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Jewish Agency, press releases, 1948.

[1948?]

PRESS RELEASE

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
16 EAST 66TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

RHINELANDER 4-4200

Please Refer to Mr. I. L. Kenen

For..... March 2.....Release

The following statement was issued today by a spokesman for the Jewish Agency for Palestine:

The Palestine Government has seen fit to broadcast an intemperate account of Palestine's disorders which is certain to provoke new disorders and further endanger the lives of the people of Palestine. The Jewish Agency for Palestine is shocked by this new demonstration of irresponsibility. Once again the Palestine Government interprets history in the same manner as it administers justice. It condemns Jews, it appeases Arabs, and it completely absolves Britons.

The Agency is reluctant to engage in a debate with those whose pronouncements are colored by passion. But a respect for the opinion of men who seek the truth calls for a reply.

The statement submitted to the Security Council by the Jewish Agency last week described in detail events since November 29 when the General Assembly of the United Nations approved the plan for the partition of Palestine. This factual record exposes the Palestine Government's pretense of impartiality and shows conclusively that the government is in fact condoning Arab aggression against the Jewish community and the United Nations decision, and impeding and crippling the defense measures taken by the Jewish community in Palestine. By a coincidence, this memorandum was submitted on the very day that British security personnel blew up hotels and apartments in the heart of the Jewish commercial center of Jerusalem, killing more than fifty people and wounding more than a hundred. It is not suggested that these criminals acted with the knowledge of

their superiors any more than Jewish terrorists act with the knowledge or consent of the Jewish Agency. But the Palestine Government has sought to use the chain reaction of terror and counter-terror initiated by this outrage to heap abuse on the Jewish Agency and to distract attention from its own culpability for these mounting disorders. Fury is no substitute for fact.

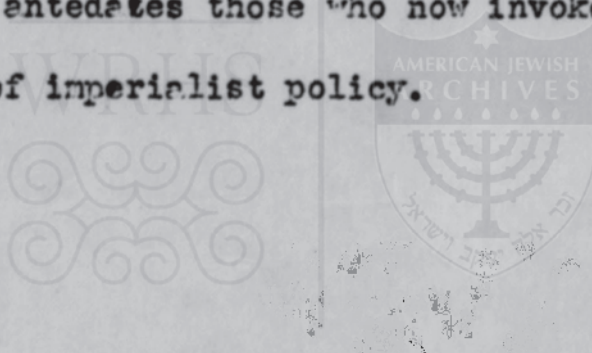
The truth is that aggression in Palestine is carried on by the Arabs who derive encouragement and arms from the British. They have knowingly permitted thousands of armed Arabs to cross the frontier, to establish themselves in the country and to prepare for and to engage in open warfare against the Jewish people and the United Nations. Not once since November 29 have the British authorities seen fit to condemn the Mufti, his followers and their brutal excesses. Instead they have reserved all their indignation for the Jews.

The Jewish Agency has always condemned - and will continue to condemn - violence and terrorism in Palestine whether it is committed by Jew, Arab or Briton. It has taken active measures to combat it and will continue to do so. But its efforts to stamp out terror have been rendered exceedingly difficult by the actions of a government which has manifested hostility to the just and legitimate rights of the Jewish people in Palestine and, failing to defend the Jews against unprovoked attacks, has at the same time interfered with Jewish efforts for self-defense.

The first and fundamental cause of existing turmoil in Palestine is the Mandatory Power's own flagrant breach of its obligations under the Mandate. It has unlawfully restricted the entry of Jews into Palestine, which is their national home. It has persisted in this course despite its rejection by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, by the findings of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry and more recently, by the action of the United Nations General Assembly. To enforce its arbitrary will, it has converted

Palestine into a police state and has denied fundamental rights and freedoms. It has climaxed this record by refusing to cooperate with the United Nations Palestine Commission and to carry out any of the recommendations of the General Assembly of the United Nations. A government which pursues such a lawless policy is hardly qualified to lecture others on law and order. Had the Palestine Government been sincerely concerned with law and order and the welfare of its wards, it would have carried out the United Nations recommendations faithfully and conscientiously.

While professing to deprecate mounting racial antagonisms in Palestine, the Palestine Government spokesman has far exceeded propriety by suggesting that the Jewish community may have to forfeit all rights to be numbered among civilized peoples. The Jewish people are the bearers of a long and honored civilization which far antedates those who now invoke prejudice to divide and rule as an instrument of imperialist policy.



UNITED NATIONS
Department of Public Information
Press and Publications Bureau
Lake Success, New York

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
39th Meeting

(PM) TAKE #3
Press Release TR/168
28 April 1948

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL - (PM) TAKE #3

After the recess, Trusteeship Council President SAYRE(US) briefly recapitulated the situation confronting the Council. He did so in reading a statement which had the agreement of Mr. Shertok and Mr. el-Husseini. The statement was as follows:

"The representatives of the Arab Higher Committee and of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, in consultation with the Trusteeship Council, have agreed to recommend to their respective communities in Palestine

"(1) that all military operations, and acts of violence, shall cease forthwith within the Walled City of Jerusalem;

"(2) that cease-fire orders will be issued to take effect in the Walled City at the earliest possible moment;

"(3) that the keeping of the truce shall be observed by an impartial commission which shall report to the Trusteeship council, and

"(4) that the specific terms of the truce will be elaborated in consultation with the two parties."

The President stated that Mr. Shertok had agreed to send a telegram to the Jewish Agency at once, Mr. el-Husseini having done so yesterday.

Both agreed to this procedure.

President SAYRE indicated that this Old City cease-fire order was in the nature of a first step toward a truce for all of Jerusalem.

MR. LIU CHIEH (China) wondered if Mr. el-Husseini's telegram of yesterday made it clear that the Jewish Agency agreed to the procedure, and that it applied only to the Old City.

MR. EL-HUSSEINI reiterated that he regarded a truce for Jerusalem as such, without a truce for all Palestine, as impracticable.

The Arab Higher Committee, he said, wanted such a truce for all Palestine, accepting, on the whole, the pertinent resolution of the Security Council,

MORE

which "the other side" was apparently not ready to accept.

Mr. LIU CHIEH said his question was designed solely to assure that both sides -- Jewish Agency and Arab Higher Committee -- were getting the same communication.

He was assured that such was the case.

In reply to a question by MR. SHERTOK, PRESIDENT SAYRE made it clear that the truce would cover also the case of firing into the Old City from the New City, and vice versa.

MR. LIU CHIEH suggested notifying the Consular Commission of today's action. MR. SAYRE welcomed this suggestion.

SIR CARL BERENDSEN (New Zealand) asked what relation the Trusteeship Council had to the Consular Commission set up by another UN organ.

MR. SAYRE said the proposed communication would be for information purposes.

The Trusteeship Council then turned to the French suggestion concerning a volunteer police force (See Press Release PM/902).

(END OF TAKE #3)

UNITED NATIONS
Department of Public Information
Press & Publication Bureau
Lake Success

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
39th MEETING

(PM) TAKE #2
Press Release TR/168
28 April 1948

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — (PM) TAKE #2

PIERRE RYCKMANS (Belgium) outlined an apparent change in the situation since yesterday: the Arab Higher Committee had been unable yesterday, he said, to agree to a limited, immediate, unconditional cease-fire order, but was more inclined to do so today; while the Jewish Agency appeared more reluctant on this point than it had yesterday.

Mr. Ryckmans renewed his suggestion of yesterday, i. e., that both parties agree to an immediate unconditional cease fire order for the Old City for a few days, so that the Council's work could proceed in a calmer atmosphere.

ROGER GARREAU (France) emphasized the need of saving all of Jerusalem, not just the Old City. While he would welcome a truce in the Old City, he continued, it was to be feared that discussion thereof would delay work on the protection of the entire Holy City. He emphasized the importance of that part of Jerusalem which was outside the Old City.

However, as a first step, he too, he said, would welcome a cease-fire order for the Old City.

MR. SHERTOK then declared he was ready to recommend at once an immediate cease-fire order to the Jewish Agency. MR. EL-HUSSEINI of the Arab Higher Committee also stated he was ready to ask for a cease-fire order. He said he thought there was no firing in the Old City.

MR. LIN CHIEH (China) suggested exploring the possibility of extending the cease-fire recommendation of both parties to the whole of Jerusalem.

At this point, President Sayre recessed the Council for twenty minutes.

END OF TAKE #2)

UNITED NATIONS
Department of Public Information
Press and Publications Bureau
Lake Success, N.Y.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
39th MEETING

PRESS RELEASE TR/168
28 April 1948

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- (PM) TAKE #1

In reconvening the Trusteeship Council this afternoon, PRESIDENT FRANCIS B. SAYRE (U.S.) said he hoped the Council would be able to make its recommendations concerning the protection of Jerusalem to the General Assembly by Friday of this week. He called attention to the working paper of the French Delegation on a police force for Jerusalem (See Press Release PM/902).

AWNI KHALIDY (Iraq) stated that a truce in the Old City part of Jerusalem was possible on four terms:

- (1) Freezing of the present status in the Old City (i.e., no additional forces to be brought in by either side.)
- (2) Complete protection of the Holy Places in the Old City.
- (3) Institution of a Supervisory Committee, composed of the Heads of the religious Jerusalem hierarchies of the Moslems, Jews and Christians and an unofficial British citizen, acceptable to both sides, with the Christian member heading the Committee to be answerable to the Trusteeship Council.
- (4) Supplying of food and water under strict supervision by the Committee.

In answer to a question by Moshe Shertok (Jewish Agency) as to whether he spoke for the Arab Higher Committee, Mr. Khalidy replied in the negative.

JAMAL EL-HUSSEINI of the Arab Higher Committee accepted the proposal in principle but said he still felt it would be better if Haganah forces were withdrawn from the Old City. He asked for more details of the truce proposal.

Mr. Shertok said his doubts as to the practicability of a truce limited to the Old City had increased considerably as a result of practical considerations. If such a truce were made, he explained, it should forbid not only shooting within the Old City, but also from the Old City to the outside, or vice versa.

(MORE)

If this condition were met, Mr. Shertok asked, how could the effectiveness of the truce be judged or guaranteed; how could one prevent embroiling the Old City incidentally in any fighting raging in the rest of Jerusalem.

Perhaps, he added, the whole question of an Old City truce should be referred to an appropriate on-the-spot body, such as the Consular Commission, for a judgment on its real practicability. Mr. Shertok once again rejected any truce based upon unilateral withdrawal of Haganah forces from the Old City.

President Sayre said he thought that the main thing now was agreement on the principle, an agreement which appeared to have been obtained.

In addition, Mr. Shertok stressed that even^{if} the limited goal of an Old City truce were realized it would be a dismayingly small accomplishment. He emphasized, in this connection, the responsibility assumed by the General Assembly for Jerusalem in its resolution of 29 November 1947, which said, in effect, to both Jews and Arabs: "Hands off Jerusalem! This city is mine!" (i.e., the United Nations'). It followed from this resolution that peace in Jerusalem should be indivisible, affect Jerusalem as a whole, Mr. Shertok continued. He appealed to the Council not to "abdicate on behalf of the United Nations" the responsibility for the preservation of Jerusalem as a whole - by establishing a force to protect Jerusalem.

Mr. Sayre assured Mr. Shertok that the Trusteeship Council would not "abdicate" its task of protecting Jerusalem. It regarded a truce for the Old City, he said, merely as a "first step", to be followed by work on a truce for all Jerusalem.

(End of Take #1)

AHS

16 East 66 Street
New York, New York
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FOR RELEASE:

Thursday, 5/6/48

Seven Jewish leaders have arrived from Palestine to serve in an advisory capacity to the Jewish Agency for Palestine in its representations before the United Nations.

The seven are members of a Political Advisory Committee established by the General Council of the World Zionist Organization in Tel Aviv last month. They and Zionist representatives from the United States and Canada are holding meetings with members of the Jewish Agency Executive in New York to receive reports and offer counsel on current UN developments.

The Committee represents all recognized Zionist parties. Its members include:

GENERAL ZIONISTS: Zvi Herman, Palestine; Dr. Israel Goldstein, Rabbi Irving Miller, Mrs. Moses Epstein, United States; Samuel Zacks, Canada.

ICHUD POALE ZION: Baruch Zuckerman, Louis Segal, U.S.; Zalman Rubashov and Joseph Sprinzak have not yet arrived from Palestine.

MIZRACHI: Dr. O. Wolfsberg and Jacob Greenberg, Palestine; Leon Gollman, U.S.

REVISIONISTS: Joseph Klarman, Palestine; Dr. Joseph Schochtman, U.S.

UNITED WORKERS PARTY: J. Rivtin and Joseph Bankover, Palestine.

ALIYAH HADASHA: Dr. Siegfried Moses, Palestine.

Dr. Goldstein serves as chairman. He also headed the Political Advisory Committee which was established by the Zionist Council in Switzerland last August and which met in New York during the UN session last Fall.

MIDDLE EAST BULLETIN

Vol. 1 No. 10

50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 6, 1948

THE TRANSJORDAN ARAB LEGION

The Arab Legion is becoming more involved in the Palestine war. The Legion is not a newcomer to Palestine. For years this force has constituted part of the British forces and performed, under British army command, garrison, guard and security duties. Units of the Legion were stationed in various vital areas, Arab and Jewish, and on the frontiers. Its units camped in and around Haifa; guarded the Iraqi Petroleum Company pipeline from Kirkuk (Iraq) to Haifa; were stationed near Safed in Galilee; in Sarafand, greatest British military base in Palestine; in Tel Litwinsky, near Tel-Aviv; in Southern Palestine; in the Jerusalem area and elsewhere. In October 1947, there were 4,000 to 5,000 Legionaries in Palestine: two battalions of the mechanized brigade, two infantry battalions, and two companies of "The Security Group." Now it is claimed that two thirds of the full strength of the Legion are in Palestine under British authority, apart from the Legionaries who invaded the country in the anti-Jewish campaign.

ATTACKS JEWS, AIDS ARABS UNDER BRITISH AUSPICES

Even before November 29, 1947, relations between the Arab Legion and Jewish Palestine were uneasy. Individual attacks on Jews occurred. The Jews regarded the Legion as a hostile foreign force and repeatedly demanded of the British that they be withdrawn.

The tension between the Legion and the Jews mounted after November 1947. On December 7, 1947, the Transjordan Foreign Minister declared to the press in Cairo that the Legion took part in anti-Jewish operations on the Jaffa-Tel Aviv border on December 5. On December 14 Legionaries from the Beit Nabala camp (Lydda area) shot 14 Jews in a convoy which passed near the camp. In Haifa 10 Jews were killed since December 1 in various attacks by Legion sentries. The invading Arab Liberation Army infiltrated into Palestine partly over bridges guarded by the Arab Legion. Legionaries joined the Liberation Army with their arms. New York Times reported from Jerusalem an instance of desertion with arms as early as December 13, 1947. Seven of the Liberation Army's casualties in the abortive attack on Tirat Zvi (Beisan area) on February 16, 1948, were identified as Legionaries. The second in com-

mand of the Legion and its top Arab officer, Abd al-Qader Pasha al-Jundi, joined the Military Committee of the Arab League, which plans the Palestine campaign. He met Fauzi Kaukji in Damascus on February 17. On April 18 Jon Kimche reported to ONA from Tel Aviv that Legion reinforcements were promised to Kaukji in his fiasco attack on Mishmar Haemek. This was revealed from a document taken by Jewish forces from a captured Arab messenger. The Legion was also reported to have supplied gasoline to Kaukji's forces.

Units of the Legion acting in Palestine under British command are in charge of security in areas of southern and eastern Palestine; escorting and protecting communications of Arab local and foreign gangs; arming Arab villages and making surveys for their fortification; taking over camps and installations evacuated by the British forces. Legion officers are in contact and cooperation with the Arab invaders. Legionaries harass and attack Jewish communications; interfere with movement of Jewish forces; launch heavy attacks on Jewish settlements.

ARAB LEGION — A BRITISH FORCE

With a population of some 400,000—most of whom are semi-nomads and nomads—and a total annual budget of less than six million dollars, Transjordan could never support an army such as the Arab Legion, entitled in Arabic "al-Jaish al-Arabi" (the Arab Army). The Legion is substantially maintained by an annual subvention from the British exchequer, amounting to \$8,000,000. In addition, the Legion depends on the British for certain auxiliary services; it also receives British training, standard arms and equipment "on loan" and at very low prices. The Transjordan contribution to the defense budget in 1947-48 was estimated at not more than LP 289,852 (\$1,158,408).

ANGLO-TRANSJORDAN MILITARY ALLIANCE

Paragraph two of article 3 of the new treaty, signed by Britain and Transjordan on March 15, 1948, for 20 years reads:

"In the event of an imminent menace of hostilities the High Contracting Parties will immediately concert together the necessary measures of defense." The same article commits—subject to certain pro-

visions—either party to come immediately to the aid of the other, should it become engaged in war. Prior to hostilities, however, a peaceful settlement should be attempted in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the UN "and of any other international obligations which may be applicable to the case." (Transjordan is not a member of the UN but is pledged to the Arab League Pact). Under the treaty, the Arab Legion will be trained by British officers when required. Transjordan officers will be trained in British military schools. Britain is pledged to supply Transjordan with arms, ammunition, installations and aircraft.

LEGION OFFICERED BY BRITONS

Even before the new treaty the Commander in Chief of the Legion and 20% of its officers, were Britons on loan to the Transjordan Government. The first Commander in Chief of the Legion was Peake Pasha. In 1930 John Bagot Glubb, British political officer in the tribal areas of Iraq, was appointed Deputy Commander in Chief and in 1939 succeeded Peake. Glubb is a captain of reserves of the British regular forces who joined the Legion as acting major and was promoted in 1941 to acting brigadier. He fought in World War I and was later an official of the Colonial Office in Iraq.

Robin Maughan, in his new book "Nomad," quotes Glubb as having said: "Great Britain doesn't want to dominate the Arabs but to prevent any other power from doing so. Let's have a Middle East Monroe Doctrine." Arab sources attribute to Glubb a leading role in the developing participation of the Legion in the Palestine war. They speculate on his meetings with Arab leaders and follow closely his movements between the Arab East and London. In the Staff List of the Palestine Government Glubb was listed as Assistant Inspector General of Police, seconded to the Transjordan Government.

The second British senior officer of the Legion is Col. R. J. C. Broadhurst, also listed in the Staff List of the Palestine Government as Superintendent of Police. Broadhurst is also entitled military counsel to King Abdullah.

Altogether there are about forty British officers officially on loan to the Legion, all holding key commands, even when it may appear that Arabs have executive powers. Despite the fact that some of the Arab officers received short-term training in Britain the effectiveness of the Arab Legion without its British officers is questionable. King Abdullah is certainly not a military commander in any modern sense.

ARAB LEGION A MOTLEY MERCENARY ARMY

The nucleus of the Arab Legion was formed in 1920, and consisted of 5 officers and 100 troopers. In 1925 the Legion had 42 officers and 972 non-commissioned officers and privates. In 1939 it numbered 1,600. The Legion developed and grew in recent years under Glubb Pasha, who encouraged enlistment of bedouins and development of the Desert Patrol. The actual

strength of the Legion ranges from nine to ten thousands.

The Legion is not a national army of Transjordan. It is a professional army of mercenaries maintained mainly by Great Britain. Transjordan could not support such a force. There is no conscription in Transjordan. The Legion contains soldiers who come from all over the Middle East. Besides Transjordanians there are bedouins from various tribes, Circassians and Chechens, particularly in the King's mounted bodyguard, Palestinian Arabs, Druzes, Christian Arabs, Armenians, etc. The pay of a private soldier is \$36 per month.

THE LEGION MOST EFFICIENT ARAB ARMY

Due to its British command, training and equipment, the Legion is considered the most efficient Arab army, surpassing the Forces of Saudi-Arabia, Syria, Lebanon and Yemen. In quality it is superior to the numerically stronger armies of Egypt and Iraq. However, the Legion has no battle experience. In suppressing the Rashid Ali revolt in Iraq in 1941 it played a minor part. Neither did it see much action in the campaign against the Vichy forces in the Levant, which took place in the same year. During the War it was used exclusively for security and guard duties. Never was it sent to any front or near any front as was the case of the Jewish Brigade group and other Palestinian Jewish units and individual soldiers.

COMPOSITION OF THE LEGION

An analysis of the Arab Legion as well as of other Arab armies is contained in a book entitled "The Contemporary Arab Armies," published in Hebrew in Tel-Aviv in December 1947. The book was published by "Maarakhot," a monthly for political, economic and military problems. "Maarakhot" is reportedly close to Haganah quarters.

According to the above book the Legion is composed of three major parts:

a) Mechanized Brigade. Consists of three battalions, two of which were stationed in Palestine and a third battalion in Transjordan. The strength of each battalion is estimated at 800-900 men, apart from small auxiliary units.

b) Infantry garrison groups, about 15 companies, and two security companies.

c) Training centre near Amman. New recruits formed about 20 to 25 percent of the total strength of the Legion.

THE MECHANIZED BRIGADE

The author of "Contemporary Arab Armies" doubts whether the Mechanized Brigade can carry out coordinated operations on a brigade scale. Each mechanized battalion consists of one staff company, one armored company and two companies of motorized infantry, mounted on trucks and armed partly with automatic weapons (Bren guns) and about six Bren-carriers per company. The Bren carriers have armor plate of 8mm and two Bren guns. The armored com-

panies have about six heavy armored cars each. The heavy armored cars have a frontal plate of 20-25 mm, a two-pounder artillery piece and two Browning machine guns (.30). Some armored cars are adapted for mortar use. There is also some heavier armor with six-pounders (2½ inches) and 75 mm guns. There was no indication that the Legion has tanks.

Each mechanized battalion has an artillery unit: armed with a limited number of 3.7 inch pack Howitzers, 25 pounders, and an unknown number of 6 pounders, PIAT anti-tank guns and 3 inch mortars.

The infantry units are armed with rifles (Enfield) and sub-machine guns, to the ratio of 70 to 30. There are at least two machine guns and one 2 inch mortar per infantry platoon. The total strength of the infantry is estimated as 3,500. The Legion is very poor in auxiliary services (medical units, engineers, etc., for which it depends on the British forces). Altogether the regular force of the Legion does not exceed 8,500, apart from the bodyguard trooper company and the Desert Patrol numbering less than 1,000. The latter two units are not available for action outside Transjordan.

NO AIRCRAFT — BRITISH TURNED OVER LARGE STORES

The Arab Legion has no aircraft, but it expects to get some from the British.

Last March the British turned over to the Legion mines, artillery stores, anti-tank rifles and mortars from supplies in Egypt. In recent weeks the Legion

received from the British sixty armored cars, 3,500 high explosive mortar bombs, 4,500 smoke mortar bombs, 100,000 rounds of 30-calibre ammunition and 900,000 gallons gasoline. The Legion also received other supplies and were given control of principal military camps. Its stock are believed to be considerably enlarged.

LEGION VERSUS JEWISH PALESTINE

What can happen if the Arab Legion is permitted by the British to attack Jewish Palestine;—without British concurrence such an attack is inconceivable.

So far the morale of the Legion has been good but it has stood no serious tests. The Legion has undergone Arab nationalistic indoctrination, not necessarily always in a pro-Hashemite spirit. However, in an anti-Jewish campaign such indoctrination carries weight. There is also to consider the sense of group military honor, esprit de corps of a professional army. Moreover, if the Legion is beaten King Abdullah's position will become very awkward and the whole structure of the Arab League may also be subject to a fatal repercussion. Arab governments may tumble and chaos may spread in Egypt, and Iraq.

There is no question that Jewish forces surpass the Legion in numbers, morale, standard of education, technical and scientific resources. The Jews are fighting for survival, for statehood, for the remnants of a six-million massacre, for the rebirth of an ancient nation and for a two-thousand year old dream of a fatherland.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ARAB STRENGTH

1) Palestine Arabs—Thus far the bulk of the Palestine Arabs are not taking an active part in the Holy Land war. They show little fighting spirit and seem content to leave the struggle to the Arabs from neighboring states. The military potential of the Palestine Arabs has proved to be lower than anticipated. They are easily disheartened, seized by mass panic and tend to flee whole areas and cities controlled or threatened by Jews. The Palestine Arabs have created no fighting force to speak of and the only Palestinians holding top military commands were Abdul Kader Hussein and Hassan Salame. After Hussein fell in the Castel fight his forces became demoralized and nearly collapsed. Hussein's men accused Fauzi Kaukji, commander of the foreign Arab Liberation Army, of betraying their chief and not coming to his aid.

To sum up, the Palestine Arabs are no active factor in the Palestine war, and are probably hampering the Arab war effort because of their low morale and passive attitude.

2) The Mufti's role in the Palestine war has greatly shrunk due to the inactivity and demoralization of the Palestine Arabs. So long as the burden of the struggle is borne by non-Palestinian Arabs, those who control the military forces have the authority and

make the decisions, and the Mufti is left out of the picture.

3) Arab funds for Palestine War: According to the highest estimate available, funds raised by Arab states and nations as well as by Arabs in the Western Hemisphere did not exceed \$14,000,000 by mid-April 1948. Part of these went to the Mufti for political purposes, another part for administration, propaganda and other non-military expenditures, and it is very likely that some funds were embezzled. The rest went for the Arab Liberation Army, which has made a poor showing in Palestine.

4) The Arab Liberation Army, which invaded Palestine early this year, did not exceed 9,000 by mid-April, despite a general call to arms in Arab lands and intense anti-Zionist propaganda. With respect to leadership this army is no better or worse than the Syrian, Iraqi and Egyptian armies, which provided it with officers. Many of the soldiers of the Liberation Army are regulars on leave from Arab Armies. The Liberation Army also has British deserters from the Palestine police and British army, escaped German prisoners of war, Yugoslav Moslems who fought for the Axis and other foreign soldiers.

But notwithstanding the professional composition of this army, it suffered a sharp defeat at the hands

of Haganah on the Mishmar Haemek front and has been inactive ever since. Now the Arabs claim that only their "regular" armies can save the situation.

5) Approximate strength of the Arab armies:

Egypt (including frontier forces and territorial army) 50,000.

Iraq, 25,000-30,000.

Syria, 10,000.

Transjordan, 10,000.

Lebanon, 3,500.

Saudi Arabia, 5,000-10,000.

Yemen, 5,000

6) **Conscription** exists on paper in Egypt, Iraq and Syria, but is largely ineffective due to: a) lack of funds to maintain large armies, b) low health standard of the populations (50-90 percent are afflicted with various diseases), c) backwardness and ignorance of populations.

—o—

GLUBB'S VIEWS ON THE ARABS

"We have given them self-government for which they are totally unsuited. They veer naturally towards dictatorship. Domestic institutions are promptly twisted into an engine of intrigue—thus the same bunch crop up after each coup in a different guise, until disposed of by assassination."

"Glubb's views on Military Missions to Arab peoples were even more trenchant," says Somerset De Chair, Intelligence Officer of the British column which smashed the Rashid Ali rebellion in Iraq in May 1941 (the Golden Carpet p. 113). "All we do (said Glubb) is to send people to teach them how to fight against us."

Robin Maugham (Nomad p. 132) quotes Glubb having said: "We also forget the emotionalism of the Arabs. They react violently to snubs and give affection generously because they are more moved by emotion than by reason." And further: "The whole Arab bloc lacks the degree of industrialization of one small European power."

—o—

ABDULLAH MAKES OVERTURES TO LEBANON; SAYS COMMON FRONTIER NEAR

Despite the Arab States' show of solidarity and unity of purpose regarding Palestine, convincing evidence continues to confirm the likelihood that the rival Arab dynasties are seizing this opportunity to further long-cherished schemes for national aggrandizement. It is well known that the Greater Syria plan of King Abdullah of Transjordan, which would unite Syria, Palestine, and Transjordan under his crown, is a source of grave concern to the Syrian government.

Recently Abdullah has been making overtures to the Lebanese—overtures which by implication pose an ominous threat to Syria in view of the present tension between that country and tiny Lebanon where influential circles—mainly Christian—fear Damascus has designs on their country's independence and welcome the friendly support of relatively powerful Transjordan.

In an interview granted the Lebanese journalist Aref Gharib and published in New York daily "Al Hoda" April 20, King Abdullah declared that "the frontiers of the Kingdom of Transjordan will shortly border on the territory of the Lebanese Republic, if Allah so pleases." He added that he will never relinquish his Kingdom's interests in Palestine or cease to support the Arab cause there.

Evincing a paternal interest in Lebanese welfare, Abdullah observed: "My father has commended the Lebanese to me for they are faithful to their pledges, noble and morally exalted (sic). They should, therefore, be allowed to determine their own destiny in accordance with their desires." Then, appealing directly to the Christian majority in Lebanon which fears Syrian aggression, the Transjordanian monarch announced: "I believe in Christ as I do in Mohammed, without discriminating between them. I have an especial esteem for the Maronites for they are a loyal, noble community."

Giving his blessing to the recent French-Lebanese financial accord, which in effect restricts the Syrian-Lebanese economic union, the King said: "Everyone is entitled to safeguard his interests as he deems fit, without heeding protests and objections (from Syria). If Lebanon feels that its interest lies in sanctioning that financial agreement, it has my felicitations."

BEDOUINS DECLARE ABDULLAH KING OF SOUTHERN PALESTINE

Jerusalem, April 26—Our Correspondent—Eighty Arab notables from Hebron, Gaza and Beer Sheva, headed by the mayors of these towns, proclaimed King Abdullah of Transjordan as king of southern Palestine at a ceremony at his palace in Amman. They urged him to send forces to the new kingdom.

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TENSION BETWEEN LOCAL AND FOREIGN ARABS PRIOR TO IRGUN ATTACK

Our Correspondent, Tel-Aviv, April 26—Tension between foreign Arab gangs, mostly Iraqis, and local Jaffa Arabs, has been running high for the past several weeks. Only last week two Iraqis and one Jaffa Arab were killed in clashes. Jaffa is suffering an acute food shortage as a result of exportations by the foreign gangs. Stevedores in Jaffa port have refused to assist in the transfer by sea of Arab gangs from one place to another along the coast and ejected Iraqis trying to control the port.

HAIFA BACK TO NORMAL

In contrast to Jaffa, our correspondent reported on April 29th, the situation in Haifa, where the British didn't intervene against the Jews, has returned to normal. Some 20,000 Arab residents have already returned to their quarters. For the first time since last December Arabs are moving freely through Jewish residential areas.

**U.S. SPOKESMAN SCORES BRITISH FOR "NON-COOPERATION" ON PALESTINE ISSUE
AS U.K. ASKS U.N. TO FIND CANDIDATE FOR POST
OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER**

Lake Success, N.Y., May 7 (Palcor) -- The United Kingdom received a sharp rebuke from the United States today because of Britain's apparent refusal to nominate a neutral for the post of Municipal Commissioner of Jerusalem. The proposal that a Municipal Commissioner be named for the city after the termination of the mandate originated with the British who pressed hard for its adoption at the Trusteeship Council and subsequently at the General Assembly. The British fought equally hard against any other arrangement for Jerusalem and defeated, with Arab collaboration, Australian and French proposals for more effective measures, such as an international police force and a U.N. administrator for the city.

Today, British Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech-Jones transmitted to U.N. Secretary General Lie cables from the High Commissioner stating that no one could be found in Palestine who could be considered suitable for the post and that he had no suggestions to make; another cable from the High Commissioner stated that agreement between Jews and Arabs could never be obtained on a nominee proposed by her and that the U.N. should make the nomination and call in Jewish and Arab representatives at Lake Success and advise them of it. A subsequent message from the Foreign Office said that the U.K. was still trying hard to find a candidate.

Controversy revolved around the later message. That message was released to the press about an hour and a half after an American delegation spokesman charged that "this is another striking example of the lack of British cooperation in the Palestine situation," the sharpest rebuke to Britain yet to come from America since the Palestine situation was placed before the United Nations in April, 1947. A high State Department official, attached to the American delegation, told newsmen: "The British don't want to appoint a Municipal Commissioner. Obviously they didn't try too hard to find one." What newspapermen wondered was whether the Foreign Office telegram saying that the U.K. was still trying hard to find a candidate was dispatched to the U.N. before the American rebuke, or as a cover-up after the American rebuke had been cabled to London.

The High Commissioner's cables were interpreted in two ways by U.N. observers. Some thought that this was additional evidence that Britain sought to leave chaos behind in Palestine when they pulled out. Other observers thought that Britain wanted to maneuver the U.N. into appointing, and taking responsibility for, a nominee acceptable to the British so that his subsequent actions could not be blamed on the U.K., but would be blamed on the U.N.

In the meantime rumors had spread in U.N. lobbies that the British had already turned down a candidate. Another candidate was reported to be Palestine District Commissioner, P. H. Pollard. Another candidate was reported to be Palestine Chief Justice Fitzgerald. Jamal Fasseini, the Mufti's spokesman, said that these two and a group of American and British doctors and clergymen in Palestine were acceptable to the Arabs.

continued on p. 2

5/7/48

Meanwhile, the 12-nation subcommittee, packed with anti-partitionists, of the General Assembly's Political Committee, met again behind closed doors to discuss a provisional regime for Palestine when the mandate is terminated on May 15. British Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech-Jones and Dr. Pablo Ascarate, of the Palestine Commission's advance party in Palestine, were called in by the subcommittee and, it is reported, were put on cross examination by a number of delegates, notably the Soviet delegate.

Eban Calls On Security Council To Prevent Arab Invasion

In the morning Aubrey Eban of the Jewish Agency Political Department read a statement to the Security Council in which he said that "the time has now arrived for the Security Council to prevent a full unfolding of an aggressive design whereby certain states hope to achieve political ends (in Palestine) by the use of force in which they have no right of access or jurisdiction at all." Referring to Arab threats that they would invade Palestine May 16 when the mandate ends, Mr. Eban said: "May 15 marks the end of the British mandate, but it does not mark the end of the Charter, Arab armies have no jurisdiction in Palestine now, and they will have no jurisdiction on May 16 or thereafter... The calendar is quite irrelevant to the question of aggression."

Mr. Eban did not complete his statement because the Council was rushing into a discussion of the Kashmir question as the Pakistan Minister of Foreign Affairs pointed out that he was about to depart for home. However, President Parodi said that the question of Palestine will be considered later.

Aubrey Eban reiterated the Jewish charges of incursions by Arab states' regulars and invasion preparations by them. He stressed U.K. responsibility for the Arab Legion and asserted that truce talks in Palestine are jeopardized by the Arab states who go about their preparations for invasion even as truce talks are going on. He agreed that reports of an invasion by Egyptian troops on May 1 have not been confirmed, but he advised that it would be prudent for the Security Council to take note of a statement made on April 27 by the Egyptian Communications Minister that Egyptian troops had been dispatched to Palestine. Egyptian delegate Mahmoud Bey Fawzi said he had no official information about such invasions by the Egyptians Communications Minister. Mr. Eban stated that it would be unwise to ignore invasion reports originating with the press since the press often serves as information guidance to the delegates.

Mr. Eban stated that Galilee settlers confirmed, in detail, attacks on May 1, by Lebanese and Syrian troops. These operations, he said, were intended as reconnaissance preparatory to invasion, and were frontier violations nonetheless and contrary to the Charter. He quoted the Iraqi Foreign Minister's statement to the U.K. envoy in Baghdad that there is no present intention to invade Palestine before May 15. A neighbor could hardly be expected to sleep peacefully when assured by the man next door that he has no intention to murder him before next week, said Eban. He scoffed at the Truce Commission's statement that Iraqi troops were in Transjordan to reinforce Abdullah, not to invade Palestine. In view of King Abdullah's threats to invade Palestine, such interpretation on the presence of Iraqi troops in Transjordan was naive to say the least, the Jewish Agency spokesman pointed out. If Transjordan was imperilled why didn't she call on Britain to take joint action in accordance with the Angl-Transjordanese treaty? He pointed out, furthermore, that there was no such treaty between Iraq and Transjordan.

continued on p. 3

5/7/48

HAGANAH REPULSES NEW ATTACKS ON MISHMAR HA'EMEK, SEIZES GALILEE STRONGHOLDS

Jerusalem, May 7 (Palcor) -- Haganah forces this morning repulsed new heavy Arab attacks on Mishmar Ha'Emek, at the head of the Plain of Esdraelon, while other Haganah units occupied Arab villages and strategic points in Galilee, the Beisan Valley and south of Tel Aviv.

In a brief but fierce battle with Arab gangs, Haganah captured historic Jodshat fortress, near Safad, in Galilee. Two Haganah men were killed in this action.

Sajara, an Arab village 17 kilometers southwest of Tiberias, in Galilee, was occupied by Haganah forces who routed a strong Arab force this morning. The Arabs later attempted to recapture the village but failed. Two Jews were killed and nine were wounded in the fighting. Twenty Arab corpses were found nearby.

Haganah occupied the railway station at Beisan. Unconfirmed reports state that Haganah forces have occupied the Arab village of Qatra, near Gadera, one of the oldest Jewish settlements, on the Rehovoth-Tel Aviv road.

Details of the new battle at Mishmar Ha'Emek are lacking. The settlement was the scene last month of the rout and complete decimation of Fawzi Kawkaji's "Yarmuk Army."

BRITISH PLEDGE TO KEEP ARAB GANGS OUT OF SHEIKH JARRAH BROKEN WITHIN 48 HOURS, JEWISH AGENCY CHARGES;

Jerusalem, May 7 (Palcor) -- Assurances by General MacMillan, British Commander-in-Chief in Palestine, that no armed Arabs would be allowed in the notorious Sheikh Jarrah quarter as long as British troops occupied it, were broken within 48 hours after they were made, a Jewish Agency spokesman charged at a press conference last night.

A Public Information Office spokesman admitted yesterday that armed Arabs have returned to Sheikh Jarrah, but contended that they are only lightly armed and therefore "don't constitute a threat to the peace." The Jewish Agency spokesman said that General MacMillan had given his assurances, and "whether the Arabs have light or heavy arms does not warrant a breach of this agreement."

The Sheikh Jarrah quarter has been one of the worst Arab sniping nests in Jerusalem and the base for attacks on convoys to and from Hadassah Hospital and the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus. The massacre of Hadassah and University personnel last April 13th was launched from the Sheikh Jarrah quarter. Later last month, when Haganah forces attacked the quarter and were on the verge of taking it, the British Army moved in with artillery and tanks and forced them to withdraw. The British promised that they would see to it that the quarter is not used for further attacks on Jews.

HAIFA BACK TO PRE-DISTURBANCE CONDITIONS

Haifa, May 7 (Palcor) -- Life in this port city has returned to virtually the same normal conditions which existed before disturbances began last December and Arab evacuees are returning daily by the hundreds, the Haganah radio broadcast last night. For the first time in five months the Arab and Jewish communities are mingling freely. Arabs are again appearing in Jewish cafes and are again visiting Jewish friends in the Hadar HaCarmel section.

Haifa's Mayor broadcast an appeal last night to all Government Hospital and certain Government department workers to return to their jobs immediately. He personally guaranteed their safety.

continued on p. 4

5/7/48

LOCKER RETURNS FROM SCANDINAVIA TOUR

London, May 7 (Palcor) -- Berl Locker, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, returned here today from a visit to the Scandinavian countries where he addressed several conferences and held consultations with Zionist leaders there. His press conferences were prominently featured in the Scandinavian press.

U.S. PROPOSAL TO EXTEND MANDATE FOR PEACE TALKS DISCLOSED

Washington, D.C., May 7 (Palcor) -- A four point American formula, calling for suspension of U.N. sessions on Palestine for ten days and extension of the British Mandate from May 15th to May 25th while efforts were made to bring about a Jewish-Arab truce, was disclosed here last night after it had been rejected by both Jews and Arabs. The formula was submitted informally by members of the U.S. delegation at the United Nations.

The other points called for a general cease fire in Palestine for the period of negotiations and provided that President Truman would make available a special plane to carry a Jewish and an Arab representative and members of a Truce Commission to Palestine to negotiate and report back to the General Assembly before the end of the ten day period May 25th.

The proposals were said to have been submitted to Jewish and Arab representatives at Lake Success. The Jewish leaders rejected it Tuesday. The Arabs referred it to their leaders in Beirut, who turned it down yesterday.

IRAQI PRESS AGITATING FOR RESTRICTIONS AGAINST JEWS

New York, May 7 (Palcor) -- New York Times correspondent Sam Pope Brewer reports from Baghdad today that the Palestine situation overshadows all local politics and "the Iraqis generally seem convinced that the British landing of troops in Palestine is a trick to retain permanent control of that country." "They are unmoved by the argument that this British move saved Jaffa for the Arabs," Mr. Brewer says.

There is considerable agitation and a rising campaign in the Iraqi press for action against the Jews. "The statement is made, for example, that the Jewish pharmacists in Baghdad are secretly manufacturing explosives and that Jewish business men have been negotiating for arms. The suggestion has also been made for the restriction of travel by the Jews as has already been done in Syria, Lebanon and Egypt," Mr. Brewer reports.

The Times correspondent injects another smear innuendo^{implying} that Communism and Zionism work hand in hand. He states that there is wide belief in "responsible circles" that the Russians are behind the strikes now plaguing Iraq "using them as a means to weaken the Arab potential in the Palestine situation." Mr. Brewer gives no indication who his "responsible circles" are.

U.S.A.F. Contingent To Train Saudi Arabians

The New York Herald Tribune reported today that 8 U.S. Army Air Force officers and 35 enlisted men have been sent to Saudi Arabia to train Arabians in air port operations. The contingent was chosen from among volunteers but Jewish volunteers were not accepted due to the Palestine situation.

continued on p. 5

NEW EVIDENCE ON FREEDMAN TIE WITH ARABS

New York, May 7 (Palcor) -- Benjamin H. Freedman, founder and secretary of the so-called League for Peace with Justice in Palestine, who admitted earlier in the week that he spent \$100,000 to place anti-Zionist advertisements in the local press, was linked further to pro-Arab activities in evidence introduced in Mid-Manhattan Court yesterday. The court is hearing a libel case, brought by Hallam M. Richardson, attorney for Freedman's organization, against the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League.

Earlier in the week Freedman denied that he was an Arab agent and said the \$100,000 was his own money. Evidence introduced by Julius L. Goldstein, attorney for the Anti-Nazi League, showed that Freedman had sent laudatory messages to the Mufti, through an associate in Cairo, and linked him with the projected establishment of a sub-machine gun factory in Pakistan.

In court yesterday Freedman, who was born of Jewish parents, said he now practices the Catholic faith. He alleged that Cardinal Spellman (whom he referred to as "Manny Strauss Spellman") prevented his being baptised because of pressure from the Jews. Freedman was confronted with a photostat of an article in the New York Herald Tribune dated May 11, 1946, which contained marginal notes, admittedly in his handwriting, indicating association with Arab agents in Washington.

AMERICA URGED TO RECOGNIZE JEWISH STATE

New York, May 7 (Palcor) -- The American Jewish Congress yesterday called on the American Government to extend formal recognition to the Jewish state scheduled to be proclaimed in Palestine on May 16th.

CANADIAN ZIONISTS DISOWN "LEAGUE FOR FREE PALESTINE" LEGION

Montreal, May 7 (Palcor) -- The United Zionist Council of Canada, meeting here last night, sharply condemned the Canadian League for a Free Palestine, an associate of the Bergsonite American League for a Free Palestine, which recently announced formation of a "Maple Leaf Division for Palestine."

"We are most anxious that the Canadian public be made aware that the Maple Leaf Division has not been authorized nor has it the support of any representative Zionist body," the Council said.

Candidates Rejected By Arabs

Lake Success, May 7 (Palcor) -- Candidates for Municipal Commissioner of Jerusalem, reportedly submitted and turned down by the Arabs, include Colonel Hodgson, Australian Ambassador to Paris, Commander Robert Jackson, of Australia, Assistant Secretary General of the U.N., and Charles Taft, noted Protestant layman and a brother of Senator Robert Taft of Ohio.

CREECH-JONES PROPOSES TRUCE COMMISSION AND LISICKY AS "CUSTODIAN'S REGIME"

Lake Success, N.Y., May 7 (Palcor) -- Arthur Creech-Jones, British Colonial Secretary, told the 12-nation Political Subcommittee that the Consular Truce Commission might serve as a nucleus for his proposed "custodian's regime" for Palestine after termination of the mandate. Two prominent men, neutrals, might be added to this regime, and Dr. Lisicky, Chairman of the Palestine Commission although the Commission as such would not be associated with the regime because of its partition reputation.

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STATE OF ISRAEL WILL RISE ON SATURDAY NIGHT, BEN GURION TELLS THRONGS AT LAUNCHING OF FIRST NATIONAL LOAN

Hails Haganah Victories But Warns Of Grim Battles To Come

Kaplan Explains Loan

Tel Aviv, May 10 (Palcor) -- The Jewish State, the State of Israel, will rise Saturday night, consummating the hopes, prayer and longings of generations, David ben Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, declared here last night. He spoke amid the tremendous applause of thousands inside Habimah Hall and tens of thousands more gathered outside for the launching of the first Jewish National Loan.

"The message handed down through the generations and the heroism of the Haganah men and women have carried us to this point," Mr. Ben Gurion said. "So far we have succeeded on all fronts. Our thanks go first and foremost to our brave soldiers and drivers. We have proven capable of standing up to attackers ten times more numerous than our forces, equipped with the best arms and assisted by foreign trainers. However, we must not be carried away by our successes. We are threatened with invasion by regular armies from the north, south and east, while British warships cruise in the west. We must not belittle the dangers looming ahead. Great days of political and military decision are approaching."

The Jewish Agency's Chairman was followed by Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer, who explained that with the launching of the first national loan, Jewish Palestine enters a new phase of fund raising. So far we have had donations, now we add loans, Mr. Kaplan said. We are now preparing our first State Bonds. The loan will be repaid each half year, within five years, at 3% interest.

Other nations too often are forced to demand investments by their citizens and even a portion of their property as loans for conducting war, Mr. Kaplan said. We shall use three means: donations, taxes and loans. The size of the present loan and its conditions were determined by consultations with all sections of the Yishuv. Laborers will participate, for example, with a minimum of one fortnight's wages.

Dr. Fritz Bernstein, like Mr. Ben Gurion and Mr. Kaplan, one of the members of the 13-man executive body of the 37-member provisional National Administration, observed that one of the essential causes of Jewish military success is the difference between the low Arab economy and the highly developed Jewish economy. The loan, he said, is incidentally, an excellent business proposition. But our property is worthless unless we are able to defend it and that, first and foremost, is the task of the loan. Paying special tribute to Haganah men and women who have opened the plains of Israel and Galilee, Dr. Bernstein said for years we believed that Zionism would triumph, not on the battle fields but by toil. But in this cruel world Haganah stands proud of all its achievements. Our National Loan will help us meet all dangers.

Thousands Wait Hours To Buy First Jewish State Postage Stamps

Jerusalem, May 10 (Palcor) -- Long queues of people, without postal service for the past ten days, lined up before Jerusalem's three post offices all day yesterday and today to purchase the temporary series of Jewish stamps with which to send off their backlogs of mail. The temporary issue, containing the words "Medinah Yehudith"

continued on p. 2

5/10/48

(Jewish State) over the partition map, are usable for printed matter, regular and registered mail, domestically only. Permanent Jewish postage stamps, good for overseas as well as domestic service, are expected to be issued shortly by the Jewish General Post Office in Tel Aviv.

Jewish Wireless Service Carrying Press Messages From Jerusalem

A Jewish press wireless service out of Jerusalem went into full operation today as the British Government owned Cable Wireless company announced that it will suspend operations completely this week.

A U.S. Navy party, consisting of 12 enlisted men under the command of a Lt. Robertson, arrived in Jerusalem yesterday with radio equipment to establish communications for the American Consulate.

HAGANAH WINS JERUSALEM LIFE LINE, CONVOYS MOVE

Jerusalem, May 10 (Palcor) -- The battle for the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway, which commenced 72 hours ago, has virtually ended with a complete victory for Haganah forces, it was announced here this afternoon. The British Army confirmed that both sides of the highway, near Bab el Wai, main Arab gang concentration about 12 miles west of Jerusalem, are now controlled by Jews and Haganah sappers are repairing sections of the road rendered impassable. Convoys in both directions are beginning to move up along the road. Earlier in the day the Haganah command announced that the battle for the highway was going according to plan. Newspaper, wireless and BBC reports all night that Jewish losses were heavy were described as "highly exaggerated" in the Haganah communique.

BRITISH GOVT. DEMANDS PROTECTION OF INTERESTS IN PALESTINE AFTER MAY 15TH

Lake Success, N.Y., May 10 (Palcor) -- The British Government has informed the U.N. Palestine Commission that it will turn over the equipment of Palestinian police forces to the successor government but will not do so in the case of Army supplies. The British also demanded assurances regarding the protection of British economic interests in Palestine after termination of the Mandate next Saturday.

The letter to the Palestine Commission listed British economic interests in the following order of priority:

- 1) The Iraq oil pipeline, owned jointly by British, Dutch, American and French oil companies, with the British the largest stockholders; the installations at Haifa and a franchise held by a British company for oil prospecting in southern Palestine.
- 2) Civil aviation rights for the use of Palestine air ports by British interests.
- 3) The Palestine Potash plant on the shores of the Dead Sea, Jewish owned but assigned to the Arab part of Palestine under the partition plan. British interest derives from the fact that the company owning the plant was registered in England.
- 4) Some British owned citrus groves and packing companies in an area virtually all of which is assigned to the Jewish State under partition.

continued on p. 3

5/10/48

**12-NATION SUBCOMMITTEE RECOGNIZES POST-NOV. 29TH DE FACTO SITUATION
BUT REFERS TO JEWISH, ARAB AREAS AS "COMMUNITIES"**

**Would Call On Member States To Refrain From Actions Imperilling Status Quo --
Katz-Suchy Tells Palcor Several States, Crossing East And West Bloc, Ready To
Extend Belligerents' Status To Jews
Subcommittee Recognizes Situation Created By Nov. Resolution**

Lake Success, N.Y., May 10 (Palcor) -- The 12-nation subcommittee of the General Assembly's Political Committee received today a draft resolution for the establishment of a United Nations Temporary Central Commission that would have the approximate powers as custodian of Palestine's assets that Arthur Creech-Jones, British Colonial Secretary, proposed in testimony before the Subcommittee last Friday. The new paper, withheld from the press, Palcor has been informed, contains however the following "amendments" on the Creech-Jones plan, which reduced the extent of autonomy of the Jewish and Arab regions and virtually rule out the establishment of Jewish and Arab governments, but whose preamble refers specifically to the November 29th resolution and the situation created by it.

The controversial and essential points of the document are:

- 1) The Jewish and Arab local authorities are referred to as "communities," thus implying that they are not even regional governments, and that the real government of Palestine is the U.N. Temporary Central Commission.
- 2) Member states of the U.N. are appealed to not to do anything that might imperil the truce and impair the status quo, or in any way prejudice the claims and position of the parties concerned, the Jews and the Arabs. This is couched in such general language that it might serve as justification of a blockade on Jewish immigration and an embargo on arms shipments to the Jews. The Arab area can hardly be regarded imperilled by this provision, since immigration of Arabs is not an issue and since the Arab states are certain to continue their shipment of arms to Palestine and have already shipped a sufficient quantity while Jewish arms are waiting outside Palestine territorial borders for the May 15 deadline, when the mandate terminates. This injunction to member states not to prejudice the status quo might embrace the withholding of recognition from the Jewish state.
- 3) The Commission is authorized to negotiate with international bodies, with governments, and with the British regarding assets, sterling balances, troop withdrawal and, with the International Food Control, in behalf of both or either of the communities that request their intervention. The implication is that neither of these states or communities may negotiate directly with governments and international agencies. By implication, the U.N. Temporary Central Commission has the power to penalize the Jewish community, should a Jewish state be proclaimed, by refusing to negotiate for it with the International Food Control or the Palestine Policy Board, whose assets are frozen in England.

The document was submitted to the Subcommittee this morning by Norwegian delegate Finn Moe, the Subcommittee's rapporteur. He was supposed to submit a summary of the Subcommittee's discussions hitherto, but submitted instead a draft resolution for submission to the General Assembly. This evoked surprise from several delegates who pointed out that he had gone beyond his assignment. Mr. Finn Moe insisted that this document was neither his own nor his government's recommendation, and that he had drawn it up in the form of a resolution in order to facilitate the Subcommittee's work. No one came forth to claim parentage of the document. Soviet Ambassador Panfiliukin and Polish delegate Katz-Suchy charged that the resolution did not reflect all views expressed till now. French delegate Paredi insisted that it approximately did reflect them, and he and Dr. Jessup of the U.S. urged its

continued on p. 4

5/10/48

discussion, pointing out however that it in no way committed them for or against the document. Katz-Suchy objected to the fact that the document did not mention Arab and Jewish states. Dr. Garcia Granados of Guatemala supported the majority in voting that the document should be withheld from publication, his reason apparently being that its publication might create the false illusion that an alternative solution had been found. He joined with the U.S.S.R. and Poland in a vote urging open sessions of the Subcommittee. This was defeated by a vote of 8 to 3. Soviet Ambassador Pamiushkin charged that the closed sessions were "conspiratorial."

Polish delegate Katz-Suchy said that recognition of the Jewish state by Poland depended on how the state would be proclaimed, the actual language and circumstances of its proclamation." He asserted that several nations in eastern and western Europe and in the western hemisphere were ready to recognize that state or "extend it belligerents' status, which is the least that can be done. The "draft resolution", now under consideration by the Subcommittee, followed a week's discussion in executive session. Dr. Granados proposed, and was supported by the U.S.S.R. and Poland, that the draft be submitted to the Jews and Arabs before it is given further consideration by the Subcommittee. Chairman Tsiang overruled them and the Subcommittee met for further discussion in the afternoon.

Creech-Jones told the Subcommittee last Friday that the Special Commission should consist of the Consular Truce Commission (U.S., Belgium and France), and two additional prominent men, plus Dr. Karel Lisicky, Chairman of the Palestine Commission. The Commission as proposed in the draft resolution is to consist of these three, the Municipal Commissioner of Jerusalem and the Chairman of the Palestine Commission. Creech-Jones said that it would be unrealistic not to recognize that partition is a fact, especially in the Jewish area, "where the Jews after November 29th set their minds on attaining statehood."

Dr. Karel Lisicky told the Subcommittee Saturday that partition could not be stopped except by agreement between Jews and Arabs or by the use of force, agreement was unobtainable and the use of force was unobtainable and impractical. Lisicky stressed that Palestine is an economic entity, a Jewish state isolated from the rest of Palestine was impossible and not viable.

Dr. Pablo Ascarate, of the advance party of the Palestine Commission, left for Palestine yesterday to serve as senior officer with the Truce Commission.

Some Observers Regard Resolution As "Realistic"

Dr. Granados, stressing that this draft resolution is merely a basis for discussion, described it as "a constructive document." Some observers felt that the reference in the preamble to the November 29th partition resolution and the situation created by it, made the "draft resolution" under consideration by the Subcommittee a more favorable document than might appear on the surface, it recognizes at least the de facto existence of nascent states although it refers to them as communities, because the mere reference to the November 29th resolution is a recognition of partition.

According to some Falcor informants who view it as not unfavorable, the draft resolution provides no police or enforcement power for the Commission and makes many of its decisions dependent upon the concurrence, in most instances, of both parties and, in some instances, of either party.

continued on p. 5

5/10/48

JEWISH TWENTY MILE DEFENSE LINE READY TO STOP ARAB LEGION

May 16 Set As Invasion Deadline — Jewish Forces Seize Ten Villages On Northeastern Frontier — Jews Warn Abdullah On Invasion Of Any Part Of Palestine — Arab Legion Seizes Allenby Bridge

Jerusalem, May 10 (Palcor) — A Jewish twenty mile defense line along the Syrian-Lebanese and Transjordan frontier has been completed by the Jews in anticipation of invasion moves by Arab states' armies when the British mandate ends May 15, Haganah radio in Galilee announced. Ten Arab villages along the northeastern frontier were occupied by Jews in blitz action on Friday and Saturday, to ensure their defense line, Haganah revealed.

Syrian and Lebanese forces that crossed the border in two columns in an effort to intercept Haganah's commandos on their way back to their basis, were mowed down by Haganah machine guns and retreated in panic towards the frontier. Haganah's commandos chased them in a relentless counter-attack. Fifty-three bodies of Syrians and Lebanese were found in the vicinity where the battle took place. Many more casualties are believed to have been carried off by the fleeing forces.

Haganah's Tel Aviv radio reported action on a wide front in the Coastal Plain, Judea and Samaria.

Haganah's announcement of the completion of a twenty-mile Jewish anti-invasion line followed an announcement on Saturday by King Abdullah of Transjordan over the Arab radio in Mablus that he "can hardly wait" for May 15 when the British mandate will terminate. "I will invade Palestine immediately after May 15," he announced. "Remember I am not a member of the United Nations, and although the Arab League may accept a cease fire order in Jerusalem, I won't, I cannot wait one single minute more."

Jews Bar Abdullah From All Palestine, Including Arab Area

In reply to a question at a press conference, a Jewish Agency spokesman stated that "any incursion into Palestine, the Arab or the Jewish area, by Abdullah's forces, would be regarded as a hostile act." "The desert king's statement that he is not a member of the United Nations is mere talk since the Anglo-Transjordan Treaty provides that he must not act against the U.N., and that the Arab Legion should not become involved in a conflict that is contrary to U.N. decisions," the Jewish Agency spokesman said.

What Abdullah Does Depends Less On Him Than On U.K.

The Arab states, disunited by suspicions and jealousies, are interested in a truce that would keep the British in Palestine, extricate the regular armies from a show-down with the Jewish forces, and preclude Abdullah's annexation of the Arab area of Palestine, Dana Adams Schmidt, N.Y. Times correspondent, cables from Jerusalem. To Abdullah, however, it is a chance in a lifetime. Nonetheless, "What Transjordan and Iraq eventually do depends less on them and the Arab League than on Britain; Britain created these states after the first World War; she entirely equipped and fully subsidizes the Arab Legion and, as someone remarked in the House of Commons the other day, it is scarcely imaginable that this does not carry with it control and responsibility."

Abdullah Forces Seize Strategic Allenby Bridge

A source that has not yet failed Palcor, reports that soon after British police withdrew from the Palestine approaches to the Allenby Bridge across the Jordan, Arab Legionnaires crossed the bridge and took up positions on the Palestine side. Allenby Bridge, fording the Jordan at a point near where the Sons of Israel entered Palestine for the first time, is five miles from Jericho in Palestine where Abdullah plans to set up his military headquarters if he invades the country.

continued on p. 6

Amman Hears Arab War Effort Has Collapsed

Opening Parliament at Amman, capital of Transjordan, King Abdullah's Prime Minister declared that Arab resistance in Palestine has completely collapsed and that the Arab states' regular forces must "come to the rescue" of Palestine's Arabs. The remainder of the session was behind closed doors. The British-controlled Near East Arab Radio announced that Parliament voted to support King Abdullah's plans for an invasion of Palestine and thanked him for his efforts.

Haganah Secures Strategic Highway

The Haganah radio at Tel Aviv broadcast reports of extensive operations carried out successfully by Haganah in the strategically important Wadi Ara on the highway between Samaria and the Plain of Esdraelon. A number of Arab strongpoints, including pill boxes, as well as thirty houses serving as gun emplacements, were destroyed and Kfar Qari and Kanir were occupied by Haganah commandos. A considerable amount of weapons of various types and ammunition were seized in the course of a day-long battle in which seven Haganites were reported dead. Arab casualties are said to have been considerably higher.

Haganah on Saturday night occupied the Atlith prison camp evacuated by the British last Wednesday. At one time, Atlith served as a detention center for uncertificated Jewish immigrants.

CEASE FIRE ORDER IS TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT, NOT TRUCE, JEWISH AGENCY SAYS

Cease Fire Engineered By British And Arab League, Jews Weren't Consulted

Jerusalem, May 10 (Palcor) -- The Jewish Agency made it clear over the week-end that it had absolutely no part in the Jerusalem cease fire order engineered by the British and representatives of the Arab League in Jericho last Friday, that the "order" wasn't formally communicated to members of the Jewish Agency Executive until today's meeting with the High Commissioner, and that the whole measure is regarded by the Agency as strictly a temporary arrangement, although the Jews, as stated previously, will hold fire as long as the Arabs do.

The Haganah Commander in Jerusalem stated that the cease fire order will be regarded as no more than a temporary measure to enable truce discussions and the Arabs will not be allowed to exploit it to consolidate their forces.

As in its communications with the High Commissioner last month, the Jewish Agency stressed today that the cease fire order must not be regarded as anything more, and certainly not as a truce, the negotiations for which must be based on freedom of movement over the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway, free access to and from the Wailing Wall and the expulsion of all foreign Arab gangs from Jerusalem. The Jewish Agency stated categorically that it cannot consider the reported Arab conditions for a Jerusalem truce -- removal of all fighting forces from the city and limited supply convoys under Arab supervision which would leave Jerusalem's 100,000 Jews at the complete mercy of the Arabs for food and water. "The Arabs are in no position to impose such terms. They are farcical and cannot even serve as a basis for negotiations," a Jewish Agency spokesman said.

The manner of announcement of the cease fire order, which the Jews first learned of only from Friday night's radio broadcasts, bears all the earmarks of the traditional British-Arab diplomacy, the Jewish Agency spokesman stated. It was obviously merely a "domestic affair" between the Arab League and the British Government and "it won't escape attention that it was the Arab League, not the Arab Higher Committee, which issued the cease fire order to Arabs, thus sounding the death knell of the Higher Committee as a political instrument."

continued on p. 7

5/10/48

BRITISH SOLDIERS FROM INDIA WERE IN JAFFA FIGHT

Tel Aviv, May 10 (Palcor) — British troops, recently evacuated from India, were among the British forces thrown into Jaffa to prevent the Jews from taking that Arab port town last month, it was learned today from two British soldiers. The two, veterans of the battle of Italy where they fought side by side with the Jewish Brigade, crossed the Jaffa no-mans-land and came over to Jewish lines today, insisting on fighting with Jewish forces. The Haganah commander advised them to return to their unit. The soldiers stated, however, that "ever since we came to Jaffa straight from India" three months ago we made up our minds to join the Jews. One of the soldiers was eventually persuaded to return to his unit but his companion insisted on staying and was placed in custody pending a decision.

FLASH: CUBAN BELT DISSATISFIED WITH DRAFT, FINAL DISPOSITION NEXT SEPTEMBER

Lake Success, N.Y., May 10 (Palcor) -- Cuban delegate Belt, spokesman for the Arab viewpoint in the Subcommittee of the Political Committee, expressed dissatisfaction with the draft resolution submitted today by Norwegian rapporteur Finn Moe. He said that its vagueness and ambiguity would lend itself to exploitation by the Jews.

The whole resolution is operative up until the next session of the General Assembly in Paris, September 21st, when the Palestine question will come up for "adjustment." It is noteworthy that the word "adjustment" is used and not "final settlement." Some observers point out that this draft resolution, like other actions of the U.N. during the special session, is merely an attempt to catch up with events in Palestine. Jewish action on May 16th, they say, and not this paper, will decide U.N. policy.

NEWS BRIEFS

Jerusalem, May 10 (Palcor) -- The Haganah Supreme Command issued an order today stating that all Arab property in Jewish-occupied territory is to be treated strictly in accordance with international custom and anyone interfering will be severely punished.

--- Damage estimated at 90,000 pounds (\$360,000) was done to Palestine Government equipment last week when Arab Legionnaires, ordered by the British to evacuate the Palestine Broadcasting Company studios here, ransacked the premises. Sound proof studios and the record library, one of the finest in the Middle East, were completely destroyed.

--- The typhoid epidemic which gripped Acre following the arrival of thousands of Arabs fleeing Haifa, has spread to Arab villages in the vicinity, and has now hit villages within Lebanon's frontiers. Jewish health authorities in Haifa have taken drastic measures to prevent the epidemic from striking the port city. Typhoid has also spread to the Arab sector of the Old City of Jerusalem where a number of cases have been reported in the last 48 hours. No cases have been reported in the Jewish sector of the Old City where all inhabitants have been inoculated. The Cairo radio reported today that 11,000 Palestinian Arab refugees have landed in Egypt to date and are confined to special camps.

--- Pope Pius XII sent a personal representative -- Archbishop Gustavo Testa -- to Palestine today in an effort to have the holy cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem declared neutral.

--- A spokesman for the Jewish Agency expressed surprise today at an announcement by the National Lutheran Council that the Lutheran World Federation has protested against the seizure of the Syrian Orphanage in Jerusalem by Haganah forces in Palestine. The Jewish Agency spokesman declared that amicable negotiations had been going on to turn the property over to the Lutheran group.

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May 11, 1948

HOW HAGANAH COMMANDOS TOOK THE JERUSALEM LIFE LINE

**An Eye-Witness Account By Warner Richeimer
(Palcor Correspondent At the Front)**

Haganah Advance H.Q. — Abu Gosh, May 11 (Palcor) — I visited the battle front west of Jerusalem this morning where 1,500 tough, determined, high-spirited young Jews of Haganah's Jerusalem Palmach (commando) Brigade had just routed a gang of some three thousand Arabs in a fierce two day battle, perhaps the bitterest of the Palestine war, to take control of the vital Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway, the life line of Jerusalem's 100,000 Jews.

I watched forward units mopping up the last remnants of Arab resistance at Bab el Wad. I saw Haganah boys and girls, some only 16, none much more than 21, singing, shouting, joking as they went into action. They were hardened, seasoned fighters. Some were Sabras, the Palestine born; some were from Germany, from Romania, Poland, Russia; wiry olive-skinned Jews from Yemen. Many a young face was framed in a thick beard, reminiscent of the submarine sailors and commandos of the late World War. I saw slender girls carrying light machine guns on their shoulders, automatic rifles and pistols strapped over their shoulders and around their waists. Some girls, khaki clad, served as signalers on the combat line.

I saw Palmach's advance headquarters, a former British police fortress at Abu Gosh, ten miles west of Jerusalem, where Arab villagers are living peacefully and affably under Haganah protection.

I saw the efficient, grim field hospital where Jewish youths, fortunately only a few, lay wounded. I watched a boy, barely 17, die on the operating table, his face a pallid green. He was shot in the abdomen. Both his legs were broken when he fell. "No hope," the doctor told me in a whisper. The youngster stared upward. He murmured repeatedly in delirium: "I killed 20 Arabs."

If there is any truth in the statement that the Jewish State has been established by the younger generation in Palestine rather than by the United Nations at Lake Success, then the past two days' experiences, the scenes I saw west of Jerusalem today, fully bear out its truth.

Arabs' "Truce" Condition Lost

From a strategic point of view this battle was perhaps the most important fought in Palestine to date. It cleared away, once and for all, the strong Arab forces holding a seven-mile stretch of hairpin turn mountain highway dominating the western approaches to Jerusalem. The Arab strong point was Bab el Wad, since last December the home base of foreign gangs who have been harassing Jewish convoys. It is also the site of a pumping station for the pipeline upon which Jerusalem's Jewish inhabitants depend for fresh water. The pumping station there and another at nearby Sarona village are now in Jewish hands. In addition Haganah forces last night captured Beit Mashir village, just off the highway, where the Arabs put up their fiercest resistance.

The Haganah victory withdraws from the Arabs' grasp, the main condition of the

continued on p. 2

Copies of this bulletin have been filed with the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., where the registration of J. L. Teller, doing business as Palcor News Agency, as an agent of Palestine Correspondence Bureau of Jerusalem, Palestine, is available for public inspection. The fact of registration should not be considered as approval by the United States Government of the contents of this Bulletin.

5/11/48

truce which they sought to dictate for Jerusalem -- control of the Jerusalem - Tel Aviv highway.

Jewish Casualties Relatively Light

For a victory of such importance, Jewish casualties were remarkably light. Probably no more than 10 were killed and 30 wounded in fighting over some of the most treacherous terrain in Palestine. Dr. Mirom Issachari of Tel Aviv and Dr. Benjamin Eckerling of the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem, who are on duty now at the Haganah field hospital, said they had been working day and night. "I am not allowed to reveal the casualties but they have not been heavy," Dr. Issachari told me.

The low casualties reflect careful planning and top-notch military leadership. The Bab el Wad operation was directed by a young Colonel, known simply as "Itti," who is second in command of Jerusalem's crack Palmach brigade.

The scene at Abu Gosh today was very much like the war-time scenes when British troops garrisoned all of Palestine. Haganah armored cars lined the roads. Khaki clad youngsters, some fresh from battle and others about to go into action, talked with the scores of newspaper correspondents from all over the world who came down from Jerusalem. Barefooted Arab boys hawked nuts and cigarettes outside Haganah headquarters, a building marked in huge, red Hebrew letters, "Palmach," and flying the Star of David flag.

"We Get On Well With The Jews," Arabs Tell Press Men

The Arab natives of this village have remained under Haganah protection as have the Christian clergymen from two nearby monasteries. The Arabs tend fields and orchards much as they have during peace time. They told newspaper men they had been tortured by Syrian and Iraqi gang members who had tried to force them to fight against the Jews. When Haganah occupation of Abu Gosh appeared imminent, the foreign gang leader ordered the populace to quit the village. But the natives refused.

"Why should we run away?" one Arab told a group of press men. "We get on well with the Jews. They don't harm us. They want peace as much as we do." The Arabs of Abu Gosh are being fed by supplies brought in daily from adjacent Kibbutz Maaleh Hamisha.

Even British troops appeared friendly and showed marked respect for Haganah strength in this village. A British armored column rolled by en route to Jerusalem. The Tommies waved at the Haganah soldiers. "Good luck, I hope you win this damn war," one of them shouted.

HAGANAH TAKES SAFAD, ROUTS KAWKAJI AGAIN

Jerusalem, May 11 (Palcor) -- Fawzi el Kawkaji's vaunted "Liberation Army," patched up and reinforced since its disastrous rout before Mishmar HaEmek last month, went down to a bitter defeat at Safad last night in what was probably the last battle it will ever fight.

The Damascus radio announced last night that Kawkaji's "Liberation Army" will be disbanded on May 15th. "There is no longer any need for this force which gallantly achieved its task of keeping the Jews busy until the Arab States' regular armies were ready to move in," the Damascus radio claimed.

Last night's battle for Safad ended in a disorderly retreat by Kawkaji's 3,000 men, among them 700 Iraqi and Syrian reinforcements who arrived in Palestine

continued on p. 3

5/11/48

last Friday. An estimated 90 Arabs were killed. Haganah lost 8 men, one of them an officer, 3 non-commissioned officers and 4 privates.

The battle went on throughout the night, street to street, house to house and, in many cases, room to room. Haganah forces captured buildings on strategic Mount Kaanan, overlooking Safad, and also occupied Akabara village, several miles south of Safad.

Haganah radio reports that the Arabs abandoned vast quantities of war material, including big guns.

Safad, historic capital of Upper Galilee, is now an all-Jewish town, the remaining 8,000 Arab inhabitants having evacuated before the battle. Aharon Ayalti has been appointed the town's Governor.

Arab sources admitted the loss of Safad but tried to soften the blow by claiming that the Jewish quarter had been "razed" before the Arab retreat. The Cairo radio stated yesterday that British troops were expected to prevent Safad from falling to the Jews and that the Syrian Government had advised British authorities that the capture of Safad by the Jews would threaten Syrian security.

GOAL

ONE FIFTH OF JEWISH STATE WAR LOAN/REACHED EVEN BEFORE DRIVE OPENED

Quentin Reynolds Among First Subscribers

Tel Aviv, May 11 (Palcor) -- One million pounds (\$4,000,000) comprising one fifth of the five million pound (\$20,000,000) first Jewish National War Loan was subscribed before the official opening of the loan drive, it was disclosed here tonight. All Tel Aviv banks were jammed throughout the day as tens of thousands of persons bought their share in the future of the Jewish State.

One of the first subscribers was Quentin Reynolds, well-known American journalist who is presently in Palestine as a war correspondent.

JEWISH AGENCY OFFERS TO NEGOTIATE WITH JAFFA ARABS

Tel Aviv, May 11 (Palcor) -- The Jewish Agency today offered Jaffa Arabs round-table discussions on the situation in that town but made it clear that they are unwilling to negotiate through intermediaries. "We are not vindictive and would like the idea to take root that the Arabs can discuss any subject with us," an Agency spokesman said.

The statement followed disclosure of a letter from the Arab Emergency Committee of Jaffa to the British District Commissioner, declaring Jaffa an "Open City" and urging the Palestine Government to appoint "without delay" a "neutral observer" to ensure that such status will be respected after the withdrawal of British military forces. The Emergency Committee maintains a skeleton administration for Jaffa's 4,000 remaining Arab inhabitants. It begged that the "Open City" declaration be given the widest publicity in the press and over the radio.

The situation in Jaffa has been more or less static since last month when British troops marched in to prevent combined Haganah and Irgun forces from taking that town. Some 80,000 Arab inhabitants fled in panic by land and sea. Jewish forces hold positions along the Jaffa-Tel Aviv border and face the British Army over a no-mans-land of rubble which was once Jaffa's Manshiyeh quarter.

continued on p. 4

5/11/48

**JEWISH AGENCY DENIES IT WAS APPROACHED BY RED CROSS, BUT IS READY TO CONSIDER
"GENEVA TRUCE" FOR JERUSALEM**

Jerusalem, May 11 (Palcor) — The Jewish Agency denied today that it had been approached by the International Red Cross delegation here with a request for verbal assent to a Jerusalem truce based on the Geneva Convention, under the Red Cross flag. The Agency stated, however, that the matter would be given favorable consideration when presented.

The I.R.C. scheme was outlined at a press conference here today by Jacques De Reynier, head of the delegation, who claimed that it had already been approved verbally, in principle, by all Jewish and Arab political, medical and religious bodies, including the Arab League and King Abdullah, of Transjordan, with whom the delegation also consulted. The plan requires the signatures of all responsible leaders and will not be put into effect until the "last moment"/if all other truce efforts by the Consular Commission and the Government fail and a new flare-up of Jerusalem fighting seems unavoidable, Mr. De Reynier said.

The hoisting of the Red Cross flag over the Jerusalem Y.M.C.A. tower would be preceded by a "trial truce" of one or two days, the delegation head said. The verbal assent of the Irgun and the Stern group has already been obtained and they too would be required to give their signatures, he added. A spokesman for the Stern group said, however, "At no time have we been approached by the delegation," but we are prepared to consider the scheme if put before us.

Under the Red Cross truce, Jewish and Arab zone boundaries would remain as presently inhabited. But the delegation hopes for the de-militarization of sectors recently occupied by Jewish forces and the eventual return of them to their former inhabitants, Mr. De Reynier said. Civilian authorities would be responsible for enforcing provisions of the truce in their respective sectors with police forces while an I.R.C. liaison group would supervise joint municipal services. Food supply convoys, flying the Red Cross flag and previously guaranteed by each side, but subject to inspection, would have free passage to and from Jerusalem, De Reynier said.

ARAB LEGION IS STILL GREATEST TROUBLE SOURCE IN PALESTINE AFTER MAY 15TH

Jerusalem, May 11 (Palcor) — The greatest source of potential trouble in Palestine after May 15th is still the Transjordan Arab Legion, three thousand members of which are still stationed in this country, a Jewish Agency spokesman asserted at a press conference here today. If they remain in Palestine "it does not take much imagination to visualize what can occur," he said. Recalling that the Legion is British officered and equipped, he warned "there is very little time left."

A Jewish Agency spokesman noted on Sunday that any incursions into Palestine by King Abdullah or any other Arab states, will be regarded by the Jews as a hostile act whether the invaders enter the Arab or Jewish parts of Palestine. The spokesman noted at today's press conference that Lebanon, like the other neighboring Arab States, apparently has its own territorial designs on Palestine, and may try to occupy Arab areas contiguous with her frontiers. King Abdullah of Transjordan is likely to try the same thing along the Eastern border. Iraq, his only reliable ally by virtue of their dynastic kinship, is not likely to participate officially in Palestine.

The Jewish Agency disclosed that Camille Chamoun, Lebanese delegate at Lake Success and one of the top members of the Lebanese Cabinet, said that when Arab regular armies invade Palestine they will first occupy Arab areas and halt at the Jewish borders. An Agency spokesman noted that Chamoun didn't say "if" but "when"

continued on p. 5

5/11/48

the Arab states invade. "I don't know whether he is speaking in behalf of the Arab states," the spokesman added, but he probably knows what the Lebanese Government has in mind. Just as the other Arab states have territorial ambitions in Palestine, so Lebanon is interested in occupying the Arab areas near her border.

Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, is still in Amman, Transjordan, where he arrived last week. He is apparently awaiting the outcome of the High Commissioner's talks with members of the Jewish Agency Executive regarding a Jerusalem truce. He insists, however, that the Arab armies are ready to march after May 15th.

Although there is a hushed air of expectancy in Amman, correspondents report very few signs of preparations for war. There is no indication that the Arab Legion is mobilizing, the correspondents say, and the consensus of opinion is that the Legion will move into Palestine to police Arab areas but no more. Nevertheless, some neutral observers in Amman feel that the Arab "D Day" will be May 15th. They expect censorship on all military movements to be introduced within the next few days.

The much vaunted "Iraqi Motorized Division" at Mafrak is no more than an armored scout force, press men report. It isn't expected to move into Palestine but to reinforce the Arab Legion's garrisons inside Transjordan.

LATEST BRITISH PLAN JUST ANOTHER MOVE TO BLOCK PARTITION, SUMNER WELLES SAYS

New York, May 11 (Palcor) -- Former Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, writing in the New York Herald Tribune today, states that the British proposed custodian regime for Palestine aims to defeat partition by default and aims at the same Anglo-American condominium as contemplated under the now shelved U.S. trusteeship plan.

Asking what is a more logical neutral authority than the U.N. Palestine Commission, Mr. Welles says, "The extent of the (Truman) Administration's ineptitude in dealing with Palestine seems to be unlimited." "If a provisional regime is set up it must have force to back it. If force is available for this purpose why should it not be equally available to implement the partition plan? In the latter case the United Nations force could obviously count upon the support of the Jewish Army," Mr. Welles writes. "The conclusion is now inescapable that if the Jewish Commonwealth survives the approaching crisis, and if the Jewish refugees eventually find a home in Palestine, it will be solely because of the strength and devotion of the Jewish people and in spite of American policy."

U.N. FLOUNDERS, CREATES ANOTHER SUBCOMMITTEE, AS ATTENTION FOCUSES ON TEL AVIV

Lake Success, N.Y., May 11 (Palcor) -- The General Assembly's Political Committee created another subcommittee this morning, which is to deal with "urgent matters" relating to the city of Jerusalem, as delegates were wandering in and out of committee rooms, asking the press for the latest news from Tel Aviv. Although an entire morning was devoted to a discussion of whether or not to appoint a subcommittee for Jerusalem, everyone at Lake Success was agreed that the decisions will be made, not by the floundering delegates, confused by scores of official, unofficial and illicit U.S. proposals for deferment of partition, but by the men and women of the Jewish National Administration in Palestine and its armed force, Haganah.

The subcommittee dealing with the Finn Moe proposals for a provisional regime in Palestine as a means of deferring the establishment of the Jewish state, met in closed session this afternoon. The Jerusalem subcommittee, whose sessions were to be closed, met in open session in the afternoon.

continued on p. 6

5/11/48

The Jerusalem subcommittee was created on a suggestion from U.S. delegate Jessup, who proposed that it consist of the representatives of states members of the Trusteeship Council. The Trusteeship Council members are: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States, China, Iraq, Mexico, Philippines, U.S.S.R. and Costa Rica, whose representative has been recalled. U.S.S.R. representative Tsarapkin sighed: "What? We're referring it again to the Trusteeship Council?" French delegate Parodi proposed that Iran, Sweden and Brazil be added to the proposed American composition of the subcommittee, so that it would not be the Trusteeship Council in toto.

Dr. Katz-Suchy of Poland opposed the subcommittee for Jerusalem, charged that it would indulge in star chamber proceedings in the manner of the other subcommittee dealing with a provisional regime. He said it was strange that a Municipal Commissioner had not yet been appointed despite the fact that the United Kingdom rushed the General Assembly into approving a Municipal Commissioner because the High Commissioner will not be able to appoint one after May 9th. Sir Alexander Cadogan replied that the May 9th deadline was not important because it has now been established that the High Commissioner can make the appointment by signing a paper in which there is a blank for the name of the appointee. Katz-Suchy was amused by the Cadogan observation because it was the May 9th deadline that caused the Assembly to hastily approve the Municipal Commissioner plan. Enrique Fabregat of Uruguay charged that all these subcommittees were tools of preconceived plans. Tsarapkin charged that this was another attempt to pull the American trusteeship proposal out of the mothballs.

Tsarapkin's charge was substantiated this afternoon when America again proposed to the subcommittee the U.S. plan for a temporary trusteeship for Jerusalem. France backed the U.S., but there was a general lack of enthusiasm with the delegates aware that the discussions were off beat in view of the onrush of events in Palestine.

Britain Revokes Her Flag From Palestine's Ships

An amused press conference was informed by a U.N. press officer that the British Admiralty communicated to the Palestine Commission that six Palestinian ships flying the red ensign with the white ball authorized for Palestine by the British, will lose that privilege when the mandate terminates.

The Palestine Commission and representatives of the Jewish Agency agreed on the quantities of food required for Palestine after May 15th. The British will present to the International Emergency Food Control Palestine's food requirements, and it is believed that arrangements will be made with Steel Brothers for the delivery of food to Palestine as a whole.

ABDULLAH REBUKES MUFTI, TRANSJORDANESE WORRIED ABOUT WAR

New York, May 11 (Palcor) — A Reuters dispatch from Jerusalem said that King Abdullah in an official statement blamed the Arab Higher Committee and the Mufti personally for the "disaster" that has befallen Palestine's Arabs. He included the Prime Minister of Syria in his rebuke.

The New York Post's military expert, George Fielding Eliot, cabled from Damascus that Arab leaders were unenthusiastic about the invasion of Palestine. They all felt, Mr. Eliot said, that the involvement of their regular forces in a Palestine war would be disastrous to their governments. In Amman Mr. Eliot spoke to a "high Transjordanese personality" who told him that the Arab Legion would have to defeat Haganah in two weeks, or Transjordan will find the war with Haganah too costly because of meagre supplies.

continued on p. 7

EX-FORRESTAL AIDES BLOCK OIL PROBE

New York, May 11 (Palcor) -- Oliver Pilat, New York Post correspondent, reports from Washington today that for more than a year former Navy associates of Defense Secretary Forrestal have side-tracked a Congressional probe involving oil company officials concerned with the exploitation of petroleum concessions in Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Pilat says the Justice Department put three former Forrestal Navy aides in charge of investigations that oil barons had persuaded the U.S. Government to underwrite the Arabian oil venture and then turned around and "overcharged" the U.S. Navy on oil sales between 1942 and 1947. Nothing happened to the investigation for six months except preparation of a tentative report accepting the Forrestal view that nothing was wrong. "This," Mr. Pilat says, "was in effect asking prominent Navy alumni to investigate their alma mater, since the Navy could not presumably have been overcharged without connivance or knowledge of what was going on." Renewal of the oil probe by Senator Brewster last November revealed that the man who drew up the tentative report had quit and gone to work for a law firm representing an oil company potentially interested in the concession, Mr. Pilat writes. The investigation was placed in new hands by the Justice Department and the F.B.I. was called in to find "missing documents" needed.

CANADA PROPOSES DEFERMENT OF JEWISH STATE UNTIL OCT. 15TH, U.S. NOT READY TO JOIN
TEMPORARY REGIME

Lake Success, N.Y., May 11 (Palcor) -- Canada is reported to have discussed with the American delegation here a new technical device for the defeat of partition. Palcor learns that the Canadian-American delegations are considering the following proposal to the General Assembly: The Jewish state, in accordance with the November 29th resolution, is not to come into being as a permanent regime before October 15th. On the basis of this, the U.N. and member states should withhold recognition from any regime that emerges on May 16th. The Jewish answer will be, it is reported, that the U.N. defaulted on most dates set up by the November 29th resolution, the Palestine Commission was not sent to Palestine, provisional governments were not set up, and the Jews therefore feel that it is up to them to implement the resolution lest it go by default.

At the meeting of the subcommittee, considering a proposal for the establishment of a U.N. temporary commission for Palestine, American representative Jessup stated that he doubted whether the U.S. would accept responsibility to serve on the commission if its functions are such as implied in the working paper, or draft resolution, submitted by Norwegian Finn Moe yesterday. America thought that the job of guarding the assets and acting as intermediary between the Arabs and Jews might be entrusted to one individual.

Both Dr. Jossup and Finn Moe proposed that the committee hold a night session tomorrow if necessary, and if it cannot agree on some complete proposal by Thursday, it should report its failure to the Political Committee. Mr. Finn Moe said that it would not do for the subcommittee to continue in session after the Jewish state will have been proclaimed.

U.S.S.R. delegate Ambassador Panyushkin charged that the preamble of the Finn Moe "draft resolution," for which Mr. Moe disclaims parentage, had "enough poison in it to poison the whole document." He noted that although the preamble referred to the November 29th resolution, it also referred to the "independence of Palestine" as an aim. He said that this was in contradiction to and in violation of the November 29th resolution which provided for two states in Palestine and not "the independence of Palestine," which is the Arab formula, and why appoint a new commission? he asked. Why cannot new life be breathed into the Palestine Commission?

CORRECTION: The third word, ninth line in paragraph 2 of the story on page 3 of yesterday's Palcor bulletin should read "waters," not borders. The last word on the eighth line of paragraph 3 in the same story should read "currency" not policy.--Ed.

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May 12, 1948

DR. NEUMANN TELLS SEC. COUNCIL IT MUST ACT ON ALL OF PALESTINE AS INVASION THREAT LOOMS

Lake Success, N.Y., May 12 (Palcor) -- In a speech lasting only a few seconds, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, member of the American Section of the Jewish Agency Executive, shattered the aura of unrealism which has shrouded the debates in the U.N. these past weeks when he declared in the Security Council this morning that that body must be concerned not only with Jerusalem but with all of Palestine, and must take up the threat to peace posed by the invasion of Palestine which may be only a few hours off.

He agreed with Soviet delegate Tsarapkin that the Security Council should be concerned with the safety of other roads besides the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway. Dr. Neumann refuted the High Commissioner's charges, in one of two Truce Commission communications to the Security Council, that members of the Jewish Agency Executive had refused to see him about the truce and had sent minor officials. Dr. Neumann pointed out that the members of the Executive were in Tel Aviv and that the highest ranking subordinate officials available in Jerusalem were sent to see the High Commissioner.

U.S. delegate Warren Austin pressed in the Security Council this morning for a Jerusalem truce under International Red Cross auspices. Soviet delegate Gromyko contended that the Red Cross would be used as a disguise for one or two countries seeking to obtain control of the city. He described as "suspicious" the fact that the High Commissioner took the initiative in all matters regarding the truce and was the author of the proposal for the U.N. to send 50 control officers to Jerusalem. Mr. Gromyko said that this proposal was unrealistic in view of the rising of Jewish and Arab states. He insisted on the validity of the November 29th resolution.

JEWISH AGENCY ISSUES SECOND WARNING AGAINST ARAB INCURSIONS

Jerusalem, May 12 (Palcor) -- The Jewish Agency warned for the second time since Sunday that it will regard any incursions by foreign Arabs into any part of Palestine, Jewish or Arab, as a hostile act.

The second warning was issued today as observers in Arab capitals expressed the belief that the Arabs' invasion after May 15th will be a "race" by the various states to occupy the Arab sections of Palestine outside the Jewish state area.

Amman reported today the departure of Assem Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League, for Beirut where he is scheduled to meet the Premiers of Syria and Lebanon. Prince Abdul Illah, Iraqi Regent, is expected in Amman tomorrow.

SHERTOK ARRIVES IN TEL AVIV

Tel Aviv, May 12 (Palcor) -- Moshe Shertok, Chief of the Jewish Agency's Political Department, arrived here last night from the United States. Mr. Shertok will remain in Palestine for several days before returning to the United Nations sessions at Lake Success.

continued on p. 2

5/12/48

PALESTINE MANDATE TERMINATES MIDNIGHT, MAY 14-15

Jerusalem, May 12 (Palcor) -- An official communique announced today that the Palestine Mandate will terminate legally immediately after midnight, Friday, May 14th-15th. At that hour Sir Allan Gordon Cunningham, Palestine's seventh and last High Commissioner, will sail from Haifa aboard H.M.S. Euryalus, thus formally terminating the British civil administration inaugurated July 1st, 1920.

The withdrawal of British armed forces from Jerusalem and other parts of Palestine will commence Friday, May 14th.

ARABS BREAK JERUSALEM CEASE FIRE, TRUCE EFFORTS COLLAPSE

Jerusalem, May 12 (Palcor) -- All efforts for a truce, along with Jerusalem's uneasy cease fire order which has been in effect since noon Saturday, collapsed last night when Arab gangs in Beit Safafa and the upper Bakaa quarter opened heavy fire on Jewish positions in the Mekor Haim and Katamon quarters with mortars and heavy machine guns. The Jewish Agency has already lodged a protest against the Arab violations with the Security Council's Truce Commission.

The Haganah commander in Jerusalem stated today that he had never been approached by the I.R.C. regarding the Geneva truce scheme for the whole of Jerusalem as Mr. Jacques De Reynier, head of the Red Cross delegation, had claimed at a press conference yesterday. He said he had assured International Red Cross representatives on the 10th of April that Haganah will fully observe the Geneva Convention, even if the Arabs didn't.

Dr. Pablo Ascarate, formerly head of the Palestine Commission's advance party, returned to Jerusalem last night in behalf of the Security Council, accompanied by a staff including Britons and Americans. Dr. Ascarate and his staff will temporarily augment the Security Council's Consular Truce Commission. Later he is expected to carry on as an interim U.N. Secretariat overseeing the disposal and allocation of assets until handed over to successor authorities.

At a press conference this afternoon Dr. Ascarate said he found Jerusalem quieter than he had expected, three days before termination of the mandate. He said that although he didn't want to appear unduly optimistic, he had confidence that a truce will be effected first in Jerusalem and then in the entire country because he was convinced that the interests for peace are deep, general and mutually advantageous.

A special order promulgated tonight legalizes the office of Jerusalem Municipal Commissioner who may be appointed by the U.N. "or any organ thereof." The Commissioner is empowered to provide for the maintenance of law and order.

JEWISH AUTHORITIES TAKE OVER HAIFA PORT

Haifa, May 12 (Palcor) -- A special commission consisting of three Jews, one Briton and one Arab has been set up to administer the Haifa port which has been taken over by Jewish authorities under an agreement just reached between the Palestine Government and the Jewish Agency. The agreement stipulates that British forces get top evacuation priorities. Jewish forces have agreed not to use Haifa port as a military or naval base until all British forces are evacuated.

Responsibility for security of the port area will be shared by the Jewish authorities and the British.

continued on p. 3

Jaffa Arabs Ask For Negotiations With Jews

Tel Aviv, May 12 (Palcor) -- Abu Laban, head of the Arab National Committee in Jaffa, has appealed to Jewish headquarters in Tel Aviv for negotiations concerning the future status of Jaffa, which was handed over by the British today to the Arab National Committee.

A Jewish Agency spokesman yesterday offered Jaffa Arabs round table negotiations but stated that the Jews will not negotiate through any intermediaries. Earlier the Jaffa Arabs had declared their town an "Open City" and urged the Government to appoint a "neutral observer" to see to it that such status is respected.

LEHMAN DENIES HE SUPPORTS ADMINISTRATION'S PALESTINE POLICY

New York, May 12 (Palcor) -- Former Governor Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, who was reported last week as supporting President Truman's truce proposals and partition suspension policy, declared here last night that he had been misunderstood. Governor Lehman spoke at a dinner for former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr.

The New York Post, in an editorial signed by editor and publisher T.O. Thackrey, quotes Mr. Lehman as follows: "I am for peace and even for a truce if it is an honest one, I am unalterably opposed to surrender. I can find nothing but surrender in any of the various approaches of this Administration thus far since November 29th. In a few days the new Jewish state will be functioning in Palestine. The U.S.A. should immediately grant it recognition and lift the arms embargo to its defense forces and give it full support."

HAGANAH ADVANCING ALONG JERUSALEM-TEL AVIV LIFE LINE

Smashes Attack By Egyptians In South, Battles Arab Legion At Kfar Etzion

Jerusalem, May 12 (Palcor) -- The battle for the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway continued today with Haganah consolidating its positions by the capture of new strong points on both sides of the route while desperate Arabs, marshalling the remnants of foreign gangs and aided by the Arab Legion with heavy artillery, shelled several Jewish settlements in an attempt to break the Haganah advance.

At the same time Haganah reported counter-attacking and routing an Egyptian force, armed with tanks, which had attacked Kfar Edom settlement, in the Beersheba district in the Negev earlier today. Two Arab towns were reported captured in the Haganah counter-offensive and units are now engaged in clearing the area. At least 60 Egyptians were killed in the fighting, one light tank was immobilized and a 17-pounder field artillery piece was captured. Five Haganah men were killed and 20 were injured in this action.

Another fierce battle was reported raging around the Kfar Etzion bloc in the Hebron Hills south of Jerusalem, where several thousand Arabs, spearheaded by Arab Legion armored Bren gun carriers, artillery and infantry have been attacking since dawn. Details are lacking but Arab casualties are reportedly very heavy as a result of mine fields at the approaches to the settlement bloc.

The Haganah radio reported last night that "Operation Maccabi" to restore the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv lifeline was progressing satisfactorily. Among the strong points taken by Haganah in the last few hours is Beit Mahsir village, where several thousand foreign Arabs, led by British deserters, were routed after a fierce battle. Haganah reported Arab artillery shelling Kiryat Anavim, Neve Yaakov, Neve Ilan and Ramat HaKovesh. Two settlers were reported killed in the latter place.

continued on p. 4

5/12/48

The battle of Safad, which resulted in Haganah's capture of that upper Galilee town yesterday, cost the lives of 15 Palmach (commando) troops. Their names follow:

Moshe Aviv, Meir Cohen, Zeev Cohen, Yehuda Gross, Shlomo Guttman, Itzhak Hochman, Avraham Katabi, Avraham Licht, Meir Mafti, Yehuda Matvoski, Amos Bemporat, Gershon Shlag, Mordecai Solomon, Hevda Weissbrot (a girl), Michael Yaacobi.

U.S.-FRENCH TRUSTEESHIP PROPOSAL RUNS INTO TROUBLE

Lake Success, N.Y., May 12 (Palcor) -- The joint American-French proposal for a temporary trusteeship for the city of Jerusalem, which those nations prefer to call an "arrangement", ran into rough sailing in the newly established Jerusalem subcommittee today. The Soviet delegate attacked the proposal as a virtual military dictatorship. It was sharply opposed by Iraq and Mexico.

There was also a wide divergence of views between the U.S. and Britain on this issue. The American-French proposal follows the lines of the American trusteeship draft for all of Palestine, which has been shelved. The British, anxious to keep the U.N. out of Palestine, urged at a closed session of the subcommittee last night that no decision be taken until the 12-nation subcommittee submits its proposals on the whole country. This was rejected, however, and the subcommittee resumed its open sessions today.

Mr. Sayre, the American delegate, pointed out that the joint U.S.-French proposal provides for a Jerusalem High Commissioner with authority flowing directly from the U.N., whereas the British-proposed Municipal Commissioner would have a dubious legal status. Who would deal with the Municipal Commissioner in the event of misconduct? Mr. Sayre asked.

Dr. Mordecai Eliash of the Jewish Agency, said that the U.S.-French proposal in principle was the most fitting to date, but the Jews object to trusteeship. The Jews, he said, have always favored international status for Jerusalem as provided by the Nov. 29th resolution. The joint U.S.-French proposal, he continued, should be dealt with article by article and it should be specified under which article of the Charter each point derives from.

12-NATION SUBCOMMITTEE DECIDES TO REHASH FINN MOE PAPER

Lake Success, N.Y., May 12 (Palcor) -- The 12-nation subcommittee of the General Assembly's Political Committee at a closed session this afternoon decided to rehash the draft resolution for the establishment of a U.N. Temporary Central Commission for Palestine in an effort to make it more acceptable to both Jews and Arabs. The draft was submitted by Norwegian delegate Finn Moe Monday morning.

The decision to change the paper, ^{by} stressing mediation and truce and eliminating obnoxious references to a regime, was made late this afternoon after the Commission became hopelessly bogged down on the issue. British delegate Sir Alexander Cadogan indicated that possibly it would be better to designate any plan as an emergency measure. He admitted that it was strongly like the British plan and observed that neither side seemed to take a charitable attitude towards it. Britain, France and China agreed that the Commission could proceed with their work, however, without getting the assent of either Jews or Arabs.

Aubrey Eban, representing the Jewish Agency, indicated that the Jews had no objection to a U.N. temporary Commission providing it was confined to liaison and mediation. He strongly rejected the preamble of the Finn Moe paper which ignored the existence of a de facto Jewish state. He warned that any attempt by the General Assembly to overlook this fact might involve it in a tragic policy which it could not implement without force.

AHS

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
16 East 66th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

FOR RELEASE: May 13, 1948

The Jewish State will cooperate with any United Nations agency which will come to Palestine to use its good offices for the purpose of mediation or to carry out such functions as are voluntarily granted to it by both the parties. It will also cooperate in the establishment of the international regime in Jerusalem as provided by the General Assembly last November.

However, it must be clear that the Jewish State as contemplated in the November 29, 1947 resolution is a reality. Accordingly, the Jewish Agency for Palestine cannot become an accessory in any program the effect of which may be to becloud the legal title of that state, to abridge its sovereignty, to reduce its territory or defer its independence.

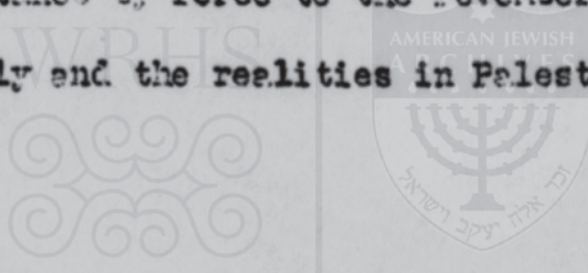
The new proposal of the United States delegation appears to be an attempt to set aside the November 29th resolution. By incorporating the resolution of the Security Council, it calls upon the Jewish people to accept a political standstill and thus to give up the rights acquired under the General Assembly's resolution. It also would deny the new Jewish State the equipment which it must have to defend itself at a time when it is threatened with aggression by all the neighboring Arab States.

The proposal fails to recognize the existence of the Jewish State, for it refers to local and community authorities. It ignores the recommendation of the last General Assembly for it authorizes the proposed Commissioner to negotiate an agreement on the future government of Palestine as if that question had not been decided last November.

Patently, such a resolution creating new uncertainty about the political future of Palestine is likely to increase disorder and conflict over Palestine.

The Jewish State will pursue with every United Nations authority the task of achieving stabilization and peace in Palestine. The Jews have repeatedly affirmed their desire for an unconditional cessation of hostilities. But the new proposal pending before the General Assembly calls for a cessation of hostilities on condition, - and the major condition is indefinite deferment of Jewish independence, on the very eve of its attainment. Independence deferred is independence denied.

There will be peace in Palestine if the Arab States bordering Palestine fulfill their obligation under the United Nations Charter to refrain from the threat or use of force. The only threat to peace arises from their continued resistance by force to the November 29, 1947 recommendations of the General Assembly and the realities in Palestine.



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May 13, 1948

U.S. PRESSES LAST MINUTE ANTI-PARTITION PLAN AS PALESTINE JEWRY PREPARES TO PRO- CLAIM ITS STATE TOMORROW EVENING

Guatemala, Poland, U.S.S.R. Press New Resolutions And Amendments to Prevent Partition Assassination -- France Joins These Three In Demanding Omission Of Clause In American Document That Implies Unitary State --
U.S. Admits That Jerusalem "Arrangement" Is Really A Trusteeship, As Arabs And Jews Oppose It -- Jews Insist They Don't Object To Internationalization

Lake Success, N.Y., May 13 (Palcor) -- The U.S., battling to the end against the implementation of the November 29th resolution for the partition of Palestine which America helped to pass, pressed before the Political subcommittee dealing with a provisional regime for Palestine, its plan that is tantamount to the revocation of partition. As the clock was ticking away and 2,000 years of Jewish exile were within a few hours of their termination, America proposed the appointment of a High Commissioner for Palestine and the discharge of the Palestine Commission, while Dr. Granados of Guatemala brought in a new resolution virtually re-affirming partition and taking into consideration its de facto implementation. Poland brought in a series of amendments to the Finn Moe document of several days ago, drawing off some of the anti-partition poison to which Soviet Ambassador Panyushkin referred last Wednesday.

America hoped that its plan would be approved by the subcommittee by nightfall for submission to the Political Committee for a special night session and for presentation to the General Assembly tomorrow in time to head off the proclamation of the Jewish State at 6 P.M. New York time.

In the subcommittee dealing with the Jerusalem problem, America, backed by France, pressed for the adoption of the American-French Temporary Trusteeship resolution which both countries yesterday called an "arrangement," but admitted today that its legal basis was Article 12 of the Charter dealing with trusteeship. Dr. Eliash of the Jewish Agency, Arab Higher Committee representative Nakleh, Iraqi delegate Khalidi, Australian delegate John Hood and U.S.S.R. representative Semyon Tsarapkin, joined in opposing temporary trusteeship. Dr. Eliash asked why it was necessary to apply Chapter 12, although he does not object, he stressed, to an international arrangement for the Holy City. The representatives of the Arab Higher Committee and Iraq, are opposed to any U.N. appearance in Jerusalem and all Palestine. Mr. Hood and Mr. Tsarapkin asked whether the U.S. was seeking a long term or short term arrangement for Jerusalem. If it is a short term arrangement, then trusteeship is necessary, and if it's a long term arrangement, then it should follow the pattern of the Nov. 29th resolution, they argued.

In the subcommittee dealing with a provisional government for all Palestine, Cuban delegate Bolt, proponent of the Arab viewpoint, declared that the proclamation of a Jewish state on May 16th would have no legal validity since a state could not be proclaimed, in accordance with the Nov. 29th resolution, before October 1st.

The most detrimental features of the American plan are contained in the last article which states: "The General Assembly discharges as of this date the Palestine Commission from further exercise of its responsibility under Resolution 181 of the
continued on p. 2

resolution of November 29th." This, reinforced by a series of commissions and omissions, such as failure to mention in the preamble the November resolution, while specifically referring to a whole series of Security Council resolutions, is tantamount to a revocation of partition by implication. This implied revocation is underscored in the terms of reference to the proposed High Commissioner of Palestine, who is instructed "to promote agreement on the future government of Palestine."

The reference to future government ran into rough weather in the subcommittee when delegates Panyushkin, Katz-Suchy and Granados hammered away at its partition-abolition aspects. They obtained surprising support from French delegate Parodi who proposed the substitution of the references to future government by the following phrase: "that the High Commissioner be instructed to promote accord between the parties whenever this is considered necessary." American representative Jessup denied that future government meant re-affirmation or revocation of partition. It was only a label, he contended. Those objecting to the phrase pointed out that future government implied a unitary state and thus prejudiced the claims and position of one of the party, namely the Jews. Finn Moe, author of a controversial proposal along the British lines, for which however he disclaimed parentage, declared that he would abstain from voting on the American draft.

Granados' resolution provides for the implementation of partition but requests certain deletions from the November resolution to adapt it to present conditions. He requested the omission from that resolution of all references to the Security Council and to the Mandatory, since the first failed to act on partition and the second will no longer be Mandatory after midnight May 15th. His resolution proposes that the General Assembly take note of the emergence of the Jewish Provisional Council of Government and requests the Arabs to set up a Provisional Council of Government in their area by May 31; if the Arabs fail to do so, the interim committee should take up the matter. The Argentinian representative, Dr. Rodolfo Munoz, suggested that Dr. Granados propose his resolution to the Political Committee or General Assembly so as not to "obstruct" the subcommittee's procedure. Dr. Granados disagreed with him on the label "obstruction" for his resolution.

Text Of The American Draft Resolution

The following is the text of the American draft resolution:

"The General Assembly taking into account the resolutions adopted by the Security Council with reference to Palestine on 5 March, 1 April, 17 April, 23 April, 1948, strongly affirms its support of the efforts of the Security Council to secure a truce in Palestine and calls upon all persons, organizations and governments to cooperate in making effective such a truce.

(French delegate Parodi proposed that governments precede persons and organizations...)

"Empowers the ^{U.N.} Commissioner for Palestine to be chosen by a committee of the General Assembly composed of representatives of China, France, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and U.S. to exercise the following functions: Use his good offices as mediator with the local and community authorities in Palestine to arrange for the operation of common services necessary to the safety and well-being of the population of Palestine (Poland objected to the reference to "community"); assure the protection of the holy places, and religious buildings and sites in Palestine, promote agreement on a future government of Palestine; cooperate with the Truce Commission for Palestine appointed by the Security Council in its resolution of the 23rd April; invite as seems to him advisable, with a view to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants of Palestine, the assistance and cooperation of appropriate specialized agencies of the U.N., such as the World Health Organization and of the International Red Cross and of other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

continued on p. 3

a humanitarian and non-political character;

"Instructs the U.N. Commissioner to render progress reports monthly, more frequently as he deems necessary, to the Security Council and to the Secretary General for transmission to members of the U.N.

"Directs the U.N. Commissioner to conform in his activities with the provisions of this resolution and such instructions as the Security Council may issue. (This would give the Security Council the widest latitude -- Palcor).

"Authorizes the Secretary General to pay the U.N. Commissioner an emolument equal to that paid the President of the International Court of Justice and to provide the Commissioner with the necessary staff to assist in carrying out the functions assigned to the Commissioner by the General Assembly.

"Discharges^{as} of this date the Palestine Commission from further exercise of responsibilities under its resolution 181 of the 29th of November, 1947."

**"INDEFINITE DEFERRED IS INDEPENDENCE DENIED," JEWISH AGENCY
REPLIES TO U.S. PARTITION ASSASSINATION PLAN**

Take Success, N.Y., May 13 (Palcor) -- Charging that the U.S. proposal for a pointment of a U.N. High Commissioner for all Palestine, seeks the "indefinite deferment of Jewish independence, on the very eve of its attainment," the Jewish Agency for Palestine declared today that the Jewish State will rise despite those attempts to abort its birth and that "independence deferred is independence denied."

Said the Jewish Agency: "The Jewish State will cooperate with any U.N. agency which will come to Palestine to use its good offices for the purpose of mediation or to carry out such functions as are voluntarily granted to it by both the parties. (Under the American plan the consent of only one party would be necessary for some of the most essential functions of the Commissioner - Palcor.) It will also cooperate in the establishment of an international regime in Jerusalem as provided by the General Assembly last November.

However, it must be clear that the Jewish State as contemplated in the November 29th, 1947 resolution is a reality. Accordingly, the Jewish Agency for Palestine cannot become an accessory in any program the effect of which may be to becloud the legal title of that state, to abridge its sovereignty, to reduce its territory or defer its independence.

The new proposal of the U.S. delegation appears to be an attempt to set aside the November 29th resolution by incorporating the resolution of the Security Council, it calls upon the Jewish people to accept a political standstill and thus to give up the rights acquired in the General Assembly resolution. It also would deny the new Jewish State the equipment which it must have to defend itself at a time when it is threatened with aggression by all the neighboring Arab states.

The proposal fails to recognize the existence of the Jewish State, for it refers to local and community authorities. It ignores the recommendation of the last General Assembly, for it authorizes the proposed Commissioner to negotiate an agreement on the future government of Palestine as if that question had not been decided last November.

Patently, such a resolution creating new uncertainties about the political future of Palestine is likely to increase disorder and conflict over Palestine.

continued on p. 4

5/13/48

The Jewish State will pursue with every U.N. authority the task of achieving stabilization and peace in Palestine. The Jews have repeatedly affirmed their desire for an unconditional cessation of hostilities. But the new proposal pending before the General Assembly calls for a cessation of hostilities on condition — and a major condition is indefinite deferment of Jewish independence, on the very eve of its attainment. Independence deferred is independence denied. (At the time this statement by the Jewish Agency was issued the American proposal was still pending in the subcommittee — Palcor.)

There will be peace in Palestine if the Arab states bordering Palestine fulfill their obligations under the U.N. charter to refrain from the threat or use of force. The only threat to peace arises from their continued resistance by force to the November 29, 1947 recommendations of the General Assembly and the realities in Palestine."

FLASH: JERUSALEM TRUSTEESHIP ADOPTED, "A THORN UNDER ANY OTHER NAME," BY SUBCOMMITTEE

Lake Success, N.Y., May 13 (Palcor) — The subcommittee dealing with emergency measures for Jerusalem adopted this afternoon, for submission to the Political Committee, the American plan for a High Commissioner for Jerusalem. The vote was 8 in favor (China, New Zealand, Philippines, Sweden, Belgium, U.S. France and Brazil); against — Iraq and the U.S.S.R.; abstentions — United Kingdom, Mexico, Iran and Australia. The French and American representatives explained that this is a "temporary administration of Jerusalem," to allay anxiety over a trusteeship. The document, however, refers to Article 12, the trusteeship article of the Charter. Some observers felt that "a thorn by any other name" was still a thorn. New Zealand's vote for it was to prevent complete chaos.

Iraqi representative Awni Khalidi read a communication from the Arab Higher Committee that it had accepted the following truce terms for the Holy City — cease fire, carrying of supplies into the city under the supervision of the Trusteeship Council and the two parties (Jews and Arabs), and access to the holy places.

BEISAN SURRENDERS TO HAGANAH

Battles Rage at Kfar Etzion, Jerusalem-Tel Aviv Highway; Haganah Captures More Arab Villages In South

Jerusalem, May 13 (Palcor) — Haganah this morning announced the unconditional surrender of the Arab town of Beisan, near the Jordan River, while some of the fiercest and probably the most decisive battles of the Palestine war raged west and south of Jerusalem on the eve of the proclamation of the Jewish State. Haganah also reported the fall of Beit Daras and Sawafir al Ismalia villages in the south, near the coastal plain, and the capture of four Arab villages in the Beersheba district after an attack by Egyptian armored units with tanks and heavy artillery against Kfar Darom was smashed. A column of the Irgun reportedly stormed four Arab villages, including Ara, in Samaria, central Palestine, last night.

The heaviest fighting is reported still going on in the vicinity of Dair Ajoub, along the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway and at the Kfar Etzion settlement bloc in the Hebron Hills south of Jerusalem. The Kfar Etzion battle diminished in intensity last night but flared anew this morning when the Arab Legion launched an assault with heavy artillery, tanks and armored cars. Wave after wave was repulsed with the attackers at one time coming within 300 metres of the settlement bloc. Several Arab Legion tanks were reported put out of action. Further details are lacking but casualties are reported heavy on both sides.

The surrender of Beisan, a pivotal town for the Arabs between their forces in Galilee and the Tulkarm-Jenin-Nablus "evil triangle" came after a brief fight, Haganah reported. An Arab delegation appeared with a white flag and asked for permission to evacuate women and children which was granted. Conditions of the Haganah were expulsion of all foreign Arab gangs from Beisan and the turning over of all arms to Jewish forces.

5/13/48

HAGANAH TAKES OVER ADMINISTRATION OF JAFFA ON ARAB REQUEST

Tel Aviv, May 13 (Palcor) -- The Arab Emergency Committee in Jaffa appealed to the Haganah commander in Tel Aviv last night to provide Jaffa with public services, food and other essentials. The request was granted subject to certain conditions.

Jaffa was turned over to the Arab Committee by the British yesterday. The latter, which has been maintaining a skeleton administration for the town's remaining 4,000 Arab inhabitants, immediately requested negotiations with the Jews. Earlier Jaffa was declared an "Open City" by the Arabs.

MOST JEWISH AREAS TO BE OUTSIDE BRITISH MILITARY CONTROL TOMORROW

Jerusalem, May 13 (Palcor) -- The major portions of Jewish Palestine, including Tel Aviv, will be outside the areas in which the British Commander-in-Chief will exercise complete military rule between termination of the mandate at Friday-Saturday midnight and the withdrawal of the last British forces from Palestine. The southern highway, leading to the Egyptian frontier, will be in the military zone, indicating that part of the British forces will be evacuated to Egypt.

This was disclosed in an outline of the evacuation areas issued last night by the G.O.C. The areas under his control will be governed by proclamation and will contain special military courts to deal with "crimes against withdrawal forces." The G.O.C. will appoint special commanders for the Palestine Railways and for the Haifa port area.

Administration of the Haifa port was taken over yesterday by Jewish authorities who agreed to give British forces top evacuation priorities. The port is being operated now by a special commission consisting of three Jews, one Briton and one Arab.

CUNNINGHAM TRUCE PROPOSAL DISCLOSED

Jerusalem, May 13 (Palcor) -- The Government last night disclosed the proposed terms of the Jerusalem truce outlined by High Commissioner Cunningham following his talks with Arab League representatives at Jericho May 6th. The Government communique states that no reply has been received from either Arabs or Jews.

The terms, similar to those proposed by the International Red Cross delegation, call for cessation of hostilities in Jerusalem, and the movement of essential supplies along the highway leading to the capital. It also provides for the free movement of people providing that no movement takes place likely to lead to a substantial increase in either population or an exchange of population likely to increase either side's fighting strength.

U.S., CANADIAN JEWRY PREPARE TO GREET JEWISH STATE**Mass Rallies Scheduled Throughout U.S. And Dominion**

New York, May 13 (Palcor) -- The new Jewish State, which comes into being on May 16th, will be greeted by outstanding American public figures and spokesmen for American Jewry at a giant mass demonstration in Madison Square Garden this Sunday evening, the American Zionist Emergency Council, sponsors of the rally, announced last night. Scheduled speakers include: Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury; Mayor William O'Dwyer; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and of the American Zionist Emergency Council; and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, world Zionist leader.

continued on p.6

5/13/48

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, president of the Zionist Organization of America, will be the chairman of the rally.

The United Zionist Council of Canada announced in Montreal today that Canadian Jewish communities, along with their American counterparts across the border, are arranging mass meetings in celebration of the declaration of the Jewish State.

MARSHALL - TRUMAN TALK ON PALESTINE AS ZERO HOUR FOR JEWISH STATE APPROACHES

Washington, D.C., May 13 (Palcor) -- With the British mandate for Palestine scheduled to end at 6:01 P.M. local time Friday, President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall met at the White House late yesterday for lengthy discussions on Palestine. The meeting was attended by Under-Secretary of State Lovett and two members of Mr. Marshall's staff.

White House Secretary Charles Ross told the press that the conference had lasted more than an hour and "concerned the end of the Mandate."

At the State Department there was no official comment on reports that Secretary Marshall had sent a personal message to David ben Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive. The reports said the message was conveyed to Mr. Ben Gurion through Moshe Shertok, Chief of the Jewish Agency's Political Department, who flew to Palestine this week.

Congressmen Ask That Americans Be Permitted To Volunteer For Palestine

Resolutions were introduced in Congress yesterday to permit Americans, without loss of citizenship, to join armed forces in Palestine to help carry out the partition resolution. The resolutions were introduced in the House by Representative Andrew L. Somers (D., N.Y.) and in the Senate by Senator Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.).

RED SMEARERS HINT JEWISH STATE WILL HERALD SOVIET INVASION OF M.E.

Washington, D.C., May 13 (Palcor) -- Purveyors of the Red smear against Zionism renewed their activities, on the eve of Jewish Statehood, when a subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, headed by Arabophile Congresswoman Frances Bolton (R., Ohio), came out with a report last night implying that an independent Jewish state in Palestine will pave the way for a Soviet invasion of the Middle East.

The subcommittee alleged that the "real danger" comes from the "physical proximity of the Soviet Union and the Red Army" and "for the time being it will by preference exploit any opportunity afforded by others, perhaps the Zionist crisis or assumed threats by a third power, for peaceful infiltration of military units."

Rep. Gossett's Mail Frank Helps Circulate Mufti's Attacks On Jews

The Mufti's "Charter for Palestine" is being circulated around the country by Benjamin H. Freedman, founder of the anti-Zionist League for Peace with Justice in Palestine, under the Congressional frank of Representative Ed Gossett (D., Tex.).

The "Charter," which along with an extension of remarks by Gossett, was inserted by that Congressman in the Congressional Record, April 8th, is being distributed in a four page brochure that has been considerably "typed up" to bring out the main points of the Mufti's attacks on the Jews and his demands for an Arab Palestine. Representative Gossett said he had about 10,000 reprints made of his remarks on April 8th, and turned over 5,000 of these to Freedman who paid for the Government printing costs. In his remarks, preceding the "Charter", Gossett disclaimed any knowledge of the "Grand Mufti, his history, his philosophy or his program" but added that he was sure the Mufti "did not deserve all of the censure that has been heaped upon his head."

5/13/48

FLASH: LATE BULLETIN**GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS FRIDAY TO APPROVE AMENDED AMERICAN PLAN
FOR PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER**

Lake Success, N.Y., May 13 (Palcor) -- Anxious lest its proposals for a provisional regime for Palestine would fail to pass before the proclamation of the Jewish State by 6 P.M. New York time tomorrow, the U.S. delegation is reported to have backed down considerably and agreed to basic amendments of its plan for a provisional regime for all of Palestine. As this dispatch is written, the Political Committee is about to be convened in tonight's session to approve the Jerusalem High Commissioner plan and the Palestine High Commissioner plan proposed by America. The General Assembly has been convened for tomorrow morning in anticipation that the Political Committee will act favorably on the two proposals.

America is said to have agreed to the omission of all references to the Security Council resolutions in its preamble to the all-Palestine High Commissioner resolution. France, Guatemala, Poland and the U.S.S.R. had pointed out, with varying degrees of firmness, that by referring to the Security Council's resolutions, which snarled implementation of partition, and omitting all reference to the November 29th resolution, the American proposal implied the revocation of partition. By omitting the Security Council references and other obnoxious features, America is reported to have agreed to an amended document which saves face for America and draws out the poison from the original American intent denounced by the Jewish Agency elsewhere in this release.

Whether the American proposals have really been divested of their detrimental features remains to be seen when the document is presented to the Political Committee in open session tonight.

RABBI SAMUEL SCHULMAN, D.D., D.H.L.

502 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

May 14/48.

Dear Doctor Silver:-

On the eve of The Proclamation of the Jewish State in Palestine which I would meticulously call the new State in which for the first time in nearly 2000 years, Jews will be in the majority, I feel the need of saying to you that I hail the courageous assertion of the Jews in Palestine, with pride in their spirit, and I invoke God's blessing upon their efforts. May God bless the new State, out of Zion and, according to the Midrash, may He protect it against every kind of danger. May He give victory to the valiant defenders of their country and may peace come soon, not-only to Palestine but to the whole world.

Since we last conversed over the telephone you must have observed that the New York Times has been writing some

RABBI SAMUEL SCHULMAN, D.D., D.H.L.

502 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

powerful editorials for Partition, and
no doubt you read my letter of Apr. 8th.
I have been a partitionist for 11 years, I
think partition is the only just decision
amidst the present circumstances, and
if established will be of tremendous
promise for the welfare of Jews and Juda-
ism in the Holy Land.

I congratulate you upon the dignity
and brilliance with which you have
represented the cause before the United
Nations.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,
Samuel Schulman

Rev. Dr. Abba H. Silver,
16 East 66th Street,
New York, N. Y.

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VOLUME XV — NUMBER 96

5/14/48

STATE OF ISRAEL REBORN, JEWRY'S 2,000 YEARS OF STATELESSNESS END

New Jewish State Girds Against Invasion By Arab States

Jews Blame British, Intrigues At Lack Success, For Palestine Bloodshed, But Are Confident Of Outcome

Tel Aviv, Medinat Israel, May 14 (Palcor) -- The sovereign Jewish State of Israel was reborn in this city at four o'clock this afternoon, May 14th (ten A.M. today, New York time) bringing to an end 2,000 years of Jewish homelessness and consummating the dream of countless generations of Jews since the destruction of the Temple and the dispersion from their native land. The name of the nation reborn is Medinat Israel (State of Israel) which appears for the first time in the date-line of this dispatch.

Medinat Israel was born amid the violence of war and the imminent threat of invasion from neighboring Arab countries -- a situation which Jewish statesmen laid directly to Britain's treacherous policy of sowing chaos in the Holy Land and to the guileful intrigues of a U.S. State Department clique, at this moment still going on, in the chambers of the United Nations, to abort the birth of Jewish independence.

Medinat Israel came into existence today, fighting for its life and girding its forces on many fronts to meet new assaults by its enemies. Following is a summary of the march of events here and abroad -- military and political -- up to the moment of the declaration of Jewish Statehood:

1 -- The Fighting Fronts

Haganah forces advanced slowly but steadily along the vital Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway as the battle for that life-line entered its fifth day. All Arab road blocks from Saris village to Bab el Wad have been cleared and light traffic is reported passing through. Haganah forces captured the Latrun police fortress west of Bab el Wad while the Arabs feverishly fortified the French monastery, opposite, which they had occupied earlier. Haganah was battling strong Transjordanese forces believed led by Fawzi el Kawkaji. Jewish positions were shelled yesterday in an attempt to stem the Haganah advance. Haganah captured the greater part of the Jerusalem Security zone today as British forces evacuated. The Palcor radio station at Bidu, northwest of Jerusalem, was occupied by Haganah as the British withdrew. Breir village, in the south, and the Arab town of Kfar Saba (not to be confused with the Jewish settlement of the same name) were taken by Haganah. Syrian forces attacked Dan settlement in northern Palestine. Details are lacking.

Gush Etzion, one of the four settlements making up the Kfar Etzion bloc in the Hebron Hills south of Jerusalem which have been isolated from the rest of Palestine for the past two months, was the first Jewish point to fall in the Palestine war. The entire settlement bloc has been under attack for the past week by several thousand Arabs spearheaded by units of the Transjordan Arab Legion using heavy artillery and tanks. The Arabs penetrated Gush Etzion late yesterday afternoon. The settlement reportedly surrendered, through a Red Cross intermediary, at 10 o'clock this morning. One hundred wounded and sick and 90 women were evacuated. One hundred men were reported captured but are under Red Cross supervision. **Fighting around**

continued on p. 2

5/14/48

the other settlements of the bloc -- Masuoth Yitzchak, Entzurim and Revadim -- is still going on. (According to the Cairo daily Al Ahram, the Arab League has decided to appoint King Abdullah Commander-in-Chief of military activities in Palestine of all Arab countries with the assistance of a military committee composed of Egyptian Army commanders.)

2 -- The Peace Front

Resumption of normal life in the Arab port town of Jaffa, after months of fighting and confusion, hinged today on the acceptance by the Jaffa Arab Emergency Committee of peace terms laid down by the Haganah command in Tel Aviv. The terms were submitted to Jaffa last night after a three hour meeting between an Arab delegation and the Haganah command in which the former urged the Jews to take over the administration of vital public services for Jaffa.

3 -- The Political Front

Tel Aviv -- Moshe Shertok, Chief of the Jewish Agency's Political Department, at a press conference last night expressed confidence of future friendly relations between the United States and the new State of Israel. Mr. Shertok said he hoped that the United States will accept the fact of Jewish Statehood and promptly recognize it. He denied rumors that the United States Government had tried to prevent the establishment of the Jewish State by threats.

The proclamation of the Jewish State is necessary now in order to avoid a vacuum after the end of the British mandate and because the U.N. Commission has not been allowed to take over in Palestine as provided by the November 29th partition resolution, Mr. Shertok said.

New York -- Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency Executive, declared "the Jewish State, the dream of twenty centuries of homeless wandering, is today a reality." "In its relations with other states, the Jewish State will be guided always by the interests of the United Nations. It will seek admission to that body and in its deliberations it will record its judgment as a free and independent state, orientated always to the United Nations and to the United Nations alone," Dr. Silver said.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Jewish elder statesman and for many years President of the World Zionist Organization and of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, hailed the people and the government of Medinat Israel in a message of greeting to the New Jewish State, addressed to Mr. David ben Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive in Tel Aviv. Dr. Weizmann stressed that it is "the profound desire of our people to establish relations of harmony and mutual respect with their Arab fellow-citizens, with the neighboring Arab states and with all other nations of the human family."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, veteran American Zionist leader and President of the American Jewish Congress, declared in a statement on the proclamation of Medinat Israel, new Jewish State: "As American Jews, we shall do honor to our own America by giving strength, our resources, our faith, to the land of nineteen centuries of unwearied hope. The test of the ages of the world's doubts and Israel's loyalty is at hand. God bless Eretz Israel. God give the ancient and new land of Israel his safeguarding benediction."

Following is the full text of Dr. Weizmann's message, released today, on the proclamation of the Jewish State:

continued on p. 3

5/14/48

"On this memorable day, when the Jewish State arises after 2,000 years, I send my expression of love and admiration to all sections of the Yishuv and my warmest greetings to its government now entering on its grave and inspiring responsibility. I am fully convinced that all who have and will become citizens of the Jewish State will strive their utmost to live up to the new opportunity which history has bestowed upon them. It will be our destiny to create the institutions and values of a free community in a spirit of our great traditions which have contributed so much to the thought and spirit of mankind.

"At this moment, I think with special gratitude and affection of our pioneers and workers who have borne the burden of building Jewish Palestine and who now sustain the brunt and sacrifice of its defense. It is not easy for me to think of peaceful farmers in Nahalal and Ein Haard or the youth of our Jewish cities in the role of soldiers in active service. In the days of Ezra, our forefathers built with one hand while defending themselves with the other. We are called upon today to act in this tradition.

"It is the profound desire of our people to establish relations of harmony and mutual respect with their Arab fellow-citizens, with the neighboring Arab states and with all other nations in the human family. As the British mandate ends, we think with gratitude of the vision which inspired its inauguration. We also think of those nations, big and small, who, under the auspices of the United Nations contributed their share to the international decision which confirmed our right to statehood. My thoughts are with the Yishuv in this fateful hour. May God's blessing rest on you all."

Following is the text of Dr. Silver's statement:

"The decision has been taken. The Jewish people have kept their appointment with history. The Jewish State, the dream of twenty centuries of homeless wandering, is today a reality.

"Summoned into existence by the urgent need of the Jewish people, the Jewish State has been fashioned by that people's creativeness, built by its labor and sacrifice, defended and made secure by its blood.

"It was logical that the expiration of the Mandate in Palestine would be followed by the fulfillment of the Mandate's high purpose, the transformation of the Jewish National Homeland into a sovereign Jewish State. It was equitable that the two peoples living in Palestine should each be afforded the opportunity to achieve independence and self-determination. Logic and equity dictated the decision of the United Nations.

"But it remained for the Jews themselves to implement that decision. When the United Nations, put to a critical test of its efficacy and authority, faltered and capitulated to the counsel of convenience and the intimidation of lawlessness, the Jews were abandoned to their own fate. It was for them -- and them alone -- to decide their future. History has taught that freedom is never bestowed. It must be won. It has been won.

"We Jews who live in America have been fated to witness the darkest and the brightest moments in Jewish history. But a few years ago, we were helpless spectators of an unrestrained madness which brought agony and death to our people. An enfeebled world, its conscience blunted by compromise, was seized with paralysis and permitted Hitler to destroy 6,000,000 Jews -- one-third of our people. Our pleas and protests were in vain. Nothing was left to us but to hope that there might

continued on p.4

5/14/48

arise from this frightfulness a new Jewish people, secure in the exercise of its own national will, safe on its own national soil.

"Today, we may give thanks that we have been spared to witness the realization of that hope. In the expression of our gratitude, we must be conscious that we stand but at the beginning. There is much to be done — much that we must do.

"The Jewish State must translate Jewish precept into action. The prophetic teachings must come alive in a progressive democracy whose example will shine throughout the world.

"The people that has been a minority everywhere in the world for twenty centuries, that has suffered the disabilities of minority status, now has an opportunity to demonstrate that discrimination is a scourge that must and can be stamped out. The Arab minority in the Jewish State will be granted complete equality of opportunity.

"It was in ancient Israel that the sages preached the Golden Rule. The Jewish State must practice it. It will be a good neighbor. It will work with the surrounding Arab States to advance the interests of all. Granted peace, it will strive earnestly to secure it.

"The people that has reclaimed a barren land and has made the desert bloom like a rose will build a state which will seek abundance for all its people. It will not create monopolistic wealth by artificial restrictions on capacity and productivity. It will raise the standards of all its people.

"The people that has been the victim of every aggression and the target of every tyrant will make itself secure. It will need weapons to defend itself. But its strongest weapon will be that which achieved its triumph in the hours of its creation, its undefeated spirit, the love of its land and the will to die, if needs be, in its own defense.

"The people of the Book, restored to its native land, will build a state that will be the instrument of its cultural renaissance. On its own soil once again, Jewish culture will rise anew. Here, as in ancient days, the Jewish people will be free to make its fullest contribution to civilization.

"Emerging into statehood as a consequence of enlightened action by the world community, the Jewish people will seek to strengthen that community. In its relations with other states, the Jewish State will be guided always by the interests of the United Nations. It will seek admission to that body and in its deliberations it will record its judgment as a free and independent state, orientated always to the United Nations and to the United Nations alone.

"With fidelity to the Charter of the United Nations, the Jewish State will strive for world peace and cooperation."

Continued on P.5

DR. SILVER TELLS U.N.: JEWISH STATE ESTABLISHED; DEMANDS SECURITY COUNCIL ACT TO CURB ABDULLAH

U.N. Flounders And Fumbles With Anti-Partition Proposals Long After The State Of Israel Has Been Established

Flushing Meadows, May 14 (Palcor) -- Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency Executive, announced to the U.N. Political Committee today the realization, at 10 A.M. New York time, of the 2,000-year old Jewish dream -- the establishment of Israel, the Jewish State. Almost simultaneously with this announcement, Dr. Silver who has stood in the forefront of Jewry's fight for statehood, called on Security Council President Parodi to immediately place on the agenda King Abdullah's aggression against the Jewish State.

His announcement came on a day marked by confusion at Lake Success reminiscent of the confusion of Pharaoh's forces when the Jews departed from Egypt, as anti-partitionists sought to obtain a vote on the American proposal for a U.N. mediator for Palestine and a trusteeship for Jerusalem, while pro-partitionists spoke extensively to prevent any decision before 6 P.M. New York time, when the British mandate was to expire officially. The American proposal had its teeth drawn in a subcommittee yesterday when the American delegates in an effort to save face and have the proposal rushed to the Political Committee, agreed to the deletion of obnoxious features. These features included a reference to the Security Council's resolution which delayed the implementation of partition; deletion of instructions to the mediator to deal with plans for the future government of Palestine; deletion of a proposal discharging the Palestine Commission. When the document was finally passed in the Political Committee, this was again revised in the original spirit of the American proposal and the Palestine Commission was informed that it was being "relieved" from responsibility. However, the proposal provided that the Commission is to be relieved of its responsibilities as of June 1st, thus giving it time to recognize the provisional Jewish Government born today. These amendments were obtained through the efforts of some Latin-American countries and the Slav bloc, as well as the Dominions, Australia and New Zealand.

America sought to have the proposal adopted by the Political Committee last night, but Mr. Gromyko led the fight to have discussion postponed until today. This morning the Political Committee met at Lake Success and by sitting through the lunch hour, at American delegate Jessup's suggestion, the Committee adopted America's proposal for a mediator for all Palestine. Sir Carl Berendsen of New Zealand succeeded in introducing an amendment making the mediator responsible to the General Assembly as well as to the Security Council.

Dr. Katz-Suchy of Poland then prevented the immediate transmission of this decision to the General Assembly by pointing out that America's proposal for a trusteeship for Jerusalem must be discussed first and decided upon, because if the Jerusalem plan was not adopted before 6 P.M., the U.N. would no longer have authority to implement. Caught on the horns of its own dilemma, America had to go along with this. After a discussion of the Jerusalem proposal that lasted until 3:30 P.M., the Political Committee adjourned and the General Assembly met in session at 5 o'clock, one hour removed from the termination of the mandate, to consider and vote on both proposals, the Jerusalem and the all Palestine proposal.

There was an air of unreality about these proceedings as the little men at Lake Success and Flushing Meadows went about in their intransigent manner, seeking to dam, by means of paper resolutions, the processes of Jewish history.

A strange situation developed as the Arabs joined in the pro-partition filibuster by speaking extensively on the Jerusalem proposal to which they are opposed and thus inadvertently preventing the hasty adoption of the American proposal for all Palestine which they cannot logically endorse but which they favored by abstaining.

continued on p. 6

Following is the amended text of the American resolution, adopted by the Political Committee:

"The General Assembly, taking account of the present situation with regard to Palestine, strongly affirms its support of the efforts of the Security Council to secure a truce in Palestine and calls upon all governments, organizations and persons to cooperate in making effective such a truce. Empowers the United Nations mediator in Palestine to be chosen by a committee of the General Assembly composed of representatives of China, France, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and United States to exercise the following functions: Use its good offices with local community authorities in Palestine to arrange for the operation of common services necessary to the safety and well-being of the population of Palestine; assure protection of holy places, religious buildings and sites in Palestine; promote peaceful adjustment of the situation in Palestine. To cooperate with the Truce Commission for Palestine appointed by the Security Council in its resolution of 23 April, 1948 to invite as seems to him advisable with a view to promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants of Palestine the assistance and the cooperation of appropriate specialized agencies of U.N. such as the World Health Organization, International Red Cross, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations of humanitarian and non-political character. Directs the U.N. mediator to conform in his activities with the provisions of this resolution and with such instructions as the Security Council and the General Assembly may issue. Authorizes Secretary General to pay the U.N. mediator an emolument equal to that paid to the President of the International Court of Justice and provide the mediator with the necessary staff to assist in carrying out the functions assigned to the mediatory by the General Assembly. Relieves as of 1 June, 1948 the Palestine Commission from further exercise of its responsibilities under its resolution 181 of 29 November, 1947."

FLASH: 6 P.M. DEADLINE PASSES, JEWISH STATE A FACT, NO U.N. ACTION

Flushing Meadows, May 14 (Palcor) --- This dispatch is being written at exactly 6 P.M., the hour at which the British mandate for Palestine has expired. As of now, there is no authority in Palestine, other than the Provisional Jewish Government that has come into being this morning. Despite desperate efforts by the U.S. to rush through some improvised provisional regime, the General Assembly has arrived at and passed the zero hour without adopting a resolution. Discussions continue over the Jerusalem trusteeship plan. The Jews have always wanted an international regime for Jerusalem but not a trusteeship, Arabs want to keep the U.N. out entirely and hope that a Jerusalem not internationalized might fall into Abdullah's hands. As of now, Jerusalem is without any regime, it has become a battleground in which order can be restored only in one of two ways -- either by Haganah, or by the General Assembly re-affirming partition and thus again gaining for the U.N. authority in Jerusalem. The General Assembly's decision of partition reserved this right for Jerusalem, in supporting partition the U.N. can once again lay claim to Jerusalem. In abdicating from partition, the U.N. no longer has any say in Jerusalem. Of course partition still stands on the record of the U.N. as the American delegate has said, and hence, the U.N. authority can be exercised not under a trusteeship but under an internationalization plan in accordance with the November decision

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CADOGAN SEEKS TO INCLUDE JEWISH IMMIGRATION UNDER CEASE FIRE ORDER OF SECURITY COUNCIL

**Arabs Fight Hard Against Mention Of Provisional Government Of Israel And
Cadogan Insists Reference Should Not Pre-Judge Recognition**

Lake Success, N.Y., May 18 (Palcor) -- Sir Alexander Cadogan, United Kingdom delegate, requested on instructions from his Government that a questionnaire which the U.S. has proposed for submission by the Security Council to the Arab Higher Committee, the Arab League states and the Provisional Government of Israel, should omit references to Israel's Provisional Government and refer instead to the "Jewish authorities in Palestine." He also requested that the Jewish authorities be asked if any of their armed forces were operating outside Palestine, as there were reports of a penetration into Lebanon. The question originally proposed by the American delegate was whether the Jewish forces were operating outside the boundaries of Israel. Cadogan also proposed that the "Jewish authorities" be asked if they had arranged for entry into Palestine of men of military age, and if so, in what numbers and from where?

This last question is significant, especially since it has been submitted by Sir Alexander on instructions from his Government. The question seeks to juxtapose Jewish immigrants entering legally, by permission of the Government of Israel, into the territory of Israel, with the Egyptian air raiders and Iraqi and other Arab forces invading Palestine and the territory of Israel.

This juxtaposition had first appeared last April in an Anglo-American truce resolution and was successfully defeated. At that time, before the Government of Israel had come into being, attempts had been made in the Security Council to confound Jewish immigrants and armed Arab bands entering from Lebanon and Syria. To apply this Arabic maneuver to Jews entering Israel, their sovereign territory, and invading Arab troops as though both had no right in Palestine, is a new low in British diplomacy at the U.N.

Aubrey Eban, Israel's delegate to the U.N., said that the Security Council can naturally address itself to the "Jewish authorities," but the answer would come from the Provisional Government of Israel. He repeated this on several occasions.

Austin Gives Tongue-Lashing To Procrastinators

Senator Warren R. Austin, U.S. delegate to the U.N., sat patiently through a morning and afternoon session listening to the blunt Arab objections and the subtle insinuating British objections -- implicit rather than explicit -- to the use of the term Provisional Government of Israel, but towards the close of the afternoon session, his impatience and anger mounting, the delegate of the U.S. finally exploded:

"You can't write the Provisional Government of Israel off the books," he said. "It is a Provisional Government recognized by three states. Any substitution for the term Provisional Government is unreal and ridiculous. This debate is degenerating to a degree of nonsense. If you do not wish to address questions to the

continued on p. 2

5/18/48

Government of Israel, Amen, but you cannot call it something else and address questions to it. If you wish, the Provisional Government of Israel will file its own statement on the subject, but it is the Provisional Government of Israel and nothing else."

Aubrey Eban had insisted that questions be put in regarding the damage done to buildings by air raids. This was his retort to a proposal by Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon that the Arab states be asked as to the damage done to them by the penetration of Jewish forces.

There were indications today of vacillation towards the American viewpoint by Dr. Lopez, Colombian delegate. In discussing the American resolution, Dr. Lopez said that it is not necessary to determine a threat to the peace since that threat is clear as a consequence of communications by King Abdullah and the Prime Minister of Egypt. He said that the American resolution should mention by name the parties to whom the cease fire order is addressed. He didn't think that the U.S. questionnaire must be adopted before the resolution is adopted. He called for speedy action.

Ukraine delegate Tarasenko deplored the lengthy discussion regarding the American questionnaire. He suspected that it was a filibuster to prevent action and asserted that it was through such tactics that the League of Nations was wrecked.

Colombia's possible new stand was presaged in another instance, when Argentina proposed the deletion of a question from the list to be submitted to the Arab League countries. The question was: "Have the Arab governments entered into any agreement among themselves with respect to Palestine? If so, what are the terms of the agreement?" Argentina asked the deletion of this because of Point 7 in Article 2 of the Charter which reads "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state..." The question was deleted. Voting for retention were U.S., United Kingdom, France and Colombia.

The American resolution calls for action in Palestine under Chapter 7 of the Charter which provides for armed intervention "by air, sea or land forces" to restore order. This is the first time that this chapter has been invoked. In the Kashmir and Indonesian truce resolutions, Chapter 6 was invoked.

U.N. Issues Mystifying Orders On Israel

The U.N. radio division has issued the following mystifying order to its sections: "In accordance with instructions given today by Mr. Ayles we should refer to the new state in Palestine as 'the Jewish proclaimed state of Israel,' and in no other way. This policy decision is mandatory. Please make sure that no mistakes are made." It is a rather strange order by a U.N. officer in view of the fact that the Jewish state was established in accordance with a U.N. General Assembly resolution and has been recognized by three U.N. member states, two of them big powers.

Gromyko Scores Security Council Delay

Andrei Gromyko, U.S.S.R. delegate, said that here it was the end of the second day and the Security Council was still floundering. Reports have been received from the Arab governments and from the Provisional Government of the newly founded Jewish State, he said, about war in Palestine, but the Security Council still seems to have its doubts whether there is a war. The procrastinators argued yesterday that they awaited instructions from their governments, but what are they waiting for today? It is hard to believe that instructions are the reason. The U.S. questionnaire was not necessary and was grabbed as a pretext by those members of the Security Council who seek to kill time, he said. He urged that discussion of the questionnaire be stopped and that the American resolution be considered as a basis for a decision on action. In substance, the U.S. resolution was acceptable to him.

continued on p. 3

5/18/48

HAGANAH CAPTURES STRONG POINTS ON NORTHERN FRONT

Tel Aviv, May 18 (Palcor) -- Haganah forces operating on the northern front have captured Tel Al Dadi and Nebi Yosha, the latter a police fortress occupied by Lebanese troops, on a hill overlooking the Huleh district and the highway linking east and west Galilee. In addition Haganah forces reported destroying two important bridges along the frontier.

Enemy attacks in the Samakh area, near the Sea of Galilee, and at Gesher, along the Transjordan frontier, were repulsed. Five enemy armored cars were put out of action.

Nebi Yosha fortress was attacked three times by Haganah and taken in the final assault. After Haganah forces established themselves there the enemy began shelling the fort.

TEL AVIV HOSPITAL ATTACKED BY EGYPTIAN PLANES

Tel Aviv, May 18 (Palcor) -- Two patients and a nurse were killed and several other patients were injured, when Egyptian air craft attacked a hospital in the northern part of this city before dawn today. It was the third successive air raid in the past twenty-four hours.

The settlement of Kiram, in the northern part of the Negev, was raided for twenty minutes by enemy air craft today, and Mishmar HaYarden, in the southern part of the Huleh valley, was raided by enemy air craft yesterday but no casualties were reported.

Enemy artillery attacks continued on Neve Yaacov, between Jerusalem and Ramallah, and on Tabor village.

40 JEWISH ELECTRICAL WORKERS MISSING IN TRANSJORDAN

Tel Aviv, May 18 (Palcor) -- The fate of 40 Jewish workers at the Naharaim power station in Transjordan is still unknown today four days after the Transjordan Arab Legion occupied the electric plant and looted and destroyed houses in the adjacent town of Naharaim. The power station was put out of action and the Jordan valley is without electricity.

The 40 Jewish workers in the plant were supposed to enjoy the same rights as Transjordan citizens by agreement between the Ruthenberg electric plant, on the Palestine side of the Jordan, and the Transjordan Government. They remained at their posts when the Legionnaires occupied the power station, having complied with King Abdullah's demand that they surrender their defense arms. In return their personal safety was guaranteed by the Transjordan Government and they were promised to be allowed to continue their work undisturbed.

Palcor learned that the Ruthenberg plant has made complaints to Kirkbride, British Resident in Transjordan, demanding an immediate investigation. An investigation by the Red Cross has also been requested.

continued on p. 4

5/18/48

ARABS USE ARMENIAN CHURCH PREMISES AS BASE FOR OLD CITY ATTACK

Tel Aviv, May 18 (Palcor) -- Armed Arab gangs forced their way into the Armenian Patriarchate, inside the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem, and used it as a base for attacks on Jewish quarters Sunday in violation of a pledge made by the Arabs to the Trusteeship Council that they would observe a cease fire order in the Old City, it was learned here today.

The Armenian Patriarch informed a Jewish Agency liaison officer that the Arabs had forced their way into his premises despite his protests that it was a holy place. Dr. Pablo Ascarate, who is now working with the Security Council's Consular Truce Commission in Jerusalem, lodged a vigorous protest with the Arabs but the attacks from the Patriarchate continued.

DR. NEUMANN MEETS WITH PRESIDENT OF ISRAEL

New York, May 18 (Palcor) -- The first official call by an American Zionist leader to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, since his election as the first President of the State of Israel, was made this morning by Dr. Emanuel Neumann, president of the Zionist Organization of America, at Dr. Weizmann's suite at the Waldorf Astoria.

Dr. Neumann conveyed the greetings of American Zionists to the President of Israel and conferred with him at length on Zionist affairs.

NEW YORKERS STAMPEDE FOR ISRAEL FLAGS

New York, May 18 (Palcor) -- A single East Side store reported today that it had sold out its entire stock of 15,000 Jewish State flags since last Friday afternoon.

LIPSKY URGES TRUMAN ACTION TO HALT ARAB AGGRESSION

New York, May 18 (Palcor) -- Expressing the deep appreciation of all American Jews for President Truman's contribution "to the consummation of the two-thousand-year-old hope of the Jewish people," Louis Lipsky, chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Conference, appealed to the Chief Executive today "to check the lawless invasion by neighboring Arab states into the State of Israel." In a telegram to the White House Mr. Lipsky said:

"Your recognition of the new State of Israel has been greeted by all people of good will, Jew and non-Jew alike, as one of the great historic events of our time. All American Jews deeply appreciate your contribution to the consummation of the two-thousand-year-old hope of the Jewish people. The indication which you, Mr. President, have given of the significance of the great event by being the first to extend recognition to the Government of the State of Israel convinces us that you will continue to assist and support Israel in its heroic struggle against aggression.

"The urgent requirement of the hour is the checking of the lawless invasion by neighboring Arab states who, although members of the United Nations and bound by its charter, have arrogantly declared in advance their intention to destroy the new state in its infancy. On behalf of the vast majority of American Jewry and in the name of the American Jewish Conference we appeal to you: First, to support action in the Security Council of the United Nations leading to the indictment of the Arab states as aggressors. Second, to allow the shipment of arms and munitions to the State of Israel to enable it to defend itself and through its defense to maintain the decision of the United Nations with regard to Palestine, and to preserve peace in the Middle East."

continued on p.5

5/18/48

INT'L. AIR FORCE INTERVENTION IN PALESTINE SUGGESTED BY N.Y. POST

New York, May 18 (Palcor) -- The New York Post proposed in an editorial this afternoon that the Security Council invoke Article 45 of the Charter which provides: "In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, members shall hold immediately available air force contingents for combined international enforcement of action."

The St. Louis Star-Times states today that the U.S.A. must go beyond recognition of Israel, the Washington Star-Times hails the President's recognition of the Jewish State, and the Toronto Globe-Mail says the only way to stop Arab aggressors is to confront them with superior forces.

British Press

London, May 18 (Palcor) -- The establishment of the State of Israel and America's prompt recognition of it was greeted with mixed reaction in the British press.

The News Chronicle bitterly attacks President Truman's action, alleging that his recognition of Israel was a move to gain Jewish votes. The editorial expresses sympathy for Secretary of State Marshall's "embarrassment."

The Manchester Guardian approves the election of Dr. Chaim Weizmann as Israel's first president, which, it says, "is the best guarantee that Israel will join the ranks of those nations to whom tolerance, humanity and freedom mean more than discipline and power." "It also encourages the hope, already started by Mr. Shertok, the Foreign Minister, that as soon as possible and as soon as Bevin makes it possible, Israel will seek to renew ties of friendship with this country."

The Times features charges by Mr. Shragai, of the Jewish Agency Executive, that the British are responsible for the war against Israel. Mr. Shragai pointed out that Kfar Etzion was attacked by the British-officered Arab Legion four days before the Mandate ended.

NATIONAL ZIONIST EXECUTIVE URGES TRUMAN TO FOLLOW UP RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL BY CHECKING AGGRESSION**Fifty-First Annual Convention To Convene July 2-5th In Pittsburgh**

New York, May 18 (Palcor) -- The National Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America, voiced appreciation to President Truman for first recognition of the Republic of Israel, and called on the American Government to follow up its recognition by "taking immediate and energetic measures both through the Security Council and directly, to check the Arab states' aggression and provide aid for the newly created Jewish State." The 120 members, headed by Dr. Emanuel Neumann, president of the ZOA, approved a decision to hold the fifty-first annual convention of the ZOA, the first of its kind since the proclamation of Jewish independence, beginning July 2nd and lasting until the 5th, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Samuel Goldstock, of Pittsburgh, a member of the National Executive, was appointed convention chairman.

The meeting also unanimously approved messages of greeting in behalf of Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and the officers and members of the ZOA, to Dr. Chaim Weizmann upon his election as first president of the Republic of Israel, and to David ben Gurion, Prime Minister.

Dr. Neumann, in a review of the events leading up to the establishment of the Republic of Israel and its recognition by the U.S. government, stressed the role of Dr. Silver "in this great struggle that has culminated so magnificently in the past few days." "Dr. Silver devoted himself to the single task of mobilization of all

continued on p. 6

5/18/48

forces, Jewish and non-Jewish, Zionist and non-Zionist, to urge the United States Government and its President to accord recognition to the Jewish State," he said.

Silver Urges Continued Caution

Referring to the U.S. trusteeship proposal of several weeks ago, Dr. Silver told the national Executive: "When it was proposed, I shared with you my feeling that this was not the final word of the American Government. The trusteeship proposal had no merit and had to collapse. The American Government would have to return to the only possible solution, namely, the Nov. 29th resolution of the U.N. for partition of Palestine." He warned, however, that there were still breakers ahead and that never-failing alertness must be the keynote. Terming the recognition by the U.S. as an act of friendship, he stated that this act will have to be translated into concrete acts of helpfulness to the end that the voice of America be heard strongly and firmly in the countries of the Near East against aggression. Other speakers included Gen. Julius Klein, national commander of the J. W. V., Rabbi Irving Miller, chairman, National Administrative Council, ZOA; and Daniel Frisch, ZOA vice-president.



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OLD AND NEW CITIES OF JERUSALEM JOINED BY HAGANAH; JEWISH FORCES POISE ON LEBANESE BORDER IN NORTH, LARGEST MILITARY CAMP IN JEWISH HANDS

**Jordan Valley Vets Tell Palcor Of Tribulations Under Arab Siege --
Power Station Machinery At Naharyim Demolished By Arabs --
Planes And Bombs Of Tel Aviv Raiders Bear British Markings**

Tel Aviv, Israel, May 19 (Palcor) -- The Jewish position in the Old City of Jerusalem, which was most serious yesterday, greatly improved today after a miraculous breakthrough by Jewish forces who breached Zion Gate and forced an entrance into the Old City, joining the Old City with the New and the beleaguered forces in the ancient quarter with the main force of Haganah in the New City of Jerusalem. To obtain their objective they had to scale a 300 year old huge stone construction on top of a steep hill overlooking the valley of Jehoshafat.

Other striking Haganah successes in the past twenty-four hours are:

At midnight Haganah captured the military camp at Sarafant which had been previously bought by the Jews from the Palestine government for the sum of £600,000 (\$2,400,000). The purchase was never confirmed by the British government, and the British military instead permitted the Arabs to take over the camp upon British withdrawal. When Haganah encircled Sarafant, the Arabs put up stiff resistance. Nonetheless Haganah succeeded in dislodging them after a night's battle that lasted into the dawn. Thus, the Army of Israel obtained an important strategic objective, gained possession of a well equipped military camp and prevented a loss of £600,000 to the new State of Israel.

The strongly fortified El Kubeiba village between Rehovoth and Yavne in the south was occupied by Haganah last night.

Contrary to Arab boasts that Kaukab El Hava, a height southwest of the Jordan Valley settlement Geshar, had fallen to them, the Army of Israel is still firmly entrenched, and after repulsing two heavy enemy attacks, launched a savage counter-attack at dawn today, killing 30 Arabs and capturing a large quantity of arms.

Jewish forces also raided Semakh, the Arab village on the southern shores of the Lake of Tiberias, which the Jews had captured earlier in the week and evacuated yesterday. The Jews today attacked heavy enemy fortifications and destroyed a number of tanks.

Arab forces in the Sharon yesterday launched a heavy counter-attack on the Arab village Kfar Saba which was captured by the Jews a few days ago. The attack was repulsed by the Jews.

Beqba in the northern Negev was attacked by enemy aircraft yesterday. No casualties or damage are reported.

The isolated Jewish village Har Tuv in the Judean Hills, southwest of Jerusalem, was evacuated yesterday according to plan, all men and arms were safely removed.

continued on p. 2

5/19/48

Raiders' Planes, Bombs Bear British Marking

There is mounting evidence that the British had well supplied the Arab forces fighting in Palestine and strafing and bombing the peaceful seaside city of Tel Aviv. A 20-year-old Egyptian pilot was arrested by Jewish A.T.S. (Jewish Army) when his plane was shot down by Jewish defenses and crashed near Nes Ziona when he was returning from a bombing mission over Tel Aviv yesterday morning. His plane was equipped with four machine guns and two cannon. A big incendiary bomb was found near the plane. All signs and instructions inside the plane were in the English language.

An unexploded bomb was found near the Hadassah Hospital in northern Tel Aviv which was strafed and machine gunned by Arab planes Monday. The bomb bore British markings.

Shertok Calls For Red Cross Intervention On Bombings, The Savage Raiding Of Tel Aviv Bus Station

Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok asked the International Red Cross to lodge an immediate protest with the Egyptian government against "this glaring and brutal contravention of elementary rules of warfare and the laws of humanity." His protest was in connection with the bombing of the hospital by low-diving aircraft who could not fail to see the large Magen David on the hospital roof. Shertok asked the Red Cross delegation to impress upon the Egyptian government that even while engaged in unprovoked aggression against a neighboring country and wanton attack on a peaceful city, it is the Egyptian government's duty to refrain from breaking certain elementary international conventions regarding the immunity of hospitals and patients. One doctor, one nurse and one patient were killed and 30 patients and hospital attendants wounded in the raid on the hospital.

In yesterday evening's bombing of the Tel Aviv bus station, 41 people were killed and scores were wounded. The raid was made by two Egyptian Spitfires which dropped a stick of dynamite and four bombs on the crowded civilian bus station in the heart of the city.

The pilot carefully selected his target, coming in from the sea as sirens wailed. He circled leisurely over the city, at the height of 10,000 feet, well above the range of anti-aircraft guns, then dived, flattened, and again returned to strafe the station, making six runs in all and concentrating on the bus station only which was crowded at the time with people returning from the suburbs. The bomb used seemed to be of the anti-personnel type, judging from the shallow craters left in the ground. One bomb scored a direct hit on the roof of the station, killing a number of people at the office, another hit a queue of people waiting for the buses. The walls of houses opposite the station were spattered with machine gun bullets. Many buses were gutted.

Report From All The Fronts Up To Date

With Haganah Supreme Headquarters, May 19 (Palcor) — The following is a round-up of the fighting and the respective positions of Jews and Arabs up to date:

Jerusalem — The Jews control Mount Zion, Zion Gate and a number of important objectives in the southeastern sector of the city. Jewish forces have taken 70 Arab prisoners and a considerable quantity of equipment. Two columns of the Arab Legion entered the city yesterday, one coming up the road from Jericho, the other -- moving in from Ramallah. Arabs are shelling Jewish quarters from gun positions established in surrounding hills. Ataroth and Neve Yaacov immediately north of Jerusalem have both been evacuated.

continued on p. 3

5/19/48

Jews Poised On Lebanese Frontier

In the North -- The Jewish forces in the north have cleared western Galilee right up to the Lebanese frontier with Acre, the last important position in Arab hands, occupied by the Jews yesterday, Israel's Army now continues mopping action along the frontier. The Lebanese Army suffered a heavy blow the very first day, last Friday, when 200 of its men were killed or wounded in a battle with Jewish troops holding the Arab village Malkieh.

In the South -- There has as yet been no major clash between Egyptian and Jewish forces. The Egyptians have advanced in purely Arab territory up to Gaza and Beersheba. Egyptian infantry, under the cover of a smoke screen, and supported by armored cars and guns, made a determined attempt to capture Nirim, the southernmost Jewish settlement in the Negev, only ten miles from the border. In a counter-attack, Israel's Army put the Egyptians to flight. The enemy left 32 dead on the field, and 15 bren guns fell into Jewish hands. The Negev settlements have been strongly fortified. So far the Egyptians bombed and shelled a number of them, but haven't attempted any serious assault.

In the Jordan Valley -- Iraqi troops, supported by armor and tanks, are pressing hard against Jordan Valley settlements, south of the Lake of Tiberias. On the eastern shores, Jewish troops advanced beyond Samakh. Syrian aircraft is operating in the support of the Iraqi army. One of their fighters was brought down today.

Interview With Jordan Valley Vets

Tel Aviv, Israel, May 19 (Palcor) -- The story of besieged Jordan Valley, once a belt of flourishing settlements, and now the target of shelling from the hills of neighboring countries, its fields neglected, because all its able-bodied men were called up to service, and a large part of its crop damaged by enemy shelling, was told today to Palcor by three veterans, 56-year-old Abraham Haft of Daganis-B, Aryeh Bahir of Afikim and Meyer Sechzer of Ashdot Yaacov near Naharayim.

Sechzer gave me the details of the fate of the electric power station completed 12 years ago, which has been supplying a large part of Palestine's electricity and also supplying Transjordan, on whose territory it is situated but under a clause which obliges Transjordan to safeguard the extraterritorial status of the power station. On the day of Israel's independence proclamation, Naharayim received an ultimatum from Abdullah demanding that the Jews give up their arms and leave the settlement. He said, however, that he would allow persons employed at the station to remain at their work provided they gave up their arms. The workers decided that it was preferable to give up their arms than to imperil the supply of electricity. Abdullah gave his personal guarantee that he would be responsible for the property of the plant. On Friday evening the Arab Legion withdrew and Iraqi troops moved in, and with the assistance of Arabs of the entire vicinity, they smashed valuable machinery, rendering it useless and looted all movable property. When the Iraqi began threatening the lives of the workers, some managed to escape to Ashdot Yaacov where they told their story. Forty Jewish workers were left behind and their fate is unknown.

Abraham Haft told me that last Friday Daganis-B, a model farm for the whole Middle East, was attacked by artillery and bombed and strafed by aircraft. Wave after wave of the attacking army was repulsed by the settlers, who are standing firm, in total mobilization, using the services of every man, woman and child.

Bahir of Afikim described how at one hour after midnight on Friday the fishing settlement of Ein Gev on the shores of the Sea of Galilee was attacked by Syrian based artillery. A few hours later Geshar was attacked from Transjordanese

continued on p. 4

5/19/48

territory by Iraqi forces stationed in positions directly opposite the Jewish settlement.

France May Be Eighth Nation To Recognize Jewish State

Lake Success, N.Y., May 19 (Palcor) -- Early French recognition of Israel was foreshadowed in official Paris today, a spokesman of the U.N. French delegation disclosed here. A hint that the French government may recognize Israel even before the new French cabinet is re-convened was made by Pierre Abelin, secretary to the President of the French Republic, the French delegation spokesman, who did not wish his name to be used, stated here. Israel has already been recognized by the U.S., U.S.S.R., Guatemala, Uruguay, Poland, Yugoslavia and Nicaragua.

BRITISH INTRODUCE "TRUCE" RESOLUTION INTENDED TO PREVENT SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION AGAINST AGGRESSORS, CHINA AND BELGIUM BACK BRITAIN, CADOGAN UNSURE OF WHO IS AGGRESSOR IN PALESTINE, GIVES EQUAL STATUS TO UNITARY STATE AND PARTITION DECISION BY U.N.

Shertok Cables U.N. British Intelligence Armed Arab Legion On Eve Of Termination of Mandate -- Aubrey Eban Tells Security Council Members That The Issue Is Clear -- They Either Act Against Aggressors Or By Implication Support Aggression

Lake Success, N.Y., May 19 (Palcor) -- Sir Alexander Cadogan, delegate of the Government that is now arming the Arab states aggressors in Palestine, told the Security Council today that the American resolution requiring Security Council action in Palestine under Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter, implying a use of armed force against aggressors, was too extreme because the Palestine situation did not constitute a threat to international peace, with accent on international. He proposed a resolution of his own that makes no mention of any articles of the Charter, makes the Security Council decision derived from "the necessity for further clarification" of the "juridical status of Palestine" and simply calls "upon all parties concerned in Palestine to abstain from acts of armed force against each other." His resolution calls for a cease fire order and places great responsibility upon the Truce Commission which has confessed its complete impotence with regard to the Palestine condition.

Cadogan said it was yet to be established who was the aggressor in Palestine, the Jews or the Arabs, in view of what had taken place in Jaffa before the termination of the mandate. He said that "the mandate has been terminated, and there are those who maintain that Palestine, as a whole, thereby attains to independence; there are others who, on the strength, I think, of the General Assembly resolution of November 29th, maintain that it has been divided into two. This again juridically is extremely doubtful." Note that Sir Alexander is "extremely doubtful" about the partitioned states but not about a unitary state. He noted that Israel was not born in strict conformity with all the provisions of the General Assembly resolution, such as appointment by the Palestine Commission, etc. He then added that "if the Jews claimed to set up a state covering the Jewish areas as defined by the U.N. resolution and the Arabs claimed to set up a state covering the whole of Palestine there would be nothing legally to choose between those claims."

Senator Austin rejected the British amendments to the U.S. resolution, or more correct, the British resolution which Cadogan hoped might be incorporated as amendments. Said Austin ironically: "It is like the U.S. resolution, as Sir Alexander claims, but it is essentially different." He rejected Cadogan's arguments that the Palestine situation was not a threat to the peace and also the contention that it would be difficult to find the aggressor. He warned that we are now faced by

continued on p. 5

war and must act.

Belgium and China lined up with Sir Alexander Cadogan, and denied that Jews have a right to special protection since "both sides" violated the General Assembly partition decision, because the Jews proceeded setting up Israel not in strict conformity with the November resolution.

Aubrey Eban's Speech

Aubrey Eban, thirtyish U.N. delegate of Israel, speaking in a young, clear, honest voice, varying between irony and appeal, told the Security Council today that its members must bear in mind that their discussion was proceeding against a background of actual war. Replying to Sir Alexander Cadogan and to the delegate of China, both uncertain as to who the aggressor was, he said that the fact that the Arab states' armies are fighting in Palestine is supported by unanimous testimony -- by the Egyptian Prime Minister, by Israel's Foreign Minister, by the Secretary of the Arab League and "the avalanche of telegrams from Abdullah... It is therefore of little purpose to exonerate the Arab governments of the responsibility they admit." He pointed out that the U.N. Charter was explicit on the legitimate and illegitimate use of force. The use of force was legal in two instances -- in the event of attack when individual and collective self-defense is justified (but such attack by Israel is not claimed even by the Arab states) and when called upon by the U.N. to provide force for international purposes. Eban pointed out that to the best of his knowledge the U.N. had not called on Egypt to bomb Tel Aviv, on Abdullah to shell Jerusalem, and on the Iraqis to attack Geshar. Egypt, he said, claims that she is extinguishing a fire in a neighbor's house, but to the best of his knowledge, said Mr. Eban, the U.N. has not called on Egypt to act as an international fire extinguisher and this is the first time that anyone has proposed to extinguish fire with oil.

The Egyptian representative stated last week that Egypt does not wish to molest anyone and desires peace, said Eban, "I should like to ask the distinguished representative of Egypt whether any of Tel Aviv's inhabitants killed yesterday had attacked Egypt or bombed Cairo? If Egypt wishes peace, let her keep her planes at home."

The whole Palestine controversy, said Eban, has always revolved around the question of the successor regime when the mandate terminates. The U.N. is no neutral in this matter, the U.N. has taken a clear stand, it has voted partition and turned down the unitary state. The Arab states support with arms ambitions judged inadmissible by the U.N. Rebels are those who defy the U.N. decision. Replying to Cadogan who couldn't distinguish legally between an Arab state in the whole of Palestine and a Jewish state in part of Palestine, Eban said that he would rather accept the words of Creech-Jones who told the U.N. on December 11th that the United Kingdom would show respect for international decision on Palestine.

stop your fighting,
"It is your unconditional duty, gentlemen," said Eban, "to say, or by implication you encourage the war. There is only one criterion of aggression, and that is, who took the initiative, and on this point I shall quote from Jamal Hussein and from the Arab members of government voluminous utterances that constitute an illuminating confession." He concluded with an appeal for the passage of the American resolution. He said, however, that the 36-hour margin set in the American resolution before it becomes effective was too long. He warned that people have died in the last 36 hours and many more will die in the next 36 hours, "not only the peace of Israel is involved. Now once again as so often in the past the cause of Israel is linked with wider universal causes." Eban transmitted to Secretary General Lie a cable from Moshe Shertok that Israel possesses documentary evidence that the British arranged for arms to reach Transjordan on May 14 and May 15 coincident with the termination of the mandate. These were transported on three vessels from Suez to Akaba with the full knowledge by British intelligence of the activities and intentions of the Arab Legion.

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PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL

Office of the
Acting Representative
To the United Nations

New York, N. Y.

June 1, 1948

Hon. Trygve Lie
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
Lake Success, New York

Sir:

On Saturday, May 29, I transmitted to the Provisional Government of Israel the text of the resolution adopted by the Security Council with reference to a cease-fire in Palestine for a period of four weeks. I now have the honor to convey the following reply from Mr. M. Shertok, Foreign Minister in the Provisional Government of Israel:

"The Provisional Government of Israel has given full consideration to the resolution of the Security Council adopted on May 29, 1948 calling upon all governments and authorities to order the cessation of all acts of armed force for a period of four weeks.

"The Provisional Government of Israel has decided to respond to this call and to instruct the High Command of the Defence Army of Israel to issue a cease-fire order to Israeli forces on all fronts to be observed as from Wednesday, June 2, 3:00 AM Israeli time (corresponding to 7:00 PM New York Daylight time) if the other side acts likewise. The Provisional Government of Israel will also comply with all the injunctions and obligations imposed by the resolution, provided that a similar undertaking is entered into by the other governments and authorities concerned.

"The readiness of the Provisional Government of Israel to cooperate in the execution of the cease-fire as laid down in the Security Council's resolution is based on the following assumptions which, in the opinion of the Provisional Government, are clearly implied in the terms of the resolution:

"1. That the ban on the import of arms into the territory of the Arab states enumerated in the resolution should apply also to the deliveries of arms from stocks owned or controlled by foreign powers within those territories.

"2. That during the cease-fire, the armed forces of neither side will seek to advance beyond the areas controlled by them at the announcement of the cease-fire and that each side will be entitled to maintain the positions in its military occupation at that time.

June 1, 1948

- "3. That freedom of access to Jerusalem will be ensured for the supply of food and other essentials, as well as for normal civilian entry and exit.
- "4. That any attempt by the parties concerned to stop or impede the normal transport of goods assigned to Israel and other states concerned will be regarded as an act of armed force.
- "5. That while the Provisional Government of Israel is ready to comply with the injunction that persons of military age admitted during the cease-fire period should not be mobilized or submitted to military training, its freedom to admit immigrants, regardless of age, will not be impaired."

Although all these consequences seem to flow naturally from the text and spirit of the cease-fire resolution which the Provisional Government of Israel accepts without reservation, it seems important for the avoidance of misunderstanding that they should be placed on the record at this stage.

In addition to this letter, I have been instructed to seek an early occasion, at the discretion of the Security Council, for explaining the views of the Provisional Government of Israel in an oral submission. May I request that the contents of this letter be made available to members of the Security Council.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Aubrey S. Eban
Acting Representative
Provisional Government of Israel

C O P Y

16 East 66th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 1, 1948

A military spokesman of the Israeli delegation today issued the following summary:

Communiques issued in Cairo and Amman continue to give a distorted impression of the military position in Palestine.

The facts after two weeks of attempted invasion by five Arab armies are as follows:

The territory of the State of Israel is entirely free of invaders, and Israeli forces in operations of active defense have seized military control of more than 400 square miles of territory outside the State of Israel. Israeli forces are in control of the whole of Galilee. Syrian and Lebanese invaders have been evicted entirely from Palestinian soil, and Israeli forces have been operating tactically on Syrian and Lebanese soil.

The coastal plain from the Lebanese border down to Isdud (the Arab border city under the partition plan) is under full Israeli control. All the seaports of Palestine (with the exception of Arab Gaza) - Acre, Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jaffa are in Jewish hands. Israeli forces have advanced within the last few days into the Arab triangle in the direction of Jenin, capturing Lajjun and Zirin.

In the south Egyptian attacks on Jewish villages have all been successfully repelled. Advanced bases of the Egyptian forces in Majdal have been successfully attacked. Egyptian forces are operating exclusively on Arab territory.

All territory assigned to Israel in the Jordan Valley has been cleared of the invader, and Beisan is the seat of a Jewish military command.

The heights overlooking the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem road, which is outside Israel's territory, are all in Israeli hands, with the exception of the Latrun monastery around which the battle is now raging.

Dispatches placing Arab forces a few miles from Tel Aviv are entirely misleading since the boundaries of Israel are at many points only a few miles east of Tel Aviv.

C O P Y

16 East 66th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 1, 1948

A spokesman for the Israeli Government today issued the following statement:

The so-called Christian Union in Jerusalem, which has issued a manifesto regarding damage to religious buildings in the Holy City, is not a neutral body. It is a group of Arab clergymen or clergymen with predominantly Arab congregations, which has completely identified itself with the political aims of the Arab Higher Committee. None of the Protestant churches is associated with this group, nor is the Roman Catholic Church as such.

Over two months ago, on March 24, the Syrian delegate in the Security Council read out a political statement by this group which gave complete support to the Arab case. It demanded the revocation of the General Assembly's partition resolution and declared the solidarity of this group with their "Moslem brethren."

Since then this body has continued to be active in the field of Arab political propaganda.

Many of the benevolent institutions to which the manifesto refers served as British army quarters prior to the termination of the Mandate and were occupied by the Jewish forces upon their evacuation to prevent the Arab military forces from taking them. Others were originally occupied by Arab forces, used as military bases and taken by the Jews as a matter of absolute military necessity.

The new manifesto is a distortion intended to divert attention from the primary fact that it was a foreign Arab army - the British-led and armed Trans-jordan Arab Legion, which bombed and shelled Jerusalem - not the Jewish defenders of that city. The fact is that Jewish religious institutions suffered the major brunt of the damage and all the synagogues in the Old City were destroyed. Jewish synagogues are also Holy Places.

It is regrettable that such attempts to stir up hostility against the Jewish cause should be made by a partisan political group sheltering behind the cloak of religious sentiment.

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6/9/48

In Jerusalem itself the Arab Legion continued to fire incendiary shells at Jewish residential quarters starting a number of fires. These were quickly put out by the Jewish fire brigade aided by the military and damage was slight. Kol Hamagen, the Haganah transmitter in Jerusalem, reported that Arab Legion shelling of Jerusalem has been going on steadily for the past 24 hours and Jewish forces are beginning to reply by shelling Arab gun positions in the old walled city.

Egyptian planes are still carrying out terror raids on Tel Aviv's civilian population. One plane made an unsuccessful attempt to bomb a Jewish ship in Tel Aviv harbor. The bombs fell in the market place and on the beach outside a seashore hotel, causing some civilian casualties. The United Nations office in the center of Tel Aviv was damaged when a bomb struck an adjacent building. The staff was out at the time. When they returned to inspect the damage the landlord of the building asked them to have United Nations painted on the roof in Arabic but they refused.

ISRAELI PLANES BOMB RADAR STATION

Tel Aviv, June 9 (Palcor) -- An Army communique announced today that Israeli planes have bombed Arab Legion positions at the former radar station in Kfar Biddu, northwest of Jerusalem, and Arab artillery installations at near-by Nebi Samuel.

The Arabs today began shelling the Ramat Hakovesh area northwest of Qalqilya on the Sharon plain.

ARAB LEGION REPULSED IN ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO NEW JERUSALEM

Jerusalem, June 9 (Palcor) -- Armored vehicles of the Arab Legion attempted to break into Jewish positions in the Musrara quarter near Damascus Gate at noon today but were driven back by a Jewish counter-attack, suffering heavy casualties, an Israeli communique reported this afternoon. Jewish forces in Jerusalem occupied important strategic positions in the area of fighting.

DR. SILVER ASKS END OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO PRIVATE ARMIES IN PALESTINE

New York, June 9 (Palcor) -- Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency Executive, today issued an appeal to all communities in the United States to refrain from contributing funds to the Irgun or any other private army in Palestine. "There is but one defense army of Israel -- 'The Z'va Haganah L'Yisrael' -- and it is maintained by the Provisional Government of Israel," Dr. Silver said. Following is the text of his statement:

"At a meeting of the General Council of the Zionist Organization which was held in Tel Aviv last April, an agreement was confirmed between Haganah and the Irgun Zvai Leumi regarding their future cooperation. Under that arrangement the Irgun was free to collect its own funds.

"The agreement also provided that upon the establishment of the Jewish State, Irgun would disband as a separate military force. The State of Israel was established on May 15th. On May 28th the Provisional Government of Israel issued a special order creating 'the Defense Army of Israel.' The order further stated 'It is herewith forbidden to create or maintain any armed force other than the Defense Army of Israel.'

"In response to an inquiry which was addressed to the Foreign Secretary of Israel, the following cablegram has now been received: 'In view of the dissolution of Irgun Zvai Leumi and its impending complete incorporation in the Defense Army of

continued on p. 4

6/9/48

Israel, all separate drives and allocations are unwarranted and should be discontinued forthwith. All parts of the Defense Army are financed with central funds and no question can arise of any section or group of the Army claiming separate financial assistance for its maintenance or operations expenses.¹

"In the light of the above we wish to apprise everyone that any collection of funds in behalf of the Irgun or for any other military organization by any individual or organization in the United States is unwarranted and is contrary to the expressed wishes of the State of Israel. There is today but one Defense Army of Israel -- 'The g'va Haganah l'Yisrael' -- and it is maintained by the Provisional Government of Israel.

"We trust that the fullest publicity will be given to the above in every community."

EGYPT WOULD CONCEDE NEGEV TO ABDULLAH UNDER NEW SECRET TREATY, FRENCH PAPERS SAY

Paris, June 9 (Palcor) -- The French press today reports secret treaties between Great Britain, Egypt and Transjordan whereby the Egyptians would concede to Abdullah the Negev and areas of Palestine now occupied by her troops in return for an amicable settlement of the Sudan question. Under the reported agreement Akaba, on the eastern arm of the Red Sea, would be left under British administration.

According to Paris Presse the treaty will secure British positions on the Suez Canal. Britain will evacuate all Egyptian territory after King Farouk hands over his Palestine conquests to Abdullah and will help settle the Sudan question.

STATE DEPT. LIFTS BAN ON HAIFA FOR U.S. SHIP

Washington, D.C., June 9 (Palcor) -- The State Department, following protests from Zionist groups, today directed the U.S. Maritime Commission to restore the Israeli port of Haifa to the itinerary of the Government-owned steamship Marine Corp. Haifa was dropped as a port of call after Lebanese troops, on May 19th, removed 69 Israeli bound passengers at Beirut.

Yesterday officials of the National Maritime Union, which mans the Marine Corp, said the crew would refuse to sign on if the ship carried supplies to Arab ports. The American Export Line, which operates the vessel, said she would only carry passengers.

ALSOP REVEALS WHY U.S.A. SWITCHED FROM SANCTIONS AGAINST ARAB STATES

New York, June 9 (Palcor) -- Britophile columnist Stewart Alsop inadvertently revealed, in the New York Herald Tribune today, why the United States suddenly abandoned support of the U.S.S.R. resolution in the Security Council calling for sanctions against Arab aggression in Palestine and switched to the British pro-Arab truce proposals.

Mr. Alsop also gives a new twist to the British propaganda line which has been flooding the American press. The old line has been that the Arab countries will withhold their oil from the West if antagonized. The new line, peddled by Alsop, alleges that if the U.N. votes sanctions against the Arab states and the West deprives them of imports they will be in danger of economic collapse and will be forced to accept economic aid from Soviet Russia, which according to Alsop, would immediately on announcement of the sanctions extend gold loans to Iraq, Iran and Pakistan in return for certain concessions.

continued on p. 5

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VOLUME XV -- NUMBER 126

June 28, 1948

ALL BUT EIGHT ARABS CHOSE TO STAY IN JAFFA UNDER JEWISH RULE

Tel Aviv, June 28 (Palcor) -- Jaffa's remaining 4500 Arab inhabitants are apparently satisfied with the Jewish administration of their town since only eight of them have departed since May 15th, the day Israeli troops entered, Isaac Chizik, Governor of Jaffa, told correspondents at a press conference here, At the same time scores of applications are being received each week from former residents of Jaffa who want to return, he said.

Once the largest Arab town in Palestine, with a population of 70,000, Jaffa was close to ruin five weeks ago when the streets were deserted, shops wide open and looted, electric wires down and the water supply shut off. This was a result of four months of fighting during which Jaffa was under the rule of foreign Arab gangs. When the gangs were broken and Jewish forces about to enter, the majority of Jaffa Arabs fled in panic.

Today Jaffa presents a striking contrast to what it was five weeks ago. The streets are being cleared of rubble. Many shops have been repaired and re-opened. Cafes are open again and even boot-blacks have resumed business. Seventy unarmed Arab policemen patrol the streets, wearing yellow arm bands provided by the Jewish administration, which employs a large number of Arabs for other municipal duties. An Arab labor exchange has been set up by the local Arab committee which is cooperating with Jewish authorities.

The Jaffa jail is now administered by a 23-year-old Jewish Sergeant-Major. He told correspondents that he had been the inmate of three Palestinian prisons, including Jaffa, for illegal possession of fire arms under British rule. The jail now holds several score Arab and Jewish prisoners. The latter are mostly held for offenses committed in Jaffa or military offenses.

THE MEN WHO OFFICER ISRAEL'S ARMY

Tel Aviv, June 28 (Palcor) -- Following are thumb-nail sketches of some of the top Israeli officers who took the Oath of Allegiance yesterday:

Yaacob Dostrovsky, ^{his} in/late forties, long time Chief of Staff of Haganah. He was commander in the Haifa area during the 1936-39 disturbances. He never appeared in public in his military capacity and his name was known only in the highest echelons of Haganah. He signed the Order of the Day devoted to the Oath of Allegiance but was unable to attend the ceremonies himself on account of illness.

David Shaltiel, 41, German-born commander of Jerusalem. He came to Palestine 25 years ago and is a veteran officer of the French Foreign Legion.

Dan Even Epstein, 40, also German-born, commands the Samaria district and was in charge of the recent operations against the Irgun at Kfar Vitkin. He is a graduate of both the German and British military staff schools and was a Major in the Jewish Brigade during World War Two.

Egal Alon Peikovitz, 26, Galilee-born member of Genosar settlement. This
continued on p. 2

young officer was in 1942 a non-commissioned member of Palmach, Haganah's commando unit. A few weeks ago, as Commander of Galilee, he captured Safad. He is now Chief of Staff of Palmach.

technological school,

Johanan Rattner, on the faculty of Haifa's Technion, and now chief planning officer, who was responsible for "Operation Nachshon," the opening of the Jerusalem road just before Passover.

Joseph Avidor Roche, 50, Quartermaster General. He lost a hand when a grenade exploded during training in Samaria many years ago. Recently he was kidnapped by the dissident Stern group in connection with the arrest of Sternists in Haifa.

Yecheskel Sacharov, in his early forties, Inspector General of Police and Prisons. A former private secretary to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, he was a Major in the British Army and was temporarily in charge of the Jewish Agency's Security Department.

Yitzchak Sadeh, in his middle thirties, Palestine-born and, along with Peikowitz, one of the builders of Palmach. He now holds the rank of Brigadier. He is known to his men as "The old man."

Israel Amir Zlabotovsky, Commander of the Israeli Air Force and a veteran Haganah officer.

Michael ben Gal, formerly James Rabinovitz, Commander of the Tel Aviv area and a former Major in the Jewish Brigade.

Moshe Carmeli Salitzky, Commander of the Northern Area. A member of Naan settlement, he has been in charge of the Haifa district for the past few months and was responsible for the occupation of Haifa.

Shalom Eshet, formerly Fritz von Eisenstadt, personal military adviser to Prime Minister Ben Gurion. Member of a German-Jewish family which has turned out professional soldiers for three generations, he was a cadet in the German military academy and then came to Palestine where he joined a British artillery regiment. A private at the outbreak of the war, he had reached the rank of Major when the war ended.

Shamir Rabinovitz, a veteran Haganah officer, now in charge of the Latrun district.

Shimon Avidan Koch, Commander of Palmach in the southern district.

Shmuel Admon Rappaport, officer in charge of transportation. He was one of the first Jews to reach the rank of Major in the Royal Army Signal Corps of the British Army.

At the request of Prime Minister Ben Gurion almost all the officers and members of the Israeli Army have adopted Hebrew names.

ARMY DAY IN ISRAEL

By Ruth Goldschmidt

Tel Aviv, June 28 (Palcor) -- Today is Army Day in Israel, with blue and white flags flying from all the public buildings, schools shut and special services in the synagogues of the land. The soldiers are welcome everywhere, accommodated gratis at hotels, fed gratis in all the restaurants, and given free tickets to cinemas, theaters and concerts. All theater performances in Tel Aviv this evening are dedicated to the officers and men of Israel's Army. The Habimah Theater auditorium will be the scene of a Tribute To The Army mass meeting addressed by Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok. The soldiers of Israel's Army were sworn in at special ceremonies that took place in Army camps throughout the country.

continued on p. 3

Silver

FROM: OFFICE OF INFORMATION
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL
16 East 66 Street
New York 21, N.Y.
RHineland 4-4200

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1948

MAJOR REUVEN DAFNI NAMED REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTRY

Major Reuven Dafni of the Defense Army of Israel has been appointed representative of the Defense Ministry of the State of Israel in the Israeli Office of Information, 16 East 66 Street, it was announced yesterday.

The appointment of Major Dafni was made by David Ben Gurion, Prime Minister and Defense Minister of Israel. Major Dafni will henceforth be available for consultation with representatives of the American press on current military developments affecting the armed forces of Israel.

A veteran of 15 years service with Haganah, the Jewish defense force in Palestine which preceded the formal organization of the Defense Army of Israel, Major Dafni participated in the security planning of the new Jewish Republic. During World War II, he served in the British Army as an intelligence officer and was decorated for leading a hazardous mission in German-held Yugoslavia.

Major Dafni and his intelligence unit were credited during the war with saving 142 Allied airmen, most of them Americans, who were shot down over Yugoslavia.

He is a member of the settlement of Ein Geb on the Sea of Galilee in Israel.

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July 21, 1948

ARABS SUFFERED 5090 CASUALTIES IN LAST 9 DAYS OF FIGHTING

Israeli Operations Chief Gives Summary Of Israeli-Arab Gains And Losses Since May 15

Tel Aviv, July 21 (Palcor) -- Arab forces in Palestine suffered 5,090 casualties, about twenty per cent of their total fighting strength of approximately 30,000, in the nine days of battle between the expiration of the first U.N. truce and the beginning of the latest truce last week. Some 5,000 enemy prisoners, including Europeans serving with the Arabs, are now in Israeli hands. This was disclosed today by Yigal Yadin, Chief of Operations of the Israeli Army, who stated at a press conference here that Jewish losses during the period were strikingly small compared to those of the enemy. Twelve enemy planes were shot down by Israeli forces in the last nine days.

Jewish forces now hold a total of 1297 square kilometers of what was to have been the Arab state under the U.N. partition resolution of November 29th, compared to a total of 331 square kilometers of Israeli territory held by the Arabs, the Operations Chief stated. During the nine days of renewed fighting the Arabs lost 1082 square kilometers and gained only 34. Since the start of the Arab invasion last May 15th, Israeli forces occupied a total of 331 Arab villages and towns, 112 of them outside the borders of the Jewish state as set by the U.N. partition resolution. Out of 219 Arab villages within the Jewish state, 201 are occupied by Israeli forces. Of the 18 in Arab hands, 12 are in eastern Galilee, one is near Tiberias and five are in the Emek Jezreel area.

The Jews lost 14 settlements, only one of which, Mishmar Hayarden (taken by the Syrians after the first truce went into effect) is within the boundaries of Israel. The remainder are settlements in the area of the Negev allotted to the Arab state by the partition resolution, the Naharaim power station on Transjordan territory where Jewish workers had extra-territorial rights, Kfar Etzion, in the Hebron hills south of Jerusalem, and the Old City of Jerusalem.

Egyptians Heaviest Losers

The largest single Arab invasion force in Palestine is the Egyptian which operated mainly in the south. It originally totalled some 10,000 men comprising 12 infantry battalions and one artillery battalion with 35 field pieces. This force was divided into two front-line brigades and one guard brigade. Two Saudi Arabian and two Sudanese battalions, as well as other volunteers, made up the rest of the Egyptian force. During the last nine days of fighting the Egyptians lost 740 killed, 1,000 wounded and 200 prisoners, 80 per cent of which occurred on the Majdal-Falaja front. During the first four weeks of fighting the Egyptians suffered 1,800 casualties making them the heaviest losers of all the Arab countries in the Palestine war.

The second highest losses were suffered by the British-led Arab Legion which had between three and four thousand men in Palestine. During the last nine days of fighting they suffered 330 killed, 250 wounded and 80 deserters. Throughout the

continued on p. 2

7/21/48

total period of fighting the Arab Legion lost some 20 per cent of its fighting personnel and one squadron of armored vehicles. The Legion's position became precarious during the last days of the recent fighting.

The Syrians, who threw in their First Brigade, between four and five thousand men, suffered 215 killed and 499 wounded during the last nine days of fighting, approximately 20 per cent of their total force. The Iraqis, who had a similar number of men in Palestine, restricted their activities mostly to supporting attacks by local irregulars, and lost 120 killed and an undetermined number wounded during the last nine days of fighting.

Fawzi Kawkaji's irregulars, strengthened by an Iraqi battalion, were decimated by desertions as well as by losses in battle. Before the first truce Kawkaji's forces numbered about 3,000 men. By the time the first truce ended he had only 800 fighting men left. This force was shattered in a battle around Sejera where Kawkaji lost his entire armored strength -- 11 vehicles.

Lebanese activities throughout the war have been practically nil. During the last nine days they suffered eight casualties while supporting Kawkaji's forces.

The Operations Chief said the latest fighting period marked the debut of Israeli armored brigades which proved very successful. It also revealed a marked lack of co-operation between the Arab armies. He said the Operations branch of the Israeli Army had been opposed to the present truce which halted Israeli offensives in the middle.

60 TRUCE VIOLATIONS BY ARABS LISTED BY ISRAELI GOVT.

Tel Aviv, July 21 (Palcor) -- Arab forces in Jerusalem and the rest of Palestine committed a total of 60 violations of the Security Council's latest cease fire order since it went into effect Sunday, according to a summary submitted by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok to U.N. representative John Reedman for transmission to the Mediator, Count Bernadotte, and to the Security Council.

The truce violations listed include air bombings, shelling with artillery and mortars, machine-gunning, sniping, occupation of points not held before the truce, erection of new fortifications and attempts to improve positions. Involved were the Arab Legion and Egyptian forces. (Cables from Tel Aviv mention Iraqi and Syrian forces as well.)

Following are the number of violations listed: In all of Palestine, excluding Jerusalem -- July 18th, 9 violations; July 19th, 10 violations; July 20th, 5 violations.

Dr. Bernard Joseph, Israeli representative in Jerusalem, informed the Consular Truce Commission that on July 17th, the date the truce went into effect in that city 8 violations were committed. On July 18th there were 28 violations. These figures were included in the total reported by the Israeli Foreign Minister.

U.N. GUARD KILLED BY ARAB BULLETS, OFFICIALS CONFIRM

Bunche Submits Evidence Bakke Was Victim Of Arab Legion's Truce Violations

Lake Success, N.Y., July 21 (Palcor) -- Ole Helge Bakke, U.N. guard killed on Mount Scopus in Jerusalem in the presence of Colonel Nils Brunsson, aide to U.N. Mediator Count Folke Bernadotte, was the victim of Arab bullets fired in deliberate violation of the truce effective for that area which had been declared demilitarized by Arab-

continued on p. 3

PROPOSED RELEASE

At a meeting of the General Council of the Zionist Organization held in Tel Aviv last April, an agreement was confirmed between Haganah and the Irgun Zvai Leumi regarding future cooperation between these two parties.

The first paragraph of that agreement provided that on the establishment of a Jewish Government the Irgun would disband as an armed military force. The State of Israel has now come into existence and on May 28th, the Provisional Government issued a special order creating Israel's Defense Army.

The fourth paragraph of that order reads: "It is herewith forbidden to create or maintain any armed force other than Israel's Defense Army".

In response to an inquiry addressed to the Foreign Secretary of Israel the following cablegram has today been received in New York: "View dissolution Irgun Zvai Leumi and its impending complete incorporation in Army, all separate drives and allocations are unwarranted and should be discontinued forthwith. Whoever henceforth supports financially the Irgun will be assisting in violation the laws of Israel under which existence all dissident military organizations is illegal".

In the light of the above, we wish to emphasize that any collection of funds stated to be in behalf of the Irgun Zvai Leumi or any other dissident military organization in the Yishuv is harmful and unwarranted.

[n.d.]
Silver

CAUTION: CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY * * * NOT FOR RELEASE UNTIL DELIVERY

STATEMENT OF AUBREY S. EBAN
REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL AT THE UNITED NATIONS
BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

MR. PRESIDENT:

There is not a single person in this room or outside/^{it}who does not know in the depths of his heart that the Arab States, by resuming their attacks upon Israel, have committed an act of aggression within the meaning of Chapter VII of the Charter. Their armed forces are operating beyond their frontiers for purposes which the Charter specifically forbids. They are using force against the territorial integrity and political independence of the State of Israel in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. Their object, which they candidly avow, is to secure the violent extinction of the State of Israel, the establishment of which was recommended by the General Assembly. They have rejected the solemn appeal of the Security Council to agree to a prolongation of the truce agreement initiated by the May 29 Resolution, with the result that that truce agreement has become void, and has no validity at this time. On the 3rd of July, the Mediator appointed by the United Nations, appealing to all governments concerned for a prolongation of the truce, made the following observations:

"There is little doubt that a decision to resume fighting would be universally condemned and that a party taking such a decision would be assuming a responsibility which will be viewed by the world with the utmost gravity."

Mr. President, the Arab States have taken that decision. They have assumed that responsibility. They have resumed fighting. Their violence is directed against the recommendation of the General Assembly, against the appeal of the Security Council, against the call of the Mediator, against the principles of world peace, against the people and the State of Israel. The State of Israel, which is the victim of this renewed aggression, now turns to this organ of the United Nations to ask: Is that decision "universally condemned"? Is that responsibility "viewed by the world with the utmost gravity"? Does this Council condemn the decision to resume fighting? Does this Council "view it with the utmost gravity"? And if so, what steps does the Council propose to take in order to vindicate the Charter against flagrant aggression; to impose the penalties which aggression imperatively incurs; and to place moral and material support behind the State of Israel,

defending its integrity and independence against aggressive attack?

It should not be necessary at this stage, Mr. President, to provide elaborate evidence in order to prove the aggressive character of these warlike movements upon which the armies of the Arab States have launched themselves--with conspicuous and welcome lack of success--since Friday last. The Charter, with its explicit distinction between the legitimate and illegitimate use of force, provides a spontaneous response to those who would question the aggressive character of these acts. Neither Article 51, which allows to members of the United Nations the right of self-defense only if an armed attack occurs upon them; nor the preamble of the Charter, which lays it down that "armed force shall not be used save in the common interest," can possibly be invoked in support of these squalid attacks. For Egypt, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Yemen have not been individually or jointly attacked; and they have certainly not been invited by the United Nations to storm into territory not their own for purposes of havoc and murder.

Therefore, the principles of the Charter themselves proclaim these operations as acts of aggression. And the same result is reached if we apply to these acts the commonly accepted criterion of responsibility and initiative. For here we are in the unusual position of not being faced with any conflict of views on the question of who began the fighting. When the first official phase of this aggression began on May 15, representatives of the Arab States showered documents upon this Council asserting that they had taken the initiative for using armed force outside their frontiers with the purpose of overthrowing the political independence and territorial integrity of a neighboring state, whose existence they disliked. Under the Charter, they are of course entitled to dislike the existence of the State of Israel. But under the Charter they are most emphatically and categorically forbidden to use armed force against the political independence or territorial integrity of that state, or indeed to use armed force against anybody in Palestinian territory, for any purpose whatever. "save in the common interest" of the United Nations, or in defense of their own territories if those territories had been unprovokedly attacked. Not one of the conditions which make the use of armed force legitimate under the Charter exists, or has even been claimed to exist in respect of these acts.

At the 302d meeting of the Security Council, representatives of the Arab

States read statements similar in substance and tone to those which now lie before us, asserting the political ambitions whereby they are animated and the violent means which they use in their support. On that occasion, the distinguished representative of the United States said of those declarations:

"Their statements are the best evidence we have of the international character of this aggression...They tell us quite frankly that their business in Palestine is political and that they are there to establish a unitary state...Therefore, we have evidence of the highest type concerning the international violation of the law, namely, the admission by those who commit this violation." (S/P.V. 302)

On May 28, supporting a resolution submitted by the distinguished representative of the Soviet Union, the representative of the United States succinctly expressed the purposes of Arab aggression in these words:

"We are there only for the purpose of overwhelming the Government of Israel; we are going to overwhelm it by power, and we are going to determine an international question ourselves."

Continuing, the representative of the United States said:

"An existing, independent government cannot be blotted out in that way. It cannot be blotted out by just sitting at the Security Council table and ignoring it. The Arab States are taking the only course that can be taken to blot it out --and that is marching in with their armies and blotting it out. That is a matter of international concern, a matter of so great importance that we cannot sit here and say: 'Oh, we wash our hands of it. We shall not do anything about it that will be effective...We know, of course, that this is a violation of the Charter.'" (S/P.V. 307)

At the same meeting, the representative of the United States, referring to the claim of the Arabs that their operations aimed at the maintenance of peace, said:

"This is equivalent in its absurdity to the legend that these five armies are there to maintain peace, and at the same time are conducting a bloody war."

Continuing, he pointed out that if the Arab purpose was to maintain peace, it would not hurt them to adopt the draft resolution calling for an unconditional cease-fire.

Mr. President, during the earlier episodes of this chronic aggression which began in December and took official form on May 15, the aggressive character of the Arab invasion was so clear to many members of the Security Council that five of them were already prepared--before any truce procedure or investigation had taken place, without any intervention by an agent of the United Nations to test the peaceful intentions of the two parties--to determine

on the basis of existing evidence, even at that early stage, that there existed a threat to the peace. Those members of the Security Council who were unable to support that drastic view at so early a stage, were not prepared to deny that a threat to the peace or an act of aggression existed. Not one of them, except that member of the Security Council whose government has been directly implicated in every act of aggression that has taken place in the Near East for the last six months--not one member of the Security Council, with that obvious exception, was prepared to assert that the Arab armies had any moral or legal justification for the military operations which they were carrying out. These members, however, wished to make sure that all methods of pacific settlement provided for in Chapter VI had been tried and exhausted. They wished to give a final chance for the counsels of moderation to assert themselves. To this end, cease-fire resolutions were repeatedly sponsored, accepted by the Government of Israel, rejected by the Arab States, re-examined by the Security Council, and eventually served up on May 29 in the form of a Resolution which combined the call for a cease-fire with the satisfaction of what the United Kingdom representative called "the political demands which the Arabs consider reasonable." These demands were expressed in a universal arms embargo, which denied arms equally to the State of Israel, engaged in its own defense, and to the Arab States, bent upon what a considerable body of international opinion was already willing to label as aggression. This artificial equation of principle between the defending State of Israel and its lawless attackers enabled the invading states to maintain the preponderance of arms which they had built up through the long and uninterrupted exercise of sovereign rights, and their military alliance with a great power.

As a further inducement to the Arab States to refrain from the use of armed force, encroachments were demanded upon the sovereignty of Israel in that matter wherein its sovereignty is most vital and cherished--the matter of immigration. Unwarranted restrictions placed upon the State of Israel in this regard were expanded by the Mediator's assumption of discretion, beyond the terms of that resolution; and extended still further by the action of certain governments which misinterpreted those immigration provisions beyond

the limits of the truce resolution and of the Mediator's interpretation.

For a period of four weeks, an uneasy truce has existed, during which time the Mediator reports that "no military advantage was gained by either side" (S/888 para. 17). It was of course the Mediator's duty to preserve that military equilibrium. But now, faced as we are with open aggression, it should not comfort us to recall that the party which has loyally accepted every honorable means of avoiding bloodshed and the party which now stands guilty of aggression, have, for the past four weeks, been equally impeded in their preparations for defense and attack respectively.

Mr. President, I doubt whether the Council is concerned at this moment to investigate the detailed history of the truce in all the phases of its application. Were it to do so, I doubt whether it would come to endorse the Egyptian account in Doc. S/883 portraying how the Arabs sat patiently by, in splendid and immaculate virtue, amidst an unceasing torrent of Jewish violations. Indeed, if I were to give our account of Arab violations, two of which were reported to the Security Council, I should detain the Council far beyond the limits of utility or relevance. The theme that legitimate Arab interests were adversely affected is exactly the opposite of the truth.

Addressing the Security Council five weeks ago, I took leave to enquire whether any State represented around this table would willingly neglect opportunities of improving its defense for a period of four weeks, if it had complete certainty that at the end of those four weeks, the armies of five neighboring states would sweep upon it in converging aggression. We further expressed doubts whether any State represented here would willingly submit its immigration policy, based upon its own right of internal jurisdiction, to the scrutiny or control of anyone else. Yet the State of Israel did accept those restrictive conditions, which it believes should never have been imposed upon it. It allowed its scanty defensive forces to remain unaugmented during the period which it knew to be merely a prelude for further attacks upon its boundaries and its political integrity. It allowed the hand of external control to reach into its rights of immigration, which are the very substance of its national purpose and its ideal. It was able to accept these limitations because they were imposed for a period of brief duration, and because the Government of Israel, born out of a United Nations judgment and recommendation, has been

eager at all times to affirm its fidelity to the principles and the processes of the Charter. In later weeks, this Government, establishing itself in the very turmoil of war, revealed its ability to assert its internal authority and its respect for international obligation, even in the cruellest and most poignant of circumstances. Therefore, when we read documents emanating from the Egyptian Government and the Arab League, portraying that period of truce as one of Jewish advantage, we lose faith in the integrity of those who formulated these documents, knowing, as they must, that the main brunt of those restrictive conditions fell heavily on Israel alone.

On the morning of July 9 the period of the four-weeks truce expired. Owing to the Arab refusal to grant a prolongation, it was not renewed. It is therefore no longer in force; and no one is bound by any of its provisions or restrictions. The apparatus of observance and supervision has disintegrated. The readiness of the Government of Israel to agree to a four-weeks continuation was most contemptuously rejected on the Arab side; and in the absence either of continuous validity or of mutual acceptance, that Jewish offer also passes into the history of these recent weeks. In an admirable last-minute effort to keep war at bay while the next stage was contemplated, the Mediator turned to both parties and asked them to agree to an unconditional cease-fire for a period of ten days. Here, Mr. President, was a searching test of peaceful intention. Here was a request the refusal of which could be nothing but an avowal of aggressive purpose. For what legitimate political objectives can anybody have which can be threatened by the preservation of peace for ten days? What are the moral or legal justifications on which such a refusal can be based? What are the national or political ambitions which rest upon so flimsy a foundation that they cannot endure ten days and ten nights of peace? The Government of Israel accepted this proposal. It is for research to determine whether this was the seventh or eighth such acceptance. The Arab Governments rejected it. Before the previous truce had even expired, Egyptian forces in the coastal sector of the Negev launched their assault. Their commanders were found, on capture, to possess operation orders which show conclusively that their Government had planned not merely to avoid prolongation, but even to launch aggression anew before the statutory period of the existing truce had expired.

In these circumstances anybody who will not determine these acts to constitute aggression must be hard pressed to demonstrate that the word aggression can have any meaning at all. If Governments that are members of the United Nations use armed force outside their frontiers, when they have not been attacked, with the avowed aim of overthrowing the political and territorial integrity of a state, established by recommendation of the General Assembly; when they do this in defiance of an appeal by the Security Council and of its accredited representative, when they rekindle the flames of war which the whole world passionately wishes to see extinguished; when they decline a respite of ten days during which devices of peace may still be considered; when they do all this, how can you say that they do not commit aggression, unless you are prepared to erase the word aggression from the Charter and from the dictionary and to sign an advance certificate of impunity for any act of aggression that future history may bring?

It is obvious, Mr. President, that those who reject proposals for cease-fire and commit their destiny to military action must be prepared to take the full military consequences of their acts; and this the Arab States are now doing in the field. But surely, if the Security Council wishes to retain its authority in the eyes of both parties, it cannot pass over aggression in silence and allow no political consequences to flow from it. It is for that reason that the Provisional Government of Israel, in its cable to the Secretary General (S/871) concludes with the following words:

"While its armed forces are ready for the most determined action on all fronts, the Provisional Government of Israel is most interested to learn what the Security Council will decide in the present emergency."

We believe that this interest is most earnestly shared by peace-loving peoples throughout the world, who, with all respect to other provisions of the Charter, regard it as the central function of the United Nations to suppress threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression.

It is therefore the considered view of the Government of Israel that the only action consonant with the duty of the Security Council at this hour would be to determine an act of Arab aggression, arising out of the Arab decision to resume hostilities; and as a provisional measure under Article 40 to order that aggression immediately and unconditionally to cease.

We believe that to address further appeals to these aggressive states; or to harness them again to truce proposals, imposing restrictions upon the defenders; or to look pathetically for any unexplored shelter along the well-trodden paths of Chapter VI, would be entirely out of accord with this new situation, in which the May 29 truce has lapsed and has been succeeded by open acts of aggression, which the Security Council must, without delay and without condition, bring to an end. The idea that any outbreak of violence after the expiration of the truce would exhaust the methods of pacific settlement is inherent in the very terms of the Truce Resolution itself, the concluding paragraph of which reads, in the words of the United Kingdom representative:

"The Security Council decides that if the present Resolution... having been accepted, is subsequently repudiated or violated, the situation in Palestine will be reconsidered with a view to action under Chapter VII of the Charter."

Action under Chapter VII cannot be a mere repetition of measures previously taken under Chapter VI. Now we enter a field where the existence of aggression, the determination of responsibility and initiative and a clear differentiation between aggression and defense must form an organic part of any resolution to which the Security Council can lend its support. We need no repetition of an abortive truce with invading armies poised in suspended violence on Israel's frontiers. We need a deterrent of aggression. We need those invading armies to go home so that the frontiers of Israel become the frontiers of a durable peace. A truce crystallizes aggression at the point which it has reached. It therefore carries with it the seed of renewed war. What we must ensure is that the whole tide of invasion is ordered back to the territory from which it arose.

With the permission of the Council, I should like to pass a few reflections, on behalf of the Government of Israel, on the nature of the Arab replies to the Mediator's proposals; and on the important and illuminating report which the Mediator has submitted to the Security Council in Document S/888.

Running through the Arab answers, there is a single theme, namely, that the Arab States harbor certain political ambitions which cannot be advanced if there is peace. We ask the Council whether this fact is not a reflection on those ambitions themselves; and whether political aspirations which can only be fostered by successful war do not inherently disqualify themselves from the approval of the liberal world. For we cannot admit that there is a natural

equation between the political aspirations of both sides. On the one hand, there is the spectacle of a nation rising up from the ocean of twenty centuries in which it had been submerged, and founding a new unit of the human family, embodying a distinctive tradition, spirit and culture, the survival of which has not been without significance to the life of mankind. This resurgence takes place on the very soil on which that nation first established its identity; it is accompanied with a hope of personal deliverance for the victims of the world's greatest tragedy. And this event, which, despite its small compass, has made an irresistible appeal to the chivalry and sentiment of the world, rests upon the principles of a valid international decision. This is one process, on one side. It can be carried out in peace; though even war does not make it unfeasible.

On the other hand, there is the desire of a people, sated and replete with an abundance of political and territorial independence, to wipe this little nation off the face of the earth, in repudiation of international judgment and universal will. That is an ambition nurtured in the very spirit of war. And therefore, the question which lies at the root of this controversy--whether Israel should exist or be extinguished--is, in the last resort, an issue between the spirit of peace and the spirit of war; between the doctrine of self-determination for all peoples and the doctrine of regional domination by a single national and cultural element, to the exclusion of national rights for anyone else. When the Arab States confess that their political aspirations cannot be advanced without war, they do not thereby justify their war; they merely invalidate their political aspirations.

It is as well that all parties to this dispute, and all who hope to help bring it to an end, should focus their attention all the time upon the central issue. That issue is the immovable determination of the State of Israel to exist and survive. This State is the product of the most sustained historic tenacity which the ages recall. Somehow this people, in the very climax of its agony, has managed to generate the cohesion, the energy and the confidence to bring the third Jewish commonwealth into existence. This is no mean heritage. It is not a heritage to be lightly surrendered. It is not to be abandoned at the first smell of danger. The Jewish people has not striven towards this goal for twenty centuries in order that, having once been achieved, with the

full endorsement of international opinion, it will now be surrendered in response to an illegitimate and unsuccessful campaign of aggression. Whatever else changes, this will not. The State of Israel is an immutable part of the international landscape; to plan the future without it is to build delusions on sand. Everything that contributes to an Arab belief in the stability and the irrevocable existence of Israel brings the prospect of harmony nearer. That is why every act of recognition, every voice uplifted against aggression, every manifestation of international sympathy and concern for this little republic in its most gallant fight is a milestone on the road which is going to lead us to peace, perhaps more rapidly than we can now expect.

Mr. President, the report of the Mediator to the Security Council reached my delegation late last night; and we should like to reserve our right on a future occasion to comment on what is obviously a most important contribution to a study of this problem. The observations of the Government of Israel on the suggestions tentatively put forward by the Mediator for a peaceful adjustment have already been submitted to this Council as Document S/870. The policy of the Government of Israel is to seek relations of harmony with the neighboring Arab States on the basis of its own complete freedom and integrity. It was therefore compelled to reject proposals which encroached upon its sovereignty in a way that had seldom been suggested in respect of any independent state. It affirmed, and it now reaffirms, its inability to agree to any encroachment upon or limitation of the free sovereignty of the people of Israel in its independent state. The Provisional Government of Israel must be particularly emphatic in its opposition to any infringement of Israel's independence and sovereignty as regards her immigration policy. In its reply to the Mediator's proposals, the Government of Israel made it clear that "there can be no question of any Israeli Government accepting the slightest derogation in favor of any joint or international body from Israel's sovereignty as regards control of her immigration policy."

I stress this because in paragraph 26 of the Mediator's report, we regret to see again the unpromising symptoms of a desire to encroach upon Israel in this, the most sensitive point of its interest, principle and conscience. It is

simply not true to say that unrestricted immigration into the Jewish area over a period of years might "give rise to a population pressure" such as would justify "Arab fears of ultimate Jewish expansion in the Near East." We would not shirk a discussion of the demographic problems of the Near East. If we were to embark upon it, we should have to plunge into the works of Cleland, Warriner, Bonne, Himadeh, and Issawi, and would rise with the conviction that the population difficulties of the Near East arise from the pressure of excessive population in Egypt, and the consequences of an inadequate population throughout the entire area of the fertile crescent. But to portray the possibilities of Jewish immigration, drawing from a pathetically depleted reservoir of Jewish remnants left alive in the world --to portray this State of Israel approaching its first million of population as a potential threat to the far-flung Arab empire with its forty millions of population is to accept uncritically one of the most unfounded of Arab contentions. If the fear is unfounded in practice, it is even more illegitimate to uphold it in principle. We cannot accept that "Jewish immigration into the Jewish area of Palestine concerns the neighboring Arab world." We insist that immigration into Israel is the business of Israel alone. The Governments of Egypt, Transjordan and Syria have no more jurisdiction in this question than has the Government of Israel in any of their internal affairs. The suggestion that a neighboring state might exercise a power of challenge or veto over Israel's immigration policy is to us as fantastic as it would be to suggest that Canada should be able to influence the immigration policy of the United States on the ground of geographical proximity and a mutual continental interest. For this reason, the Government of Israel was compelled categorically to reject the Mediator's immigration proposal which, apart from these questions of principle and practice, constituted a double breach of the Charter. It awarded the Economic and Social Council a power of binding decision which it does not possess under the Charter; and it constituted an undoubted interference in the "domestic jurisdiction" of a State.

We are disappointed to find that the deep-seated horror which convulsed the Jewish world at the suggestion that Jerusalem be incorporated in the Arab State, has not yet caused the Mediator to revise his view on this subject. For we find the idea of an Arab Jerusalem recurring in paragraph 28. Here is a city

with sacred associations all deriving ultimately from its Jewish origin; with a clear Jewish predominance in its population, its economy, its social and intellectual life; with the closest ties of national sentiment linking it to the State of Israel and with a status in international law deriving from the universal Christian interests in its destiny. It is proposed to hand over this city to the rule of one who has contributed nothing to it but pillage and destruction. When we read of this proposal our mind goes back to the deliberations of the General Assembly and to the urgent concern which was then expressed by many representatives, perhaps most eloquently and persistently by the representative of Sweden, for the maintenance of Jerusalem as an international trust combined with the freedom of its population to come within the jurisdiction of the states with which their sentiment and allegiance were bound up.



Mr. President, the insistence by the State of Israel upon its unrestricted sovereignty is by no means incompatible with its vision of Arab-Jewish co-operation. Indeed, the doctrine of sovereign equality, which is the basis of the Charter, makes political independence the essential condition of regional cooperation in the modern world. When we envisage an independent sovereign Israel joining with its neighbors in projects of regional development, we set no precedent. We depart from no principle which is not based upon the Charter and commonly accepted as the most advanced political ideal of the contemporary world. We have previously invited the Council to regard this problem in terms of other analogies. We have pointed to the Benelux Union, to the free association of independent nations within the British Commonwealth, to regional cooperation in Eastern Europe and in South America, between states possessed of common principles and ideals, as indicating the typical modern synthesis of full political independence with close regional cooperation. We find the same story nearer home. The Arab League itself, little as it has yet managed to do in the sphere of social and economic progress on a regional basis, at least has the merit of respecting the sovereignty of its individual members. And even two countries so akin as Syria and Lebanon, joined together by common economic interests in so many enterprises, yet cannot envisage their cooperation except on the basis of the free unrestricted political sovereignty of each one of them. How far-fetched then it is to imagine that this principle of political independence which cannot be compromised even between people of similar social and cultural background, can be obscured in the relations of Israel with its neighbors. We ask the Mediator, the Arab states, and ask the United Nations to examine with greater care this formula which is fundamental to our conception of Arab-Jewish relations, the formula of political independence combined with regional cooperation. Not the statutory unity of an artificial confederation, but the spontaneous contracts of free and separate units. That is the vision which we uphold. And we uphold it because it conforms with the essential facts of the Near Eastern situation — the basic truth of separate national aspirations and common economic interests. There is nothing impossible about the realization of that vision. There is

certainly nothing ignoble about it; and nobody can possibly demonstrate that its promise is less than that contained in the only alternative, which is that of an unceasing, fruitless and sterile war.

We cannot entirely share the Mediator's confidence expressed in paragraph 24 that he found a "common denominator between Arabs and Jews" based on their belief in the "necessity for peaceful relations between Arabs and Jews in Palestine." Unfortunately each side did not mean the same thing by "peaceful relations between Arabs and Jews." One side meant the peaceful relations on a basis of mutual respect, between two independent states embodying two of the historical cultures of mankind, meeting together on a level of equality for the pursuit of common purposes and interests. The other side meant the "peaceful relations" between an Arab community and its subjected Jewish minority, which was to be denied that political independence which every single Arab community in the Near East, however small and undeveloped, regards as the essential condition of a free life. We mean peaceful relations between equal partners. They mean peaceful relations between an Arab State and its Jewish minority, or Jewish dependent province. With the State of Israel in existence and in the full process of its consolidation, surely it is the relationship between equal states that becomes more realistic as well as more fitting to the spirit of our age. Rejecting the impossible idea of Arab-Jewish unity, we uphold the higher ideal of Arab-Jewish cooperation. Cooperation between free peoples is a higher vision than the forced union of separate elements, for it makes political independence a common boon.

We know that once the formula of political independence with regional cooperation is accepted, the objective conditions of harmony will be achieved. The Near East does not need war. The Near East needs scientific agriculture. It needs skilled industry. It needs modern methods of social cooperation. It needs the application of scientific research to regional problems of health and development. It needs the enriching flow of new human and material resources. Now these things, which, by any objective analysis, the Near East most requires for its own welfare and rehabilitation, are the very things which are most characteristic of Israel's achievement

in its regional environment. Therefore, we insist that an independent Israel, in free cooperation with its neighbors, cannot, by any stretch of fancy, be described as something alien to the genuine interest of the Near East.

But, Mr. President, these promising visions do not begin to open up while aggression stalks through the land. For this aggression is not merely a blow against the Charter. It is also hostile to the essential truth of Near Eastern harmony. In the replies to the Mediator by the Egyptian Government and the Political Committee of the Arab League, we find the unusual suggestion that, while they proceed with their aggressive onslaught, the Mediator can still pursue his tasks of peaceful adjustment. It is necessary that we entirely rule out this illusion. While aggression is being committed against it, Israel can hardly be expected to listen to Arab proposals concerning a peace settlement. The Arab States cannot flout the Security Council, reject the appeal of the Mediator, launch into naked aggression, and simultaneously expect that organs of the United Nations will deal with them about the satisfaction of their political aims. You cannot put your faith simultaneously in the arbitrament of war, and in the methods of peaceful settlement. It would be an unprecedented anomaly if any such thing were to happen. And it is not going to happen. Only when aggression ceases is there a useful prospect of discussing proposals for peaceful relations between Israel and its neighbors. And once aggression ceases, the only proposals worthy to be discussed will be proposals for relations of peace and amity between an independent Israel with her independent neighbors, on the basis of the closest possible collaboration in all fields. We believe that the most significant phrase in the Mediator's report is that contained in Paragraph 36:

"If armed force is forbidden in the settlement of the problem and it is made prohibitively unprofitable for the Arab states to employ it, there will be in Palestine a Jewish community with a separate cultural and political existence, a Jewish state, whose strength and prosperity and capacity for economic and social development, by the admission of its own leaders, must largely depend on its ability to cultivate friendly relations with its Arab neighbors."

Mr. President, the preamble to that sentence determines its conclusion. Only when aggression dies down; only when armed force is forbidden in the settlement of this problem; only when it is made "prohibitively unprofitable" for the Arab states to employ it; -- only then does the prospect of any peaceful relations emerge upon the horizon, beckoning the initiative and foresight of both nations. We should be wrong to spend time considering a final peace, unless we were sure that the obstacles which stand before us will be surmounted. It is for the Security Council to "forbid armed force in the settlement of this problem." It is for the Security Council to make it "prohibitively unprofitable for the Arab states to employ armed force." It is therefore for the Security Council, having seen aggression committed, to determine that aggression, to specify its perpetrators, and to demand its immediate and unconditional and permanent cessation.

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[Enid.]

OPERATION "AMPUTATION"

Israel and the Arabs have announced their acceptance of the United Nations Security Council's cease-fire resolution. Whether this will lead to lasting peace in Palestine depends upon the behavior of one power -- Great Britain. Unfortunately, it is already clear that the British Government plans to make use of the truce period to conduct a new political offensive against Israel, aimed at the dismemberment of the Jewish state.

This is Great Britain's third assault on the Jewish state since November 29, 1947, when the United Nations decided to partition Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states with an economic union and with an international regime for Jerusalem.

Operation "Neutrality"

The first British offensive was launched immediately following the United Nations decision, while Great Britain was still the mandatory power and while tens of thousands of British troops were in Palestine "to maintain law and order." The British policy at that time was to encourage Arab attacks against the Jews and then to maintain strict "neutrality" in the conflict -- a neutrality which did not differentiate between the attackers and the attacked, and which sought to deprive the attacked of the means of defending themselves. They thus hoped to place Jewish Palestine at such a disadvantage in the struggle with the Arabs that, after the termination of the Mandate, the Jews would regard their situation as hopeless and beg the British to stay on.

At the same time the British conducted a systematic program of sabotage, designed to make it impossible for the United Nations to carry out the partition decision. They refused to abide by the United Nations' recommendation that a seaport and hinterland be evacuated by February 1 to provide facilities for Jewish immigration. They even refused to permit the United Nations Palestine Commission to enter Palestine in time to carry out the tasks assigned to it. The Commission summarized Great Britain's attitude as follows: "The refusal of the mandatory power to cooperate in implementing the Plan, its rejection of any progressive transfer of authority, and the inability of the Commission to be in Palestine, constitute a serious jeopardy to the discharge of the Commission's responsibilities."

By thus seeking to discourage the United Nations and by creating a general feeling of defeatism, the British hoped that in the end the United Nations would be compelled to urge them to remain in Palestine to maintain law and order.

The British Government's price for then maintaining the peace, which it was always committed to enforce, would have been the abandonment of partition and the substitution of Foreign Secretary Bevin's pet scheme for the federalization of Palestine. This is how Mr. Bevin hoped to vindicate his contention that the United Nations' decision could never be carried out.

But the Jews would not be intimidated. They stood fast in Palestine and in the council chambers of the United Nations -- and Mr. Bevin's first assault on the United Nations' decision was defeated.

Operation "Glubb"

The Mandate was rapidly coming to an end. Political maneuvers in the United Nations to reverse the decision of November 29 were unsuccessful. The Jews had

already established de facto governmental authority over the territory assigned to them by the United Nations. The Arab attackers had been thoroughly beaten by the Jewish Armed forces. There was no doubt in anyone's mind that the Jews had won.

Embittered by the complete collapse of his plan, Mr. Bevin then removed the mask of "neutrality" and openly launched a large-scale military offensive against the newly-established state of Israel. Of course, the nominal leader of this war of aggression is Britain's puppet king, Abdullah; and Arab, rather than British, soldiers are being employed. But no one has been fooled. World opinion has understood that the war in Palestine is a British-financed, British-supplied, British-engineered invasion.

Nor was public opinion misled by subsequent British statements that twenty-one officers out of the more than two hundred British officers and non-commissioned officers serving with the Transjordan Arab Legion would be withdrawn -- to Transjordan. Everyone realizes that British officers do not find it difficult to direct military operations from Amman.

It has been correctly pointed out that history always remembers what happens to Jerusalem. England may well reflect on the role which its Foreign Secretary has assigned to it in Jerusalem's never-ending story. It will not be forgotten that in the year 1948, in the month of May, Great Britain directed military operations against the Holy City which resulted in the destruction and desecration of some of mankind's most sacred shrines.

The onslaughts of the Transjordan Arab Legion and the other Arab states, supplied with arms and funds by Great Britain, have not only failed to destroy Israel, but have not so much as dented the boundaries of the Jewish state. Israel has withstood the British-led invasion and has not yielded an inch of its territory. This spells the defeat of Mr. Bevin's second major offensive.

Operation "Amputation"

Now Great Britain is launching the third attack against Israel. During the coming weeks the British Government will seek to achieve by political manipulation what its puppet Abdullah could not gain by force of arms. Great Britain will seek to extort territory assigned to Israel by the United Nations and turn such areas over to Abdullah -- in other words, to itself. It is no longer a secret that Great Britain covets the Negev and hopes to annex this southern portion of Palestine to Transjordan. Nor have the British succeeded in disguising their intention of installing Abdullah in a new capital, namely, Jerusalem -- notwithstanding the fact that the Holy City was designated as an international area by the United Nations.

This is Mr. Bevin's new master plan. As before, he will make every effort to enlist the support of our State Department in the pursuit of his objectives. Unfortunately, there have been moments when the British have succeeded in such efforts. It will be recalled that immediately prior to the November 29 decision of the United Nations, it was our State Department which was induced to argue in favor of precisely those territorial "adjustments" which the British government is today seeking to effect. But American public opinion kept our State Department from pursuing this unjust course at that time.

It is, therefore, not too early in the day for Americans to call upon our Government to oppose the new British scheme. America must defend the political and territorial integrity of the Republic of Israel which it has recognized.

If our Government acts justly and consistently - and there is every reason to hope that it will - Great Britain's third, and perhaps final assault will be defeated.

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