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Jewish Agency, Bernadotte, Count Folke, 1948.

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# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN  
PRESIDENT

1901

## SYMBOLS

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DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

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ALTHOUGH OBVIOUS, I SUGGEST YOU OUGHT TO EXPRESS  
VEHEMENTLY YOUR OUTRAGE AT MURDER OF BERNADOTTE,  
DOUBLY ACCENTUATED IF MURDERER IS A JEW. THIS  
INCIDENT WILL HAVE GREAT BEARING UPON AMERICAN PUBLIC  
OPINION IT LOOKS AS IF STERN GANG WERE DELIBERATELY  
SEEKING TO CREATE TROUBLE FOR ALL WHO SUPPORT THE ISRAELI.  
WARM REGARD=

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE



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

## MEMORANDUM

To Chairmen of Local Emergency Committees

Date September 17, 1948

From Harry L. Shapiro

For your information, herewith is Dr. Silver's statement dealing with the assassination of Count Bernadotte:

"Every right-thinking person will be horrified by the news of the assassination of Count Bernadotte and Colonel Serot in Jerusalem. This shameful and dastardly crime is aggravated by reason of the fact that the lives of the Count and his French observer, representative as they were of the authority of the UN, should have been inviolate. It comes as the culmination of a series of outrages directed against UN personnel including the murder of Mr. Wasson, the American Consul in Jerusalem, of the two French UN observers at the hands of Saudi-Arabians in Gaza, as well as of two other UN officials. We await further details concerning the identity of the assassins of Count Bernadotte and Colonel Serot. The Jewish Agency is transmitting to the Secretariat of the United Nations and to the bereaved families of the Count and of Colonel Serot the expression of their profoundest sorrow.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver"

HLS:RB



P. D.

ATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1948

# Bernadotte's Killing Brings Security Council Call Today

(Continued From First Page)

in Paris next week. He said this report pointed to conclusions which might end the conflict.

Yesterday, he announced his intention of again trying to demilitarize the Holy City.

He left Damascus yesterday morning and arrived in Jerusalem at 11 a. m. He was killed six hours later.

## Jested About Warning

En route, Bernadotte showed a reporter a note received by radio. It read:

"Urgent—Inform all aircraft against landing Kollandia Airport. They will be fired upon."

"Do you want to jump now or be fired upon with us?" the count asked with a smile.

When he climbed from the plane into his automobile an hour later a sniper's bullet thudded into the left rear wheel of the car.

Bernadotte calmly examined the spot.

"I don't mind being shot at by regulars," he said, "but not by irregulars."

An official United Nations statement in Jerusalem described the gunmen as "irregulars."

Dr. Bernard Joseph, Canadian-born military governor for the Jewish part of Jerusalem, said all possible measures have been taken to apprehend the assassins.

In Washington American officials were deeply concerned lest the assassination wreck the uneasy truce between Jews and Arabs and touch off full scale fighting in Palestine again.

Secretary of State Marshall declared in a statement that he was "convinced the world will demand that the work" in which Bernadotte was engaged, the work of trying to establish permanent peace in Palestine, should "be vigorously pursued."

Marshall is preparing to leave tomorrow for the U.N. Assembly meeting in Paris.

In Albany, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey said of the assassination:

"The Stern gang, which is reported to be responsible, has been re-

pudiated by the government of Israel which has fought to rid the country of this lawless element. This ruthless act will be condemned \* \* \* by Jews and Arab alike."

In New York, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, said every "right thinking person" will be horrified by the assassinations.

"This shameful and dastardly crime," Dr. Silver said, "is aggravated by reason of the fact that the lives of the count and his French observer, representative as they were of the authority of the United Nations, should have been inviolate."

King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan, whose Arab legion is the most powerful force facing the Jews in Palestine, termed the assassination "astonishing."

## Sweden Stunned

The news of the U.N. mediator's death stunned the people of Sweden, whose royal family suffered another loss in January, 1947, when Prince Gustaf Adolf, second successor to the throne died in an air crash.

Bernadotte's widow, Countess Estelle, received the news over the radio as she was alone in her home in Stockholm with one of her two sons.

Ninety-year-old King Gustaf, uncle of Bernadotte, was informed of the assassination.

The Zionist radio station, Voice of Israel, last night blamed "criminal outlaws" for the killings.

(A United Press dispatch from Paris quoted U.N. official as saying Count Bernadotte's estate would receive more than \$100,000 in insurance which the U.N. took out on his life before he went to Palestine.)

## Bunche a Learned Athlete

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who assumed complete charge of the Holy Land mission, once was an athlete, honor student and college professor. He was born in Detroit.

A long-time student of anthropology, he made extensive field trips to Africa and also visited Malaya

and Indonesia.

He is the author of several books, was a Phi Beta Kappa student at the University of California and a star guard on three championship varsity basketball teams. He received master's and doctor's degrees at Harvard University, and served as head of the political science department at Howard University.

He is married and has three children.

Bunche has been regarded as one of the U.N.'s most competent ad-

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"All the News  
That's Fit to Print"

# The New York Times.

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Full U. S. Weather Bureau Report, Page 27

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## HOUSE BODY PLANS TO EXPOSE DETAILS OF ATOMIC SPYING

'Shocking Chapter' to Be Told  
in Next Few Days 'in Spite'  
of the President, It Says

### CONDON DATA ASKED AGAIN

Ferguson Urges Clark to Seek  
Espionage Indictments in  
and Out of Government

By C. P. TRUSSELL  
Special to The New York Times.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 — A House subcommittee on Un-American Activities served notice today that "in spite of" President Truman, David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and "a few misguided scientists," it would reveal "within the next few days" a shocking chapter in Communist espionage in the atomic field.

At the same time the subcommittee, headed by Representative J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey, chairman of the full House group, declared it to be "obligatory" on President Truman to let Congress have a Federal Bureau of Investigation report concerning Dr. Edward U. Condon, head of the National Bureau of Standards.

The subcommittee asserted that this report, which it said was "locked in President Truman's desk," related in detail "his [Dr. Condon's] association with alleged Soviet espionage agents, including Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, who was recently described before this committee as heading an espionage ring of Government employees."

President Stands Fast  
The President has declined to surrender this report. The House subcommittee held that on the basis of its contents, Dr. Condon was "clearly for access to atomic information" by the AEC. It emphasized, in its statement today, that the AEC had not reviewed before taking this action "the evidence before this committee."

A recent finding by an Un-American Activities subcommittee that Dr. Condon was "one of the weakest links" in the nation's atomic security set off a storm in Administration and scientific circles.

Last Monday the President, as he addressed the centennial meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here, greeted Dr. Condon cordially on the stage before a vast audience.

The President charged, in the talk preceding this greeting, that scientific work "indispensable" for national security "may be made impossible by the creation of an atmosphere in which no man feels safe against the public airing of unfounded rumors, gossip and vilification."

It was conceded, generally in Washington that he was shooting at the House committee.

Lilienthal Backs Truman  
Yesterday, before the same scientific body, Mr. Lilienthal declared that the success of the atomic energy program was facing "a dangerous situation." Scientists, he said, were becoming increasingly unwilling to participate in atomic advancement for fear of having suspicion cast upon them by Congressional investigation.

As a result, he held, key scientists were walking away from Government experimentation to go into more secure and quieter fields to avoid risks of "public humiliation and smear" on their character and patriotism.

The House subcommittee rejected these views unanimously today. Its report was signed by Representatives John McDowell, Republican, of Pennsylvania, and Richard B. Vail, Republican, of Illinois, as well as by Mr. Thomas.

"It has long been the custom of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to refrain from comment regarding criticisms of its operations, preferring to let results speak for themselves and to permit the public to draw its conclusions from the cold facts obtained through careful investigation and analysis," the report stated.

"However," it continued, "during the past days, nationwide publicity has been given charges made by President Truman, David E. Lilienthal and the American Association for the Advancement of Science to the effect that the investigation of he committee into atomic energy espionage is 'endangering the nation's safety' by 'smear' tactics."

## Dewey Backs Farm Aid Bill Passed by 80th Congress

Approval of Price Support Follows Talks  
With Authors, Aiken and Hope, and  
Promises Rounded Program

By LEO EGAN  
Special to The New York Times.  
ALBANY, Sept. 17.—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, in a statement issued here tonight, declared that he subscribed firmly to the principals of the farm price support program approved by the Eightieth Congress, "both for the present and the future." One of the main features of this legislation, which does not become fully effective until 1950, is a provision for flexible Government support of agricultural prices ranging from 60 to 90 per cent of "parity."

The Republican presidential candidate's statement was distributed following several hours of conferences with Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont and Representative Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, co-authors of the measure. Mr. Aiken is the prospective new chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee. Representative Hope leads the House committee and has been mentioned as a possible Secretary of Agriculture in the Dewey cabinet if the Governor is elected.

## Truman Off on Western Trip Promising to 'Give 'Em Hell'

By W. H. LAWRENCE  
Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CAMPAIGN TRAIN, Sept. 17.—An exuberant, confident President Truman headed west on his first major extended campaign tour today, declaring his intention to "fight hard" and "give 'em hell" in a back-breaking, no-quarter contest for the Presidency between now and Nov. 2.

Moving swiftly through Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana Mr. Truman headed toward speaking engagements tomorrow in Illinois and Iowa.

His running mate, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, who returned from Europe only yesterday, had a final conference with the President on the rear platform just before the train left the capital and exhorted him to "mow 'em down."

"It's a victorious trip," said the Kentucky Senator.

Proclaims "V-T Day"  
Mr. Truman, who, as President, had proclaimed "V-E Day" to mark victory over the Germans and "V-J Day" to celebrate the Japanese surrender, added another alphabetical designation to the American vocabulary—this time it was "V-T" to signalize his agreement with the Kentucky Senator's description of this tour through eighteen states with 240 electoral votes as a victorious trip.

The declaration of the prominent Texas publisher, financier and Democrat added a new twist to the tangled state political affairs. A close fight for the Democratic nomination for Senator has landed in the courts, with former Governor Coke Stevenson refusing to accept the finding of the party's state convention that Representative Lyndon Johnson won the nomination by eighty-seven votes. The same convention promised the state's twenty-three electoral votes to President Truman and ejected four anti-Truman delegations.

Mr. Jones had been Secretary of Commerce, a post that then included administration of the Government.

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

## Murder and Suicide in Airplane Prior to Crash Bared by Autopsy

With the recovery yesterday of the bodies of a young man and woman who had crashed in a marsh near the New York International Airport at Idlewild Thursday night there came to light an air tragedy that may never be explained completely.

An autopsy disclosed that the woman, Hannah Laufer, 28 years old, of 84-12 Thirty-fifth Avenue, Jackson Heights, Queens, had been shot three times. The physical evidence indicated that the shooting had been done at close range as she sat beside and to the right of the pilot in the single-engine Bellanca.

Her companion on the ill-fated journey, a short, half-hour flight from Philadelphia, was Jesus Menue Monleon, reputedly of noble Spanish birth, who was an air fighter for the Spanish Loyalists and during the recent war a member of the merchant marine of both Britain and the United States.

The autopsy in the case of the 31-year-old pilot disclosed that

## NIZAM SURRENDERS TO INDIAN INVASION; ORDERS CEASE-FIRE

Hyderabad's Ruler to Disband  
Moslem Volunteers, Admit  
New Delhi's Garrison

### U. N. CHARGE IS CALLED OFF

State's Cabinet Resigns With  
Plea to End Bloodshed—Fate  
of Monarch Uncertain

By ROBERT TRUMBULL  
Special to The New York Times.  
NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 17.—Hyderabad surrendered today to Indian troops that had entered the independent Princely State at dawn on Monday "to restore order."

The Nizam [ruler], who took over the Government as an Indian armored column approached to within fifty miles of his capital, ordered his representatives at the United Nations Security Council in Paris not to press their protest against India's actions.

"I am opening a new chapter of friendliness with India," the Nizam declared in a radio broadcast. After his Cabinet had resigned this morning, the Nizam immediately ordered his troops to cease fire at 5 P. M. In his broadcast he invited Indian troops to occupy Secunderabad, adjacent to Hyderabad City, the capital, and Bolarum, twelve miles north, without opposition. He also banned the Razakars, military Moslem Volunteer Corps who had been fighting in the front lines against the Indian troops.

Thus the immediate demands made upon Hyderabad by India in recent weeks were obtained, but the terms of the surrender and the political status of the Nizam and his State were left undecided.

It was presumed that Lieut. Gen. Maharaj Sri Rajendrasingh, commander of the Indian troops in Hyderabad, to whom this news was transmitted, had ordered a simultaneous cease-fire, but the decision was left to him. A spokesman for the Indian States Ministry said that it was not known late tonight what action the general had taken.

A communiqué issued by the Indian Southern Command Headquarters in Poona at 9 o'clock tonight said that although the cease-fire ordered by the Nizam was being carried out by the Hyderabad Army, no formal reply to an earlier ultimatum to the Hyderabad commander had been received "owing to bad communication."

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

## BERNADOTTE IS SLAIN IN JERUSALEM; U. N. REPORTS 'UNKNOWN JEWS' KILLERS; SECURITY COUNCIL WILL ACT TODAY

### U. N. MOVE IS SWIFT

Cadogan Calls Session  
—Lie Flying to Paris—  
Delegates Shocked

### AMERICAN IS PUT IN POST

Dr. Ralph Bunche Is Ordered  
to Take Over Count's Work—  
Washington, London Stirred

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON  
Special to The New York Times.  
PARIS, Sept. 17.—A special meeting of the United Nations Security Council will be held at 3 P. M. tomorrow in the Palais de Chaillot to consider what action should be taken regarding the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator, in Palestine.

The meeting was called by Sir Alexander Cadogan, this month's president of the Council, a few hours after officials here had received confirmation of the death of Count Bernadotte from his headquarters in Rhodes. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General, who had sent word to Count Bernadotte yesterday to meet him in Paris Sunday afternoon made arrangements to return here from Oslo, Norway, tonight by special plane.

A statement issued by Arkady A. Sobolev, Acting Secretary General, announced the death "with profound shock and regret," adding that "on the basis of direct communication with the Mediator's headquarters on Rhodes it has been established that Count Bernadotte was shot and killed today at 2 P. M. in the New City of Jerusalem."

Mr. Sobolev directed Dr. Ralph Bunche, an American, who was head of the civilian staff under Count Bernadotte, to take over the Mediator's duties.

Count Bernadotte's headquarters had no information on the reported death of Colonel Serot, French officer who was accompanying Count Bernadotte, but a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

### U. N. MEDIATOR KILLED IN PALESTINE



Count Folke Bernadotte  
The New York Times (by Neil Bonni)

## Administration Helps Dulles To Cable U. N. Data to Dewey

John Foster Dulles, Governor Dewey's adviser on foreign affairs, announced yesterday that he was going to the United Nations Assembly meeting, which opens in Paris next Tuesday, not only in his official capacity as American representative but also as a Republican "with the approval and support" of Mr. Dewey.

He said the Government had arranged separate communications facilities whereby he could inform Mr. Dewey quickly of important developments and "get the guidance of his views."

It was the first time in history that an administration had made such facilities available to a rival candidate for the Presidency. Regarded as another step in the bipartisan approach to the nation's foreign problems, the setup will enable Mr. Dulles to send direct and secret messages to Mr. Dewey. Code machines will be used for transmission from Paris to New York and the messages then will be relayed to the Governor, probably by teletype.

In a statement issued at the Roosevelt Hotel on the eve of his departure for Paris, Mr. Dulles emphasized the "great importance" of the Assembly meeting.

He said that its chief contribution to peace and justice could be "its over-all impact on world opinion." But he warned that the Soviet delegation might use it "to launch another big propaganda offensive" picturing Russian leaders as peace-loving and those who disagreed with them as imperialistic and war-seeking.

"It is to be hoped that they will not do this, but that they will calmly discuss differences on their merits."

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

## Stern Gang Threatened Slaying; Boast a Record of Terrorism

By C. L. SULZBERGER  
Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Consul General John J. Macdonald's first report on the murder of Count Folke Bernadotte stated that the assassination had been presumably the work of the "Stern Gang" or, as it calls itself, the "Fighters for the Freedom of Israel."

Naturally this cannot yet be confirmed. Usually the Sternist group publicly announces the fact when it has accomplished an act of terrorism.

On July 24 this correspondent spent the morning in a hotel room at Tel Aviv with two young men who said they were members of the Stern group. One was a South African by birth. The origin of the other was not certain.

They stated, quite calmly but positively, "We intend to kill Bernadotte and any other uniformed United Nations observers who come to Jerusalem."

Both young men had just come

### CAR IS AMBUSHED

Count, Defying Warn-  
ings, Was Touring City  
—French Aide Dies

### STERN GROUP IS BLAMED

U. S. Consul Calls Terrorists  
'Presumably' Responsible  
—Palestine Is Tense

By The Associated Press.  
TEL AVIV, Israel, Sept. 17.—Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator in Palestine, was shot and killed today in Jerusalem. Slain with the Swedish nobleman was his French assistant, Col. Andre Pierre Serot.

An official United Nations telegram to the Security Council declared that the two men had been "brutally assassinated by Jews of unknown identity in a cold-blooded attack."

[John J. Macdonald, United States Consul General in Jerusalem, reported to the State Department that Count Bernadotte and Colonel Serot had been ambushed, "presumably by the Stern Gang."

A Jerusalem dispatch quoted Dr. Bernard Joseph, Military Governor for the Israeli part of Jerusalem, as saying that all possible measures had been taken to apprehend the assassins.]

The telegram said that the killers had used an Israeli army-type jeep and had shot Count Bernadotte at point-blank range at a road block "well within the Jewish lines" in Jerusalem's Katamon district. He was driven to Hadassah Hospital, on Mount Scopus, where he died within a few minutes without having regained consciousness. Colonel Serot was killed instantly.

The telegram telling of the attack was signed by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United States member of the United Nations Secretariat.

An Israeli spokesman in Tel Aviv said that Moshe Shertok, Israeli Foreign Minister, had sent telegrams to King Gustav V of Sweden, Countess Bernadotte and United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie that had said:

"Deeply shocked by outrageous murder of Count Bernadotte by criminal outlaws who are excommunicated by the entire people of Israel and the Jewish community of Jerusalem. On behalf of the Government of Israel I beg to express our feelings of grief and profound sympathy. The Government of Israel is adopting the sternest measures to bring the criminals to justice."

In the attack Frank Begley, chief security officer for the United Nations, who was driving Count Bernadotte's car, suffered powder burns. He raced to the hospital with the fatally wounded Count.

Continued Despite Warning

AMMAN, TRANS - JORDAN, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Mediator was shot down in Israeli territory while on an official truce inspection tour of the "trigger-happy" city, a phrase that the Count himself had used a few hours before to describe conditions within Jerusalem.

He had gone despite an anonymous warning that he would be fired upon, and had continued even after a sniper's bullet had hit his automobile tire.

"I will not be frightened," he had declared.

Mr. Macdonald said that four men in a jeep suddenly had blocked the car's way. Colonel Begley, a former Connecticut state policeman, grappled with one of the men and was slightly wounded in the face. But one of the others reached the car and shot down the Count and the Frenchman with a Sten gun. Mr. Macdonald said that the four men in the jeep had escaped.

[United States authorities in Washington said that the assassination was likely to lead to new violence. Israeli leaders already had asserted that an early end of the truce had been threatened by Arab preparations for attack.]

The 53-year-old Count had just capped four months of mediation efforts in the Palestine dispute by forwarding his report for consideration.

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Continued on Page 3, Column 1



## SCHRAFFT'S

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## SHOCK VOICED HERE AT NEWS OF KILLING

Bernadotte Tributes by Jewish, Arab Leaders Are Emphatic—Dewey Issues Statement

Expressions of shock of the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte in Jerusalem, of condemnation of the act and anxiety as to its effect were voiced last night in circles here most closely concerned with Palestine developments.

Leaders of American Zionist and other Jewish groups and of Arab bodies were alike gripped. Their statements emphasized the personal tragedy as well as the internationally disturbing aspects of the incident, along with the highest tributes to Count Bernadotte, himself.

These considerations also motivated a statement issued at Albany by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey on the death of the United Nations Mediator for Palestine.

Dewey Stresses Mission

Governor Dewey's statement said: "The death of Count Bernadotte is a tragic loss. The whole world will be extending the deepest sympathy to his family, and to his country."

"The Stern Gang, which is reported to be responsible, has been repudiated by the Government of Israel which has fought to rid the country of this lawless element. This ruthless act will be condemned by the people of Palestine Jew and Arab alike. It is my hope that the assassins will be captured speedily and brought to justice."

"Count Bernadotte's death is a loss of the greatest significance to the United Nations whose representative he was and on whose behalf he was carrying out with great skill and courage the mission of bringing peace to one of the most important troubled areas of the world."

"To those of us who wish to see peace with justice everywhere, this tragedy can only give an added determination to carry on the mission for which he gave his life, so that the problems affecting Palestine may be solved speedily and the new Government of Israel may be firmly established to maintain peace and order."

The comment and statements of other persons follow: Former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman—I am shocked beyond measure by the assassination of Count Bernadotte and Colonel Serot, the French officer accompanying him. This cold-blooded murder was a completely inexcusable act of terrorism. I condemn this revolting outrage with all my force. Whoever the criminals are they must be promptly apprehended, tried and summarily punished.

Mayor O'Dwyer—All I can say is that I am shocked.

Rabbi Silver Horrified

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine—Every right thinking person will be horrified by the news of the assassination of Count Bernadotte and Colonel Serot in Jerusalem. This shameful and cowardly crime is aggravated by reason of the fact that the lives of the Count and his French observer, representative as they were of the authority of the United Nations, should have been inviolate.

It comes as the culmination of a series of outrages directed against United Nations personnel, including the murder of Mr. Wasson, the American Consul in Jerusalem; of the two French United Nations observers at the hands of Saudi Arabians in Gaza; as well as of two other United Nations officials.

We await further details concerning the identity of the Count's assassins. The Jewish Agency is transmitting to the Secretariat of the United Nations and to the bereaved families of the Count and of Colonel Serot the expression of their profoundest sorrow.

Dr. Khallil Totah, Executive Director of the Institute of Arab-American Affairs—The Institute of Arab-American Affairs expresses its horror and mortification at the assassination of the Palestine Mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte. Resort to such cowardly acts never solves great problems. The Institute has sent a cable of condolence to Countess Bernadotte in Sweden.

Lessing J. Rosenwald, president of the American Council for Judaism, in a telegram to Secretary of State Marshall—You be good enough to convey to the members of the United Nations and to the members of Count Folke Bernadotte's family the following sentiments:

It was with infinite shock that I learned of the dreadful tragedy of the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte.

All Americans of Jewish faith, who are all concerned that there be peace in Palestine and amity among its people, are bowed down in grief at this dreadful crime.

This martyrdom of one who, above all, dedicated himself impartially to bring peace to the land holy to three great faiths, must at long last arouse the world's conscience to the need for immediate and courageous action—not merely to apprehend the assassins and to bring them and their instigators to justice. More, the world must be ready to impose a solution of the Palestine problem without regard to the fanatical nationalism that have up until now, impeded efforts at peace and conciliation.

We owe it to the memory of this man of peace to persist along the path of peace that he was so steadfastly and patiently constructing.

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, president of the Zionist Organization of America and member of the executive of the World Zionist Organization—The dastardly assassination of Count Bernadotte and his French observer, Colonel Serot, is most shocking. It comes as the climax of a series of earlier outrages committed against United Nations personnel. We are anxious

## Hebrew Word for Peace Was First That Bernadotte Learned in Israel

Correspondent Describes Impression the Count Made at Press Conference—Modesty and Calmness Stressed

By GENE CURRIHAN

The first Hebrew word that Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator for Palestine, learned while in Israel was "shalom," which is used to mean "peace be with you." He was quite proud of it because it symbolized his mission.

This correspondent watched Count Bernadotte closely while he was in Israel and often wondered about the extent of his courage. He had been warned many times that Israel and Jerusalem were not healthy places for anyone trying to solve current problems.

The Stern Group were of the opinion that any outstanding problems could be taken care of internally and that there was no need of outside interference. Knowing the reputation of its members for assassination, he ignored the warnings and went about his mission in a fearless manner that amazed most of us on the scene.

He was not only in danger of terrorists but also of Arab irregulars, who fire at anything that moves. But this did not deter the Count. He had full faith in the power of the United Nations and of the implication of the United Nations flag flown by his cars and his planes.

On his first visit to Israel, he met correspondents in a little Tel Aviv hotel on the Mediterranean. Completely surrounded by more than a score of them and apparently fearing a barrage of questions that might prove embarrassing at that stage of the game, he cooled everyone off by saying, "I have nothing to say that will be of interest."

He was very impressive in his Red Cross uniform, with four rows of ribbons, as he handled the conference as a veteran. He had but one message—that he was on the scene to do what he could to bring about peace. He would go from one country to another, he explained, listening to their tales of woe, and then return to the peaceful island of Rhodes to make his recommendations to the United Nations.

When he was fairly sure that no one would ask what he thought of the Jews or how he felt about the Arabs, he told of arriving in Haifa and of learning the one and only word he needed and ever acquired, "Shalom" is used by all Hebrew-speaking people just as Americans use "hello" or "good-by." It goes much beyond our phrases of similar connotation, seeming to have more warmth.

Count Bernadotte appeared pleased with himself when he realized that he had learned this word, and it was apparent that he realized the full import of its meaning. He was in the Middle

East to bring about peace—something that scores of commissions before him had failed to do—and in face of a war-torn history that goes back untold centuries. He knew what he was up against and he took it all as calmly as any soldier would. He knew his life was in danger at every turn because he had been forewarned. The Stern Group had announced publicly that its members were after any foreigner who interfered.

He incurred the wrath of the Sternists when he first suggested Jerusalem should be given to the Arabs. They never got over that. Later he modified this suggestion and asked for the demilitarization of Jerusalem. This also was indigestible to the Sternists, as well as to the Irgun Zvai Leumi's and the Haganah. They could not tolerate leaving the Jewish part of Jerusalem—about 90 per cent of the city—unarmed and defenseless while Arab armies held gun positions around it.

The mediator, trying to be fair, was working, when he died, on a solution that would have demilitarized Jerusalem and a wide periphery around it. It would have eliminated all gun positions within firing range. It would have made of Jerusalem and Bethlehem a place where one could say, "This is a place where we have peace on earth."

He was always well received by Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and Moshe Shertok, the Foreign Minister, who debated points endlessly but always wound up as friends. They liked his sincerity, could not understand his naïveté in some matters, but were always willing to go along where he seemed to be the slightest ray of hope. He was equally liked by the Arabs because of his sympathetic attitude toward their problems.

He was an ambassador of peace and came very close toward achieving his goal. He was certainly an outstanding candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize. At the time of his death there was a true respect for both sides—an achievement in itself. His principal headache was Jerusalem, where daily fighting still went on, but even here it looked as though some compromise might have been reached.

It appears now that the cause of peace has suffered. The Arabs will certainly revert to their old argument, "How can we discuss peace with a country that cannot control its own dissidents?" Ironically, Count Bernadotte believed that the dissidents were under control. Perhaps he forgot that one single fanatic can take a life.

awaiting further details concerning the circumstances and perpetrators of this foul murder. Whatever their identity, it is to be hoped that they will be promptly apprehended and brought to justice. I can only add the heartfelt condolences of our organization and express my own personal grief to the bereaved families and to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Dr. Wise Cites His Service

Dr. Stephen S. Wise—Men everywhere and especially the Jewish people will mourn the assassination of Count Bernadotte and Colonel Serot. Assassination, which is always cowardly, solves no problem and is in itself a crime against God and man. No one more deeply deplores the crime than Jews, who through the ages have abjured violence. The perpetrators of this crime, whoever they may be, should meet with the just consequences of their heinous misdeeds.

Jews will remember with gratitude the noble humanitarian services which Count Bernadotte as president of the Swedish Red Cross rendered, and particularly during the last few months of the war when his efforts resulted in the rescue of thousands of Jews from death by the Nazis.

As president of the American and World Jewish Congress, I offer the deepest sympathy of our officers and members throughout the world to the families of the late Count Bernadotte and Colonel Serot, with deep appreciation of the services they valiantly undertook to perform.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., general chairman of the United Jewish Appeal—I am deeply shocked by the outrageous assassination of Count Bernadotte. I hope that the perpetrators of this crime will be promptly arrested and brought before a court of justice.

Former Justice Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee—The American Jewish Committee has received with grief and horror the news of the brutal assassination of Count Bernadotte and his aide, Colonel Serot. Count Bernadotte was struck down while trying to establish peace and avoid further bloodshed in Palestine. His murder is a crime violative of all that decent men hold dear.

If the assassins and their instigators are within the jurisdiction of the State of Israel, we are confident that the Israeli Government will bring them speedily to justice. Whatever their nationality these murderers should be made to pay the penalty for their crimes without delay.

Cuba to Press Tariff Removal

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Sept. 17—The Cuban Government will propose to the United Nations Assembly in Paris removal of all tariff barriers on basic products among member nations, according to sources in the Presidential Palace. Dr. Guillermo Belt, Ambassador to Washington, will present the proposal shortly after the Assembly convenes on Sept. 21, it was said.

## CAPITAL DISMAYED AT COUNT'S DEATH

Marshall, 'Deeply Shocked,' Calls for Vigorous Pursuit of Bernadotte's Work

By BERTRAM D. HULEN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—The assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations mediator in Palestine, today rocked today and dismayed official Washington.

Secretary of State Marshall, to whom the news was immediately communicated, said he was "deeply shocked" and that it was "tragic." He called for his work to be "vigorously pursued."

General Marshall said, "To learn of the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte in Jerusalem. His whole life has been one of assistance to mankind. During the past four months Count Bernadotte has been acting as the representative of the United Nations in an endeavor to bring lasting peace to Palestine. It is a particularly tragic fact that he should have been shot down at a time when he had achieved such a great measure of success. To Countess Bernadotte and his children, I extend my deepest sympathy. The world will bitterly regret his loss."

Recognition Not Affected

The State Department said it did not see how the assassination would have any bearing upon the United States recognition of Israel. Beyond that it was not prepared to go at the moment.

Officials commented that the consequences it would have on anyone's guess. They threw up their hands at making an immediate estimate.

There were grave apprehensions that it disrupt the truce in Palestine by throwing the Israelis and Arabs into conflict again. There also was an undercurrent of apprehension as to its possible effect upon the United Nations, especially from the standpoint of prestige.

As to its influence on the truce, officials said only time and events would give a clear answer. As to its effect on the United Nations, the first answers should come from the United Nations itself in Paris. The consequences to the prestige of the world organization, it was remarked, would only become apparent as reactions were registered throughout the world in the next days and weeks.

One thing there was general agreement. It was expressed in praise of the character of Count Bernadotte, the work he was doing, and his personal bravery in facing danger of which he was fully aware. His performance of duty, it was remarked, was on so high a plane and carried out in so responsible a post that all the efforts of the United Nations to bring about order and stability in Palestine were centered in him.

Just how he could be fully replaced was not immediately apparent here.

Committee Idea Considered

Because Count Bernadotte's bravery did not save him, some thought was given today to the feasibility of appointing a committee of several persons as his successor so that mediation could be carried on without interruption by a single well-placed shot.

One of the first reactions was to strengthen support for the suggestion of Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General, for United Nations armed guards to be sent to Palestine to protect their representatives. This might be done, it was indicated, regardless of what steps the State of Israel now takes to enforce order. It was indicated that the United States would probably be prepared to furnish a quota of such a force.

However, all suggestions were tentative, even though Secretary Marshall, Under-Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett and other ranking State Department officials gave immediate consideration to American policy in the situation.

Truman Awaits Details

ABOARD PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CAMPAIGN TRAIN, Sept. 17—There was no immediate comment from President Truman concerning the assassination of Count Bernadotte. Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said that the President had received only a meager report concerning the incident and that Mr. Truman did not feel he should comment until a full report had been received through the State Department.

Debarbing from the liner Andre, Foreign Minister Juan Bramuglia, president of the Assembly, was accompanied by Paul Fernandes, Brazilian Foreign Minister, and numerous other delegates.

"I shall endeavor," Ser Bramuglia said, "to smooth over all difficulties that may arise. The United Nations has not yet fully measured up to its task and it now falls upon the delegates to use every means of rendering the organization's action effective."

URGES STEEL-MILL PLAN

Head of New England Council Cites Quebec Ore Potential

Special to The New York Times.

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H., Sept. 17—Richard L. Bowditch, president of the New England Council, served notice today that his organization intended to take full advantage of possibilities in the development of newly explored iron ore deposits in Labrador and Quebec.

Among these potential gains, Mr. Bowditch indicated, was the establishment here of non-integrated steel mills that would be capable of strengthening New England's position in acquiring adequate supplies of steel at prices that will keep our industries competitive.

As a first step, he told more than 300 members of the council at the thirty-second quarterly conference that he would name, within forty-eight hours, a committee to keep New England abreast of the Canadian situation.

## U. N. Security Council Is Called To Consider Death of Mediator

Continued From Page 1

that the existence of Israel was now an accomplished fact. For months United Nations circles had been confident that Count Bernadotte would be almost a certain choice for the Nobel Peace Prize if he were able to achieve a lasting settlement in Palestine, and there was a general belief that his death would make the Assembly decide a question that much more difficult.

Lie Expresses Sorrow

Special to The New York Times.

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 17—Trygve Lie heard the news of Count Bernadotte's death on his arrival here this afternoon from a holiday in the mountains. He decided to fly to Paris tonight by special plane. He said:

"It is with sorrow that I heard the news of the murder. I saw him last just before I left Paris, Sept. 4. He was as usual eagerly occupied with all his plans in connection with his work for peace in the Middle East. Now he is slain just when he was going to do his best to help the unhappy people in those countries and in his work for the United Nations."

Mr. Lie sent a message of condolence to Countess Bernadotte in Stockholm.

He declined to comment on the Moscow Pravda's attack on him yesterday as a "tool of the West."

Bunche to Take Over

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 17—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, grandson of an American slave, has been appointed to succeed Count Folke Bernadotte as head of the United Nations mission in Palestine, it was announced here today.

Whether or not he will also take up the assassinated statesman's role as mediator will have to be decided by the General Assembly, whose session opens in Paris next Tuesday.

The announcement was made by Benjamin Cohen, who is acting here for Secretary General Trygve Lie. Mr. Cohen said that all the Arab governments and the State of Israel had been notified of Dr. Bunche's appointment.

"The death of Count Bernadotte does not cancel continuance of the truce," he said. "It will go on." The reports from Jerusalem indicate that Dr. Bunche himself narrowly escaped the machine-gun attack. Normally he accompanied the Count on his tours of Jerusalem. They traveled in a large gray automobile with Frank Begley, United Nations Security Officer, at the wheel.

Today Dr. Bunche's plane landed at Jerusalem sixty minutes after the shooting. It was learned here. He had lingered behind at Rhodes to see that the Mediator's lengthy report on his peace-making efforts got off to Paris. The report arrived today at the Palais de Chaillot almost at the same moment as the news of the Count's assassination.

Señor Cohen told a solemn group of correspondents and Secretariat workers here of the Palestine developments, as reported in cables from Paris, Jerusalem and elsewhere. Dr. Bunche was named for his new job in Paris by Arkady A. Sobolev, who is in charge of Security Council affairs.

The Security Council, whose prior approval is required before application can be submitted, has not yet considered the case. The assassination of Count Bernadotte is expected to make admission of Israel much less likely until the Provisional Government makes a determined effort to push the assassins.

Criticized Bernadotte

Some delegates were strongly critical of Count Bernadotte's "suggestions" of last summer for a lasting settlement in Palestine which would have handed over Jerusalem to the Arabs but at the same time recognized the existence of Israel as an independent state. They were rejected by both sides, and, in fact, failure to obtain a continuance of the first four-week truce was ascribed to the suggestions.

Israeli sources had been increasingly critical of him in recent months on the ground of his alleged partiality to the Arabs, but his integrity, hard work and courage were generally recognized, and they expressed regret over his death.

Had he lived he would have stayed during most of the General Assembly session to offer his advice on a permanent settlement in Palestine. The impression here was that he would have recommended some territorial changes in favor of the Arabs but that he would have stood fast on his belief

## ARABS SAY DEATH IS A LOSS TO PEACE

Abdullah Asserts He Thought Count Would Be Slain—Others Score Zionism

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Sept. 17—In telephone messages from Alexandria, Premier Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha and Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, the shock and grief of Arab leaders at the death of the man who had won their respect and confidence even, if he did not succeed in converting them to his views.

"Count Bernadotte did his best to secure peace, especially in the holy city of Jerusalem," the Egyptian Premier said, "and it is very sad that he has received this deadly attack at the hands of the very people who benefited from his mediation."

Speaking of Count Bernadotte as a personal friend, Azzam Pasha said the Mediator "gave his life for peace."

In other Arab quarters the first reaction was to declare, "This surely proves that it is impossible to trust or deal with the Zionists."

On Count Bernadotte's frequent visits to Arab capitals there was never a threat against his life, even from extremist groups.

During his recent conference with the Arab League political committee Arabs were impressed by his undaunted faith about finding a solution. They were encouraged by his espousal of the principle that Arab refugees had a right to return to their homes in Palestine and believed that there was hope that he would work out a deal enabling refugees to return to at least Haifa and Jaffa. They said that he considered the principal threat to maintenance of truce as coming now from the Zionist side.

The weekly Akhbar El Yom, one of the few Arab newspapers published on the day following the Moslem day of rest, will say tomorrow: "Had the assassin been an Arab citizen the world would have turned against us, branding all Arabs as killers and barbarians. But it was a Zionist who proved—as if the world needed further proof—that the so-called Israelites are nothing more than a gang of murderers."

Abdullah Praises Bernadotte

AMMAN, Trans-Jordan, Sept. 17—King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan issued a statement praising Count Bernadotte. Referring to him as a "splendid personality in whom I found nobleness and good intentions," King Abdullah declared:

"Of this sort of deed something of this sort would happen. It is a convincing proof that no trust should be placed in the so-called Jewish state built on aggression." He said the "awful incident" would not divert Arabs in Palestine.

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Editorial  
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER  
September 19, 1948

#### RESPONSIBILITY OF U.N.

In charging Israel with full responsibility for "the murder in cold blood" of Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations mediator, Dr. Ralph Bunche, his successor, is taking an extremely technical attitude and trying, evidently to shift responsibility from the world body.

Dr. Bunche, secretary of the United Nations Trusteeship Council and before that a member of the American State Department, bases his charge on the fact that Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok and Col. Yadin of the Israeli Army, had made "prejudicial and unfounded statements concerning truce supervision."

This is a thin line on which to build such a charge. The Arabs, too, have not only made derogatory remarks about the truce supervision, but have violated it from its inception. Especially brazen has been Egypt's armed violation.

In his message to Shertok, Dr. Bunche said that Count Bernadotte's safety was the responsibility of Israel. Israel did not invite Bernadotte to the Near East. He was sent by the United Nations and responsibility for his safety would, by any impartial appraisal of the situation, seem to be the task of the United Nations.

Many delegates were of the same view when they demanded that a U.N. force be raised to supervise the truce operations. This the world body failed to do, chiefly because of the objections of the United States. The assurance was entertained that the prestige of the U.N. alone would be sufficient protection for its representatives. But the prestige of the world body had on numerous occasions been badly shaken, specifically in the case of Palestine in its failure to take more than verbal action against Arab aggression when the state of Israel was proclaimed.

Israel is just as bitter against the assassins as is Dr. Bunche. Shertok sent a cable to Secretary General Trygve Lie at Paris yesterday in which he said that his government was "outraged by the abominable assassination \* \* \* by desperadoes and outlaws who are execrated by the entire people of Israel and the Jewish community of Jerusalem, the government of Israel is adopting the most vigorous and energetic measures to bring the assassins to justice and eradicate the evil."

The government's determination was made clear by the imposition of an Israeli Army curfew -- amounting to virtual house arrest -- on the 90,000 Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem. No effort will be spared to comb out the criminals.

That the Stern gang and not the government committed the murder was revealed by the public boast of the terrorist murder band that it killed Bernadotte "because he worked for the British and carried out their orders." Hundreds of alleged members have already been arrested. This gang is as much a thorn in the side of Israel as it was to the British and now to the United Nations.

But while Israel acts with promptness -- it can be expected to do so as to not prejudice its case before the world body -- the United Nations must, as Dr. Bunche admonished, "take vigorous and positive action."



All will depend on the form of this action. If it is merely to echo Bunche's attitude and excoriate Israel for failure to give protection and thus whitewash itself nothing but further turmoil will be bred in the Near East.

If it faces up to the hard fact of its own responsibility through default, enforces a truce in which the Arab armies are removed from Israeli soil while negotiations are in progress and refuses to lend itself to the growing propaganda that Israel seeks to break the truce for aggressive purposes, it will be doing the minimum duty expected of it by those who still look to it as a peace agency. Moreover, it will be continuing the work of Count Bernadotte, who, however mistaken some of his methods and suggestions may have been, sought peace in the Holy Land.





ONE MORE MURDER

by  
T. O. THACKREY

The assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte adds another bitter, blood-red line to the savage, ever mounting record of violent murder in Palestine, for which the inflamed wretches who pulled the fateful triggers are but symbols of the harvest reaped from the field in which we as a nation have helped to plant the evil seeds of injustice.

The murder cannot be condoned. It may be understood without being excused. Assassination is the most dangerous of all political weapons, since its fatal edge is inevitably and inexorably turned to destroy those who employ it.

But if the murder of the United Nations truce delegate can neither be excused nor condoned despite the terrible consequences of the unequal truce, with what horror shall we view the full record of murder in Palestine, of which this is the latest, but inevitably not the last?

The lives of the United Nations observers previously shot down in cold blood by Arab snipers were surely no less of value because much of the world -- particularly the diplomatic world -- passed them over as "unfortunate incidents" not even to be protested, of men whose names have already been forgotten in the world's capitals, but who were no less precious to family and friends.

And if it is murder which seizes us with anguish, how shall we have emotions great enough, minds deep enough, sensibilities tender enough, to express the never ending shock of contemplating the countless hundreds -- yes thousands -- of men and women and children ruthlessly murdered in Palestine in the past ten months alone because we too, out of weakness or hostility or both, upheld the hand of the assassins who sought -- and still seek -- to destroy a nation the world was pledged to defend, and did not?

Combined British and American policy still treats the invading assassins as brothers in arms and diplomacy, and their murdered victims as though they were the aggressors rather than the defender of the homeland to which we pledged assistance and refused to aid.

Among the condolences to the family of Count Bernadotte will without doubt be those of Ernest Bevin, President Truman, Secretary of State Marshall.

We too, extend condolences, not alone to that family but to the countless families stricken by murder we could have prevented but chose to permit. To Jews whom the Arab League was permitted to slay, unchecked except by the intended victims: to Arabs needlessly ordered into slaughter by the greed, cupidity and cruelty of their masters and the diplomatic friends of their masters outside Arabia.

But how shall the condolences of Mr. Bevin and Mr. Truman read? Shall they stop with sympathy for the bereaved of Bernadotte? And if there is to be further



implied sympathy for the murdered of Israel and Arabia as well, shall polite regrets from those who share the guilt for murder cancel out their culpability for the policies which have lent an aura of respectability to murder when Jews are killed?

The world -- including the formulators of Anglo-American policy in Palestine -- is shocked at yesterday's murder. But if that shock fails to bring us to a recognition of the enormity of our guilt for every murder since we offered partition and refused to implement it, we shall have failed once more to know our responsibilities and resolve to demand a proper discharge of them.

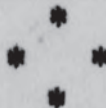
The United States is even today encouraging neither peace nor justice in Palestine.

We will neither enforce the United Nations decision, impose sanctions on the Arab violators of the charter -- nor assist Israel in defending the invaded territory.

When Arabs invade the land we are sworn to hold inviolate -- when the armies of Transjordan batter at the gates of Jerusalem to murder the Jews we still fondly pretend are under the protection of a United Nations resolution we fostered in theory but still reject in fact -- we will not even lift our embargo on arms that the slaughter may be shortened.

Even today we support the unequal truce in the land where we have condoned murder on a mass scale, while collaborating to deprive the victims of the very soil soaked with the life stream of Israel.

How long, O Lord, how long?





Editorial  
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE  
September 20, 1948

### GOOD OUT OF EVIL

There is no longer any reason to doubt that Count Bernadotte was the victim of the belief on the part of a group of Jewish extremists that continued violence is the only means of achieving their aspirations for a Jewish state in Palestine. They killed the United Nations mediator because they feared he might be successful in bringing a peace to the Holy Land which would fall short of their ambitions. In so doing they grievously wounded Israel, and, for a time, at least, increased the turmoil which surrounds the new-born nation. Yet it is not impossible that the death of the peacemaker may advance the cause for which he died. Certainly it has intensified the world's demand for a definitive end to the terror which has burdened the Near East for so many tragic years.

It is the finest possible epitaph for Count Bernadotte that the sense of loss which was felt by the world community at his passing has given a great impetus to the work in which he was so selflessly engaged. Member of a caste which this modern world has generally restricted, at best, to a career of mild good works, he was led by a stern sense of duty to undertake ever more demanding and dangerous responsibilities in the service of humanity. His personal intervention, as head of the Swedish Red Cross, saved thousands from the Nazi terror, where he won the reputation for ability and integrity which led to his selection for the post of United Nations mediator in Palestine.

It was very clear that this position involved risk. There was the risk of failure, before which many would draw back. There was the virtual certainty of misunderstanding and contumely, for no mediation in the passion-ridden Holy Land could avoid arousing anger. And there was the final risk of death, which Count Bernadotte well knew dogged his mission. The manner in which he bore himself in his difficult and dangerous assignment -- hard-working, undeterred by obstacles, just -- magnified the tragedy of his murder and crystallized world sentiment for an end to the greater tragedy of the Palestine war.

The event can hardly fail to have significant repercussions within the Holy Land, not only in so far as the domestic problems of Israel are concerned, but in the larger task of achieving a lasting peace. Perhaps there are Arabs who believe that the assassination gives them an advantage in negotiations. But the existence of the Jewish state is not at the mercy of incidents and errors, however, tragic, and the Arabs will not be permitted to exploit the event to cripple Israel. As for the latter, the act of the Sternists has wholly discredited the fanatical nationalists who form the principal Jewish obstacle to a reasonable settlement. Indeed, the death of Count Bernadotte, exemplar of so many who have died in the Palestine war, convicts the extremists of all persuasions, all who have contributed to the continuance of the struggle. In that realization, is it too much to hope that good may come out of the evil of Count Bernadotte's slaying, and peace from a war which has lost all meaning?



**MEMORANDUM**

TO: NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL  
REGIONAL AND DISTRICT PRESIDENTS  
FROM: EDUCATION CHAIRMEN

DATE:

Sept. 21, 1948

DR. SIDNEY MARKS

SUBJECT:

The following are statements by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Emanuel Neumann dealing with the assassination of Count Bernadotte.

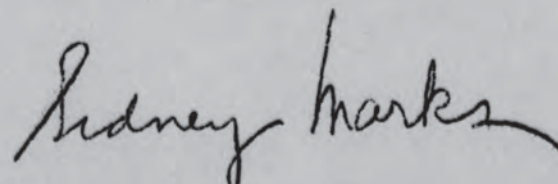
Statement by Dr. Emanuel Neumann

The dastardly assassination of Count Bernadotte and his French observer, Colonel Serot, is most shocking. It comes as the climax of a series of earlier outrages committed against United Nations personnel. Mr. Wasson, the American Consul in Jerusalem, the two French United Nations observers killed by Saudi Arabians in Gaza, two other UN officials, and now Count Bernadotte and his aide lost their lives in wanton disregard of the inviolability of the representatives of the world body. We are anxiously awaiting further details concerning the circumstances and perpetrators of this foul murder. Whatever their identity, it is to be hoped that they will be promptly apprehended and brought to justice. I can only add the heartfelt condolences of our organization and express my own personal grief to the bereaved families and to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Statement by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Every right-thinking person will be horrified by the news of the assassination of Count Bernadotte and Colonel Serot in Jerusalem. This shameful and dastardly crime is aggravated by reason of the fact that the lives of the Count and his French observer, representative as they were of the authority of the UN, should have been inviolate. It comes as the culmination of a series of outrages directed against UN personnel including the murder of Mr. Wasson, the American Consul in Jerusalem, of the two French UN observers at the hands of Saudi-Arabians in Gaza, as well as of two other UN officials. We await further details concerning the identity of the assassins of Count Bernadotte and Colonel Serot. The Jewish Agency is transmitting to the Secretariat of the United Nations and to the bereaved families of the Count and of Colonel Serot the expression of their profoundest sorrow.

My kindest personal regards.



SM:dhl



HYDERABAD'S CASE  
POSTPONED IN U. N.Time Give to State Spokesmen  
to Withdraw Complaint—  
Dr. Arce Makes Protest

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The United Nations Security Council gingerly put aside Hyderabad's complaint against India today for a few days to give the delegation from the Princely State time to withdraw it.

B. Shamsunder Zaheer Ahmed, a Hyderabad spokesman, went before the Council to tell the delegates that despite the news of the surrender of his country he still had not received formal notification to ask the removal of the case from the agenda. He said that he was expecting instructions and then commented:

"We pray that the attitude and conduct of the Indian authorities may remain such as to remove all cause of bitterness now and in the future and all danger of a communal conflagration throughout the Indian continent."

India's delegate, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, took the floor then and said that his delegation had received notice of the Nizam's surrender but had been unable to reach Hyderabad's representatives in Paris. As far as India was concerned, he said, there had been no pressure for withdrawing the case.

## Tells of Good Will

Touching on present situation in Hyderabad, the Indian delegate said that the Nizam's forces were cooperating in maintaining law and order and that New Delhi's troops were encountering the goodwill of the population everywhere.

Before the Council decided to grant Hyderabad's request for a postponement, Dr. Philip Jessup of the United States said that Washington regretted the use of force in the settlement of disagreements. He said that he was sure that India was not basing her policy on force, but added that the Council should be kept thoroughly informed on Hyderabad's situation.

A strong note of dissent came from Dr. José Arce of Argentina who said that the Council's attitude surprised him. Dr. Arce attacked the Indian march into Hyderabad and said that the population was made to cooperate "at pistol point."

Promises made to the people of Hyderabad by Indian Generals, Dr. Arce said, reminded him of the pledge made by Mussolini's Army when it was marching on Addis Ababa in Ethiopia. The Argentine delegate said that the Council was "not a court of law" and that it was "not a court of law."

The defeated Nizam appealed to his 17,000,000 subjects to obey every order of Maj. Gen. J. N. Chaudhury, "in whom all authority for administration in the state now is vested."

U. S. PHOTOGRAPHER FREED  
Russians Release News Service  
Representative After 28 Hours

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Allyn Baum, International News Service photographer, was released today by the Soviet Kommandatura after having been held by the Russians for twenty-eight hours for having attempted to photograph the bound between the United States and Russian sectors.

Mr. Baum said that he had been taken to Potsdam where he was confined in a room overnight. This morning, he was put in a cell and received one meal that, he said, it was impossible to eat.

The Russians never gave him any reason for his detention, he said.

## THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT OPENING SESSION IN THE PALAIS DE CHAILLOT



The United Nations delegates during meeting in Paris last Thursday

The New York Times (Paris Bureau)

MINISTERS CONFER  
ON GERMAN CRISIS

Continued From Page 1

London that no continuation of the talks can be expected.

## Envoys Ordered to Paris

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (AP)—The American, British and French envoys were ordered urgently to Paris today for consultation with the Big Three Foreign Ministers.

Their seven weeks of negotiation with Foreign Minister Molotov on the Berlin crisis had ended, it was evident, in stalemate though necessarily in definite failure.

It will now be up to United States Secretary of State Marshall, British Foreign Secretary Bevin and French Foreign Minister Schuman to take up Berlin, and generally, with Russian Foreign Minister Vishinskiy, who is his country's chief representative at the United Nations.

Walter Bedell Smith, British representative from Secretary of State, is to fly at once to Paris. Robert and French Ambassador Yves Chataigneau received similar orders.

The three ambassadors conferred with each other and decided to leave tomorrow in a Russian passenger plane.

François Seydoux, political advisor to Gen. Pierre Koenig, French commander in chief in Germany, left for Berlin by plane this morning.

M. Seydoux has been acting as Ambassador Chataigneau's German expert here. Two weeks ago he flew to Berlin with the Ambassador's recommendations for negotiations there on the Berlin currency problem.

General Smith expects to go to the United States after Mr. Marshall is through with him in Paris, and it is intimated that Mr. Roberts will not return.

Hence from now on the Moscow embassies will be nothing more than relay points for possible high level communications between the Western Allies and Russia.

It is believed here that the Western East talks which started July 31 reached the decisive stage Saturday. General Smith declined to say

U. N. Armed Guard Plan Offered by Lie;  
Bernadotte's Slaying Held to Be Impetus

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General, presented to the General Assembly today the United States-backed proposal for a small United Nations armed guard to be recruited on a worldwide basis.

Using his powers as chief United Nations executive, Mr. Lie placed the suggestion on the temporary agenda of the Assembly. His decision to ask for full consideration of a world guard was reached only this morning, though for months Mr. Lie has been sounding out leading delegations on this attitude toward the proposal.

Before full debate begins, the guard item must be placed on the regular agenda by the general committee—the steering committee of the Assembly. It may run into the opposition of the Soviet bloc but Lie has sufficient votes to insure passage of the proposal.

From the committee the guard proposal is slated to go to the powerful First Committee of the Assembly, the committee that handles all political and security items. It was believed likely that the committee would hand on the proposal to a subcommittee for the studying of suggestions on the size and powers of the guard force.

The plan to create a small guard force to protect United Nations missions and property was suggested first by Mr. Lie last June in a speech at Harvard University and was backed further in a recent report to the Assembly. The shock of the death of Count Folke

what progress had been made in the Moscow talks or even whether they would continue in Paris between the western foreign ministers and Mr. Vishinskiy.

## Resolute Stand Predicted

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The gathering in Paris of United States, British and French Foreign Ministers with their experts on the Berlin problem is regarded in British dip-

lomatic circles today as a very important development in eastern efforts to defeat the Soviet blockade of Berlin.

"They mean business," is authoritative commentator remark. He said that the Paris conference would show the Soviet authorities that the Western Government was not intent to "dilly dally" indefinitely with the Berlin dispute but would seek resolute measures for resolving it. The suspicion has been growing here that the Soviet Union

DREW SEEKS LEADERSHIP  
Ottawa Premier to Run for Progressive Conservative Post

Special to The New York Times

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 20.—Ottawa Premier George Drew will contest the leadership of the Progressive Conservative party against John Diefenbaker at the national convention opening here on Sept. 30.

Mr. Drew made his announcement in Toronto. Although two others have announced their intentions of running, it is admitted that the fight will be between Mr. Drew and Mr. Diefenbaker, with their chances fairly even.

In recent weeks there has been a definite Diefenbaker drive throughout the country and it is among the members of the Federal Parliament he is the favorite. However, Mr. Drew is better known to the rank and file.

Give Home Adviser Snake, Mouse  
STERLING, Ill., Sept. 20 (AP)—Miss Louise Cash, Whiteside County home advisor, was entertained by the Tampico Home Bureau today. Gifts presented by children attending the party included a snake, an apple and a mouse.

## REBELS RAID IN THESSALY

Greek Guerrillas Wreck AMAG  
Cars—Army Active on Border

Special to The New York Times  
ATHENS, Sept. 20.—Ten automobiles belonging to the American Mission for Aid to Greece were destroyed by rebels in an attack on the village of Koutsolero in Thessaly, Central Greece, officials reported today.

Seventy Greek workmen employed on American mission projects were abducted by the guerrillas, according to the report.

The Greek Army is continuing mopping-up operations against the Communist-led guerrillas in the Mourgans region of Epirus.

ATHENS, Sept. 20 (AP)—In the Kaimaktchalan area on the Yugoslav border, today's Army command said, nine guerrillas were killed and fourteen captured. Government casualties in this and other operations were listed as six killed and twenty-eight wounded. Fourteen Bulgarians, including two soldiers, surrendered to Greek military authorities in Western Thrace.

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## Text of the Conclusions by Bernadotte in the Report on Palestine

PARIS, Sept. 20 (AP)—The text of the conclusions made by Count Folke Bernadotte in a 35,000-word report to the United Nations on his work as Palestine Mediator:

1 Since I presented my written suggestions to the Arab and Jewish authorities on 27 June, I have made no formal submission to either party or further suggestions or proposals for a definitive settlement. Since that date, however, I have held many oral discussions in the Arab capitals and Tel Aviv, in the course of which various ideas on settlement have been freely exchanged.

As regards my original suggestions, I hold to the opinion that they offered a general framework within which a reasonable and workable settlement might have been reached had the two parties concerned been willing to discuss them. They were flatly rejected, however, by both parties. Since they were put forth on the explicit condition that they were purely tentative, were designed primarily to elicit views and counter-suggestions from each party and, in any event, could be implemented only if agreed upon by both parties, I have never since pressed them. With respect to one basic concept in my suggestions it has become increasingly clear to me that, however desirable a political and economic union might be in Palestine, the time is certainly not now propitious for the effectuation of any such scheme.

2 I do not consider it to be within my province to recommend to the members of the United Nations a proposed course of action on the Palestine question. That is a responsibility of the members, acting through the appropriate organs. In my role as United Nations Mediator, however, it was inevitable that I should accumulate information and draw conclusions from my experience which might be of assistance to members of the United Nations in charting the future course of United Nations action on Palestine.

I consider it my duty, therefore, to acquaint the members of the United Nations, through the medium of this report, with certain of the conclusions on means of peaceful adjustment which have evolved from my frequent consultations with Arab and Jewish authorities over the past three and one-half months and from my personal appraisal of the present Palestinian scene.

I do not suggest that these conclusions would provide the basis for a proposal which would easily win the willing approval of both parties. I have not, in the course of my intensive efforts to achieve agreement between Arabs and Jews, been able to devise any such formula.

I am convinced, however, that it is possible at this stage to formulate a proposal which, if firmly approved and strongly backed by the General Assembly, would not be forcibly resisted by either side, confident as I am, of course, that the Security Council stands firm in its resolution of 15 July that military action shall not be employed by either party in the Palestine dispute. It cannot be ignored that the vast difference between now and last November is that a war has been started and stopped and that, in the intervening months, decisive events have occurred.

3 The following seven basic premises form the basis for my conclusions:

### RETURN TO PEACE

(A) Peace must return to Palestine and every feasible measure should be taken to insure that hostilities will not be resumed and that harmonious relations between Arab and Jew will ultimately be restored.

### THE JEWISH STATE

(B) A Jewish state called Israel exists in Palestine and there are no sound reasons for assuming that it will not continue to do so.

(C) The boundaries of this new state must finally be fixed either by formal agreement between the parties concerned or, failing that, by the United Nations.

### CONTINUOUS FRONTIERS

(D) Adherence to the principle of geographical homogeneity and integration, which should be the major objective of the boundary arrangement, should apply equally to Arab and Jewish territories, whose frontier should not, therefore, be rigidly controlled by the territorial arrangements envisaged in the resolution of 29 November.

### RIGHT OF REPATRIATION

(E) The right of innocent people, uprooted from their homes by the present error and ravages of war, to return to their homes should be affirmed and made effective with assurance of adequate compensation for the property of those who may choose not to return.

### JERUSALEM

(F) The city of Jerusalem, because of its religious and international significance and the complexity of interests involved, should be accorded special and separate treatment.

### INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

(G) International responsibility should be expressed where desirable and necessary in the form of international guarantees as a means of allaying existing fears, and particularly with regard to boundaries and human rights.

### SPECIFIC CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions, broadly outlined, would, in my view, considering all the circumstances, provide a reasonable, equitable and workable basis for settlement:

(A) Since the Security Council, under pain of Chapter VIII Sanctions, has forbidden further employment of military action in Palestine as a means of settling the dispute, hostilities should be pronounced formally ended either by mutual agreement of the parties or, failing that, by the United Nations. The existing indefinite truce should be superseded by a formal peace or, at the minimum, an armistice which would

### PALESTINE REVISIONS PROPOSED BY MEDIATOR



The New York Times

Sept. 21, 1948

Territorial changes in Palestine suggested by Count Bernadotte include the transfer of Galilee (1) to Israel and the Negev (5) to the Arabs. Haifa (2) would be a free port in Israel and Lydda (3) a free airport. Jerusalem (4) would be under United Nations control. Also recommended was the eventual merging of Trans-Jordan with Arab Palestine. Inset shows Trans-Jordan's relation to Palestine.

involve either complete withdrawal and demobilization of armed forces or their wide separation by creation of broad demilitarized zones under United Nations supervision.

(B) The frontier between the Arab and Jewish territories, in the absence of agreement between Arabs and Jews, should be established by the United Nations and delimited by a technical boundary commission appointed by and responsible to the United Nations with the following revisions in the boundaries broadly defined in the resolution of the General Assembly of 29 November in order to make them more equitable, workable and consistent with existing realities in Palestine.

(i) The area known as the Negev, south of a line running from the sea near El Majdal east southwest of Faluja (both of which places would be in Arab territory), should be defined as Arab territory.

(ii) The frontier should run from Faluja north northeast to Ramieh and Lydda (both of which places would be in Arab territory), the frontier at Lydda then following the line established in the General Assembly resolution of 29 November.

(C) The disposition of the territory of Palestine not included within the boundaries of the Jewish state should be left to the Governments of the Arab states, in full consultation with the Arab inhabitants of Palestine, with the recommendation, however, that

the right of unimpeded access to Jerusalem by road, rail or air should be fully respected by all parties.

(D) The right of the Arab refugees to return to their homes in Jewish-controlled territory at the earliest possible date should be affirmed by the United Nations, and their repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation and payment of adequate compensation for the property of those choosing not to return should be supervised and assisted by the United Nations Conciliation Commission described in paragraph (K) below.

(E) The political, economic, social and religious rights of all Arabs in the Jewish territory of Palestine and of all Jews in the Arab territory of Palestine should be fully guaranteed and respected by the authorities. The Conciliation Commission provided for in the following paragraph should supervise the observance of this guarantee. It should also lend its good offices, on the invitation of the parties, to any efforts toward exchanges of populations with a view to eliminating the some minority problems on the basis of adequate compensation for property owned.

(F) In view of the special nature of the Palestine problem and the dangerous complexities of Arab-Jewish relationships, the United Nations should establish

in view of the historical connection and common interests of Trans-Jordan and Palestine there would be compelling reasons for merging the Arab territory of Palestine with the territory of Trans-Jordan, subject to such frontier rectifications regarding other Arab states as may be found practicable and desirable.

(D) The United Nations, by declaration or other appropriate means, should undertake to provide special assurance that the boundaries between the Arab and Jewish territories shall be respected and maintained, subject only to such modification as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties concerned.

(E) The port of Haifa, including the oil refineries and terminals and without prejudice to their inclusion in the sovereign territory of the Jewish state or the administration of the city of Haifa, should be declared a free port with assurances of free access for interested Arab countries and an undertaking on their part to place no obstacle in the way of oil deliveries by pipelines to the Haifa refineries, whose distribution would continue on the basis of the historical pattern.

(F) The airport of Lydda, with assurance of access to it and employment of its facilities for Jerusalem and interested Arab countries.

(G) The city of Jerusalem, which should be understood as covering the area defined in the resolution of the General Assembly of 29 November, should be treated separately and should be placed under effective United Nations control with maximum feasible local autonomy for its Arab and Jewish communities, with full safeguards for the protection of the holy places and sites and free access to them, and for religious freedom.

(H) The right of unimpeded access to Jerusalem by road, rail or air should be fully respected by all parties.

(I) The right of the Arab refugees to return to their homes in Jewish-controlled territory at the earliest possible date should be affirmed by the United Nations, and their repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation and payment of adequate compensation for the property of those choosing not to return should be supervised and assisted by the United Nations Conciliation Commission described in paragraph (K) below.

(J) The political, economic, social and religious rights of all Arabs in the Jewish territory of Palestine and of all Jews in the Arab territory of Palestine should be fully guaranteed and respected by the authorities. The Conciliation Commission provided for in the following paragraph should supervise the observance of this guarantee. It should also lend its good offices, on the invitation of the parties, to any efforts toward exchanges of populations with a view to eliminating the some minority problems on the basis of adequate compensation for property owned.

(K) In view of the special nature of the Palestine problem and the dangerous complexities of Arab-Jewish relationships, the United Nations should establish

a Palestine Conciliation Commission. The commission, which should be appointed for a limited period, should be responsible to the United Nations and act under its authority. The commission, assisted by such United Nations personnel as may prove necessary, should undertake:

(i) To employ its good offices to make such recommendations to the parties or to the United Nations and to take such other steps as may be appropriate, with a view to insuring the continuation of the peaceful adjustment of the situation in Palestine;

(ii) Such measures as it might consider appropriate in fostering the cultivation of friendly relations between Arabs and Jews;

(iii) To supervise the observance of such boundary, road, rail, road, free port, free airport, minority rights and other arrangements as may be decided upon by the United Nations.

(iv) To report promptly to the United Nations any development in Palestine likely to alter the arrangements approved by the United Nations in the Palestine settlement or to threaten the peace of the area.

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STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL  
WITH REFERENCE TO THE BERNADOTTE PLAN,  
ISSUED IN PARIS SEPTEMBER 22, 1948

The Israeli government is giving the most serious study to Count Bernadotte's important report to the General Assembly. The people of Israel are eager for peace with their Arab neighbors, and they will earnestly explore all proposals which are put forward as a basis for a final and lasting peace.

While it is welcome that the report expresses the central fact of Israel's independence and vitality as a state, it would nevertheless be premature at this stage to accept its conclusions in their entirety. Careful study and discussion are obviously essential.

Thus, one of the conclusions which calls for the most critical scrutiny is the suggestion that the Negeb be excised from the state of Israel. The United Nations special committee on Palestine, after an exhaustive study of the Palestine problem, recommended that the territory of the Negeb be included in the Jewish state. This recommendation was accepted by the General Assembly. To exclude the Negeb from the state of Israel would be to take away two-thirds of its area, to reduce it to a miniature state, to constrict its growth and to deny to the Jewish people the only available land reserve which offers the prospects of large-scale development.

In any discussion of the report, the future of Jerusalem will be the subject of special interest. Besieged by foreign Arab armies, the people of Jerusalem were cut off from food and water, suffering many casualties, and were finally rescued from starvation and death only because the State of Israel established a land bridge from the coast. Under the circumstances, the people of Israel and especially of Jerusalem will not look with equanimity on any plan which would jeopardize the fate of the 90,000 Jewish inhabitants of that city by cutting them off from direct contact with Israel.

The government of Israel will presumably have an opportunity of making its official comment on these and other important features of the report before the appropriate organs of the General Assembly.



# NEW YORK Herald Tribune



Thursday, September 23, 1948

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## A Palestine Policy

Secretary Marshall has promptly and forcefully committed the United States to the support, before the General Assembly, of the general principles of the Bernadotte report on a Palestine settlement. This report represents the best suggestion that a sincere, an intelligent and an essentially neutral mind, which had devoted all its past efforts to the causes of peace and humanity and which was acting as the direct agent of the United Nations, could propose. It is not acceptable to the Arabs and is not acceptable to Israel, but thirty years of history proves that no conceivable terms of settlement can be acceptable to both. It is reasonable to hope that in the shock of Count Bernadotte's brutal assassination, both sides, warned of the tragic future which is otherwise certain to confront them, would agree to a United Nations decision embodying its murdered agent's report.

The United States has indorsed the report—which will not recommend it to Arab opinion. Great Britain has indorsed the report—which will not recommend it to Jewish opinion. But if the United Nations indorses the report, as the best possible finding which the statemanship of the world can make, it should carry the legal and moral force that would insure its successful implementation. That is the most hopeful course which now opens. It is, however, a course which can be followed, if at all, only by complete consistency on the part of the great and small powers before whom the Palestine issue has now been laid. A repetition of the false starts, the backings and fillings and improvisations, that have characterized American policy during the last two or three years can lead only to a repetition of the disasters with which those years were filled. Secretary Marshall has stated a policy which can be followed. It seems to this newspaper that it should now be followed with all firmness and consistency.



SEPTEMBER 23, 1948

HARRY S. TRUMAN  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WE HAVE RELIED ON THE LOYALTY OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
PARTITION RESOLUTION OF LAST NOVEMBER <sup>on</sup> ~~and~~ YOUR OWN PERSONAL COMMITMENT AND DE-  
VOTION TO THIS POLICY AND ON THE PLATFORM PLEDGE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO  
SUPPORT THE STATE OF ISRAEL WITHIN ITS FIXED BOUNDARIES AND WE HAVE ACCORDINGLY  
BEEN PROFOUNDLY SHOCKED BY SECRETARY MARSHALL'S <sup>v u g d f s l</sup> ~~UNRESERVED~~ ENDORSEMENT OF THE  
RECOMMENDATIONS OF COUNT BERNADOTTE WHICH WOULD REDUCE THE AREA OF THE STATE OF  
ISRAEL BY TWO THIRDS LEAVING IT A MINIATURE STATE INCAPABLE OF LARGE SCALE SETTLE-  
MENT OF REFUGEES STOP THE CITIZENS OF ISRAEL WHICH RELUCTANTLY ACCEPTED THE  
PARTITION OF PALESTINE LAST NOVEMBER AND WHICH HAVE SINCE SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED  
THE ~~MINORITY~~ BORDERS OF THEIR NEW STATE WITH THEIR BLOOD ARE NOW BEING ASKED  
TO ACCEPT ANOTHER PARTITION OF THEIR SMALL STATE STOP THIS PENALIZES ISRAEL  
FOR HAVING ACCEPTED PARTITION AND <sup>now</sup> ~~AWARDS~~ ~~TO~~ THE ARABS ~~FOR~~ ~~THE~~ FOR HAVING AT-  
TEMPTED BY FORCE OF ARMS TO UPSET THE UNITED NATIONS RECOMMENDATION STOP WE  
APPEAL TO YOU TO PREVENT THE IMPOSITION OF SUCH INIQUITOUS TERMS ON ISRAEL AND  
TO STAND BY THE PLEDGED WORD OF YOUR ADMINISTRATION AND OF THE AMERICAN GOVERN-  
MENT WHICH ACCEPTED WITHOUT RESERVATION THE NOVEMBER TWENTY NINTH DECISION AND  
WHICH ON MAY FOURTEENTH GAVE DE FACTO RECOGNITION TO THE NEW STATE OF ISRAEL

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL  
ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA  
HADASSAH  
POALE ZION  
etc.

*for the*



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# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

1220

## SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

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CLAD002 NL PD=WASHINGTON DC SEP 22=

1948 SEP 23 AM 7 28

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

19810 SHAKER BLVD CLEVE=

DRAFT ONE RELYING ON AMERICAN LOYALTY TO UNITED NATIONS  
PARTITION RESOLUTION ON YOUR OWN PERSONAL DEVOTION TO THIS  
POLICY AND ON DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM PLEDGE TO SUPPORT ISREAL  
WITHIN NOVEMBER 29 BOUNDARIES WE WERE PROFOUNDLY SHOCKED  
BY SECRETARY MARSHALLS UNRESERVED ENDORSEMENT OF  
BERNADOTTE RECOMMENDATIONS REDUCING TERRITORY OF ISREAL  
TO LESS THAN HALF. STOP THIS WOULD PENALIZE ISRAEL FOR  
HAVING ACCEPTED PARTITION AND WOULD AWARD TO ARABS A PRIZE  
FOR HAVING SOUGHT TO UPSET UNITED NATIONS VERDICT BY FORCE  
OF ARMS STOP WE CANNOT CONCEIVE THAT WHAT ARAB ARMIES WERE  
UNABLE TO CONQUER IN BATTLE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSES  
TO GIVE THEM AS GIFT WHILE CONDEMNING ISRAEL TO (RIDICULOUS)  
EXISTENCE IN TERRITORY THE SIZE OF LONG ISLAND STOP WE  
APPEAL TO YOU TO PREVENT THE IMPOSITION OF SUCH INIQUITOUS  
TERMS ON ISRAEL AND TO INSIST ON AMERICAN GOVERNMENT  
REMAINING TRUE TO ITS WORD JEWISH AGENCY AMERICAN SECTION  
SIGNED CHAIRMAN DRAFT TWO PRODOUNDLY SHOCKED BY ANNOUNCEMENT  
OF SECRETARY MARSHALL ETC TILL LONG ISLAND STOP IN FACE  
OF BOTH PARTIES PLEDGES TO SUPPORT ISRAEL WITHIN NOVEMBER



## CLASS OF

This is a Telegram or gram unless it is indicated by a symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

1220

## SYMBOLS

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Ship Radiogram

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CLAD002/2=

29 BOUNDRIES IT WOULD BE AN INCONCEIVABLE BREACH OF HONOR  
FOR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO PERMIT THE IMPOSITION OF SUCH  
INIQUITOUS TERMS ON ISRAEL STOP A STRONG AND AUTHORITATIVE  
WORD FROM YOU AT THIS TIME PUBLICLY DEMANDING THAT SUCH  
CALAMITY BE PREVENTED WOULD BE INVALUABLE AND WE FERVENTLY  
HOPE YOU WILL INCORPORATE SUCH PRONOUNCEMENT IN YOUR VERY  
NEXT PUBLIC ADDRESS SAME SIGNATURE REGARDS=

AKZIN 744 STATLER HOTEL=

19 29 744=



CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
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TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
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# WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

\$	CHECK
	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
	TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

SEPTEMBER 24 19 48

To ARTHUR LOURIE

Care of or Apt. No. JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

Street and No. 16 EAST 66 STREET

Place NEW YORK, N.Y.

PLEASE FORWARD AIR MAIL COPIES OF OUR STATEMENT ON BERNADOTTE'S PROPOSALS TO OUR  
PEOPLE IN PARIS FOR DISTRIBUTION WHERE IT WILL DO THE MOST GOOD

SILVER

Sender's name and address  
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone  
number



Dr. I. Schwarzbart  
1834 Broadway  
New York City

September 24, 1948

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

My dear Dr. Silver:

Thanks for your well considered, wise statement  
after Bernadotte's assassination.

Thanks for your yesterday's statement on  
Bernadotte's report. It is courageous and I hope that  
it will help to strengthen the very complex situation  
of the Israeli Government.

Yours very sincerely,

I. Schwarzbart

IS:lk



CABLE

SEPTEMBER 24, 1948

JOHN FOSTER DULLES  
U.S. DELEGATION TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
AMERICAN EMBASSY  
2 AVENUE GABRIEL  
PARIS (FRANCE)

I HAVE BEEN PROFOUNDLY SHOCKED BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF SECRETARY MARSHALL MADE IN PARIS GIVING UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT TO BERNADOTTE'S RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH WOULD REDUCE THE TERRITORY OF ISRAEL TO ONE THIRD OF ITS PRESENT SMALL SIZE AND WOULD MAKE OF IT A MIN-IATURE STATE UNABLE TO PROVIDE FOR LARGE SCALE SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES AND CONSTRICTED BEYOND THE POSSIBILITY OF SOUND DEVELOPMENT STOP THIS IS AN ATTEMPT TO FORCE ANOTHER PARTITION UPON THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL WHICH HAD RELUCTANTLY ACCEPTED THE PARTITION OF PALESTINE LAST NOVEMBER IN THE HOPE OF OBTAINING A FINAL SETTLEMENT AND PEACE STOP THE UNITED NATIONS FAILED TO IMPLEMENT THAT RESOLUTION BUT THE ISRAELI DEFENDED SUCCESSFULLY THEIR BORDERS AND KEPT THEM INVIOLEATE AGAINST THE ATTACKS OF SIX INVADING ARAB ARMIES STOP TO COMPEL THE STATE OF ISRAEL TO SURRENDER THE NEGEV IS TO PENALIZE IT FOR HAVING ACCEPTED THE UNITED NATIONS PARTITION SETTLEMENT AND TO REWARD THE ARABS FOR HAVING ATTEMPTED BY FORCE OF ARMS TO DEFEAT IT STOP THE FEW HUNDRED MILES OF WESTERN GALILLEE WHICH IS OFFERED IN COMPENSATION FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE NEGEV IN NO WAY MEETS THE SITUATION ~~STOP~~ SHUTTING OFF THE STATE OF ISRAEL FROM THE DEAD SEA AND ITS MINERAL RESOURCES FROM THE RED SEA THROUGH <sup>AQUABA</sup> ~~AKABA~~ AND THE OIL POTENTIALS OF THE NEGEV stop THERE ARE OTHER UNDESIRABLE FEATURES IN THE PROPOSALS OF BERNADOTTE SUCH AS THE FAILURE TO PROVIDE A CORRIDOR BETWEEN JERUSALEM AND THE COAST LEAVING THE CITY OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND JEWS COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY ARAB TERRITORY AND CUT OFF FROM THE STATE OF ISRAEL STOP OUR GOVERNMENT IS IN DANGER OF COMMITTING ANOTHER BLUNDER SIMILAR TO THE ONE OF MARCH NINETEENTH WHEN IT REVERSED ITSELF ON PARTITION AND SOUGHT TO SUBSTITUTE A TRUSTEESHIP FOR PALESTINE STOP I TRUST THAT YOU WILL DO YOUR UTMOST TO PREVENT THE IMPOSITION OF THIS UNJUST ARRANGEMENT UPON THE STATE OF ISRAEL AND THAT YOU WILL ASK THAT NO REVISION OF THE BORDERS OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL DEFINED BY THE UNITED NATIONS LAST NOVEMBER SHALL BE MADE WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF ISRAEL STOP I SEND YOU MY WARMEST GREETINGS

ABBA HILLEL SILVER



## MEMORANDUM

**To** Chairmen of Local Emergency Committees      **Date** September 24, 1948

**From** Harry J. Shapiro

Attached is a statement issued by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver yesterday as Chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency. It is an analysis of some features of the Bernadotte plan.

Yesterday we sent you a news release of a telegram which Dr. Silver had dispatched to President Truman pointing out to the President that the Marshall statement before the General Assembly on Israel was a violation of the Administration's pledged word on Israel as well as of the Israel plank in the Democratic Party platform, and appealing to him to prevent the imposition of the terms of the plan, which deprives Israel of almost two-thirds of its territory as allotted by the United Nations General Assembly decision of November 29, 1947.

The present situation is a critical one for Israel and I urge you to do the following:

1. On September 8, I sent you a memorandum requesting that you have the leading citizens and organizations send letters to the President asking for de jure recognition and economic aid to Israel. Please broaden the scope of communications to the President and have as many letters and telegrams as possible sent to the President dealing with the new situation. These letters and wires should be sent by both Jews and non-Jews. The line which the communications to the President should take can be drawn from Dr. Silver's statement and from the text of his telegram to the President. It is imperative that you begin your work on this immediately!
2. In a previous memo to you we requested that you contact local and state political leaders asking them to urge



the President to take positive action on Israel. In view of the fact that the Marshall statement is a violation of the pledged word of the President, you will immediately intensify this aspect of your work. The committees which are to call on the political leaders should approach the problem in the forthright manner which the situation demands.

3. I hope that you have made contact with the newspaper editors, publishers and radio commentators in your community. In order that they may have a correct prospective of the problem as it now exists, since the assassination of Bernadotte and the introduction of his plan into the General Assembly in Paris, they should be given the background material which is contained in the statement of Dr. Silver. A number of American newspapers have come out in favor of the Bernadotte plan without recognizing its full implications. It is your job to correct their approach. Within a day or two I will send you a brief article written by Mr. Eliahu Ben-Horin which will appear in the next issue of The New Palestine. It is also excellent material for similar usage.
4. In a memorandum which I sent you on September 16, I requested that you contact your Congressmen and Senators with a view to having them contact Mr. William M. Martin of the Export-Import Bank urging him to have the Bank approve the loan to Israel. I would appreciate your sending me any reports which you may have with reference to this activity.

Regards.

HLS:RB  
Enc.



September 27, 1948

Please reply to:  
The Temple  
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Mr. Abraham Tulin  
521 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York

My dear Friend:

I want to thank you for the very fine statement which you prepared for the American Section of the Jewish Agency. I regret that it did not get as full a play as it should have in the press, but we are giving wide circulation to it in other ways. Copies have been sent to all newspaper editors in the United States, to Congressmen, Senators, and other public officials in Washington, etc. We are doing many other things to counteract the latest conspiracy against the state of Israel.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er



September 27, 1948

Please reply to:  
The Temple  
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Mr. Bernard Baruch  
597 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Baruch:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed statement which I released the other day on Count Bernadotte's most recent proposals for the settlement of the Palestine problem. I thought you might be interested in seeing it.

I send you all my good wishes.

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er  
Enc.



September 27, 1948

Mr. Spencer Irwin  
Cleveland Plain Dealer  
Superior & East Sixth  
Cleveland 14, Ohio

My dear Friend:

You may be interested in the enclosed statement which I released the other day on the most recent proposals of Count Bernadotte for the solution of the Palestine problem. I thought that you would be interested in seeing it.

I thoroughly enjoyed your statement a week ago Sunday in the Plain Dealer and the editorial which appeared that day on Mr. Bunche's accusations which, by the way, he has since endeavored to wash out.

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er  
Enc.



[1948]

STATEMENT OF DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

The tragic assassination of Count Bernadotte by outlaws, and the feeling of condemnation which it has universally aroused, are being used by the enemies of Israel as an opportunity to cripple the Jewish State, if they cannot destroy it altogether, by drastically constricting it in size and depriving it of its necessary natural resources. They seek to do this under the slogan that Count Bernadotte's recommendations must be adopted and effectuated in full as a monument to his memory and in the claimed interest of "peace".

These recommendations, which Count Bernadotte himself admitted in his report were not within his province as Mediator to make, require calm analysis in order to understand how disastrous their implementation would be for the Jewish cause in Palestine and the State of Israel.

The first recommendation to be noted is that the Negev, consisting of two-thirds of the State of Israel as set up in the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 29, 1947, should be torn away from Israel and handed over to the invading Arab States, preferably Trans-Jordan. The Jewish State, whose total area under the November 29 Resolution is only 5,770 square miles, is thus to be further reduced in size by no less than 3,750 square miles; while a mere 400 square miles of rocky and hilly Western Galilee is to be added to it in compensation.

Moreover, the territory thus proposed to be taken away from Israel is practically empty of inhabitants because of lack of water, although it can be made habitable by costly and extensive irrigation works which the Jews alone are ready to undertake and finance. It provides the only available land reserve for the expected and necessary large Jewish immigration into Israel; the rest of Israel, as well as Western Galilee, being already thickly inhabited. If the Negev should now be lost to Israel, it would be condemned to continuing sterility as a desert, just as is the vast and empty area of the largest part of Trans-Jordan; and for the same reason, namely, Arab apathy. The Jewish plan for its irrigation and development would be aborted, and the capacity of the truncated remnant of Israel to absorb new immigrants would be greatly reduced. In this way, the persistent objective of the enemies of Israel, which has ever been to prevent or severely limit Jewish immigration into Palestine, would be achieved.

Nor is this the only disastrous effect which the implementation of this recommendation would have. Three other highly important effects should be noted:

1. The Negev includes the southern and more than half of the western shores of the Dead Sea and provides the only access of the State of Israel to the waters and minerals of that Sea; the rest of the shore of the Sea being outside the boundaries of Israel and mostly in Trans-Jordan. So important to the life and development of Israel was free access to and the right to extract and exploit these minerals deemed to be by the General Assembly of the United Nations that the Assembly by its November, 1947 Resolution actually included within the State of Israel even more of the shore area of the Dead Sea than was recommended by its Special Committee on Palestine. These minerals, in fact, constitute perhaps the only reserve of valuable minerals available to Israel. Millions of Jewish capital have already been sunk in the building of plants both at the northern and southern ends of the Dead Sea for the extraction of these minerals. Competent



experts are agreed that these minerals can form the basis of a varied and highly skilled chemical industry in Israel for the benefit not only of its inhabitants but of the world at large. The proposal now is to make all this impossible and to turn the whole of the Dead Sea with its minerals over to the Arab States.

2. The territory in question gives the State of Israel access to and a part of the shore of the Gulf of Akaba on the Red Sea and thus renders possible the development there of an Israeli port to serve the commerce of Israel with the Far East and Africa, without the necessity of routing such commerce through the British controlled Suez Canal with its heavy tolls. The excision of this territory from Israel renders this prospect hopeless.

3. There are well-founded reports to the effect that the territory in question contains valuable deposits of oil. This is perhaps the real reason why it is now proposed to take this territory away from Israel and hand it over to a puppet of Britain. But this oil constitutes the only reserve of fuel for the industrialized State of Israel which must otherwise depend for oil upon the mercy of the British-Arab production in Iraq and the very high prices charged to Israel for such oil as it may be allowed to have from such production.

Another recommendation of Count Bernadotte deserving special notice relates to Jerusalem. The recommendation is that Jerusalem with its besieged 90,000 Jews should be put under United Nations control without any corridor connecting it with Israel. The November, 1947 Resolution of the General Assembly likewise proposed to put Jerusalem under United Nations control. But this was on the supposition that the Arabs would respect the decision of the Assembly and let Jerusalem live. Events, however, have proved that this expectation was and is illusory. Jerusalem was wantonly attacked by the Arab States with British supplied bombs and artillery immediately after the British withdrew from Palestine on May 15, 1948, despite the United Nations Resolution, and has been under siege and attack ever since. Its water and food supplies have been cut off. The Jews have sustained thousands of casualties in defense of the beautiful city which they have built and which contains not only their most sacred shrines, but their great University, their hospitals and other educational and philanthropic institutions. The heroism of the Jews of Jerusalem, men, women and even children alike, in the face of the murderous Arab attack constitutes an epic by itself. Now it is proposed to turn these people, after all their sacrifices and privations, over to the mercy of the Arab invaders; for that is what Count Bernadotte's recommendation amounts to. The Arabs can no more be expected to respect the nominal "control" of the United Nations over Jerusalem in the future than they have respected it heretofore. The world must still remember the outrage of the destruction of the pumping station at Latrun, which provided Jerusalem with water, at a time when that pumping station was officially under United Nations supervision and after the Arabs had specifically agreed to the resumption of its operations under the so-called Truce; and only this morning the press carries news of the brutal assault upon a convoy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem under United Nations auspices by the Legionnaires of the Trans-Jordan Legion, which convoy was proceeding under the express agreement of the Arabs under the Truce.

It is inconceivable that the Jews of Jerusalem and Israel will ever again consent to leave Jerusalem in the midst of a hostile Arab sea, unconnected with Israel and with no greater security for their lives and property than would be involved in the nominal "control" of the United Nations.

It is interesting to note the reasons given by Count Bernadotte for his devastating recommendations. He says in his report that "it cannot be ignored



that the vast difference between now and last November (the time of the General Assembly Resolution) is that a war has been started and stopped and that, in the intervening months, decisive events have occurred." But this war was unquestionably started by the Arab States surrounding Palestine, six of whom are members of the United Nations, in open and proclaimed defiance of the United Nations and its Resolution. If this war has now been stopped to any extent, it has been by Jewish valor and heroism, and not by anything that the Mediator or the United Nations have done. The combined armies of the invading Arab States, whom the United States, through its representative, has branded as aggressors in the Security Council of the United Nations, have been thrown back by the embattled Jews and have, indeed, been saved from complete rout only by the very timely "Truce" which the Security Council imposed on July 15. It seems now, however, that either as a reward for their aggression or to compensate them for their unexpected defeat, the State of Israel is to be dismembered and two-thirds of its territory and practically all its mineral wealth given to the aggressors. While the City of Jerusalem, with its overwhelmingly Jewish population and great Jewish institutions, is to be turned over to the mercies of its surrounding Arabs while under nominal United Nations "control".

Count Bernadotte recommends this treatment of Jerusalem because "of its religious and international significance." But it had the same significance on June 27 of this year when he proposed that Jerusalem should be turned over completely to the Arab State of Trans-Jordan. He then apparently believed that its international significance should be forgotten in favor of the Arabs. It was only when it became evident that the Jews would prevent the carrying out of his recommendation of June 27 by force of arms that the present, new recommendation was advanced. But it amounts in effect to the same thing as the old recommendation, and the Jews are doubtless ready to defend themselves against it, too, by force of arms.

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9/23/48