright and in Grace, you will find it to be most progressive and the fulfillment of all your Good Hopes and Trust."

I do not want our Jewish Youngsters ~~to~~ any other Youth go through the terrible mess of war again; ~~but~~ "Eternal vigilance is the price of Safety", and to get the Righteous Peace all people of good-will want, we must honor the sacredness of the human soul, and think Peace constantly. It has

3

been said that Honor even goes before love, and
so it behooves us Jews who know you
so well, to see to it, that we follow
and teach our children the practical
arts of the same; so it will come to
pass in Time that all our tears will
be no more. And I say Amen! May
our Jewish Youth stick to that ~~new~~
word which is "stick-to-it-iveness."
I sense and feel sure they will, and
they proved it in Israel lately.

Thank You, Dr. Silver for
ministering to some of my deep
heart-felt feelings. You, perhaps
can never realize the spark of
life you send through people
such as I, because even words
cannot really express what
has been a long time on my
mind. I can say just this
"The Lord Bless You."

Gratefully,
A Friend.

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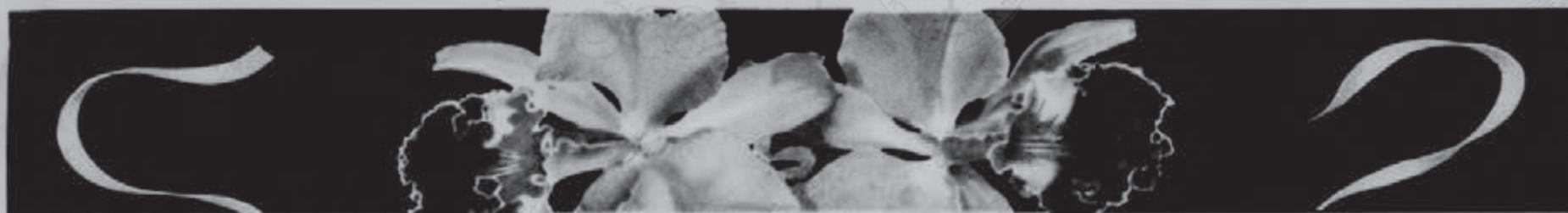
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EMERGENCY COUNCIL=THE TEMPLE=

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FROM NEW YORK

DR. SILVER SPEAKS AT ISRAEL CELEBRATION

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, OF CLEVELAND, CHAIR-
MAN OF THE AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL,
RAISES HIS ARMS TO EMPHASIZE A POINT AS HE
SPEAKS TO CROWD IN MADISON SQUARE PARK, NEW
YORK, MAY 4, DURING CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ISRAEL AS A
NATION. SEATED AT LEFT IS MAYOR WILLIAM
OF Dwyer OF NEW YORK.

ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO
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TELEGRAM RECEIVED 3:40 P.M., MAY 3 *by plane*

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER
19810 SHAKER BLVD.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

URGENTLY REQUEST BRIEF ADVANCES OF YOUR TWO SPEECHES
TOMORROW. EXCELLENT REPORTS ON YOUR BROADCAST.

WILLIAM KAUFMAN



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 81st CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 95

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1949

No. 78

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, April 11, 1949)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, at this high altar of the Nation's service maintain in us the fidelity of those to whom much has been given and from whom much will be required. Give us honesty in dealing with our besetting sins, humility in confessing them, and resolution in overcoming them. Even as the din of words assails our ears from a turbulent world, grant us an inner calm undisturbed by any outer commotion. Endue us with Thy enabling grace that we may never betray for expediency's sake the high solemnities of duty which are the very breath of our integrity. Give us courage to seek the truth honestly and then to follow humbly the kindly light that leads us on. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, May 3, 1949, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 227. An act for the relief of Stone & Copper Coal Co., Inc.;

S. 635. An act to increase the fees of witnesses in the United States courts and before United States commissioners, and for other purposes;

S. 796. An act to establish the grade of General of the Air Force, and for other purposes; and

S. 850. An act conferring United States citizenship posthumously upon Vaso Benderach.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to make two corrections in the Record

insofar as they pertain to my remarks. The first correction refers to page 5519 of the May 2, 1949, RECORD. I made the statement, in column 3, that "statistics now show that for every \$13 they pay to the Federal Government, they receive \$1 in return." The figure "\$13" should read "\$2."

The second correction relates to a statement I made, appearing on page 5589 of yesterday's RECORD, that even had the antisegregation amendment to the housing bill been incorporated in that bill, the voting record indicated that the bill would nevertheless have passed. I was misinformed on the final vote figures on S. 1070, which were actually 57 to 13 instead of 68 to 13; but this does not alter my conclusion that the final decision on this bill would have been favorable.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Ives	Necly
Baldwin	Jenner	O'Connor
Brewster	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Johnston, S. C.	Pepper
Byrd	Kefauver	Reed
Cain	Kem	Robertson
Capehart	Kerr	Russell
Chapman	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Chavez	Knowland	Schoeppel
Eaton	Lodge	Smith, Maine
Ellender	Long	Sparkman
Ferguson	McCarran	Stennis
Flanders	McCarthy	Taft
Frear	McClellan	Taylor
George	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Gillette	McGrath	Thomas, Utah
Green	McKellar	Thye
Gurney	McMahon	Tydings
Hayden	Martin	Wherry
Hendrickson	Maybank	Wiley
Hickenlooper	Miller	Williams
Hill	Mullikin	Withers
Hoey	Morse	Young
Holland	Mundt	
Hunt	Murray	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], and the Senator

from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are detained on official business in meetings of committees of the Senate.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is absent by leave of the Senate on public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] are excused by the Senate for the purpose of attending sessions of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which is holding hearings on the North Atlantic Pact.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] are absent by leave of the Senate for the purpose of being present at a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is excused by the Senate for the purpose of attending sessions of the Committee on Foreign Relations holding hearings on the North Atlantic Pact.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORBON] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] are detained on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

STANDARD SCHEDULE OF RATES OF BASIC COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the President of the United States Civil Service Commission,

York City. I should like to take the time of the House to read it:

HON. CHAIM WEIZMANN,

President, Republic of Israel, Care of Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Fiftieth Street and Park Avenue, New York City;

The whole world hails you as the first president of the youngest and oldest democracy in the family of nations. This is an hour of triumph for all men of good will. The triumph does not belong to the Jewish world alone, but to all men who believe in human freedom, justice, and dignity. I deeply regret that I cannot be with you tonight. My thoughts and my hopes are with you and with Israel. As an American, I am proud of the American contribution to the independence of Israel; and as a Jew I am proud of the Jewish contribution to America and to the world.

ARTHUR G. KLEIN,
Member of Congress.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KLEIN. I yield with pleasure to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts, who has always been a tower of strength to oppressed peoples; indeed, to all people.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, there is no one who loves freedom as much as a man who has had to do without it. Wherever there is a nation chained to a conqueror, even though its ruler may be benevolent and the yoke mild, there is a time for rejoicing when the yoke is removed and the foreign rule thrown out. In Israel there has been born a new republic which, in the long history of wandering and displacement of its people, can find no parallel. For 20 centuries the Jews have wandered, scattered, often friendless and oppressed, never without courage, always a nation, never a state.

Today the Republic has existed a full year. In that incredibly short time the Israelis have repulsed their invaders, pacified their own territories, made peace with hostile neighbors, and have come before the Congress of Nations seeking admittance as an established, peaceful, and prosperous people. The scattered nation is united.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who are of Irish descent have always had a special sympathy for the aspirations of the Jews. There is a clear parallel in the history of the two nations, in their conquests and dispersals. It gives me special pleasure today to hail the Republic of the Israelis.

Mr. KLEIN. For myself, and for all of my faith, I thank the gentleman for his words. They will be long treasured.

ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a resolution calling on the President to set aside a day each year to be known as Israel Independence Day. Although May 14 is the actual date, according to our calendar, of the establishment of Israel, in the Hebrew calendar, which has 13 months instead of 12, we commemorate the event this year on May 4.

Each year it will come out on a different date. Whatever date the Hebrew calendar states, that would be the particular day set aside by the Republic of Israel to celebrate the anniversary of its

birth. In my resolution I call on the President to set aside a particular day, whenever it may be each year, as Israel Independence Day, to permit Members to extend their remarks here on the floor, or people anywhere in the country to observe the anniversary of the birth of a new republic, a new democracy in the world, which the world needs so badly.

I want to read a short statement from a speech made by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, who is the chairman of the American Zionist Council, an outstanding rabbi in this country and an outstanding statesman. I will insert the entire speech in the Record at the completion of my remarks:

But the Israeli spent their first year not merely in defensive fighting for survival. They set up the machinery of the new State, the complete apparatus of self-government. They held their first general election for a constituent assembly. They published to the world the draft of the constitution of the new State, a model of the most advanced democratic conception of government, grounded in the exalted spiritual teachings of justice, brotherhood and equality of the ancient prophets of Israel. The dignity of man and his inalienable rights are proclaimed. No discrimination whatever between Jew and non-Jew in Israel, between races, creeds, and the sexes is tolerated in law. The Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States and the exalted doctrines of human freedom of our Declaration of Independence are in essence faithfully reflected in the constitution of the State of Israel.

GOING HOME

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take too much time because I know there are many Members who want to speak on this great occasion. I want to point out, however, that in the past year this small State was set up in the main for the homeless peoples throughout the world, particularly the homeless Jews who had no place to live. I do not have to remind you that 6,000,000 Jews were slaughtered by Hitler and his minions in Nazi Germany, nor of the hundreds of thousands of Jews who were displaced, who had no homes, who had been in concentration camps, many of whom had suffered untold misery, had even seen their entire families wiped out before their eyes. It was they who finally found a place of refuge in Israel. Over 214,000 homeless Jews have been admitted to the State of Israel in the past year. Every day of the week 1,000 homeless Jews are being admitted to that little State.

One more point, Mr. Speaker. Everything that we could possibly do in this country has been done. We were, as you know, the first country to extend diplomatic recognition to Israel. Within minutes after the proclamation of the establishment of the state of Israel, President Truman, through the State Department, afforded de facto recognition of that government. We were the first; other nations followed. Subsequently, after all of the painful delays—painful, I say, because the countries of the world were waiting for the government, the liberal government, if you will, of Great Britain, to lead the way, which they should have, as the mandatory power in Palestine—the parade of recognition began. As time goes by, I suppose we will forget all those painful thoughts about that once great

power; but, unfortunately, it is painful for me to have to state that even now it is the opposition of the British Government and their representatives in the United Nations which has caused a situation which should never exist in regard to the admission of Israel to membership in the United Nations. Who on earth deserves it more? The Arab countries have been admitted to the United Nations.

They were the ones that fought against Israel, in direct and outright contravention of the rules and regulations and orders of the United Nations; yet they are members in good standing, as this little country is not. On March 4, 1949, the Security Council of the United Nations voted to accept Israel into membership. When it came before the United Nations, a great nation, this so-called great democracy, Great Britain, abstained from voting, and many, many of the smaller countries that usually follow it voted against admittance. Therefore the State of Israel was not admitted. We hope that that may be remedied very shortly. I believe it will be. That is the final step.

I regret the lateness of the hour. Many of our colleagues want to express their thoughts on this memorable occasion, and I shall yield to them in a moment. First, however, let me read a paragraph from a statement made by Dr. Weizmann, President of the State of Israel, today:

The events of the passing year have been great and impressive, but no less vast are the tasks which await us in the immediate future. May the first year of Israel's independence radiate its inspiration upon all the coming years of freedom that are to be Israel's destiny in future years.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, as I noted earlier, I am inserting the text of the radio address by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American Zionist Council:

RADIO ADDRESS ON FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL—DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, CHAIRMAN, AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL, ABC NETWORK, MAY 2, 1949

The Jews of the world will celebrate this coming Wednesday, May 4, the first anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel. In this they will be joined, I am sure, by non-Jewish friends everywhere who, throughout the long struggle to reestablish the Jewish state and the Jewish nation in its ancestral home, gave it their sympathetic understanding and loyal support.

The proclamation of the establishment of the state of Israel last May was for the Jewish people an historic act of incomparable grandeur, the majestic climax of a profound millennial drama. The hope of the centuries was finally realized. The faith which sustained them through the long, weary centuries was proudly vindicated. The people that had so often been consigned to death had risen from its immemorial crucifixion and had returned to sovereign national life. Quite naturally there was great rejoicing in their hearts. And when, within a few short minutes after the proclamation of the establishment of the state, the Government of the United States granted that state de facto recognition, an act which was to be the forerunner of similar acts of recognition on the part of more than 50 states since, the hearts of American Jews were filled with pride and gratitude at this historic and decisive act of support on the part of their beloved coun-

try. The oldest and strongest republic on earth had reached out a helping hand to the youngest republic.

The year which has elapsed since that memorable day, while never wanting in the sustaining hopefulness of the great political achievement, was not without its hard struggle and fighting for the new state of Israel, and not without other severe and taxing problems. Palestine was almost immediately invaded by the armies of the neighboring Arab states. Desperate fighting ensued. The United Nations was powerless to restrain the invaders who had resolved by violence to alter the decision of the international body reached in November of 1947 to solve the Palestine problem by the setting up of two independent states there, one Jewish and one Arab. The successive truces ordered by the Security Council of the United Nations did not halt the fighting. It was on the battlefield that the final decision had to be reached, and it was reached. The fighting Jewish forces, though poorly equipped and hampered in every way by the mandatory regime from organizing and equipping themselves in anticipation of the inevitable military struggle which was to ensue, nevertheless fought with a valor and a skill and a resoluteness which decisively discomfited and defeated the invading armies. So that today, on the eve of the first anniversary, an armistice has been established between Israel and all of the neighboring Arab states with the exception of Syria where a cease-fire order is in effect. Final peace negotiations are at this very moment being carried on at the peace conference in Lausanne, Switzerland, between the representatives of the Government of Israel and the neighboring Arab states. The old adage has again been proven: Freedom is never given. It is always won, and the price is often very high. The Israeli paid a very high price in war casualties for the privilege of becoming free.

But the Israeli spent their first year not merely in defensive fighting for survival. They set up the machinery of the new state, the complete apparatus of self-government. They held their first general election for a constituent assembly. They published to the world the draft of the constitution of the new state, a model of the most advanced democratic conception of government, grounded in the exalted spiritual teachings of justice, brotherhood, and equality of the ancient prophets of Israel. The dignity of man and his unalienable rights are proclaimed. No discrimination whatsoever between Jew and non-Jew in Israel, between races, creeds, and the sexes is tolerated in law. The Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States and the exalted doctrines of human freedom of our Declaration of Independence are in essence faithfully reflected in the Constitution of the State of Israel.

Second only to the historic political achievement of the past year has been the amazing social achievement in terms of the rescuing of tens of thousands of homeless refugees and of bringing them into the country and giving them a new life and a new hope. Since last May nearly 200,000 Jews have come into Israel—the war-ravaged, the camp-wearied, the men, women, and children who had walked the broken highways of hopeless wandering across the face of Europe. They finally found sanctuary among their own people in their own land. They are pouring into the country at this very moment at the rate of a thousand a day. I know of no comparable saga in all the history of the migration of peoples that so many would so desperately seek the shelter of so little a country in so short a time. Israel is rapidly emptying the DP camps of Europe and solving a problem which all the powerful nations of the world with their vast empty territories could not solve.

This most welcome large-scale Jewish immigration into Israel has, however, imposed

most severe economic burdens upon the young state. The cost involved in the transportation, reception, housing, and resettlement of these immigrants runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars. The young republic is exerting itself to the utmost to meet this situation. The Israeli are heavily taxing themselves and are submitting to severe austerity measures to meet the situation. Jews throughout the world have been assisting generously to help care for the new immigrants, but much greater assistance is needed and everyone hopes prayerfully that it will be forthcoming. Of all the problems which confront the new state on its first anniversary, none is as severe and as urgent as this problem of immigration.

There are other problems with which the new state is confronted. It has not yet been admitted into the United Nations although the Security Council on March 4 approved Israel's application for membership in the United Nations. We hope that this admission will take place in the near future.

When I first addressed the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on May 8, 1947, and presented the Zionist case in behalf of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, I said: "The Jewish people belong in the society of nations. Surely, the Jewish people are no less deserving than other peoples whose national freedom and independence have been established and whose representatives are now seated here. The Jewish people were your allies in the war and joined their sacrifices to yours to achieve a common victory. The representatives of the Jewish people of Palestine should sit in your midst—the representative of a people and a land which gave to mankind spiritual and ethical values, inspiring human personalities and sacred texts which are your treasured possessions. We hope that those people, now rebuilding again its national life in its ancient homeland, will be welcomed before long by you to this noble fellowship of the United Nations."

Now that Israel has achieved its independence and its sovereignty has been acknowledged by nearly all the countries of the world, it is only fitting and proper that its admission into the United Nations should no longer be delayed.

The status of Jerusalem still remains to be finally determined. The state of Israel is in favor of guarantees to safeguard the holy places of Jerusalem which are sacred to the three great religions of mankind. The President of the state of Israel, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, speaking the other day for the state of Israel, pledged: "To insure full security for religious institutions in the exercise of their functions, to grant the supervision of the holy places by those who hold them sacred and to encourage and accept the fullest international safeguards and controls for their immunity and protection."

The problem of the Arab refugees who left their homes in Israel during the period of the war is a serious social problem which has given great concern to the state of Israel as well as to the Arab peoples and to the members of the United Nations. The state of Israel has indicated time and again its readiness to cooperate in any practical scheme for the permanent solution of this problem. The suggestion for the resettlement of most of these refugees in neighboring Arab countries through a voluntary scheme of population transfer has been gaining favor in responsible circles. "There was a time," wrote Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, "when perhaps the best solution would have been for these people to return to Israel. However, now with the great influx of Jewish immigration from Cyprus and central Europe, the Arabs probably will be better off if the funds already in hand are used to resettle them in some of the Arab countries where there are vacant lands that need people to work them."

The gravity and urgency of the problem is not being overlooked by the leaders in the state of Israel who have always advocated the policy of close cooperation with all the peoples of the Near East for mutual benefit.

And so, we salute the state of Israel on the occasion of its first anniversary of existence. Although it is beset with many grave problems, it will, we are confident, solve them by the exercise of the same skill, determination, devotion, and sacrifice which enabled it to come through the war dangers of the past year and sustained it during the many discouraging years of struggle which preceded establishment of the state.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on this first anniversary of the rebirth of the State of Israel, what else is there to do or to say but to join in the festive and congratulatory period set aside by the House for this occasion?

For those of us who rejoice in the reestablishment of the historic state there is in fact more which we can do. We can and must give evidence of our good will by practical, tangible, and constant assistance to the new Republic in order to bolster and make permanent the one real democracy of the Near East. We must strengthen the ties between our respective peoples by loans and grants and practical pressing relief made necessary by the influx of countless and stateless people who are returning to the land of their forefathers, the promised land. They return home to escape the horrible memories—the concentration camps, the massacres. They return in response to God's promise which to them is a command and means respite from persecution, means peace and contentment. The hegra of Jews returning to the holy land has been of such great proportions as to excite wonderment and compassion not only for the impoverished immigrant, but for the Israeli Government faced with the solution of the gigantic problem of resettlement never contemplated and which quite properly should be shared in its solution by the friendly nations of the world. We should consider it a privilege to participate in the resettlement and rehabilitation of the reborn land of the Jew for in so doing we will be taking an active part in the fulfillment of God's promise to his people. Sentimentally and in fact we will give testimony of the everlasting and imperishable word of God on this anniversary day which Moses and the prophets of old predicted, but only we, underserving as we are, were privileged to witness. In this era of skepticism I am strengthened in my Christian belief to meet the challenge of the unfaithful for to me it is proof of God's existence and of His everlasting love of mankind. It is the word made a reality. Shalom.

[Mr. BIEMILLER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. KLEIN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, our calendar indicates that on the 14th of May 1948 the State of Israel proclaimed its independent existence. In accordance with the Hebrew calendar, which the

State of Israel uses, that day was the fifth day of Iyar of the year 5708, and today is the anniversary of that great proclamation in accordance with the Hebrew calendar. Therefore, all civilization today should rejoice, not so much because a political entity came into being again but because there was reaffirmed the great principles of all monotheistic religions. It is in the Old Testament, the Torah, as the Jews call it, that you find time and time again repeated the concepts of true democracy and the true principles by which all civilized democracies may flourish. It is really a great day of rejoicing for all civilization. As I said before on the floor of the House, there in the Middle East, in the Holy Land, we now see shining brightly a beacon of freedom and liberty teaching by practice what we preach in principle.

The following is an editorial which appeared in today's New York Times:

BIRTHDAY IN ISRAEL

On the Hebrew calendar today marks the first anniversary of the proclamation of the existence of the young state of Israel. For that newest of all nations this has been a year of impressive achievement. Free elections have been held. A stable and representative Government has been established. Agreements have been reached with several neighboring Arab states, and on other similar agreements there has been progress. In relation to the capacity of this little land itself, a remarkable flow of immigration has been absorbed successfully. Economic plans are soundly made and well advanced. The future is bright with hope. It is small wonder that the day will be marked by appropriate celebrations.

On this day we should like to urge again the admission of Israel to the family of the United Nations. That question has now been referred to the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly. It is kept there, apparently, chiefly because of a lack of agreement on a single point: Jerusalem. The original partition plan of November 1947, proposed that that city and its environs (including Bethlehem) be established as a separate entity under the international authority of the UN itself. Israel now aspires to have as part of its own territory not the old city of Jerusalem, containing the religious shrines, but the new city that has grown up outside the walls in recent years. Apparently the Arabs would readily agree to this, provided that they themselves retain sovereignty over the old city. The hitch in the General Assembly arises from the fact that some member nations are unwilling to vote for Israel's admission to the UN until there is an explicit recognition of the proposal in the original partition plan for the establishment of the whole Jerusalem area under international control.

Undoubtedly there is a problem here to be solved. But the existence of this problem does not constitute an adequate reason for denying Israel membership in the United Nations. Sufficient proof of this fact is that none of the Arab states—Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, or Yemen—has been denied membership for the reason that they likewise question the proposal for putting Jerusalem under international control. The admission of Israel would, therefore and in fact, place that country on an equal status in approaching a solution of the problem. On the record, this admission is well earned and richly deserved. We congratulate the young state on an impressive first year and hope for its prompt and generous recognition by the UN.

Israel, we salute you. All freedom-loving peoples everywhere salute you.

Eternal peace and happiness is our wish for you and yours and all mankind.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, all of us are familiar with the tragic story involving the history of Palestine and the Jewish people. We are familiar with the historical conquest of that little country and of that great people. During all these centuries, no matter where the Jew has made his home, he has held in his heart the desire and hope that ultimately there might be created a free nation in Palestine.

According to the Jewish calendar, the reality of an independent State of Israel occurred 1 year ago today, and it is a marked pleasure to extend my congratulations on this first anniversary to the Jewish people and the patriotic directors of the Jewish nation.

The establishment of the state of Israel was a significant development following long years of constant effort and suspense. It evidenced the turning point in the struggle of an oppressed people and recognition of their just rights and claims.

In 1 year of existence Israel has given ample proof she is ever ready to make a substantial contribution to the progress and reconstruction of the Middle East. Our confidence that the Palestine policy would be dedicated to the promotion of justice and democracy in the world has been fully borne out.

Israel has clearly demonstrated she deserved an opportunity to prove her ability to stand among the nations of the world as a free and sovereign state.

As an American, I was proud, and publicly endorsed, last year, the decisive action of our President in recognizing the state of Israel almost immediately upon her proclamation of independence. But more remains to be done than formal recognition of the existence of the state of Israel. Having taken the lead in proffering this recognition, the United States should pursue every effort to assist in the consummation of plans for the fulfillment of the destiny of this state.

Let us by all means be consistent. To do that, this Government is morally bound to actively urge and fully cooperate in having Israel admitted as a member of the United Nations. In this way, we can give full evidence of our readiness and willingness to aid a sovereign people in their acknowledged purpose of achieving a rightful place among the freedom-loving nations of the world.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. DOLLINGER).

(Mr. DOLLINGER asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOLLINGER. Mr. Speaker, the state of Israel has reached the end of its first year as an independent and free nation. Perhaps no nation in history has suffered so much or fought so courageously for the right to take its proper place among the democracies of the world. Israel's steadfast belief in the principles of democracy, its willingness to sacrifice life and property for its ideals, finally earned for it the recognition of the United States and other nations.

Those same ideals, which have made it possible for her to survive this past year of aggression and untold hardship, will lead Israel to realize her aims—a strong nation, built upon precepts of democracy, equality, and justice. Israel has won the admiration and respect of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world, who look to her to help win and preserve the peace.

On this day, May 4, the first anniversary of the declaration of Israel's independence, we salute the new state with pride and prayer in our hearts.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KEOGH).

(Mr. KEOGH asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, it is seldom in one's legislative career that he is privileged to witness the creation of an independent sovereign state. Therefore, we who are proud this year to be Members of the Congress of the United States should and will, I am sure, be pleased to join with our many and distinguished colleagues in noting the first anniversary of the new and independent state of Israel.

Coming into existence as it did, at a time when most of the world was hungry for peace, it will stand in that most important part of the world as a great symbol of peace. Rich in cultural and historic background; a place set apart to which men of all creeds can turn and there visualize the realization of a hope, of an ambition, and of an objective that has lived through the centuries—through centuries of adversity but ultimate triumph.

We hail the new state as a member of the family of peace-loving, civilized nations, and we wish for it a future as rich as its historic past has been.

Mr. KLEIN. I thank the gentleman, and I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DAVENPORT).

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Speaker, it was on November 29, 1947, that the United Nations passed a resolution to establish a Jewish state in the British Mandate of Palestine. While this was a world-wide recognition of the 2,000-year struggle of the Jewish people to regain their homeland, it was not until May 14, 1948, that the Jewish state was proclaimed and the British mandate came to an end.

And on that memorable day—May 14, 1948—began the struggle of the world's newest democracy against the ravages of invasion and war. In a baptism of fire, as it were, the Republic of Israel has stood the test. Today the people of Israel are preparing for their first anniversary. They have every reason to be proud of their accomplishments. The world, and especially the United States, looks forward to a strengthening of democratic ties in the Middle East. The cultural achievements Jews have made in every country where they have settled in the past will now find fruition in the Middle East.

We, in the United States, are proud that we have helped play a role in the establishment of Israel. We know how much the Jews of eastern and central

Europe yearned for Palestine. We know what the rise of Hitlerism did to their numbers and to their hope. With the rise of Hitlerism, Palestine became a real land of promise. The opening of her gates would have been a real weapon in the war against nazism and fascism. But we know this was not done until 3 years after that most terrible of all wars. In the meantime, 6,000,000 Jews of Europe lost their lives.

In 1948, more than 100,000 Jews came to Israel. This was a number equal to that President Truman unsuccessfully tried to get the British to permit into Palestine in 1945. In 1949, the Israeli Government hopes to welcome 250,000 Jews into Israel. I am proud that the United States Government is doing what it can to help these people pick up the threads of their lives.

Jews have contributed much to the culture of the world. There is little question that Hitler fought them because to him they represented the culture associated with democracy. They were individualists; they were champions of civil rights. They stood in the way of autocracy. In his fiendish effort to kill democracy in Germany, he also killed that country's progress in art, music, science, and literature. We should always be thankful that some of the scientists he chased from Germany came to this country and were instrumental in developing the atomic bomb. What if they had been forced to work for the Nazi machine?

Who is not familiar with the names of Wassermann and Ehrlich in medicine; Fritz Haber in chemistry; Disraeli and Blum in politics; Mendelssohn and Rubenstein in music? They are just a few Jews who have contributed to the welfare of the human race.

And in the United States to mention a few: Did not a Jewish friend of George Washington go into poverty because he gave all his money to the cause of our freedom? Judah P. Benjamin was in the Confederate cabinet. Samuel Gompers, who founded the American Federation of Labor, and Sidney Hillman are but two who fought valiantly to advance the cause of American labor. Irving Berlin and George Gershwin gave us memorable music. And what of the philanthropists? There are only a handful of really wealthy Jews in the United States, but they stand among our greatest philanthropists. To mention only a few, there are the Rosenwalds, Schiffs, the Warburgs, the Strauses, and the Guggenheims. Julius Rosenwald alone helped establish more than 5,000 Negro schools in the United States.

With the example of what Jews in other lands have accomplished, I feel certain that one of the great cultural and democratic centers of the world of tomorrow will be Israel. Its first anniversary is a cause for rejoicing throughout the democratic world.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

[Mr. POWELL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. POWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

WORLD JEWRY AND ISRAEL

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, what has come to be the State of Israel is not beyond imagination, because it was imagination and vision that shaped it, but its significance and impact to and on the world that is and the world that will be demand the most careful of examinations.

We have reason to be proud. Over 50 nations have granted recognition to Israel. The dramatic recognition by the United States almost simultaneous with the proclamation of independence was the signal for other countries to follow suit. And I admit it was a bit more than ironic to watch the nations tumble forward to recognition because bullets had given a more unanswerable argument than all the logic and all the equities and moralities could produce before. I believe that to be the saddest commentary on our times. Indeed, the recognitions came in so fast and furiously that the Israelis considered putting up a sign, "No recognitions received after 12." In fact, Eleazer Kaplan, Israeli Secretary of Treasury, told me that he had issued strict orders to his staff not to awaken him under any circumstances if a new recognition comes in. Such is the bandwagon fever of our day. It is not a pretty thought that scurries across the mind of how much bloodshed and heartache and sacrifice could have been avoided had each nation acted on the merits of logic and conscience in the first place.

However, that page of history is turned, turned it is true by the valor and sword and shield of the Israelis, but turned behind us, nonetheless. The pace, henceforth, must be a forward one.

That it will be is testified to by the action of the Security Council in its affirmatively acknowledging that Israel is acceptable to it for membership in the United Nations. Russia and the United States met in agreement on the admission of Israel; a small but significant bridgehead was thus secured between the East and West, a portent, God willing, that other areas of agreement can yet be reached. China, too, nodded in assent, China as deeply aware of its ancient culture as is Israel. The Scandinavian viewpoint was expressed by Norway's affirmative vote as Cuba and Argentina represented our neighbors to the south. Canada, independently and maturely, gave voice to the conscience of the British Empire, in casting its favoring vote. Britain, under the sulky, obstinate, myopic domination of Bevin, refrained. That abstention did not add to the stature of Britain one whit. It merely confirmed the picture of a Britain behaving like a spoiled, peevish, and pettish child who had lost the center of the stage and now says, "I won't play."

As I said before, we have reason to be proud; we have, however, no reason to be smug. There is still much planting to be

done before the harvest. The gathering of the fruit is not yet. For Israel with her small territory, limited populations and her dearth of natural resources, faces the greatest challenge ever placed on any nation. Israel is the first national baby with an international birth certificate. It is the first nation that the UN has sired. Israel will be asked to make none of the mistakes of other nations and to outdo their virtues. As her destiny is shaped so is the fate of world Jewry fashioned. It has been the pattern, you must admit, a curiously misshapen pattern, illogical and unfair, that the sins of one Jew are visited on all other Jews. Let there be one criminal of Jewish faith and he is evidence of the criminality of all Jews. Let there be one traitor of Jewish faith and he is evidence of the disloyalty of all Jews. The Jews have never been permitted their scoundrels as have other peoples.

The same inequitable challenge faces Israel. Her errors are prone to be twisted in all kinds of fanciful interpretations. She will not be permitted her frailties. The challenge is that she cannot just be. No, she must be better. Whether she seeks the pedestal or not, it has been thrust upon her. I do not say that is fair or just; I simply say that that is so.

Fortunately for Israel and fortunately for us, Israel is aware of that grave responsibility to herself and to world Jewry. She knows she cannot live in a hostile world, that she cannot isolate herself from the fortunes of the entire Middle East. She knows that if her own standards are to be high she must cooperate to revive an illiterate, disease-ridden, poverty-stricken, slumbering Middle East. She cannot be safe and secure without the safety and security of her neighbors. She has her own point IV in her international program, to extend to her neighbors, her know-how, her democratic vitality, and her social conscience, keeping aware, at the same time that good fences make good neighbors.

It is in that direction that the Rhodes peace talks must proceed, not as victors brandishing the sword, but as ploughmen, together seeking from the earth the fruits of a just and dignified and honorable peace. I quote from the second book of Kings, "Let not him that bucketh on his armor boast himself as he that putteth it off."

But no less a responsibility does world Jewry owe to Israel, not in any sense of a political allegiance, but in terms of a cultural, spiritual and historical bond. Israel has given to the individual Jew—and I must emphasize the individual Jew—a more secure foothold in the country of his choice. Israeli victories on the battlefield has heightened the stature of Jews everywhere. We are now looked upon as sons of David and the Prophets, as descendants of the Maccabees rather than mere pants pressers and dealers in junk and old clothes. Israel has shattered the legend of the Wandering Jew, forever homeless. As the Irish and Greek and French and Norwegian Americans rejoice in the achievement of these countries so can the Jew, openly and

without apology, rejoice in the achievements of Israel. World Jewry awaits the day when Israel, taking her seat in the family of nations, participates in the discussions of the day, casts her vote with the rest of humanity, is articulate before the bar of the world, no longer in the corridors and backrooms pleading for the fate of the Jewish people, no longer a spectator sitting by while others decide her fate, but as a partner and a collaborator in the making of history. She is no longer a mere onlooker while others interfere in her affairs. She can now interfere, herself, in the affairs of other nations.

I really believe that the individual Jew in the United States walks a little straighter, his head a little higher when Israel is mentioned. I have seen this happen every time the conversation has turned to Israel. Seeing this, I know that Jewry in the United States, the greatest in numbers and in strength in the world today, as Jews, will give what help is asked of them. They will help, I know, to bring the immigrants into Israel, now arriving at the rate of 35,000 a month; they will help to integrate them into the culture, to provide homes and trades for them, to restore to them the sense of their own integrity, as human beings in a society that makes them welcome. Today, Jews from Europe, from the Orient, from North Africa are pouring into Israel, turning with Messianic fervor to Israel, the promised land, as did the ancient Jews fleeing the Egyptian tyranny, fulfilling the prophecy of the Book as they go into Zion singing. These are the people going home again.

Israel already has contributed richly to world Jewry. Seek the answer within your own heart. Now, world Jewry must be aware of its duties and responsibilities to Israel.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH].

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, Israel is a friend of America and America is a friend of this newborn nation. The world always rejoices at the birth of something. When a living organism comes into being it seems to add more to the luster of the world. So nations today should rejoice because a year ago a new nation took its place upon the face of the earth. The Jewish people have been, as my own race has been, persecuted on through the centuries, have finally realized their hopes and their ambitions. Israel is today a nation. It has now the right to make its own laws; it has the right to govern its own people. Its government has taken the concept of laws that we as Americans take, they are based upon justice to all people. The rulers of Israel have worked for the common good of the people, and in this 1 year every act of its legislative body, every deed of its executive branch of the government has been constantly for the common good of the people. It is a democracy in character; it is a democracy in its actions. And it rightfully takes its place among the democracies of the world. It must now take its place in the United Nations.

So today the rest of the nations of the world in union with the Members of Congress of the United States join in expressing to its elected officers and to its peoples a fond and a genuine and a sincere good will so that Israeli will continue on and on, as America has continued on and take its rightful place as a leader among the nations of the world.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McSWEENEY].

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, we all know of the great patriotism of the American Jew and the exciting contributions that this great religion has made to the people of America. Well do I remember the words of the great English poet who said:

Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?

This great body of people have never been able to say for generations that this is my home, my native land, and I am glad that the nations of the world have given the great religion of Judaism this opportunity to say, "This is my native land."

However, Mr. Speaker, throughout the world as they have been forced to wander, I think one of the greatest tributes we can pay to the Jewish people is the fact that in times of great stress, during all their trials and tribulations, they always had the highest regard for their women. We have seen great races and we have seen great nations come and go, and those great races and those great nations have fallen by the wayside because they made their women subservient and made their women bear the greater portion of the burden. But, when these people were making their trek into Siberia and were driven from their homes, their women rode upon the ass, when there was one available, and the men took the greater portion of the burden.

I am glad that these great people are finding a home and that they may go on and perpetuate themselves and make their contribution to a better world that I feel lies ahead for all mankind.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a radio address which I referred to by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, today marks the first anniversary of the state of Israel, and consequently the fifth day of Iyyar according to the Jewish calendar will live forever in the history of the Jewish people and their long struggle for a homeland, as well as in the minds of all freedom-loving people.

As one who from the very inception joined and cooperated with the handful of honest and sincere men whose dream it was to bring about the realization of a Jewish homeland, I am happy, indeed, to be able to participate today in paying tribute to the state of Israel. In those days when the Zionist dream was being formed, we never in our fondest dreams

expected that during our lifetime our efforts would materialize into ultimate statehood, and, further, that in 1948 our dream would become a realization.

On this first anniversary of the statehood of Israel, surely everyone must feel extremely joyful in the great attainment and accomplishments of the people who fought so valiantly under adverse conditions to bring about the recognition of the state of Israel. The trials and tribulations of our people in their Messianic quest for a permanent homeland in Palestine has finally materialized. Before our very eyes those of our people who lived in darkness and despair in the concentration camps have seen and are enjoying the light of freedom in Israel. The land of Israel has been won by bravery and sacrifices that have hitherto never been equaled.

I fervently hope and pray that the future of the new state will bring an end to the nomadic wanderings which have hitherto been forced upon our people, to the end that the new state of Israel will contribute greatly toward the enhancement of peace, liberty, love, justice, and freedom of worship, and that she may set examples of unity, harmony, brotherhood, and cooperation among the freedom-loving, progressive democracies of the world.

Mr. GORSKI of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to extend my best wishes to the people of Israel on their first anniversary of independence. I have watched with intense interest, their gallant fight for a homeland. I admired their brave soldiers in the struggle against great odds, their indomitable courage won over what appeared insurmountable obstacles. I wish them peace and prosperity and hope that their nation will prosper and that they will take their place as one of the great and enlightened democracies in the family of nations.

A MESSAGE OF GREETING ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL, MAY 4, 1949

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, just a year ago at this time all of us greatly rejoiced at the news of the establishment of the state of Israel. It was the fulfillment of an age-old dream and hope of the martyred Jewish people, a dream whose realization in our own day is nothing short of a modern miracle at its best. This miracle did not come of itself. It required much suffering, many sacrifices, a long struggle, and the ardent support of liberty-loving and right-thinking people everywhere.

I am very proud that the American people have throughout their history felt a warm bond of friendship and sympathy with the hopes and aspirations of down-trodden peoples to achieve their freedom and independence. This bond of friendship has also been extended in the last few decades to the Jewish people in their effort to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Now, it will likewise be extended to the state of Israel and its brave people.

Israel is today a harbinger of peace and progress. On this first anniversary

of its existence as an independent state and a homeland for persecuted Jews, I congratulate its people and its able leaders and wish them long years of genuine peace and prosperity.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION—ISRAEL

Mr. TAURIELLO. Mr. Speaker, according to the Hebrew calendar today, May 4, marks the first anniversary of the birth of the new State of Israel. Jews the world over are celebrating this memorable, historic day in the long history of the Jewish people. Many liberty-loving Christians have sent messages of congratulation to Mr. Chaim Weizmann, Israel's President. One hundred members of the British Parliament have cabled felicitations to David Ben-Gurion, the Prime Minister of Israel. I join with my colleagues in Congress in expressing the hope that the State of Israel may flourish and become again, as in the past, a beacon light to the rest of the world.

The establishment of the independent State of Israel is an event nothing short of the miraculous. Few events in history can compare with this unique achievement. Only an inspired group could accomplish this objective.

Six million Jews were slaughtered by Hitler's heinous and devilish devices. Perhaps it was this frightful sacrifice of human life that inspired the Jews everywhere and especially in Palestine to accept the challenge of history and fight for independence. With what courage this war of independence was fought has already been written into history. The 600,000 Jews in Palestine were surrounded by millions of hostile Arabs, who in turn were in no small degree encouraged by Great Britain to resist the formation of an independent Jewish state. But the shooting war is over. Most of the nations of the world have officially recognized the State of Israel.

As an American I am proud of the role that my country played in assisting Israel in its war of independence. Congress after Congress approved the idea of those who sought to establish a homeland and an independent state in Israel. President after President, from Woodrow Wilson down to Truman, gave a helping hand. Now our country through its official representatives should use its influence in securing Israel's admission into the United Nations.

As an American citizen I am proud also that so many American Jews and a great number of non-Jews supported the Zionists that strove for three decades to establish the state of Israel. We in America are happy that the constitution and Government of Israel are grounded in democratic principles. Israel's constitution reveals the true democratic spirit of our times and may yet serve as a model for other nations that have not yet achieved democracy.

This independence day was celebrated in Israel with serious and solemn ceremony. I close with the statement of this celebration as reported in the New York Times:

TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, May 3.—All Israel was festive tonight on the eve of the first birthday of the state.

Although the state of Israel was proclaimed May 14 last year, the anniversary is

being observed according to the corresponding date in the Hebrew calendar which, this year, falls on May 4.

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, in a broadcast, reviewed the state's development through trying periods. He reminded his people that the realization of their dream could not be fulfilled unless immigration were developed to the utmost. He mentioned barren wastes of the Southern Negev where thousands could eventually be accommodated, and Israel's maritime service, which, he said, could bring in those who wished to come from the four quarters of the earth.

"We are not thinking of peace in only passive terms, in terms of mutual nonaggression," Mr. Ben-Gurion said. "We are thinking of an active peace policy, of mutual help and cooperation for the benefit of the entire Middle East. We are thinking in terms of a policy aimed at economic development and social progress of this entire area designed to raise the standard of living of the population and to increase the independence of its people. By helping to promote the stability, progress and independence of the Middle East we are making an important contribution to the strengthening of world peace."

RECALLS MINORITY RIGHTS

Mr. Ben-Gurion also reminded all Israelis that, despite the nationalistic trend, they must never forget that among them were Moslems and Christians who must have every right and privilege accorded to all.

"As a free people whose political orientation is universal, to defend its independence and sovereignty, we shall loyally support to the full extent of our humble capacity every measure which strengthens world peace, promotes understanding between nations, assures the rights of man and the equality of nations and which strengthens the authority, effectiveness and international character of the United Nations organization," Mr. Ben-Gurion said.

The holiday was officially inaugurated when the Knesset (Assembly) interrupted a debate on the government program to bring down the cost of living and Speaker Joseph Sprinzak read a holiday message from President Chaim Weizmann who is delayed in the United States. As Mr. Sprinzak paid tribute to the fallen in the past year Knesset members stood in silence with bowed heads.

The decorated streets teemed with singing and dancing revelers tonight. Festive services were held in the synagogues. The Ram's Horn, which, normally, is heard only on solemn high holidays, was sounded as a sign of redemption.

Foreign Minister Moshe Sharet gave dinner for the diplomatic corps at a seaside resort near Tel Aviv. Tomorrow's program includes military parades in all towns and villages. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben-Gurion will entertain 1,500 guests at a garden party.

LONDON, May 3.—One hundred Laborite members of Parliament sent birthday greetings today to Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion on the first anniversary of the independence of the state of Israel.

The message conveyed "warm greetings to the labor movement of Israel," and added: "We welcome the success of the working class parties in your recent elections. We watch with interest, the measures of economic planning which you are taking to deal with problems similar to our own."

The Laborites said they looked forward to a revival of friendly relations between Britain and Israel and hoped that Mr. Ben-Gurion's efforts would bring prosperity and social justice to your own people and to the whole Middle East.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, today upon Israel's first anniversary of liberty

and freedom I wish to add my humble congratulations to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, first President of the new state, and to all of its citizenry. The prayers and hopes of the Jewish people throughout the centuries were at long last realized 1 year ago today, and in hailing the first anniversary we cannot help but pause and reflect in wonderment the remarkable achievements of this youthful state. Particularly when one considers the magnificent strides of this new state in immigration.

I have been pleased to read that homeless refugees are arriving in Israel at the rate of 1,000 a day and that this year 250,000 will reach that country. This remarkable achievement is most impressive. May this land of Israel be an inspiration and example to our consideration of the unfortunate displaced persons of the war-torn world.

The sooner that we can empty the DP camps of Europe, so that homeless peoples of all countries and of all faiths once again establish themselves as decent citizens, the better it will be for the world's ills. I am hopeful that our own Congress will pass a DP bill which will remove the inequity of the present legislation and which will open up the chances of liberty.

May this first year of progress be an inspiration to a never-ending successful and peaceful future.

May the star of freedom shine bright and forever on the new state of Israel.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it has been said by Julian Swing, and reported by Quentin Reynolds in Collier's of April 30, 1949, that Israel is "the only bulwark of democracy in the whole Middle East, and it is our kind of democracy."

In an inaugural address which, like Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg will grow upon the minds of men, President Truman drew the blueprint of the world ahead. In this new world visioned by President Truman international relationship will be based upon mutual helpfulness in the development by each country of its own resources for the advancement of the welfare and contentment of its own people and the enrichment of a common world through equitable interchanges in commerce.

I wish to call attention on this happy occasion, when we, with all the democracies of the world are celebrating the first anniversary of the new state of Israel, to the similarity in thought to the inaugural words of President Truman with those of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion of Israel.

Broadcasting from Tel Aviv, the Prime Minister of Israel said:

We are thinking of an active peace policy, of mutual help and cooperation for the benefit of the entire Middle East. We are thinking in terms of a policy aimed at economic development and social progress of this entire area designated to raise the standard of living of the population and to increase the independence of its people by helping to promote the stability, progress, and independence of the Middle East we are making an important contribution to the strengthening of world peace.

To me it is most heartening that among the nations of the world is now

the young, radiant state of Israel, so successfully completing her first year of tremendous achievement, and that she stands, as shown by what she has done and outlined by the words of her Prime Minister, a bulwark of democracy and our kind of democracy.

Every pure heart everywhere in all the world must be filled with joy that at last for the Jew has come a homeland and that the first year of the new nation has ended in a blaze of glory. With my happiness, however, is a leveling sense of sorrow. The state of Israel was the dream of Rabbi Stephen A. Wise as it was that of countless thousands. The brilliant mind, the great heart of understanding, of Rabbi Wise constituted an irresistible driving force in America for this realization of the dream of his people for centuries. He lived to see the founding of the state of Israel and to watch through those anxious weeks and months when the new ship of state passed the perilous reefs. But a few weeks before this day of anniversary happiness the great soul of a great leader of his people, beloved by Christians and Jews alike, ascended to the higher realm. I have the faith that in the glory of the state of Israel, ever standing a bulwark of democracy and coworker with our United States of America for the advancement of the dignity, the welfare, and the happiness of all men, the spirit of Rabbi Wise will live on, and by good works be reflected through the ages.

The Jews in America, themselves, are a minority group. Bitterly knowing from their own experience the brutal treatment too often in some countries and the cruel discriminations too often in other countries given to minority groups, the Jews have never once failed to rally with all their force in numbers and in resources when challenge was hurled at any segment of our population because of difference in race or color, of station or of religion. In the new state of Israel they are the predominating majority group. What is their attitude on the question of the rights of minority groups when in the answer is no concern as to their own welfare? Exactly, Mr. Speaker, as it always has been—another powerful proof of the bond of understanding and of purpose which unites the democracy of Israel with the democracy of the United States.

In no part of the stirring anniversary broadcast of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion was I more profoundly moved than by his ringing assertion that the Moslems and Christians in Israel must and will be given every right and privilege accorded to all.

All that I have said would be an idle gesture if I did not make a positive assertion of my position personally and as a Member of the Eighty-first Congress on a matter currently of the greatest importance to the state of Israel. I refer to the admission of Israel to the family of the United Nations. None of the Arab states has been refused admission because of the existence of the problem which is presumed to be the cause of the delay in the case of Israel. There can be no good excuse for further delay. The state of Israel has proved herself by her works.

No state in history has made a better record during the first year of national existence. Every day that passes until Israel is admitted into full membership in the United Nations is a day deeply to be regretted.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in commemorating the first anniversary of the establishment of the independence of Israel. The event celebrated today in Israel is celebrated, too, throughout the world wherever men thirst after liberty and justice; for the ability of the Jews of Palestine and the Jewish survivors of the Nazi holocaust in Europe to create and organize a state in the face of determined and armed opposition by the neighboring Arab states is one of the greatest triumphs of courage and justice the world has ever known. Here indeed sheer necessity and great valor by a people have triumphed over seemingly insurmountable obstacles. It must always be remembered that 700,000 Jews in Israel were opposed by over 36,000,000 Arabs.

The historic role of the United Nations in bringing about the independence of Israel must especially be given great weight. Despite obstacles presented by the Arab states and the resentful attitude of the mandatory power, Great Britain, which was for a long time of deep concern to the whole world, the United Nations came through to its greatest triumph in the partition resolution of November 29, 1947, which was the ultimate basis for the establishment of the new state of Israel. Subsequently through the outstanding work of the UN mediator, the lamented Count Folke Bernadotte, and his successor Dr. Ralph Bunche and in the exercise of almost superhuman patience, an armistice was at last brought to the Holy Land.

The whole world is now encouraged by the expressed disposition of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the new President of Israel, speaking for the new State, that Israel seeks improved conditions of health and education and a higher standard of living for the whole Near East, recognizing that she is now part of a region and that her well being is bound up with the well being of that whole region. The Government of Israel is also to be commended for its enlightened statements regarding its full intention to cooperate to see that the holy places—holy to the three faith—Christian, Jewish, and Moslem—in Palestine come under international safeguards for care and access.

All peoples whether Jews or not who have resisted great oppression will realize the stake for them in bringing about the success of Israel, and in this spirit Americans who have traditionally helped new democracies seeking their way to freedom can lend their strength and resources in aid of this success. For the Jewish people in Israel it is an opportunity not only to afford a safe haven for the martyred Jews of Europe, but to show that they know how to build a country and how to do justice to themselves and their neighbors. All hail to the new state of Israel and its people, and may the blessings of liberty be theirs.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, it is with a particular pleasure that I address my-

self on this occasion to commemorate this first anniversary of the Israeli nation. I say the pleasure I feel is particular because of the fact that nearly 4 years ago I had the honor, while a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of this House, of introducing the Flood resolution calling for the recognition by the United States of a free and independent democratic nation in Palestine, which has come to pass. The Flood resolution passed this House with an overwhelming vote on the eve of Christmas, that most important of Christian religious festivals. And there was great significance in that coincidence because I have never considered the Zionist cause in their eagerness for their establishment of this new democracy as entirely a Jewish problem. The cause of freedom for a race and for a people is at all times a cause to be sponsored and proposed and fought for by Christians. And, indeed, the United States of America properly was to the fore in bringing to the attention of the nations and the peoples of the world the righteousness of the Jewish peoples to the establishment of a free and independent sovereign nation in their ancient and traditional homeland of Palestine.

Here on the North African coast, along the shores of the sparkling Mediterranean, in the birthplace of three of the great religions of the world, there now exists "a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." That quotation from the Gettysburg Address of our beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, whose abhorrence of slavery and dedication of his life to the belief in freedom, will forever be an example to the lovers of equality and of justice everywhere for all times.

Mr. Speaker, I am mindful of the great contributions made by generations of American citizens of the Jewish ancestry and faith, acts of statesmanship, and deeds of valor excelled by none of the innumerable races and peoples whose blood and traditions and actions have welded this great melting pot into the leading Nation of the world, the United States of America.

And let us not forget that once again we have an example of hands across the sea—for the hand of Israeli and the hand of America will clasp in an eternal bond of understanding and friendship across the great Atlantic Ocean and across the blue Mediterranean. America will always be a friend at that crossroads of the world—turbulent and seething birthplace of man in the near Middle East.

The star of Israel now shines brightly in the firmament alongside her sister nations. Steeped in the tradition of democracy and the equality of man, the western Christian world will find a brave and courageous and indomitable spirit which will be excelled by no other star in that firmament.

Belief in an ideal, faith in a true cause, and the courageous dedication to its successful culmination is the history of many brave peoples, but none have been found more completely and without reservation than the Jews dedication to such a course.

As a shining example that freedom and liberty will never be conquered; as a heartening symbol to mark the way to all peoples and all nations suffering today the bonds of slavery, the new Jewish state, in the first year of its life, is a God-given example.

As a member of the American Christian Zionist Committee, it has been my privilege to serve with outstanding American Christians working in close cooperation with our Jewish brothers of the Zionist cause.

I do not feel that our work is done as Christians now that the state of Israel has reached its first birthday.

I am sure that down through the long avenue of years that lie ahead great and good will be the deeds of the history of this Nation.

And I feel, Mr. Speaker, that it is our duty to aid and assist in every way consistent with the relations between sovereign powers the new Israeli Government. This state must creep before it can walk, and must walk before it can run. The genius and industry of organization exhibited by this nation and its leaders will, I am sure, accelerate the growth and development of this Nation. But I would like to feel that my country, always the friend and helper of little peoples and little states, is standing by watching proudly over the new democratic government and welcoming her again on her birthday to the consul tables of the great.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of pride and accomplishment that the new state of Israel today celebrates its first birthday. We join in that celebration because by the establishment of this new dynamic and democratic state we see evidence of the extension of the democratic ideals which we in this country cherish so firmly.

The accomplishments of the Jewish people in Palestine in the short space of 1 year have been magnificent. Here is only a brief list of those accomplishments of a small but heroic group of men and women who fought for their independence in a struggle which bears striking resemblance to that which confronted our early colonists:

First. Against the greatest of odds, Israel won military victory on the battlefield. Six hundred thousand Jews, surrounded by some thirty million hostile Arabs, who had the material encouragement of Great Britain, succeeded in resisting the Arab armies.

Second. During this first year of its independence this little state settled approximately 200,000 immigrants within its borders. Most of these immigrants were rescued from displaced persons' camps. This was a gigantic undertaking in the face of a shortage of shipping facilities, shortage of housing, and shortage of many of the essential things of life.

Third. During the year the state of Israel drafted a constitution, established a judicial system maintained by magistrate courts, set up a civil service, and established a temporary government.

Fourth. In spite of the serious problems of reconstruction, the Israeli elected by democratic processes a constituent assembly, organized various departments

of the government, and now are in the midst of creating a permanent government under a constitution approved by the elected representatives. It is significant to note, too, that the right to vote has been extended to any adult resident—Jew, Christian, Moslem—who declares his intention of becoming an Israeli citizen, and that the voting franchise is granted without distinction of race, color, or sex. In the first election more than 84 percent of those eligible to vote exercised their privilege.

Fifth. The State of Israel received the official recognition of most of the nations of the world. It has made application for membership in the United Nations, and that application will shortly be acted upon by the General Assembly of the United Nations, favorably, it is hoped.

Sixth. The Government of Israel has been able to attract into that country large sums of new capital for the building of new factories and the development of its natural resources. The latest enterprise to investigate the investment of capital in Israel is the Ford Motor Co.

Seventh. The State of Israel has made preparation for absorbing the Jews who still remain in the camps of Europe, thus proving that Israel is in fact a real haven for homeless Jews.

Those who nurtured this dream for years can feel justly proud. By their courage and faith they have made their dream come true.

On the occasion of its first birthday, freedom loving people the world over wish the new State of Israel well as it makes its contribution as a free people among other free peoples to the democratic ideals toward which we are striving.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, many Members have indicated to me that they desire to address the House on this subject, but have unavoidably been detained. I therefore ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on this subject, their remarks to appear at this point in the permanent RECORD when it is prepared.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. DAVENPORT asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain correspondence.

BOARD OF VISITORS—UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

MAY 3, 1949.

The SPEAKER,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: As I find that I will be unable to attend the meeting of the Board

of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, N. Y., on May 6 and 7, I wish to appoint Hon. VICTOR WICKERSHAM, of Oklahoma, to attend in my stead.

Thanking you and with kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,

S. O. BLAND, Chairman.

BOARD OF VISITORS—COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

MAY 3, 1949.

The SPEAKER,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I find that due to the pressure of congressional work as well as the work before my committee, I will not be able to attend the meeting of the Board of Visitors of the Coast Guard Academy to be held on May 13 and 14, 1949, in New London, Conn. I am informed that pursuant to the act of July 15, 1939 (53 Stat. 1044) whenever a member or an ex officio member is unable to attend the annual meeting another member may be appointed in his stead. I wish to appoint Hon. EDWARD A. GARMATZ, of Maryland, to attend this meeting in my place.

Thanking you and with kindest personal regards, I am

Your very sincerely,

S. O. BLAND, Chairman.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (at the request of Mr. MICHENER), for tomorrow, to attend a medical conference in Canada.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1741. An act to authorize the establishment of a joint long-range proving ground for guided missiles, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 850. An act conferring United States citizenship posthumously upon Vaso B. Benderach.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 5, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

584. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide a civil government for American Samoa, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

585. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning a provision contained in Public Law 269, approved July 30, 1947 (the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PRESS RELEASE from AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

Associated Organizations

Zionist Organization of America • Hadassah • Mizrahi Organization of America • Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale Zion
United Zionists-Revisionists of America • Hashomer Hatzair • Achdut Havodah-Poale Zion (United Labor Zionist Party)

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

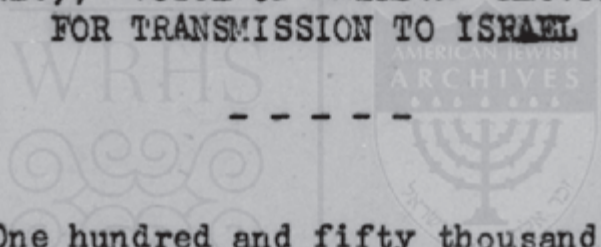
150,000 PERSONS JAM MADISON SQUARE PARK TO HEAR DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN,
CHIEF RABBI HERZOG, MAYOR O'DWYER, DR. SILVER AND OTHERS
DURING HISTORIC OBSERVANCE OF ISRAEL'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

- - - - -

SPEAKERS URGE EARLY ADMISSION OF ISRAEL INTO UNITED NATIONS;
DR. WEIZMANN LAUDS HELP EXTENDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT AND
"PERSONAL SYMPATHY AND EFFORTS" OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN

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CARNEGIE HALL CELEBRATION FEATURES ORCHESTRAL NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES BY
DR. SILVER, ISRAELI DELEGATE AUBREY ELAN, U.S. SENATORS LODGE (MASS.)
AND DOUGLAS (ILL.); "VOICE OF AMERICA" RECORDS FULL PROGRAM
FOR TRANSMISSION TO ISRAEL



New York, May 4 -- One hundred and fifty thousand persons, in a cheering and jubilant mood, jammed Madison Square Park to pay tribute to Israel -- and its leaders -- on the occasion of the Jewish State's first anniversary of independence.

Marked by the appearance of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Mrs. Weizmann and their son Benjamin, the huge throng, waving thousands of Israeli and American flags, frequently burst into prolonged cheers and applause during the high points of several speeches.

Dr. Weizmann, visibly affected by his great ovation, told the assemblage that it "puts on me a heavy burden to live up to these expectations; I can only promise to do my best." The Israeli President called sharp attention to the consistent flow of immigrants into his country and the economic burden of assimilating the newcomers.

While the mood of the crowd was festive -- several of the speakers, including Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Mayor William O'Dwyer and Ted O. Thackrey -- pointed up to the grave problems now facing the new State. These problems, as outlined by the speakers, include the housing and absorption of the hundreds of thousands of Jews now entering Israel.

A great welcome was extended to Rabbi Isaac Halevi Herzog, Chief Rabbi of Israel, who, in a spirited address, pledged that the Jewish State "would carry out its promises to safeguard in Jerusalem those places of religious significance which are sacred to the Islamic world and to Christianity."

At a dramatic juncture of the outdoor meeting at Madison Square Park Dr. Emanuel Neumann, President of the Zionist Organization of America, introduced resolutions, adopted unanimously, which expressed the gratitude of the vast assemblage "to the President of the United States whose part in bringing about this historic event has enhanced the cause of justice and the name of our country."

Dr. Neumann, chairman of the meeting, recalled the long and historic struggle of the Zionist movement to the period leading up to the Proclamation of Independence issued last year in Tel Aviv on the 5th day of Iyar.

In the evening at Carnegie Hall, marked by a special musical program before an overflow audience, Senators Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts and Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, called for the admission of Israel as the 59th nation of the United Nations. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council and one of the principal speakers at Carnegie Hall, sounded a word of caution at the celebration by noting that "there are still many difficult problems which continue to confront the new State."

"No permanent peace has as yet been signed, the boundaries of the country have as yet not been fixed, the final status of Jerusalem still remains to be determined. In this connection it should be realized that the State of Israel is in favor of maximum guarantees to safeguard the Holy Places which are sacred to the three great religions of mankind. The solution does not seem to lie in the direction of the internationalization of the city of Jerusalem because of the manifold difficulties involved in implementing such an arrangement, but rather in some adequate international supervision of the immunity of the sacred places," Dr. Silver emphasized.

Senator Lodge termed the creation of Israel last year the "most convincing demonstration of valor, courage, far-seeing intelligence and lofty idealism" in history.

"What has happened in Israel," Senator Lodge declared, "is good not only for the Jews, but is good for the whole human race because, in rising from the depths of despair and suffering in which they were plunged...the Jews have demonstrated a degree of tough and unbeatable courage which is surely one of the traits which gives man his spiritual dignity and proves the value of human personality."

Senator Douglas maintained that Israel could lead the way to the "social and economic rehabilitation in the Middle East", adding that "money is needed to do this." He pointed to the urgent need for trained technicians. Making an eloquent plea for Israel's admission to membership in the United Nations, Senator Douglas declared that Israel "has similarly won the right to have and hold the new portion of the City of Jerusalem. The area was built by Jews. It was defended by them against hopeless odds. And in the absence of the Old City, it is the closest approximation to the city that forms the heart of Jewish dreams and prayers and hopes. A state of Israel without at least the New City of Jerusalem would be as soulless as a body without a head," the Senator from Illinois said.

The program at Carnegie Hall was recorded by "The Voice of America" for transmission to Israel.

The great outdoor meeting at Madison Square Park in the afternoon was opened with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hatikvah", led by Miss Olga Paul. Rabbi Joseph Lookstein of the Mizrahi Organization of America delivered the invocation.

(more)

Speaking in Yiddish, Dr. Berl Frymer of the Labor Zionist Organization of America -- Poale Zion pledged in the name of his organization that "for us the fight is only beginning."

"We shall not rest until the Zionist vision of the complete solution of the Jewish problem, economically, politically and culturally, is attained. That will be the fruition of our historic heritage, a monumental contribution to universal peace and to the security and welfare of all humanity," Dr. Frymer concluded.

Chaim Gunner of Hashomer Hatzair recalled that it was "chalutzit that transformed the Jewish dream of Shivat Zion...into the reality of Israel."

"It was this spirit that inspired the leaders of the Warsaw Ghetto Revolt, who six years ago today were entering the third week of their historic struggle. It is this spirit which must now find its place among the Jewish youth of America, the last great reservoir of world Jewry," Mr. Gunner stated.

In behalf of her organization, Mrs. Moses P. Epstein of Hadassah pointed out: "We have dedicated ourselves to bringing good health to the immigrants who are coming in at the rate of 1,000 a day."

"Our new hospital in Beersheba will serve the new settlers of the Negev. The Medical School in Jerusalem, which is to be opened on May 17 under the joint sponsorship of Hadassah and the Hebrew University, will crown our 37-year history of health work, training physicians in modern medical techniques so that they may be able to carry their services to every village and town in Israel," Mrs. Epstein declared.

Yehuda Tyberg of Achdut Havodah--Poale Zion addressed the overflow crowd in Yiddish. He stated: "On this day of national festivity we bow our heads in memory of the heroes of Israel who fell on the battlefields and did not live to see the day of fulfillment of their dreams. We bow our heads before the graves of the heroes of the Haganah and the Palmach, who, with their bodies, paved the way for our national redemption. We especially commemorate the millions who fell at the hands of the Nazis. They have raised the flag of revolt against the common enemy so that we could now live and enjoy freedom."

Paying tribute to the founders and former leaders of Zionism, Haiyim Lubinski of the United Zionists-Revisionists of America stated: "Theodor Herzl who conceived the idea of a Jewish State, Max Nordau who sought to translate it into reality by mass immigration, and Zev Jabotinsky who, in creating the Jewish Legion, taught us that ultimately the victory of Jewish arms in the Land of Israel must decide the fate of Israel. We salute and pay tribute to his pupils who fought in the underground for the freedom of their nation."

ידישער וועלט־קאנגרעס

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Private

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Silver:

Today is a great day in our history. It should not pass without an expression of appreciation for what you have done and I would like to be among those thousands who recognize your merits.

During this crucial period in our history you have been a pushing power which turned indifferent masses into active forces. You will for ever have a share in the rebirth of our Medinah, the great light of hope after the dark years in our history.

May your further work be blessed for the benefit of our people.

In friendship,

Very sincerely yours,

I. Schwarzbart.

IS:nk

When replying

refer to.....

New York, May 4, 1949.

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DATE		DATE
	MAY 5 1949	
ANSWERED		

May 6, 1949

Senator Paul Douglas
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Douglas:

Your attendance at Carnegie Hall last Wednesday and your participation in the celebration of the first anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel was deeply appreciated, as you must know, by everyone who was there. It contributed greatly to the deep satisfaction which everyone had in the celebration. Personally, I am profoundly grateful to you for taking the time and trouble to come from Washington and to deliver your splendid message which was so enthusiastically received.

With all my good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

May 6, 1949

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Lodge:

You must know how much your participation in our celebration last Wednesday evening meant to all those who were privileged to hear you at Carnegie Hall and to our entire community. It was good of you to come from Washington to join with us in the celebration and to give us the word of uplift and inspiration which you did. Personally, I am profoundly grateful to you for the many gracious things which you said about me.

We are all deeply grateful. With warmest greetings,
I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

May 6, 1949

Mr. Ted Thackrey
300 Central Park West
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Thackrey:

I wish to express our deep appreciation to you for your appearance at Madison Square Park honoring our Celebration commemorating the First Anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel. It was a grand day for all of us and I am happy that you who have fought side by side with us for the realization of this day were present to celebrate this historic occasion.

May I convey to you my personal hopes for success in your future work.

With all good wishes, I am

Most cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver

May 6, 1949

Asst. Chief Inspector Frank Fristensky, Jr.
Manhattan East Uniform Police Headquarters
153 East 67 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Inspector Fristensky:

I wish to commend you most enthusiastically for the part played by yourself and the men under your command in helping to make the Anniversary Celebration of the State of Israel which was held at Madison Square Park the huge success that it was.

I was particularly impressed by the efficiency and intelligence of your officers and men in handling the huge throng with a minimum of disorder and injury. We are mindful that it was the work of the Police Department which contributed so much to the success of our Meeting and for this we are deeply grateful.

I am also conveying these sentiments to the Mayor of the City of New York.

With all good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

AHS:QLD

Abba Hillel Silver

May 6, 1949

Hon. William O'Dwyer
City Hall
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I wish to express our deep appreciation to you for your appearance at Madison Square Park honoring our Celebration commemorating the First Anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel and to thank you especially for the contents of your address which was most appropriate and most helpful.

At the same time may I express to you, as the Chief Magistrate of this great city, our admiration for the effective manner in which the members of the Police Department, under the command of Assistant Chief Inspector Frank Fristensky, handled the huge throng which turned out for the occasion. Their efficiency and intelligence contributed greatly to the success of our Meeting.

With best wishes, I am

Most cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver

May 6, 1949

Hon. Aubrey S. Eban
Israeli Consulate
11 East 70 Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Eban:

Please accept this expression of my deep appreciation to you for your appearance at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening honoring our Celebration commemorating the First Anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel.

I know that you have been laboring under a heavy strain in recent days and your appearance, therefore, represents a significant sacrifice for which we are deeply grateful.

With all best wishes, I am

Most cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver

May 9, 1949

Mr. I. Schwarzbart
World Jewish Congress
1834 Broadway
New York 23, New York

My dear Mr. Schwarzbart;

Permit me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing me on May 4th. Your warm words of appreciation heartened me very much. I thought that the celebrations in New York were splendid, and I was happy to hear from so many parts of the country.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

May 10, 1949

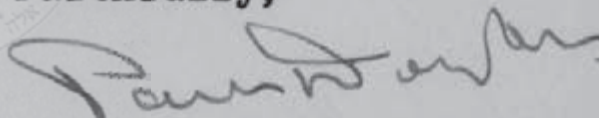
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
American Zionist Emergency Council
East 105th Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I deeply appreciate your very gracious letter. It was a great privilege to participate in the program on such an inspiring occasion.

With warmest best wishes,

Faithfully,


Paul H. Douglas

phd/jr

who had the courage to seize the opportunity to acquire what was then the vast wilderness of the West. Where would we be today if a Democrat had not had the wisdom to start us on the policy of expanding our Nation from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific?

And where would we have been during the last war if Democratic wisdom had not developed croplands from wasteland and begun the industrial development of the West, so that all sections of our Nation were able to contribute their share to our defense effort?

The Democratic Party today stands firm in its conviction that the continued development of the West builds economic assets which benefit every American in every section of the Nation.

So long as all of us in the East, and the West, and the North, and the South, believe in continuing to build up our economy and share mutual concern for each other's welfare, we will continue to have the highest standard of living of any nation in the world.

We shall continue to show to the world that our free American way of life is better than any form of Communist or Fascist totalitarianism. We shall continue to work for real opportunity for every citizen. This same strength in our economy will provide us both a powerful defense against the infiltration of ideas hostile to our way of life, and an equally strong defense against any group which might make the mistake of trying to change American thinking by military might.

The plow, the irrigation ditch which feeds the soil, and the dam which brings electric power to the farm and to the factory—all these are powerful tools in peace or in war if—God forbid—war should ever come again.

All of these are part of our arsenal of democracy, built by free Americans who feared neither man nor the future, but who were deathly afraid of idle stagnation.

The West believes in this great American tradition. So does the Democratic Party. We share the pioneer spirit. There is no longer a geographical frontier to be conquered. But there is another frontier—the frontier of making better use of what we have only half-used, or have wasted, or even, perhaps, have ignored. It's the kind of pioneering that created the power here in the West and in the Tennessee Valley which enabled other pioneers to develop atomic power.

With God's help we shall see to it that America is always a Nation where the spirit of the pioneer spurs free men to build a bigger and better America.

**Address by Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,
of Massachusetts, at First Anniversary
Celebration of Declaration of the State
of Israel**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. IRVING M. IVES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Tuesday, May 10 (legislative day of
Monday, April 11), 1949*

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD the address delivered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] on the occasion of the first anniversary celebration of the dec-

laration of the State of Israel, held in Carnegie Hall, New York City, on May 4, 1949.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Rabbi ABBA HILLEL SILVER. A generation ago, dear friends, a name was written large into the annals of the Zionist Movement, that name was that of Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE. [Applause.] It was under his leadership, and by his political guidance and sagacity, that the first revolution favoring the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine was adopted by the Congress of the United States, in 1922. [Applause.]

We are privileged tonight to have the grandson of that Senator here. [Applause.] A Senator in his own right; a distinguished American; one who has been a member of the United States Senate since 1936, with the exception of the years which he spent in war service, Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., was a man to whom we turned from time to time when we needed guidance, political help in Government. His name is now being written large in the annals of the American Zionist Movement, alongside of his distinguished grandfather.

Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me extreme pleasure to present to you at this time, Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., of Massachusetts. [Applause.]

S Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR. Rabbi Silver, Senator DOUGLAS, Major Eban, ladies and gentlemen, you will have to admit that it is a tough assignment to make a speech after the two speakers you have just heard, but I do welcome this chance to say to you that to be a speaker at this first anniversary of the birth of the State of Israel, is one of the most distinguished honors which could have come to a man [Applause.] A great historian recently said that the birth of Israel was a "millennial event to be measured by the temporal values of thousands of years." To be associated with an occurrence which reaches so far into time is an honor which for me is without precedent.

One need not be a close student of history to feel the importance of the birth of the new State of Israel. Every school child knows of the antiquity of Jewish civilization and of the unique contribution which it has made to human culture. In fact, it is impossible for us to conceive of any culture, non-Jewish or otherwise, if there never had been any Jews. There are, of course, other great peoples who in antiquity contributed to building the foundation of our civilization, but most of them died and disappeared leaving behind them, it is true, a marvelous memory, but nothing more.

The Jews, on the other hand, were not only a great people in the days of antiquity; they have proven themselves to be a great people in this dangerous and rapidly evolving modern world [Applause.] In this respect—as in many others—they have proven themselves to be unique.

Let us look at the facts which speak louder than any eulogies of mine.

Look first at the condition of the Jews at the end of World War II. Six million Jewish people were buried in Europe, and a million Jewish children were deliberately and unbelievably thrown into the furnace. Jewish manpower had been depleted by slaughter as unparalleled as it was vicious. It would have been only human for these dreadful trials to have weakened the fighting spirit of the Jewish people. Others have given up hope with far less cause.

But somehow or other out of its agony, the Jewish people found within itself the force, the faith, and the will to survive. [Applause.]

On the fifth day of Iyar (which is the same as our fourth day of May) Israel pro-

claimed its independence. [Applause.] It was besieged and blockaded. It had to advance without benefit of international recognition. Its institutions of government were necessarily disintegrating. On its frontiers stood the armies of five Arab states who had manpower, weapons, resources, and military experience which many, if not most, observers believed would surely win the day.

If the Jewish leaders at that time had been shrewd and calculating men, they would have undoubtedly concluded that the odds were too unequal, and that it was the better part of valor to give up the struggle and make some sort of a deal. But to their everlasting credit let it be said that these Jewish leaders were not defeatists. They did not take counsel of their fears. They turned a deaf ear to the voices of despair. Like George Washington at Valley Forge, they felt in their hearts that compromise was impossible, that their cause was right, and that sheer courage on their part would enable it to prevail. [Applause.]

Now you and I all know men whose lives are spent in being shrewd, in making a bet that they will win—in making predictions which come true. Those men don't much care what the nature of their guess may be, just so long as they guess right. That is all they want.

Then there are the other kind of men, the men who never can make a living as crystal gazers or as prophets; men whose predictions are often wrong for the very simple reason that these men are not interested in guessing right, they are interested in making the right thing happen [applause] which is entirely different. They want to make the right thing happen no matter how difficult or how desperate it may appear, and those are the men who throughout history have really influenced the course of human events. It is a quality which every leader in war and in peace must have, or he becomes a speculator, and not a leader. For, if the leaders do not believe in victory, how can the rank and file be expected to advance?

And so the Jewish leaders made their stand in May 1948, and what happened thereafter?

They stood firm against an overwhelming invasion.

They carried the war to the enemy.

They sustained the crushing burdens of mobilization.

They avoided the errors of most newly created nations in that they set up their army on the basis of the highest professional military standards and without flinching carried out a superbly conceived military plan which won the admiration of soldiers everywhere.

So they won through universal recognition. They established the organs and institutions of democratic administration within sound of the guns.

They brought 220,000 fugitives and wanderers into Israel.

They revived one of mankind's oldest cultures.

They established democracy in that area known as the Near East, or the Middle East, where its ideals and institutions are practically unknown.

They created a home of social and scientific progress in that same sleepy, stagnant area of desperate squalor and degradation.

They made an international judgment of the United Nations into a reality.

And now they are working for a real Arab-Jewish peace which bids fair before long to be an accomplished fact.

Now there is just a bare enumeration. [Applause.]

And I ask: Was there ever in history a more convincing demonstration of vigor, courage, far-seeing intelligence, and lofty idealism?

What was it, in essence, that gave these men the victory? They had, as I have said, a fine plan; but it was not the plan. They

had zealous friends abroad; but it was not those friends, greatly helpful as they were, who settled the issue.

The factor that won them their victory was the will to win of the individual soldier. He knew that for which he was fighting, and quietly and soberly, he was willing to die for it if need be. And before he died, he was determined to fight.

This, if I may venture a guess, was the factor which gave the Jewish leaders faith on that memorable May day in 1948 when they made their decision to be brave leaders rather than shrewd calculators. It appears now that almost everyone else was wrong, but that they were not.

The occurrence is similar to events which have taken place in the history of the United States. Before the two world wars the great powers of Europe were correctly informed about our ships and our tanks and our guns and our planes; they had accurate knowledge about our cotton and our wheat, and our oil; they knew exactly the number of men of military age as these were shown in the census reports. But they either had contempt for our manhood or else utterly failed to understand it. On no other basis can their unsuccessful attempts at European and world conquest be explained.

We cannot blame them, for it is indeed hard to understand what it is that makes a man a hero. During World War II, I witnessed unbelievable acts of bravery and saw young Americans advance into almost certain death. I asked myself at that time: "What is it that makes these men so brave?" They were surely not enthused by the tinsel slogans of some fanatical dictator; they were not hypnotized by any politician's words. They were brave because they had grown to manhood in a country in which the individual mattered, in which he was the master and not the servant of the state, a country in which their mothers, and their schools, and their religious leaders had taught them that it mattered greatly whether they behaved themselves or whether they did not; that it was a matter of the utmost importance whether they were good men or bad men; that it was of the highest moment whether they were brave men or cowards. The thing that won the war for America and confounded all the estimates of these old nations of Europe, was the individual self-respect of the individual young men. What I have said about the United States must also be set down in the case of Israel. It was that individual self-respect, that belief in the dignity of man, that belief in the value of human personality that enabled them to win the day. [Applause.]

Of course it is more than enough to make every Jew feel proud of his heritage, and it is in all truth an event which causes deep satisfaction in the hearts of non-Jews who in whatever way they could, extended their help. In fact, you will, I know, forgive me for thinking at this moment, of my own grandfather who on May 3, 1922, almost exactly 27 years ago tonight, sponsored the Lodge resolution which expressed the support of the United States for the setting up of a Jewish national homeland, and which, we now realize, became the foundation of American policy. [Applause.]

And you will forgive me, perhaps, for saying that the great mobilization of opinion and support and sympathy which occurred here in the United States would not have occurred if it had not been for the man who is modestly sitting here behind me—Rabbi Silver. [Vigorous applause.]

I have seen a good deal in Washington, in the Senate, of people who are advocating causes of one kind or another, and I say to you in all sincerity and not because he is here, that Dr. Silver is in a class by himself! [Applause.] I do not say that simply because he is a dynamo of energy and highly intelligent and very honorable and reliable,

because he is all of those things. And I don't just take off my hat to him because he is working 16 to 18 hours a day for this cause—you see him in the Capital, then you see him at the Republican National Convention, at Philadelphia, and probably at the Democratic National Convention too [applause and laughter] although I did not happen to see him there. [Laughter.] And I don't say it because he is working all the time, and he is either on a boat, on a plane, or coming or going. The reason I say that he is so unique is because he never for one second tries to advertise or exploit or in any way aggrandize himself. His mind was always on the cause, and he was constantly thinking of what was going to help the cause, and he is therefore a real illustration of the successful and happy man who submerges himself in something greater than himself. [Applause.]

To change the tone of my remarks a little bit, we may also view with approval, tempered perhaps with a few smiles, the international rush which is now under way to recognize the new Jewish State. Indeed it was not ever thus, but we may charitably say, "better late than never."

We now behold this people who are as old as antiquity and as modern as New York City, looking with its friends and neighbors, ahead into the future.

We look to the negotiations to conclude peace between Israel and Egypt, and Israel and Lebanon, and Israel, and Transjordan, and with all its Arab neighbors.

We look to the day which cannot be far off, when Israel will become the fifty-ninth nation among the members of the United Nations. [Applause.]

Major Eban has said that the State of Israel is the only nation which holds an international birth certificate from the United Nations, and that, he said, is something in the present political world of easy virtue. [Laughter.]

Israel looks forward to the development of its parliamentary democracy and to the perfection of its administration.

It contemplates great schemes of industrial and agricultural development which are absolutely essential if their country, which is not richly endowed by nature, shall be able to support its hard-working population. It looks forward to the fact that the development of Israel itself will have an improving effect on all the nations of the Middle East. The industry and the intelligence of the Jewish people will inevitably raise the standards of health and the standards of well-being for all people in that part of the world. [Applause.] The poverty, disease, illiteracy, and infant mortality which marks life for so many millions of people in the Near East may within the lifetime of us who are here this evening become a thing of the past.

These are a part of the glowing promise which the future holds.

And so I conclude: What has happened in Israel is not only good for the Jews and good for the people of the Near East and good for the United States; it is in all truth good for the whole human race, because in rising from the depths of despair and suffering in which they were flung, to these heights of unbelievable and constructive achievements, the Jews have demonstrated a degree of tough and unbeatable courage which is surely one of the traits which gives man his spiritual dignity and proves the value of human personality. [Applause.]

And so I say that all people, wherever they may be, who believe in the exalted nature of the human spirit will joyously celebrate this first anniversary of the Republic of Israel, and will hail the Jewish achievement as an inspiration and as an example to all of faltering humanity. [Vigorous applause and cheers.]

Proposed Columbia Valley Administration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLEN H. TAYLOR

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, May 10 (legislative day of Monday, April 11), 1949

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a compilation of facts and figures relative to the proposed Columbia Valley Administration.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CVA FACTS

There has been a growing tendency during the past decade to adopt a defeatist attitude toward future development and opportunity. Pessimists say that our frontiers are gone and the old pioneering spirit has vanished from the present generation.

My State of Idaho and the entire Pacific Northwest refutes this philosophy entirely. There we have unlimited possibilities in many fields, awaiting only the decision of man to take advantage of them.

Powerful books by Vogt and Osborne have reemphasized the Malthusian theory of steadily increasing populations to feed and a steadily decreasing acreage of fertile soil to grow our food. They paint a gloomy picture of malnutrition and semistarvation facing the world. We feel that our region can take the lead in overcoming this threat by two forms of land development. First, in the Pacific Northwest we have millions of acres of arid land that can be brought under water, and this irrigated land would produce two or three times that of land dependent upon natural rainfall. Second, use of soil conservation methods developed in recent years can save additional millions of fertile acres. All that is needed is a comprehensive plan to put these methods into operation.

This vast amount of prospective food production is only one of the resources awaiting development. The waters of the Columbia and its tributaries are capable of producing more than 30,000,000 kilowatts of electric power; we have more than 40 percent of the Nation's saw timber and 60 percent of its phosphate; and we have immense quantities of important minerals, including shale rock capable of producing oil commercially through synthetic methods now being perfected. Truly, this is the land of opportunity awaiting only proper development of these great natural resources. We have the land to provide opportunity for prosperous agriculture. We have the water resources, which can be developed by a system of multipurpose dams so that the enormous quantities of hydroelectric power generated can furnish the financial help needed to irrigate this new land at reasonable cost to the water users. It is no longer economically feasible to build a dam just for irrigation storage or one just for flood control or for power alone. Only by coordination and proper planning can we achieve all these purposes without waste of resources or money, through efficient multipurpose reservoirs combining reclamation, flood control, power, recreation, and countless other benefits.

WHY CVA?

Some people will say, "Why can this be achieved only through a CVA? Why can't it be done under the present system?" Here's why it is not being done, and cannot be done, without a Columbia Valley Administration.

Many different services and functions must be performed to secure this development. Husbanding existing farmland through soil-conservation practices and development of adequate sources of fertilizer, irrigating new lands through building of dams and canals, protection of fish and wildlife, conservation of our forests and range, hydroelectric power generation and transmission—all of these functions must be performed harmoniously and in relationship with each other. Money appropriated by Congress must be balanced among all the present agencies to insure a smooth, steady flow of needed funds. If one agency runs out of money for a particular function, or does not harmonize their activities with the other agencies, a lopsided program results and development is retarded. This is exactly what is happening now. To begin with, major Federal agencies concerned with water and land development in the Pacific Northwest are at odds with one another. The United States Corps of Engineers makes investigations and comes up with certain recommendations. The United States Bureau of Reclamation makes investigations and comes up with different recommendations. The Fish and Wildlife Service makes investigations and comes up with still a different set of recommendations. I need not continue such recital; the Members of this Congress are not unaware of these conflicts. Thus, to begin with, we can't even get a coordinated plan, reflecting wise and truly comprehensive examination of all pertinent factors, of all values. What we get is a whole number of usually unrelated plans, which we must try to solve in a jigsaw puzzle manner. Pretty costly jigsaw, I might add. Each time these separate investigations are made they cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Then, to try to harmonize them, costs more tens of thousands of dollars. And then, all we have are patchwork programs.

Add to this tangled skein of divergent ideas and facts the individual, unrelated reception each program receives from departmental, presidential, and congressional budget and appropriation committees, and you have what can only be called a mess. The result would be ludicrous if it weren't a tragic demonstration of ineptitude and poor management organization. So it isn't surprising to have the Corps of Engineers recommend dams on the lower Columbia River area which run contrary in timing and scheduling with the plans of the Fish and Wildlife Service for the protection of the migratory-fish runs in that area. Or that the Corps of Engineers recommends a dam on the Snake River in the Hell's Canyon area which is quite different in location, costs, and scheduling from that similarly suggested by the Bureau of Reclamation. Or that the Bonneville Power Administration runs headlong into the Bureau of Reclamation on the marketing of power in Montana or southern Idaho.

HOOPER COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Let me quote from the Hoover Commission report on the Department of the Interior. In this report the Commission recommends consolidation on a national scale of the civil functions of the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bonneville Power Administration—the same three agencies that are consolidated on a regional basis under the CVA bill.

Here are some of the Hoover Commission findings, quoting directly from their report:

"DEFECTS IN ORGANIZATION OF WATER DEVELOPMENT AND USE

"There are glaring defects in the organization of these services in the Government.

"(a) There is no effective agency for the screening and review of proposed projects to determine their economic and social worth. There is no effective review of the timing of the undertaking of these projects in relation to the economic need or financial ability of the Nation to build them.

"(b) There is duplication and overlap of effort, and policy conflicts exist between the Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation in construction of, and jurisdiction over, projects.

"(c) There is an inherent conflict between the most efficient operation of storage dams for the purpose of flood control and of dams used for the generation of hydroelectric power. Flood control requires empty storage space prior to the high-water season, the storage of water during the flood season, and the emptying of the dams during dry spells. The generation of hydroelectric power needs as nearly an even flow of water as is possible the year around. And the irrigation cycle, which requires storage of water in the winter months and its release in the summer, conflicts with the continuous flow of water required for electrical operation. As flood-control concepts are in the hands of one agency of the Government and power concepts in another, there is inevitable conflict of the highest importance in design and operation, which can be solved only by a consolidated administration.

"ELIMINATION OF DISASTROUS CONFLICTS AND OVERLAPS

"One of the major reasons for grouping these agencies into the Department of the Interior is the elimination of disastrously wasteful conflict.

"* * * The function of river development is a multiple purpose one, cutting across many of the unfunctional agencies. Experience has shown that parceling out river development responsibilities among these functional agencies produces endless confusion and conflict. A plan for the development of a river basin cannot be devised by adding together the special studies and the separate recommendations of unfunctional agencies concerned respectively with navigation, flood control, irrigation, land drainage, pollution abatement, power development, domestic and industrial water supply, fishing, and recreation. These varied and sometimes conflicting purposes must be put together and integrated in a single plan of development. * * *

"Under conflicting laws, rival Federal agencies compete for taxpayer money in what often appear to be premature and unsound river-development projects, duplicating each other's surveys and bidding against each other for local support at national expense. * * *

"Enactment of the Flood Control Act of 1936 marked the beginning of a new era of administrative confusion. In that act primary responsibility for flood protection on the main streams was assigned to the Corps of Engineers, and in the upper watersheds to the Department of Agriculture. The most serious consequence from the standpoint of organization was not the division of flood-control responsibility between the Corps of Engineers and the Department of Agriculture, but the effect on relations between the Corps and the Bureau of Reclamation. As the Corps' original responsibility for navigational improvements was expended to cover flood control and other purposes incidental or related to flood protective works, and the Bureau's original responsibility for irrigation was expended to include other potential byproducts of irrigation structures, the one agency working upstream met the other coming down. Now we are witnessing the spectacle of both agencies cotending for the authorization, construction, and operation of projects in the same river basins, for example in the Central Valley, Columbia, and Missouri Basins. * * *

"Division of responsibility means duplication of surveys and investigations. Elaborate basin-wide surveys and plans have been made in several instances by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, in addition to the comprehensive basin surveys made by the Federal Power Com-

mission and the watershed surveys of the Department of Agriculture. * * *

"Jurisdictional jealousy is inevitable, and costly as well, so long as such organization separation is practiced. Friction therefrom operates as a perpetual drag on efficiency and as a stimulator of group and sectional competition for favor and undue influence. Without more inclusive operating units, plans are made which see only parts of the whole situation, and wasteful expenditure of funds results, while the total objective which might have been attained is only partly realized.

"No effective method has been found for reconciling conflicting opinions and programs.

"The interagency committees have failed to solve any important aspects of the problem * * * because the dominant members, the Corps and the Bureau, have been unwilling to permit inter-agency committees to settle their differences. The result has been neglect or avoidance by the committees of virtually all major areas of interagency conflict, and concentration instead on technical studies and publicity. * * *

"The development agencies sometimes compromise their differences. After sharp clashes over plans for the development of the Missouri Basin, the Corps and the Bureau announced complete agreement on the Pick-Sloan plan. Analysis of that plan reveals the fact that its contains many projects which previously had been subjected to devastating criticism by one or the other agency. The compromise consisted for the most part in a division of projects, each agency agreeing to forego the privilege of criticizing projects assigned by the agreement to the other. The result is in no sense an integrated development plan for the basin, and there is serious question in this case whether agreement between the two agencies is not more costly to the public than disagreement. * * *

"Each of the two major development agencies, the Corps and the Bureau, not unnaturally tries to stake out claims in advance of the other. Each completes its basin surveys as quickly as possible, and proposes its development plans for authorization. The Executive and the Congress are presented with conflicting proposals prepared by agencies with different water-use philosophies. The plans of the Corps of Engineers are built around navigation and flood-protection features, those of the Bureau of Reclamation around irrigation, with power development and other allied purposes given some consideration by both. Desirable though it would be, it is difficult to forestall authorization until thorough analysis has been made * * * once project plans are announced and publicized such powerful local pressures are usually generated that development cannot be postponed. Occasionally, however, interagency disputes have the opposite effect of retarding worthwhile developments for many years, as in the case of the Kings River project in the Central Valley of California. * * *

"There is simply no escaping the fact that so long as the present overlapping of functions exists with respect to the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Federal Power Commission, costly duplication, confusion, and competition are bound to result. It has been demonstrated time and again that neither by voluntary cooperation nor by executive coordination can the major conflicts be ironed out. * * *

"An example of duplication and conflict may be found in the plans for a project at Hell's Canyon, Idaho. These were duplicated at a cost very roughly estimated at about \$250,000 each by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation.

"They differed in essential particulars of construction and by over \$75,000,000 in cost of erection.

"We have pointed out the inherent conflict in use of reservoirs for flood control and their use for power or irrigation. The greatest power development requires the most

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342 Madison Avenue
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Dear Dr. Silver:

We take pleasure in inviting you to be our guest at the forthcoming affair celebrating the first anniversary of the State of Israel. It will be held at Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening, May 14th at 9:00 P.M.

We would appreciate it if you kindly advise us as to the number of people in your party.

Sincerely yours,

Harry
Dr. Harry Levi

HL:RL

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May 16, 1949

Dr. Harry Levi
675 Eighth Avenue
Second Floor
New York 18, New York

My dear Dr. Levi:

I am sorry that I was unable to attend your celebration of the first anniversary of the State of Israel on Saturday evening, May 14th, but I was not in New York on that day. I trust that it was a very successful affair.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

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MAY

- 4, Wed. 8:30 p.m.—American Zionist Emergency Council, Meeting
- 5, Thurs. 8:30 p.m.—Freedom Rally. Sponsored by Common Cause, Inc.
- 7, Sat. 8:30 p.m.—Victory Lodge No. 1481, B'nai Brith, Fifth Annual Gershwin Memorial Concert. Alec Templeton, *Pianist*
- 10, Tues. 2:30 p.m.—New York Youth Concerts; Wheeler Beckett, *Conductor*
- 13, Fri. 2:30 p.m.—New York Youth Concerts; Wheeler Beckett, *Conductor*
- 14, Sat. 8:30 p.m.—The First Piano Quartet
- 15, Sun. 3:00 p.m.—Lutheran Layman's League, Lutheran Hour Rally
- 22, Sun. 2:00 p.m.—Rev. Percy B. Crawford, Young People's Church of the Air
- 28, Sat. 8:00 p.m.—The Zionist Organization of America, Meeting
- 29, Sun. Music and Dance Festival, sponsored by The Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee of New York

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PROGRAM

I.

Hymn of FreedomJulius Chajes
Chorus and Orchestra

Program Continued on Second Page Following

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PROGRAM CONTINUED

II.
Symphony No. 3 "Eroica" Beethoven
I. Allegro con brio
II. Marcia Funebre: Adagio assai
III. Scherzo: Allegro vivace: Trio
IV. Finale: Allegro molto
Orchestra

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Program Continued on Second Page Following



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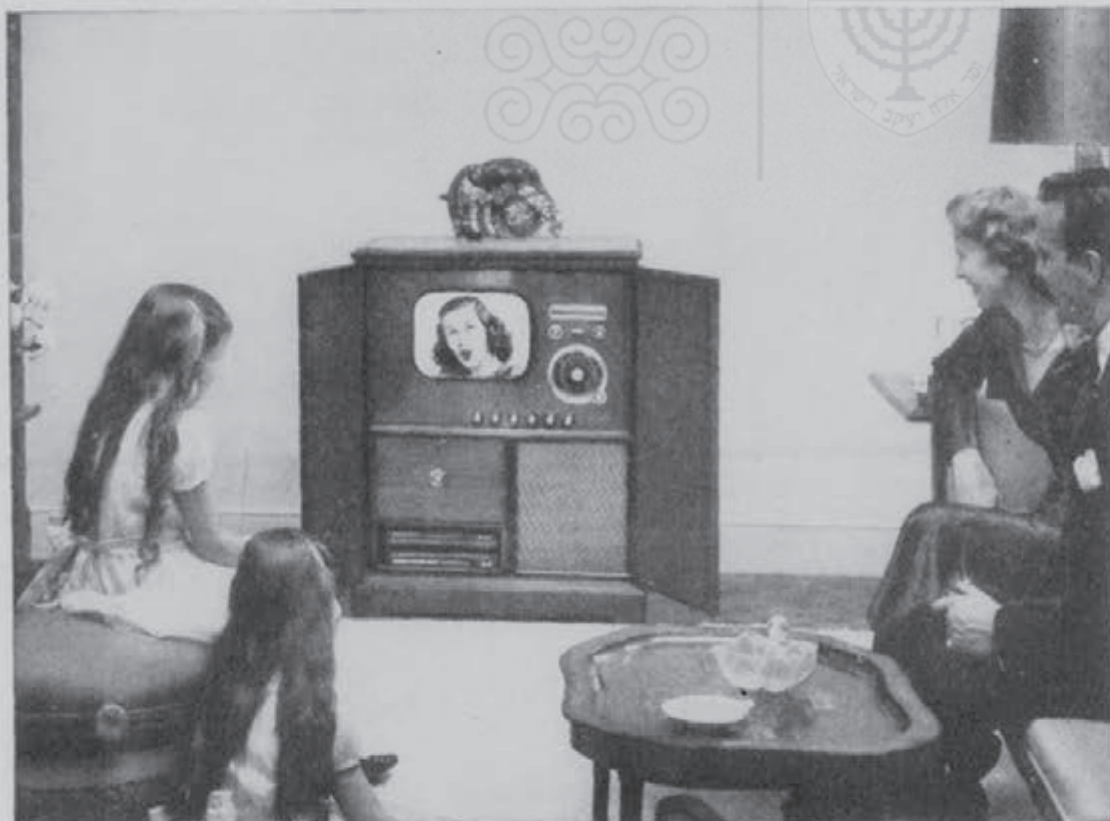
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PROGRAM CONTINUED

III.

Three Songs *Chemo Vinaver*
El Yivneh Ha-Galil (Palestinian Hora)
Yemenite Prayer (Traditional)
Moshiach (Folk Song)
Vinaver Chorus

IV.

Renew Our Days as of Old (Traditional),
Arranged by Ben-Chaim
None So Great as the Lord (Traditional Hymn),
Arranged by Aedon Partovian
Bracha Zefira

V.

Hora from A Folk Symphony *M. Mahler-Kalkenstein*
Jewish Dance from "Uriel Acosta" *Karol Ratbaus*
Orchestra

VI.

Hatikvah *Julius Chajes*
Chorus and Orchestra

NOTE: This Concert-Meeting is under the sponsorship of the American Zionist Emergency Council. The program was incomplete at the time of printing.

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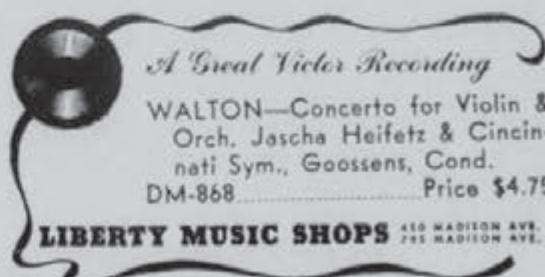
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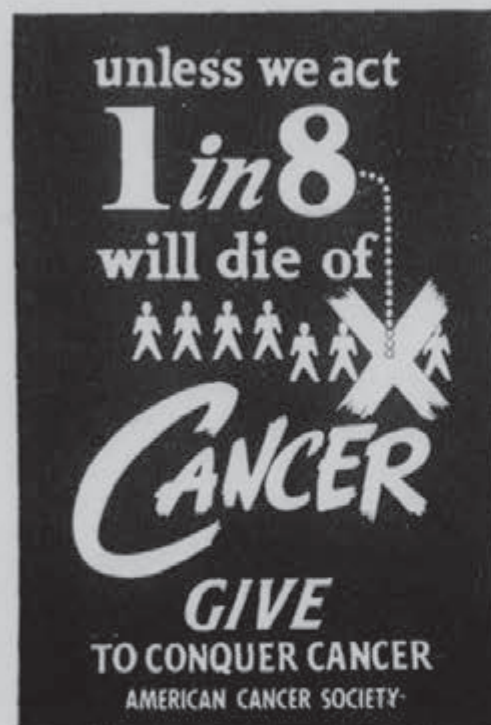
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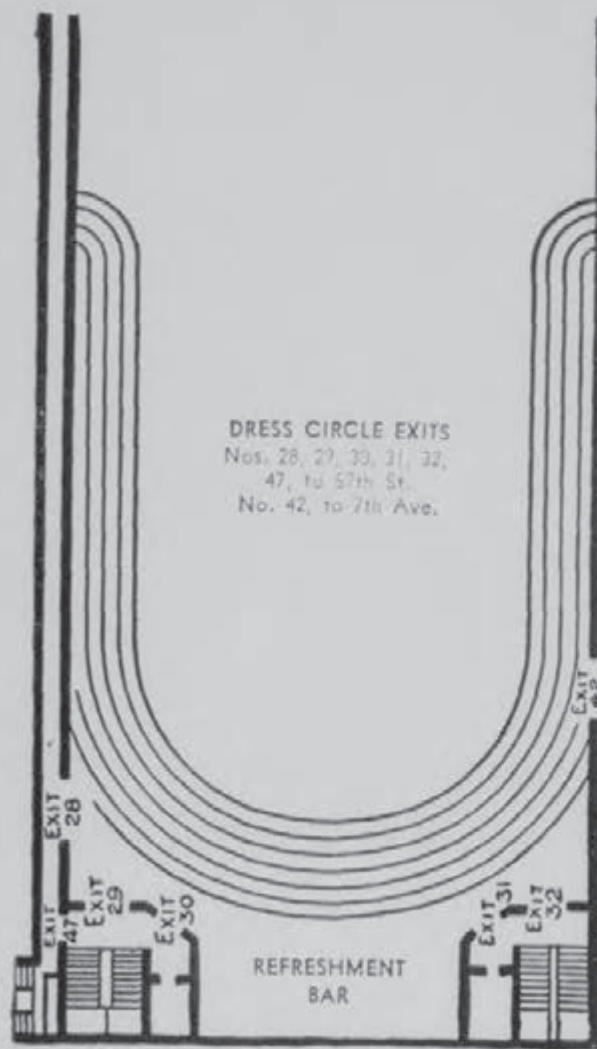
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ELEVATORS to Dress Circle and Balcony in studio entrances at 154 West 57th St. and 881 Seventh Av.

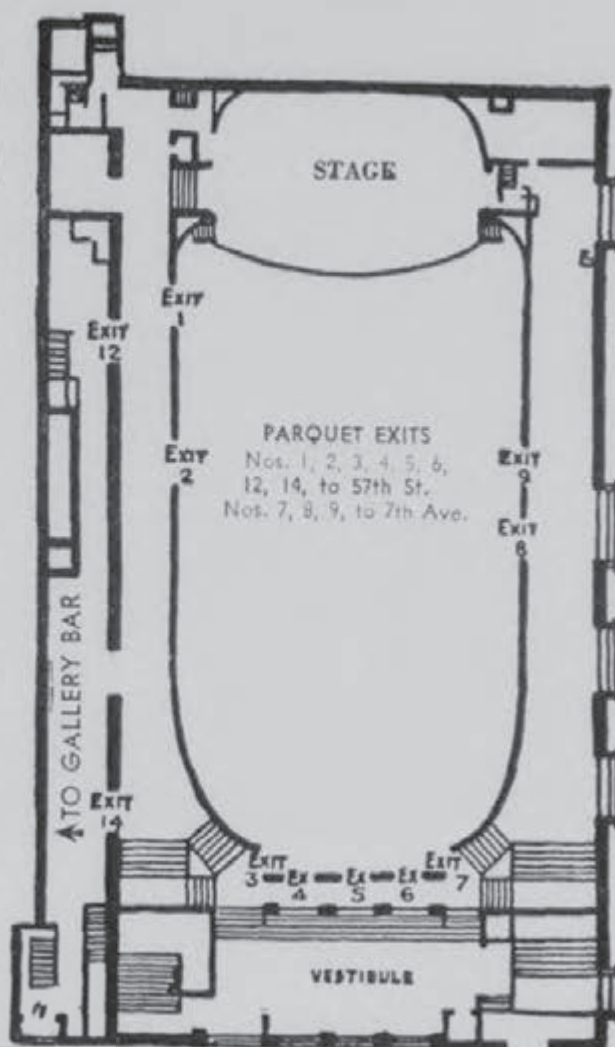
SMOKING is permitted only in the Gallery Bar, in the Buffet and on the Balcony and Dress Circle Stairways. Smoking and lighting of matches are forbidden in any other part of premises.

TELEPHONES are located in entrance lobby, at right of parquet near Seventh Avenue exit, west side of Second Tier; at the Dress Circle and Balcony check room, and east of lobby back of Box Office.

LOST AND FOUND articles are to be turned in at House Manager's Office, 56th St. entrance.

PHYSICIANS and other patrons expecting telephone calls will please leave seat number at House Manager's Office.

EAR-PHONES—A few seats have been wired for the hard-of-hearing. For information, see the House Manager.

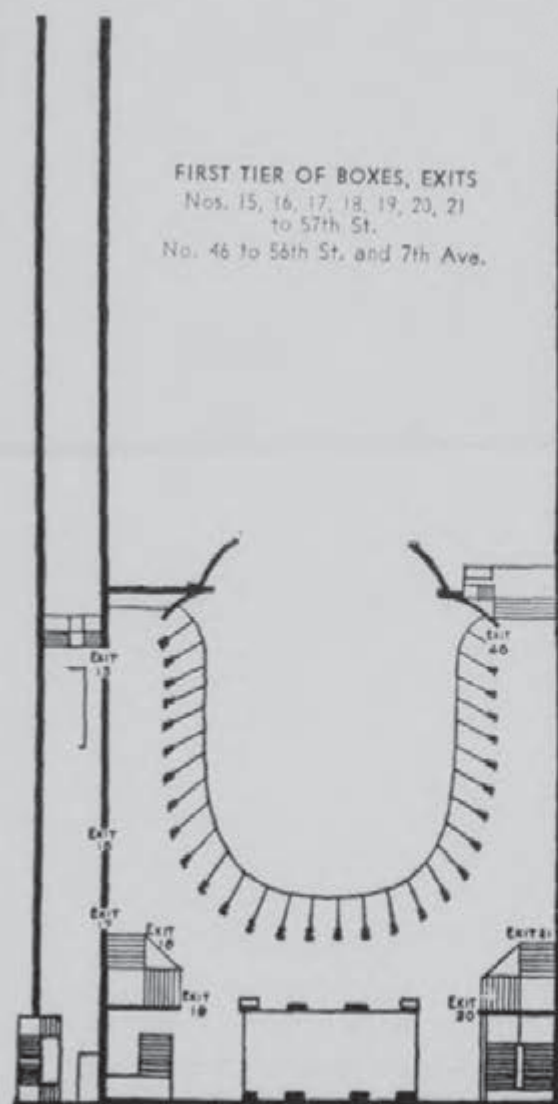


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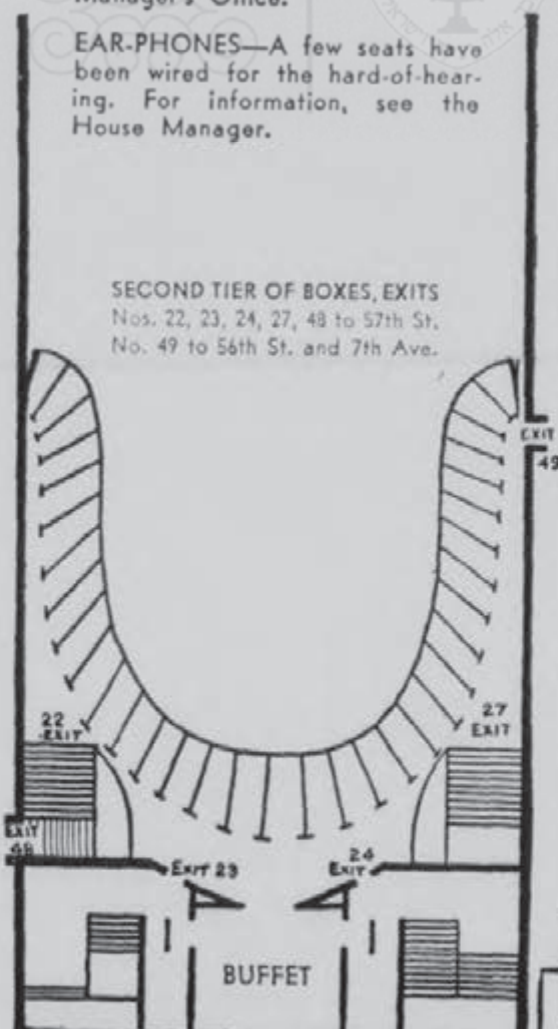
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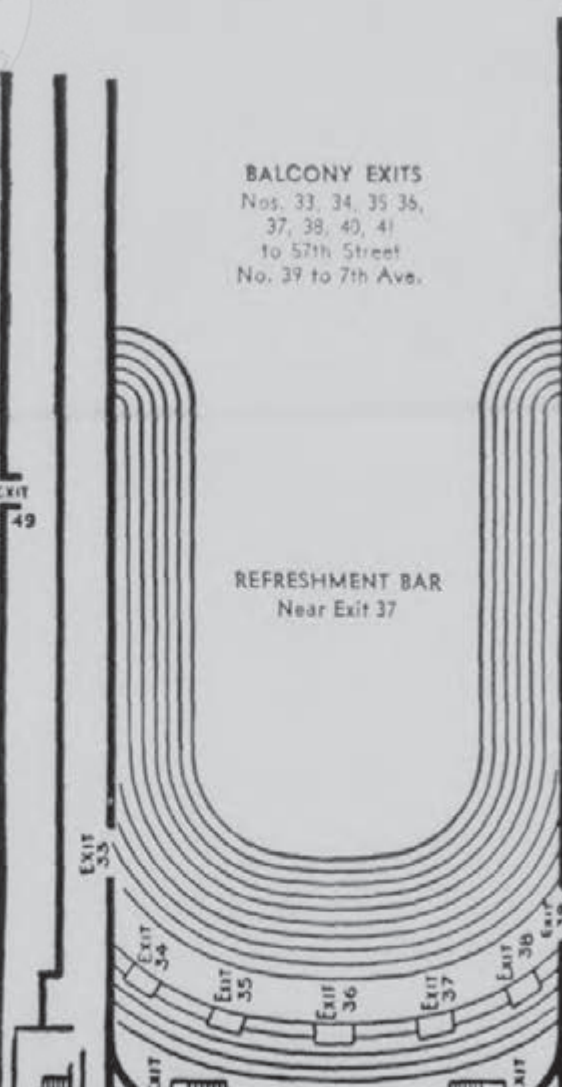
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The Philharmonic Goes Barnstorming



Now that its New York season is over, the New York Philharmonic-Symphony takes to the road for a fourteen-concert tour in the South and Midwest. The first seven concerts will be conducted by Leopold Stokowski, six will be conducted by Bruno Walter and one by Leonard Bernstein. The tour is being made under the sponsorship of Columbia Records, for whom the orchestra records exclusively.

Transportation and housing of the Philharmonic's hundred and four men, their priceless instruments and baggage and orchestral paraphernalia require considerable ingenuity and planning. The men will live on the train during the entire tour, leaving each night after the concert for a new city. During these weeks, their home will be six Pullmans and a special recreation car for reading, games and smoking. Two baggage cars are assigned to them, one for their personal luggage, the other, especially air conditioned, for their instruments (valued at more than a half-million dollars). As a recent article in the "American Magazine" pointed out, "The tour proves—if there were any skeptics still unconvinced—that symphonic music has become a dish which suits America's taste."

Coinciding with the orchestra's tour, Columbia Records has issued several of the Philharmonic's recordings of the works which will be played on the out-of-town programs. Recently released on Long Playing discs are the orchestra's recordings of the Dvorak Symphony No. 4 in G major, conducted by Bruno Walter, and the Shostakovitch Symphony No. 9, conducted by Efrem Kurtz. Leopold Stokowski has conducted the Philharmonic in recently issued recordings of the "Magic Fire Music" and "Wotan's Farewell" from "Die Walküre," and in Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini," both of which are included on his current tour programs.



About

CARNEGIE HALL

We can all agree that the great musicians who have appeared on Carnegie Hall's stage in the past 58 years have created a tradition for this hall that is unique in the history of public auditoriums. But it is perhaps not so well known that Carnegie Hall is an institution of traditions within traditions. We refer to the "dynasties" that have developed here.

For example, this program is published by Alfred Scott and his brother Stanley, and printed under the patient supervision of one of the most harassed craftsmen in the printing business, Stanley Hampton. The Scotts have been publishing the Carnegie Hall House Program all their lives, carrying on where their father left off. He was appointed to the task 'way back in 1879! Incidentally, not once, in all the years, have the Scotts missed the delivery of a program!

And the management of Carnegie Hall's Box Office has been in the capable hands of the same family ever since the Hall opened 58 years ago. The present "Heck Boys", as they are affectionately known to countless Carnegie Hall patrons, are the sons and grandsons of the original Rudolph C. Heck who first came to Carnegie Hall's Box Office in 1891.

Another Carnegie Hall dynasty is personified by the Totten family. John Totten, the House Manager, his father and his sons, have a record of service to Carnegie Hall going back 45 years.

The President of Carnegie Hall is also a member of the "Dynasty Club". Robert E. Simon, Sr., was President from 1925 until his death in 1935. His son, Robert E. Simon, Jr., was elected to the post of Vice President in 1935 and to the Presidency in 1938.

Drawing to the close of another concert season we salute these gentlemen and the fine traditions of service they represent, and thank them for their contributions to the growth of Carnegie Hall.

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Program opens at 8:30 P. M.

1. Brief remarks by Chairman	3 minutes
2. Recitation or vocal ^{with} accompaniment by orchestra	5 "
3. Address by Speaker	20 "
4. HEROICA (Beethoven) rendered by orchestra	32 "
5. Address by Speaker	20 "
6. 142nd PSALM by Julius Chajes rendered by orchestra, choir, and soloist.	12 "
7. The Hora Section of the FOLK SYMPHONY by M. Mahler-Kalkstein, Manager of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Rendered by Orchestra.	5 "
8. THE JEWISH DANCES by Karl Rathaus (from Uriel Acosta). Rendered by Orchestra.	5 "
9. Address by Speaker	30 "
10. New Version of HATIKVOH. Rendered by Orchestra and Choir. Audience participation on repeat.	5 "
Time allowed for introductions, applause, etc.	<u>8 "</u>
Total Time	2 hours, 25 minutes

Program closes at 10:55 P. M.

NOTE: Orchestra under the direction of Isler Solomon.

New version of HATIKVOH for use of audience to be mimeographed and placed on seats prior to opening of doors.

[undated]

RADIO ADDRESS
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY
OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

The Jews of the world will celebrate this coming Wednesday, May 14th, the first anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel. In this they will be joined, I am sure, by non-Jewish friends everywhere who, throughout the long struggle to reestablish the Jewish State, gave it their sympathetic understanding and loyal support.

I had the honor to announce the establishment of the State of Israel to the Political Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the day that it was proclaimed in Israel. After reading the proclamation, I stated: "The Jewish State, in setting out upon its career, is conscious of the many grave problems foreseen or unanticipated, which confront it. It prayerfully appeals, therefore, to all freedom-loving peoples and, especially, to those who gave their fullest endorsement to the establishment of the Jewish State a few months ago, to give a full measure of their support and of their strengthening to this newest republic established by this, the most ancient of people. The Jewish State will strive to be worthy of the confidence which has been placed in it by the nations of the world, and will endeavor to realize, as far as it is humanly possible, those prophetic ideas of justice, brotherhood, peace and democracy which were first proclaimed by the people of Israel in that very land."

The establishment of the State of Israel last May was for the Jewish people an historic act of incomparable grandeur, the majestic climax of a profound millennial drama. The hope of the centuries was finally realized. The faith which sustained them through the long, weary years was proudly vindicated. The people that had so often been consigned to death had risen from its immemorial crucifixion and had returned to sovereign national life. Quite naturally there was great rejoicing in their hearts. And when, within a few short minutes after the proclamation of the establishment of the State, the government of the United States granted that State de facto recognition,

an act which was before long to be the forerunner of similar acts of recognition on the part of more than fifty states, the hearts of American Jews were filled with pride and gratitude to their beloved country because of this historic and decisive act of support. The oldest and strongest republic on earth had reached out a helping hand to the youngest republic, established by one of the most ancient of peoples.

The year which has elapsed since that memorable day was never wanting in the sustaining hopefulness of that great political achievement, but it was also not without its hard struggles and bitter fighting for the new State of Israel. Palestine was almost immediately invaded by the armies of five neighboring Arab states. Severe fighting ensued. Tel Aviv and other centers were bombed. The Jewish quarter in the Old City of Jerusalem was destroyed. The New City of Jerusalem was besieged and almost starved into surrender. It did not surrender. Numerous Jewish settlements were attacked. Many lives were lost. The United Nations was powerless to restrain the invaders who had resolved by violence to alter the decision of that international body which was reached in November of 1947 to solve the Palestine problem. The successive truces ordered by the Security Council of the United Nations did not halt the fighting. It was on the battlefield that the final decision had to be reached, and it was reached. The fighting Jewish forces, though poorly equipped and hampered in every way by the Mandatory regime prior to its termination from organizing and equipping themselves in anticipation of the inevitable military struggle which was to ensue, nevertheless fought with a valor, a skill, and a resoluteness which decisively discomfited and defeated all the invading armies. So that today, on the eve of the first anniversary, an armistice has been established between Israel and all of the neighboring Arab states with the exception of Syria where a cease-fire order is in effect. There is no more fighting in Palestine. Final peace negotiations are at this very moment being carried on at a peace conference in Lausanne, Switzerland, between the representatives of the government of Israel and the neighboring Arab states. An old

adage has again been proven right: Freedom is never given. It is always won, and the price is often very high. The Israeli paid a very high price in blood and war casualties for the privilege of becoming free and independent.

But the Israeli spent their first year, not merely in defensive fighting for freedom and survival. They set up the machinery of a new state, the complete apparatus of self-government. They held their first general election for a constituent assembly. They elected their President, appointed their ministers, and got their government and their services functioning smoothly and without friction. The Israeli published to the world the draft of the constitution of the new state. It is a model of the most advanced democratic conceptions of government, grounded in the classic spiritual teachings of economic justice, brotherhood, and equality of the ancient prophets of Israel. The dignity of man and his unalienable rights are proclaimed. No discrimination whatsoever between Jew and non-Jew in Israel, between races, creeds and the sexes is tolerated in the basic law of this secular, non-theocratic state. The Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States and the exalted doctrines of human freedom of our Declaration of Independence are in essence faithfully reflected in the constitution of the new State of Israel.

Second only to the historic political achievement of the past year has been the amazing social achievement in terms of the rescuing of tens of thousands of homeless refugees and of bringing them into the country and giving them a new life and a new hope. Since last May nearly 200,000 Jews have come into Israel - the war-ravaged, the camp-wearied, the men, women and children who had walked for years the broken highways of hopeless wandering across the face of Europe. They finally found sanctuary among their own people in their own land. They are pouring into the country at this very moment at the rate of a thousand a day. I know of no comparable saga in all the history of the migrations of peoples where so many would so desperately seek the shelter of so little a country in so short a time. Israel is rapidly emptying the

D.P. camps of Europe and solving a problem which all the powerful nations of the world with their vast empty territories could not solve.

This most welcome, large-scale Jewish immigration into Israel has, however, imposed most severe economic burdens upon the young state. The cost involved in the transportation, reception, housing and resettlement of these immigrants runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars a year. The young republic is exerting itself to the utmost to meet this situation. The Israeli are heavily taxing themselves and are submitting to severe austerity measures to meet the situation. Jews throughout the world have been assisting generously to help transport and care for the new immigrants, but much greater assistance is needed, and everyone hopes that it will be forthcoming. Of all the problems which confront the new state on this, its first anniversary, none is as severe and as urgent as this problem of immigration.

There are other problems which confront the new state. No permanent peace has as yet been signed. The boundaries of the country have not yet been fixed. The final status of Jerusalem still remains to be determined. The State of Israel is in favor of guarantees to safeguard the holy places which are sacred to the three great religions of mankind, and a guarantee of free access to them. The United Nations favored internationalization of the city. But the difficulties involved in implementing such an arrangement, especially as regards adequate military force, are becoming increasingly evident. The United Nations failed to provide for the protection of the City against siege, attack and bombardment last year following its decision to internationalize it. Perhaps the solution lies in international supervision of the immunity of the sacred places. The President of the State of Israel, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, speaking the other day for the State of Israel, pledged: "To insure full security for religious institutions in the exercise of their functions, to grant the supervision of the holy places by those who hold them sacred, and to encourage and accept the fullest international safeguards and controls for their immunity and protection."

The problem of the Arab refugees who left their homes in Israel during the period of the war is a serious social problem which has given great concern to the State of Israel as well as to the Arab peoples and to the members of the United Nations. The State of Israel has indicated time and again its readiness to cooperate in any practical scheme for the permanent solution of this problem. The suggestion for the resettlement of most of these refugees with proper assistance in neighboring Arab countries prepared for their reception, through a voluntary scheme of population transfer, has been gaining favor in responsible circles. Ex-President Hoover has been an advocate of some such plan for some time. "There was a time," wrote Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt recently, "when perhaps the best solution would have been for these people to return to Israel. However, now with the great influx of Jewish immigration from Cyprus and central Europe, the Arabs probably will be better off if the funds already in hand are used to resettle them in some of the Arab countries where there are vacant lands that need people to work them."

The gravity and urgency of the problem is not being overlooked by the leaders in the State of Israel who have always advocated the policy of close cooperation with all the peoples of the Near East for mutual benefit.

The State of Israel has not yet been admitted into the United Nations although the Security Council on March 4th approved Israel's application for membership in the United Nations. We hope that this admission will take place in the near future.

When I first addressed the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on May 8, 1947, and presented the Zionist case in behalf of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, I said: "The Jewish people belongs in this society of nations. Surely, the Jewish people is no less deserving than other peoples whose national freedom and independence have been established and whose representatives are now seated here. The Jewish people were your Allies in the war and joined their sacrifices to yours to achieve a common victory. The representatives of the Jewish people of Palestine should

sit in your midst - the representatives of a people and a land which gave to mankind spiritual and ethical values, inspiring human personalities, and sacred texts which are your treasured possessions. We hope that that people, now rebuilding again its national life in its ancient homeland, will be welcomed before long by you to this noble fellowship of the United Nations."

Now that Israel has achieved its independence and its sovereignty has been acknowledged by nearly all the countries of the world, it is only fitting and proper that its admission into the United Nations should no longer be delayed.

And so, we salute the State of Israel on the occasion of the first anniversary of its existence. Although it is beset with many grave problems, it will, we are confident, solve them by the exercise of the same skill, determination, and devotion which enabled it to come through the war dangers of the past year and which sustained it during the many discouraging years of struggle which preceded the establishment of the State.



[undated]

P R O C L A M A T I O N

WHEREAS on May 14, 1948, in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, an independent Jewish State came into existence in Palestine under the name of the State of Israel; and

WHEREAS the Government of the United States has given its support and recognition to the State of Israel, and similar acts of recognition have been accorded to Israel by well over fifty foreign countries; and

WHEREAS a great historic tragedy, the tragedy of Jewish national homelessness, has thereby been brought to an end after almost 2,000 years, and one more oppressed nationality has thereby been permitted to resume independent existence; and

WHEREAS the people of America and the citizens of New York are traditionally happy to rejoice over the victory of freedom and human liberty all over the world; and

WHEREAS the first anniversary of the independence of the new State is being celebrated in Israel on May 4, 1949;

NOW THEREFORE I, William O'Dwyer, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby proclaim the day of May 4, 1949 as ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY and do call upon the citizens of the City of New York to join me in expressions of prayer, support, and good wishes for the new State of Israel to the end that it may play its part, in friendship with our own country and in harmony with all the nations of the world, to advance the cause of peace, civilization and prosperity within its own borders and all over the world.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of New York to be affixed this 26th day of April 1949.

(Signed) William O'Dwyer

Keep

Israel's First Anniversary

Address by

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR.

New York City, May 4, 1949

Extension of Remarks of

Hon. Irving M. Ives

of New York

in the

Senate of the United States

May 10, 1949

*Not printed
at Government
expense*

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. IRVING M. IVES

OF NEW YORK

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD the address delivered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] on the occasion of the first anniversary celebration of the declaration of the State of Israel, held in Carnegie Hall, New York City, on May 4, 1949.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Rabbi ABBA HILLEL SILVER. A generation ago, dear friends, a name was written large into the annals of the Zionist Movement, that name was that of Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE. [Applause.] It was under his leadership, and by his political guidance and sagacity, that the first revolution favoring the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine was adopted by the Congress of the United States, in 1922. [Applause.]

We are privileged tonight to have the grandson of that Senator here. [Applause.] A Senator in his own right; a distinguished American; one who has been a member of the United States Senate since 1936, with the exception of the years which he spent in war service, Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., was a man to whom we turned from time to time when we needed guidance, political help in Government. His name is now being written large in the annals of the American Zionist Movement, alongside of his distinguished grandfather.

Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me extreme pleasure to present to you at this time,

Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., of Massachusetts. [Applause.]

Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR. Rabbi Silver, Senator DOUGLAS, Major Eban, ladies and gentlemen, you will have to admit that it is a tough assignment to make a speech after the two speakers you have just heard, but I do welcome this chance to say to you that to be a speaker at this first anniversary of the birth of the State of Israel, is one of the most distinguished honors which could have come to a man [Applause.] A great historian recently said that the birth of Israel was a "millennial event to be measured by the temporal values of thousands of years." To be associated with an occurrence which reaches so far into time is an honor which for me is without precedent.

One need not be a close student of history to feel the importance of the birth of the new State of Israel. Every school child knows of the antiquity of Jewish civilization and of the unique contribution which it has made to human culture. In fact, it is impossible for us to conceive of any culture, non-Jewish or otherwise, if there never had been any Jews. There are, of course, other great peoples who in antiquity contributed to building the foundation of our civilization, but most of them died and disappeared leaving behind them, it is true, a marvelous memory, but nothing more.

The Jews, on the other hand, were not only a great people in the days of antiquity; they have proven themselves to be a great people in this dangerous and rapidly evolving modern world [Applause.] In this respect—as in many others—they have proven themselves to be unique.

Let us look at the facts which speak louder than any eulogies of mine.

Look first at the condition of the Jews at the end of World War II. Six million Jewish people were buried in Europe, and a million Jewish children were deliberately and unbe-

lievably thrown into the furnace. Jewish manpower had been depleted by slaughter as unparalleled as it was vicious. It would have been only human for these dreadful trials to have weakened the fighting spirit of the Jewish people. Others have given up hope with far less cause.

But somehow or other out of its agony, the Jewish people found within itself the force, the faith, and the will to survive. [Applause.]

On the fifth day of Iyar (which is the same as our fourth day of May) Israel proclaimed its independence. [Applause.] It was besieged and blockaded. It had to advance without benefit of international recognition. Its institutions of government were necessarily disintegrating. On its frontiers stood the armies of five Arab states who had manpower, weapons, resources, and military experience which many, if not most, observers believed would surely win the day.

If the Jewish leaders at that time had been shrewd and calculating men, they would have undoubtedly concluded that the odds were too unequal, and that it was the better part of valor to give up the struggle and make some sort of a deal. But to their everlasting credit let it be said that these Jewish leaders were not defeatists. They did not take counsel of their fears. They turned a deaf ear to the voices of despair. Like George Washington at Valley Forge, they felt in their hearts that compromise was impossible, that their cause was right, and that sheer courage on their part would enable it to prevail. [Applause.]

Now you and I all know men whose lives are spent in being shrewd, in making a bet that they will win—in making predictions which come true. Those men don't much care what the nature of their guess may be, just so long as they guess right. That is all they want.

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Then there are the other kind of men, the men who never can make a living as crystal gazers or as prophets; men whose predictions are often wrong for the very simple reason that these men are not interested in guessing right, they are interested in making the right thing happen [applause] which is entirely different. They want to make the right thing happen no matter how difficult or how desperate it may appear, and those are the men who throughout history have really influenced the course of human events. It is a quality which every leader in war and in peace must have, or he becomes a speculator, and not a leader. For, if the leaders do not believe in victory, how can the rank and file be expected to advance?

And so the Jewish leaders made their stand in May 1948, and what happened thereafter?

They stood firm against an overwhelming invasion.

They carried the war to the enemy.

They sustained the crushing burdens of mobilization.

They avoided the errors of most newly created nations in that they set up their army on the basis of the highest professional military standards and without flinching carried out a superbly conceived military plan which won the admiration of soldiers everywhere.

So they won through universal recognition.

They established the organs and institutions of democratic administration within sound of the guns.

They brought 220,000 fugitives and wanderers into Israel.

They revived one of mankind's oldest cultures.

They established democracy in that area known as the Near East, or the Middle East, where its ideals and institutions are practically unknown.

They created a home of social and scientific progress in that same sleepy, stagnant area of desperate squalor and degradation.

They made an international judgment of the United Nations into a reality.

And now they are working for a real Arab-Jewish peace which bids fair before long to be an accomplished fact.

Now there is just a bare enumeration. [Applause.]

And I ask: Was there ever in history a more convincing demonstration of vigor, courage, far-seeing intelligence, and lofty idealism?

What was it, in essence, that gave these men the victory? They had, as I have said, a fine plan; but it was not the plan. They had zealous friends abroad; but it was not those friends, greatly helpful as they were, who settled the issue.

The factor that won them their victory was the will to win of the individual soldier. He knew that for which he was fighting, and quietly and soberly, he was willing to die for it if need be. And before he died, he was determined to fight.

This, if I may venture a guess, was the factor which gave the Jewish leaders faith on that memorable May day in 1948 when they made their decision to be brave leaders rather than shrewd calculators. It appears now that almost everyone else was wrong, but that they were not.

The occurrence is similar to events which have taken place in the history of the United States. Before the two world wars the great powers of Europe were correctly informed about our ships and our tanks and our guns and our planes; they had accurate knowledge about our cotton and our wheat, and our oil; they knew exactly the number of men of military age as these were shown in the census reports. But they either had contempt for our manhood or else utterly failed to understand it. On no other basis can

their unsuccessful attempts at European and world conquest be explained.

We cannot blame them, for it is indeed hard to understand what it is that makes a man a hero. During World War II, I witnessed unbelievable acts of bravery and saw young Americans advance into almost certain death. I asked myself at that time: "What is it that makes these men so brave?" They were surely not enthused by the tinsel slogans of some fanatical dictator; they were not hypnotized by any politician's words. They were brave because they had grown to manhood in a country in which the individual mattered, in which he was the master and not the servant of the state, a country in which their mothers, and their schools, and their religious leaders had taught them that it mattered greatly whether they behaved themselves or whether they did not; that it was a matter of the utmost importance whether they were good men or bad men; that it was of the highest moment whether they were brave men or cowards. The thing that won the war for America and confounded all the estimates of these old nations of Europe, was the individual self-respect of the individual young men. What I have said about the United States must also be set down in the case of Israel. It was that individual self-respect, that belief in the dignity of man, that belief in the value of human personality that enabled them to win the day. [Applause.]

Of course it is more than enough to make every Jew feel proud of his heritage, and it is in all truth an event which causes deep satisfaction in the hearts of non-Jews who in whatever way they could, extended their help. In fact, you will, I know, forgive me for thinking at this moment, of my own grandfather who on May 3, 1922, almost exactly 27 years ago tonight, sponsored the Lodge resolution which expressed the support

of the United States for the setting up of a Jewish national homeland, and which, we now realize, became the foundation of American policy. [Applause.]

And you will forgive me, perhaps, for saying that the great mobilization of opinion and support and sympathy which occurred here in the United States would not have occurred if it had not been for the man who is modestly sitting here behind me—Rabbi Silver. [Vigorous applause.]

I have seen a good deal in Washington, in the Senate, of people who are advocating causes of one kind or another, and I say to you in all sincerity and not because he is here, that Dr. Silver is in a class by himself! [Applause.] I do not say that simply because he is a dynamo of energy and highly intelligent and very honorable and reliable, because he is all of those things. And I don't just take off my hat to him because he is working 16 to 18 hours a day for this cause—you see him in the Capital, then you see him at the Republican National Convention, at Philadelphia, and probably at the Democratic National Convention too [applause and laughter] although I did not happen to see him there. [Laughter.] And I don't say it because he is working all the time, and he is either on a boat, on a plane, or coming or going. The reason I say that he is so unique is because he never for one second tries to advertise or exploit or in any way aggrandize himself. His mind was always on the cause, and he was constantly thinking of what was going to help the cause, and he is therefore a real illustration of the successful and happy man who submerges himself in something greater than himself. [Applause.]

To change the tone of my remarks a little bit, we may also view with approval, tempered perhaps with a few smiles, the international rush which is now under way to

recognize the new Jewish State. Indeed it was not ever thus, but we may charitably say, "better late than never."

We now behold this people who are as old as antiquity and as modern as New York City, looking with its friends and neighbors, ahead into the future.

We look to the negotiations to conclude peace between Israel and Egypt, and Israel and Lebanon, and Israel, and Transjordan, and with all its Arab neighbors.

We look to the day which cannot be far off, when Israel will become the fifty-ninth nation among the members of the United Nations. [Applause.]

Major Eban has said that the State of Israel is the only nation which holds an international birth certificate from the United Nations, and that, he said, is something in the present political world of easy virtue. [Laughter.]

Israel looks forward to the development of its parliamentary democracy and to the perfection of its administration.

It contemplates great schemes of industrial and agricultural development which are absolutely essential if their country, which is not richly endowed by nature, shall be able to support its hard-working population. It looks forward to the fact that the development of Israel itself will have an improving effect on all the nations of the Middle East. The industry and the intelligence of the Jewish people will inevitably raise the standards of health and the standards of well-being for all people in that part of the world. [Applause.] The poverty, disease, illiteracy, and infant mortality which marks life for so many millions of people in the Near East may within the lifetime of us who are here this evening become a thing of the past.

These are a part of the glowing promise which the future holds.

And so I conclude: What has happened in Israel is not only good for the Jews and good for the people of the Near East and good for the United States, it is in all truth good for the whole human race, because in rising from the depths of despair and suffering in which they were flung, to these heights of unbelievable and constructive achievements, the Jews have demonstrated a degree of tough and unbeatable courage which is surely one of the traits which gives man

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his spiritual dignity and proves the value of human personality. [Applause.]

And so I say that all people, wherever they may be, who believe in the exalted nature of the human spirit will joyously celebrate this first anniversary of the Republic of Israel, and will hail the Jewish achievement as an inspiration and as an example to all of faltering humanity. [Vigorous applause and cheers.]

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AS AN AMERICAN JEW, anxious to safeguard the position of the American Jewish community, it is your solemn obligation to become a member of an organization which, among other goals, seeks to uphold the rights of all Americans, regardless of race, religion or color.

AS A JEW WHO WISHES to assist in the unprecedented program of mass immigration to and settlement of homeless refugees in Israel, you owe it to yourself to join Bnai Zion, which has consistently labored towards the goal of Zion redeemed and today stands in the forefront of constructive effort on behalf of the Jewish State.

AS A MEMBER OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, you also owe it to yourself not to be deprived of the unparalleled social, cultural and educational facilities which Bnai Zion membership provides.

AS A RESPONSIBLE FAMILY MAN, you certainly wish to secure for your family the maximum—and best available—fraternal, medical and insurance protection.

When you can obtain all of these advantages by affiliation with one organization, you must surely agree that it is entirely to your advantage to apply—immediately—for membership in Bnai Zion.

this
is
BNAI
ZION



BNAI ZION is the fraternal arm of the Zionist Organization of America. It is national in scope and is composed of chapters known as Camps which are homogeneous units of like-minded persons who, while enjoying various fraternal benefits, are devoted whole-heartedly to the cause of the Jewish people.

BNAI ZION was first to sponsor the Keren Hayesod and has brought the significant program of the Palestine Foundation Fund to the attention of the Jewish community in this country.

BNAI ZION has the distinction of contributing the largest per capita sum annually to the Jewish National Fund of any Jewish organization in the United States.

BNAI ZION prepared the groundwork for and now maintains its own settlement in Israel—Kfar Bnai Zion. This colony already affords an opportunity to two hundred displaced Jews to lead a free and productive life on the soil of Israel. Kfar Bnai Zion also serves as a vital training center for newly-arrived immigrants, preparing them for colonization.

BNAI ZION organized the American Red Mogen David and sponsors the work of this vital humanitarian agency. Huge amounts of blood plasma collected by the Red Mogen David and the hundreds of ambulances sent to Israel have played a vital part in rescue and life-saving activities.

BNAI ZION, during the last World War, raised more than \$5,000,000 in U. S. War Bonds and was engaged in a variety of other patriotic endeavors, such as Civilian Defense, Red Cross Blood Donor Service and the purchase of a B-29 bomber.

this is the program of BNAI ZION

1. To foster among its members a deep devotion and loyalty to the ideals of American democracy and active support of the principles embodied in the Constitution of the United States.
2. In keeping with the unstinting and unparalleled support it has always given to the concept of the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, Bnai Zion stands today prepared to fill the urgent tasks which will be required if the foundations of the State of Israel are to be strengthened and assured.
3. To promote and foster among its members a spirit of brotherhood and good fellowship in keeping with the traditions of true fraternalism.
4. To pay fitting tribute to those American Zionist leaders who have guided the American Jewish community on the road to full participation in realizing the dream of Israel rebuilt. In accordance with this, Bnai Zion has established land tracts or forests in the names of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Louis Lipsky, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Israel Goldstein and Dr. Harris J. Levine.
5. To encourage various Hebrew cultural endeavors and to extend financial support to Hebrew institutions and publications, both in the United States and in Israel. Bnai Zion has, in line with this program, instituted annual awards for proficiency in Hebrew to students in American colleges and universities.



DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, outstanding world Zionist leader, and chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council says "As the fraternal wing of the Zionist Organization of America,

Bnai Zion has contributed an important chapter to the history of American Zionism. With the accent on the fraternal aspect of its program, Bnai Zion gives its members benefits which enhance their family security and at the same time, promote the kind of social and cultural environment conducive to a greater participation in Zionist work."



LOUIS LIPSKY, veteran world Zionist leader, says, "Bnai Zion stands for the living tradition of a great idealistic movement. It retains with great tenacity the fraternal spirit which usually

grows with the existence of groups interested in the pioneering spirit, which are imbued with a way of life that seeks communion with kindred souls. Every feature of Bnai Zion tends to develop the sense of cordial family relations. No matter which group a Zionist may belong to, he should consider Bnai Zion a haven where the Zionist life can be completely lived."



DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, treasurer of the Jewish Agency, says, "The Zionist movement in America depends for its vitality in large measure upon a vital core of serious-minded, dedi-

cated Zionists ready to serve the cause under all circumstances with all that they have and are. Bnai Zion is such a core at the heart of American Zionism. Affiliation with Bnai Zion affords an opportunity to associate with one of the most worthwhile Zionist segments in the sphere of American Zionism. I count it a privilege to be identified with the organization."



**JUDGE MORRIS ROTH-
ENBERG**, acting National
Chairman of the United
Palestine Appeal and
President of the Jewish
National Fund of Amer-
ica, says, "To me person-
ally the progress of Bnai

Zion has been a source of profound satis-
faction. I have a warm spot in my heart for
Bnai Zion because it was through this organ-
ization that I first joined the Zionist move-
ment. Bnai Zion has ever been attuned to
the forward trends of the Zionist movement
and has had an important share in the strug-
gle for the fulfillment of Zionist ideals."



EMANUEL NEUMANN,
President of the Zionist
Organization of America,
says, ... "Bnai Zion, the
fraternal arm of the Zion-
ist Organization of Amer-
ica, is a tower of strength
to Israel and American

Jewry. Its history is one of accomplishments
and innovation. Bnai Zion is the driving
force which has activated many of the now
formally established Zionist institutions in
America. The courage, selflessness and energy
with which Bnai Zion undertakes Zionist tasks
and obligations are matters of pride to all of
us. I sincerely hope that it will grow in
strength and numbers during the years of
fulfillment which lie ahead of us."



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MEDICAL SERVICE—Free consultation at the Bnai Zion medical office (225 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.); treatment by specialists in all fields of medicine and surgery at greatly reduced fees.

HOSPITALIZATION—Through the Associated Hospital Service (Blue Cross).

WELFARE FUND—Aid to distressed members in a true fraternal spirit.

CONVALESCENT CARE—At nominal cost. Also, care for the aged and incurables (at nominal cost).

INSURANCE—Bnai Zion issues insurance policies from \$100 to \$25,000 on the Whole Life, Twenty Payment and Twenty Year Endowment Plans. All policies have cash surrender, loan, paid-up and extended insurance values. Bnai Zion also issues a total and permanent disability waiver of premium coverage at nominal cost.

Bnai Zion's Insurance Department operating under the Full Legal Reserve System, is under the direct supervision of the Insurance Department of New York State and 16 other states where Bnai Zion is licensed to conduct business. Dunne's International Insurance Report for last year gave Bnai Zion a Policy Holders' rating of A + (Excellent).

PUBLICATIONS—Every member of Bnai Zion receives a monthly magazine, "Bnai Zion Voice," and other educational material.

BURIAL GROUND—Provision for a burial ground is made for members and their immediate families.



Mogen David Adom in action during some of the recent fighting.



Breaking ground by new settlers at Kfar Bnai Zion



Young members of Kfar Bnai Zion watch the season's planting begin.