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Jewish Agency, Israel, 1948-1949 undated.

*they shall never be homeless again*



*Palestine reports...*

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#### THE MINISTRIES OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL

Principles of Jewish Statehood. The basic concept of the State of Israel has been most adequately interpreted by David Ben Gurion, Prime Minister and Minister of Defense of the Provisional Government of Israel, in his testimony before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine last year, when he said: "By a Jewish state we mean simply a state where the majority of the people are Jews, not a state where a Jew has, in any way, any greater privileges than anyone else. What we want to have is more Jews in Palestine, not more privileges for the Jews." In the months past, the Provisional Government has made every effort to live up to the state concept as it is embodied in this declaration. While the Government had to defend the country and the nation of Israel and the guiding principles of Western democracy for which Israel stands by force of arms against the feudal ideologies of the Middle East, it succeeded at the same time, in spite of the considerable technical difficulties and the great financial expenses, to increase the Jewish population by over 40,000 Jewish immigrants who entered the State during the period from May 15th to early September.

Strength of Government Authority. The success of these Government actions to a great extent was due to the nature of authority vested in Israel's Government as the successor to the Jewish leaders under Mandate rule. As a matter of fact, the Mandatory power never was considered by the Jewish community in Palestine the real authority in national affairs. The real authority in the national affairs of the Jewish community in Palestine were, on the one hand, the Executive of the Jewish Agency, elected into office by the Jews in and outside of Palestine, and, on the other hand, the National Council (Vaad Leumi), elected into office by the Jews in Palestine. Hence, the strength of the ruling power of Israel's Government is the result of its authority by prestige rather than by legal endowment.

Operational Efficiency. Due to this high degree of prestige of Israel's Government, the administrative machinery in most of its sections could start functioning without any gap in time or operation. Many of the Ministries and the ministerial

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**A Newsletter for Community Leaders from the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL**

Edited Monthly by the Research Department



departments consisted in the beginning merely of skeleton staffs and had to work without the most necessary technical equipment. They were faced with innumerable difficulties because of the uncooperative attitude of the outgoing British Government. But they were efficient from the very beginning because their personnel was most devoted and the Jewish public with which they had to deal was most sympathetic. Thus the psychological basis was provided on which the organizational ingenuity of the responsible men could develop and improve the apparatus of the Government, and maintain the highest level of efficiency during the period of the national emergency.

The Ministries and their Departments.\*) The Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Security, though different in their function and organization, have been united under the leadership of David Ben Gurion for the purpose of concentrating the power of decision and direction during the period of hostilities. The Chief Secretary of the Prime Minister is the head of the General Secretariat of the Government. The Secretariat, in turn, is the liaison office between the Prime Minister and the other ministries. It publishes the official gazette, keeps the state records and registers the civil service appointments.

The Ministry of Security is situated at General Headquarters but is, as far as its organization is concerned, detached from the General Staff. The Ministry has three Deputies, one for manpower and recruiting; one for war material (purchase, production and supply); and one for auxiliary army services (food, clothing, housing, etc.). Liaison is maintained between the Minister and his Deputies, on the one hand, and the General Staff on the other hand, through the Chief of Staff. There is no Commander in Chief. The Minister is further assisted by an Aid-de-Camp with a small staff, a military advisor and a liaison officer who keeps in contact with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There is a Secretary General in charge of the whole Ministry. The Security Ministry is supplemented by the Security Committee, a public advisory body of eleven persons representing public interests of political parties, religious groups, communities, etc., which has the function to inform the Ministry on the state of public opinion and to communicate the Ministry's views to the public.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, headed by Moshe Shertok, has until recently worked with a small staff without political archives and works of reference at their disposal. Diplomatic correspondence has been conducted in English and French only. However, a beginning has been made to establish Hebrew equivalents for the technical terms of international diplomatic usage. Immediately after the establishment of the State, diplomatic and consular representatives have been appointed by the Ministry in Washington, New York, Los Angeles, London, Paris, Brussels, Stockholm, Moscow, Warsaw, Prague, Munich, Rome, Athens and Bucharest. Mr. Aubrey Eban has been appointed representative of Israel at the United Nations. The Ministry is in daily contact with him, receiving reports and transmitting the views of the Israeli Government. In Israel, the Foreign Minister is acting for the Government in all negotiations with Count Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator.

The Ministry of Finance, headed by Eliezer Kaplan, includes the following chief departments: 1) Accountant General's Department; 2) Budget; 3) Customs and Excise; 4) Internal Revenue; 5) Department of Economic Planning. The Departments of Customs and Excise and of Internal Revenue have been in operation since the beginning of the

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\*) Since the Washington office of the Israeli Government is preparing a pamphlet on the Ministries of Israel, we present in the following a condensed survey of those Ministries only which have been of vital importance during the current crisis.



State, and have produced out of income taxes, customs and excise duties, land dues, postal revenues, etc., a State income of almost £P 1,000,000 (\$4,000,000) during the first six weeks of its operation. The Budget Department will be responsible to arrange budgets for each of the other ministries in consultation with the Ministers concerned. All budgets are to be submitted to the State Council for approval. For the time being, budgets are prepared for a three-month period but will later be worked out on an annual basis. The Department of Economic Planning will prepare and allocate the economic budget in distinction from the budget of State finances. Its operation will include the controls of foreign exchange, import and export policy; of banking, insurance and investments; of national income and manpower.

The Government further includes the following Ministries: Agriculture; Communications; Commerce, Industry and Supply; Health; Immigration; Interior; Justice; Labor and Public Works; National Minorities; Police; and Religious Affairs.

Seat of Government. The majority of the Ministries are located at Hakiriya, formerly Saron, a place adjacent to the City of Tel Aviv.

#### TOWARDS A NATIONAL MONETARY POLICY IN ISRAEL

Israel's New Currency. The Currency Act of the Israeli Government of August 16, 1948, decreed that the Palestine Pound, which had been the legal tender in Palestine since 1927, would be succeeded by the Israeli Pound, the new monetary unit of Israel's own currency, on August 17, 1948, and that the former Palestine Pound would be withdrawn from circulation, effective September 15, 1948. On the same day, the Provisional Government of Israel also established its own Foreign Exchange Administration, henceforth the national central control agency of all financial transactions with foreign countries, and set up the official exchange rate of the new Pound against firm safeguards of well conceived legal and banking regulations.

Antecedents of the Currency Act. Viewed in the abstract, the establishment of a national monetary system during the early phase of the development of the state and under still unsettled economic conditions of the country may seem rather premature. However, under the prevailing circumstances the measure could no longer be postponed by the State of Israel, if the economy of the country was to be saved from the stifling effects of a financial vacuum. Such a vacuum actually existed since the British Government had declared on February 22, 1948, that Palestine had ceased to be a member of the Sterling area and that all her Sterling balances would be blocked except those Sterling amounts which His Majesty's Government would decide to make available to the successor government of the Mandatory Power necessary to carry on normal international trade.

Meaning of Israel's Currency Act. While in terms of economic thinking it is irrelevant as to whether there were political motives behind this step of the British Government, which, as a matter of fact, was taken abruptly and without consultation of the United Nations, or whether Great Britain was forced to drastic action under the pressure of her own severe economic crisis, this much is clear that after the establishment of the State of Israel, the Provisional Government was faced with a most anomalous financial situation at home. The Palestine Pound, detached from all legitimate controls, could not claim adequate credit value abroad; it circulated as obviously foreign currency without a national equivalent in the domestic market; and large amounts of money, owned by the banks and private citizens of the State, were frozen in the deposit vaults of a foreign and hardly friendly power. The Currency Act of Israel's Government, therefore, was the first step to meet a monetary emergency which was caused by the British measure of February 22, 1948.



Dollar and Sterling Balances as Currency Cover. As to the basic features of Israel's monetary legislation, the emphasis is rather on close cooperation with the strong economic powers in the world, particularly the United States and Great Britain, than on an arbitrary internal self-regulation of the national currency which was the ill-fated financial pattern of many small and big states during the past interwar-period. Israel's currency will be covered to a large degree by the accumulated and prospective dollar and Sterling balances of the country accrued from national production. This means, that the new currency will serve as the medium of a greatly intensified import and export trade with the principal economic centers of the world, and that, in turn, this function of the new currency will be the main source of its trading value.

Total Amount of Israel's Frozen Sterling Balances. The total assets of Israel, which have been frozen by Great Britain, amounted to over 75 million Pounds or 300 million dollars by May 15, 1948. This is three times the amount which the United States Government is considering at present as a loan to Israel. The Sterling balances consist of Sterling assets directly derived from Jewish foreign trade in the past, and of gift-dollar balances converted into Sterling according to the British foreign exchange regulations. On the basis of estimates by the former Palestine Currency Board, a Department of the British Colonial Office which had been in control of the Palestine currency since 1926, the trade Sterling assets amount to almost £ 50 million. They include about £ 7,140,000 in Palestine currency or 28.5% of the total currency now in circulation in Israel; about £ 36,800,000 in bank investments or 80% of all bank investments in Palestine prior to the establishment of the State; and about £ 5,500,000 in private Jewish deposits. The rest of Israel's blocked Sterling balances in Great Britain in the amount of about £ 25 million has accrued from voluntary contributions by American Jews to Palestine during the period from October 1, 1945 to March 31, 1948.

Prospects of the Defreezing Process. Until now, Great Britain has released according to her own discretion a total of £ 9,300,000 or about 12.4% of the frozen Sterling assets of Israel. She has released £ 7 million on February 22, 1948, of which £ 4 million were assigned as working balances to the banks in Palestine and £ 3 million for current expenditures until the middle of May, and an additional amount of £ 2,300,000 in July, 1948 for the acquirement of foodstuffs in Israel for the period from August 1, to October 31, 1948. It is evident that for the benefit of both countries and their future trade relations the question of the frozen Sterling assets of Israel will have to be solved by mutual agreement rather than by unilateral action. In this respect, it is noteworthy that Israel's Finance Ministry recently intimated that negotiations with Great Britain on her financial obligations towards Israel may start even before the British Government has recognized the State of Israel.

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*The United Palestine Appeal is currently conducting its fund raising through the \$250,000,000 United Jewish Appeal Campaign.*



Sep 15, 1948

C. 7.

MEMORANDUM ON CERTAIN PENDING MATTERS  
REGARDING THE STATE OF ISRAEL

I. Displaced Persons.

The Security Council Resolution of May 29, 1948 distinguishes between "fighting personnel" and "men of military age". The former are not to be introduced into Palestine; the latter may be introduced but not mobilized or submitted to military training during the cease fire. Nevertheless the United States is now prohibiting men of military age to leave displaced persons camps in the United States Zones of Germany and Austria unless previously cleared by the Mediator. This is contrary to the terms of the Security Council Resolution and the history of that Resolution. The United States insisted on this point before the Security Council, as did France, and their views were adopted. The Mediator, in co-operation with Israeli authorities, sometime ago made provision in Israel for preventing mobilization and training of men of military age who may come there. This is all that is necessary. Prior clearance acts as a barrier at this time.

The United States should at long last permit these displaced persons to go to Israel where they are welcome. This would accord with United Nations policy and the policy of the United States. Involved are the known humanitarian issues, including separation of families.

II. Recognition. It is the policy of the United States to grant de jure recognition to Israel. Such recognition should be granted before the Assembly convenes in Paris, because:



1. The position of the United States should be clarified and made known to the Members of the United Nations to avoid uncertainty and confusion at the General Assembly regarding that position. The Arab states should not be encouraged to believe the United States is uncertain as to its position.
2. If recognition is delayed until the domestic political campaign within the United States is at its height, we will seem to be playing domestic politics with recognition, causing loss of prestige among the assembled Members of the United Nations, affecting the whole position of the United States at the General Assembly.
3. Peace in Palestine is best assured by a simple and clear position.
4. The Israeli internal situation in relation to the United States would be greatly strengthened, vis-a-vis Soviet influence operating through extremist elements and affecting others because of continued uncertainty about the United States.

(Since the Israeli elections are not planned before November 15, the President in according recognition now could point to this fact and the desirability of clarifying the position of the United States before the Assembly meets).

III. The loan. Assuming, as I do, that the Export-Import Bank is willing to approve the loan on banking grounds, every reason stated above under II applies to a decision to approve the loan without further delay, though it is not necessary that the funds be advanced entirely or at once.



Ultimate peaceful settlement of the Palestine problem on the basis of an independent State of Israel and internationalization of Jerusalem and the Holy Places, is aided by making known a clear and simple position on the part of the United States at this time, which the foregoing would bring about.

IV. As to consideration of the general subject of Palestine at the General Assembly, the United States should oppose any attempt to open the November 29 Resolution. The most sensible position would seem to be to bring the parties (Israel and some or all the Arab States) into direct negotiations as independent States, with the United Nations assisting only as mediator and not as arbitrator, and insisting upon no fighting in the interest of peace. Count Bernadotte is not authorized to do other than mediate. He lost ground tremendously when he publicly proposed turning Jerusalem over to King Abdullah whereas the General Assembly had recommended its internationalization. Neither the United Nations nor the United States should become embroiled at the General Assembly in the details of possible changes in boundaries. Such questions and other details should be left to direct negotiations; and neither the Mediator nor the Assembly should throw open again the whole Palestine problem.



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אומפארמיירש אין נייעס  
אומפארמיירש אין מיינונג

# טרוםאן וועט האלטן קאמפעיין-ציונאג וועגן ישראל

## ישראל-אפליקאציע איז יי-עז זיכער מיט מערהייט, בארימט; אראבער גרייטען זיך צו באנייען קריג אין נגב, הערשט יי-עז

### NEWS - AND - VIEWS

Anniversary of U. N. Palestine Resolution.  
America Saved the Day.  
American Jewry to the Rescue.  
The Role of American Zionism.

By DR. S. MARCOSHES

Just a year ago the world was justified by the news flashed from Lake Success that the United Nations by a two-third vote had adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a Jewish State. Since then, after a year of peace and quiet, the world has seen the Jewish State established in Palestine. The United Nations has been the savior of the Jewish people, and the American Jewish community has played a vital role in the process.

### פראנקרייך, קאנאדע גרייט צושטיין צו אמעריקע, סאוועט, קאלאמביא און צו שטימען פאר ישראל

פארן 27. נאוועמבער האט אמעריקע אפגעשטעלט א קאמפעיין פאר ישראל. דער קאמפעיין איז געווען א גרויסער ערפאלג, און אמעריקע האט געוואונען א גרויסן ניצן. דער קאמפעיין איז געווען א גרויסער ערפאלג, און אמעריקע האט געוואונען א גרויסן ניצן. דער קאמפעיין איז געווען א גרויסער ערפאלג, און אמעריקע האט געוואונען א גרויסן ניצן.



די פאן פון דער אידישער מדינה, וואס האט זיך באדעקט מיט גרויס רום אין ערשטען יאר, יום ה' תש"ט

### קאנגרעסמאן סאל בלום פארזיכערט אז טרוםאן וועט דורכפירען אלץ וואס ער האט פארשפראכען וועגען ישראל

וואשינגטאן, נאוועמבער 27. (א.י.ט.) — קאנגרעסמאן סאל בלום, דעמאקראט, האט געזאגט אז טרוםאן וועט דורכפירען אלץ וואס ער האט פארשפראכען וועגען ישראל. בלום האט געזאגט אז טרוםאן וועט דורכפירען אלץ וואס ער האט פארשפראכען וועגען ישראל.

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### ליפערס פון מדינת ישראל וועט ברענגען מדינת ישראל צו דער קאנפערענץ פון חלוקה

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## הייבט אן ליינען היינט אין "טאג" דעם נייעם ראמאן "די פרוי וואס האט געזיגט"











א וועכענטליכע ביילאגע פאר די קאמפעיו טעטיגקייטען פון „יונאטעד דזשואיש אפילי“

קאמפיו  
אקטיוויטעטן

[illegible]

הריוסער באל פון ארעטער יאגן  
מקום בעל אסל  
חבת אונזערע 450 דעלעס  
וועט און "מאטעריאל-פארמא  
סל 660 אונזערע סטילעס, נוי ארעטער  
אומקומען א גרויסער פיזיקלער  
אונזערע און דער "ארעטער  
עקעס בעל אסל" וועט דורכגע  
ווערן א גרויסער פיזיקלער  
אונזערע און וועלען ארעטער  
פארמאטע ווערען ארעטער  
נייער, די נאנצע חכמה פון דער  
אומקומען באל און באשטימט  
אין בויט און באשטימט פון ישראל  
אלע ארעטער באשטימט ווערען  
עקעס א דורווערן די ארעטער  
אונזערע דאסער, די ארעטער  
אונזערע און אונזערע, דאס האט  
אונזערע און הייליגע ציל.

[illegible][illegible]

העיתון "העובד" מפרסם תוכן זה

השלישית: תוכנית "הזכרון" – תוכנית טלוויזיה  
 שיוצרה על ידי תלמידי בית הספר, המספרת את  
 ההיסטוריה של בית הספר, מהימיו הראשונים  
 ועד היום. התוכנית תשודר ב-1997.

[illegible]

פאר'ן אפפאר קיין אייראפע און ישראל אז פארענטקענען א פייערליכער צוזאמענקונפט פון די מיטגלידען פון דער העלענאר ציע. דער פרעזידענט פון "יוניטעד דזשואיש ופיל אז נעישער נירלאק", ראבי דזשאנא ב. וויי, האט צו דיפארמאלעסן פאר-

ערשטע רייה: (פון רעכטע און לינקס) — סינדו פרענקל, יאגא מענס פלאטנער  
 קוק לייע, נאטא בארא, יאגא מענס פלאטנערס ליע, דזשוד בענדזשעלן אד  
 ליע, יאגא מענס פלאטנערס ליע, ראבי דזשואנא, און זיין רעזענעס פון "זינדו  
 זינדו" און "זינדו אפלי", לופט אויפגעבער, יוסט אד פויטיק, פסק אנוסט, רעקסיוו  
 זענען זיי אפלי, נחמה גולאקסוק, דירעקטאר פון קונסטל פון צענטראל  
 ביים "זינדו" —  
 צווייטע רייה: — הילטנר, דאבלאן, מיכאעלס אדערע שטארקע, מיי  
 אטאם אדער, יוסט אפלי, זענען זיי אטאמערס פלאטנערס, און זינדו  
 בענדזשעלן פון "זינדו" און "זינדו אפלי", לופט אויפגעבער, יוסט אד פויטיק, פסק אנוסט, רעקסיוו  
 זענען זיי אפלי, נחמה גולאקסוק, דירעקטאר פון קונסטל פון צענטראל  
 ביים "זינדו" —  
 דריטע רייה: — אברהם האבערבערג, אינדא, אדא פלאטנער אויפגעבער, בענדזשעלן

**\$500 געשיקט פון לאזשער אייד**  
**מאסינגטאן**  
 "לאזשער אייד מאסינגטאן" האט  
 געקאנטאירט א ברייף און א  
 געלט פאר די ביינער און  
 זייערע פאמיליעס. דער  
 ברייף איז אקעגן דעם  
 שטעטלעכע געזעלשאפטליכע  
 שטערע, מיטלען  
 געברענגט, און  
 דערפאר האט מען  
 דאס "לאזשער אייד"

**\$3000 שאפט ליאזאנער פארשטער**  
**פון אסאן**  
 די "ליאזאנער פארשטער אסאן"  
 האט באשלאסן צו שאפן  
 פארן 1948 אסאפון פון  
 דרוואשיא אפעל און  
 חשבון געשיקט די סומע  
 פון 2000. דאזיגע  
 און אפגעברענגט מיט  
 שטעטלעכע פאר  
 אסאפון און  
 "אפיעל" ליאזאנער  
 האט זיך געשטעלט  
 צו שאפן פארשטער  
 און אסאפון פאר  
 די ביינער און  
 זייערע פאמיליעס.

**\$700 געשיקט פון פארשטער**  
**פון אסאפון**  
 פארשטער און אסאפון  
 האט באשלאסן צו  
 שאפן פארשטער  
 און אסאפון פאר  
 די ביינער און  
 זייערע פאמיליעס.

**\$1900 געשיקט פון פארשטער**  
**פון אסאפון**  
 פארשטער און אסאפון  
 האט באשלאסן צו  
 שאפן פארשטער  
 און אסאפון פאר  
 די ביינער און  
 זייערע פאמיליעס.

**\$700 דאזיגע געשיקט פון קוממנע**  
**פארשטער יאנג מנחם**  
 פארשטער און אסאפון  
 האט באשלאסן צו  
 שאפן פארשטער  
 און אסאפון פאר  
 די ביינער און  
 זייערע פאמיליעס.

[illegible][illegible]

**ח נ ו כ ה**  
**אונטערנעמונגען !**

נוספותהרען אידישע סאמילעס איז אן  
אמע-פארבאפענדגע ארבייט. — דאס  
איז א וויכטיגער טייל פון אידיש-  
בוים פון אידישען לעבען וואס  
דער צוואנציגסטער יאָר-הונדערט וואס

פון דיטא שטיין  
רעקטארן פון "פארשטענאל סוורווים  
בירא" פון "דזשאנטי".

[illegible][illegible]

אָפּגעקומען פון דושיאטן בייזא אַ  
דיליגן ווען איר ריזעלע וועט אַדער  
ווערענדיגער פאדזשער, וועט זיך  
וואלן אויף איר איר ליכטיקע און  
דעם העלפן אנדערע, וואס קומען  
דער בייזא גאר העלפליכע הילף.  
ליידיגער פאדזשער און אסאך דורכ-  
שטריך אויף אים געפיען פון קורבן  
ווערער ענין, אירער דער דושיאט  
יבט איר דאס קרויערע וואס  
שלאפען, (וואס מיינט אן מ'אז  
א מעהר וואס זי וועט) וועט  
נעכענטיגער איר ליסט פון איר ער  
וואלען מיליאן נעמען פאראנעם  
דעם אויך געשעט צו "איר" צו

[illegible][illegible]

ען דער שטאט אונטערן נאמען פון אונזערע  
דאנען ווען מיר פערנעמער אונזערע,  
פוינט. צום קלוב האבען זיך אים  
פאר עטליכע יארן אנטקן. זיין  
דערהאלדער, בלויז עטליכע מאל  
זענערע, וואו ער אונזערע האט  
געפונען.  
ענדער פאר זינע פארנאמען  
הייבט אים צו אונזערע ווען אים  
פאר אונזערע, אונטער דעם נאמען  
דעם 250 מיליאן דאלער אפטיין  
פארמינעטן אידישן אטיין.

**קאמפני פון ארגאניזאציע**  
דעם 250 מיליאן דאלער אפטיין  
פארמינעטן אידישן אטיין.

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ער היינטיגער חנוכה וועט מיט  
פארשמעלען א מאפעלעט פיי-  
ג פון אידישען נצחון — צום  
ענק פון די העלדישע השמונאים  
די אמאליגע צייטען און לכבוד  
וואונדערליכע קעמפער פון

[illegible]

אבס מען פאר חוכה דארפן  
ענדע אויפגעבן זיין דעם  
סאטמאר'דיגן פאר די אידן  
קענען זיי נעמען וויסן אים  
פאסלעכעס פון חוכה, וואס  
וועלכע הייזאר פויערען  
ווערן אויסגענוצט ווי א  
פול און העלפן אויסווערן  
און נעמען ארויסען דור  
ענעם וויסן אים.  
העלדיגע פויערענער ארויסען  
דור ווארמען מיט ארויסווערן  
פאסלעכעס פון ענינע ענינע  
הארטן מיט ישרא'ל, דאס איז  
אין וואו זיינע קופטס און  
זיכערע זאך דארבעט דא  
פארגר חוכה ווערן אויסגע-  
נוצט. דאזעלע הייזער

דער דראמאטיקער באצייטונג  
 זיך פון די קאנטראדיקציעס אין  
 זיין לעבן, אז די הונדערט-אכציג  
 יאָרענע דארפן אויסשליסליך  
 וועט זיין פאר דעם קינדער-  
 שטאָל פאנד, וואס די אידישע  
 שפּילער פירטן אַן, וואס צוזאמען  
 גיט מיטן "יוניסקער דזשואיש  
 פאנד"

אַלע וואונדער פאַר אידישע  
 פּליטטיק

שם אלע אידישע פליטים, וואס  
 קיין אמעריקא, ווייניג פאר-  
 דער ארבייטער. ווייניג זיי  
 עוואנדערטע פליטים געפינען  
 ענטוועקען פארשן, ענטוועקען  
 קאמפניען, אדער עס הייבט  
 א מיל פון זיי, דא איינער  
 ען זיך דא אים נייע מאלות  
 ווי ווערען אזוי ארום קאטא-  
 וועלכעס שטענדיג. אפאר  
 אונזערע, וואס האבען מיר  
 עוואנדערטע געשעפליכע  
 בקימטען און זיי קאנען צו קיין  
 באשעפטיגונג זיך נישט

צווייטער מיררוים פאר זיך  
יזאקאס, וואס זארגט פאר די  
אויסזע פליטים, האט דארט  
אוינגעפיהרט א ספעציעלע  
זינג, וואס רופט זיך "זיך"  
דאן האט זיינעלע און  
אויסזע פליטים און ווילן  
זעמען די האנדעל און זייער  
זייערן זייערן אקטיוויטעטן.  
דער דאזיקער דיוויזיע נאך  
און ווען די צווייטער מיררוים  
אויסזע און דאס און פאר  
זינגע פראקטישער דרך פאר  
פליכטיגע, דאן ווילן זייער  
הילות און העלפן איהם  
זייערעלע און שטיקלע גע-  
זינגעלע.

משך פון יאהר 1947 האט די  
ענדע סטודיוס אויסגעגעבען  
די הילותאט צו 206 אייגענע  
ערשטע ארויסגעפאמיליעס און  
די הילותאט האבען בא-  
קומען די סומע פון איבער הונ-  
ד און נאך שטודיעס דאזער.  
אויסגעבן באקומען הילותאט  
יופען קליינע געשעפטען, ווי  
ערסטארטען אדער  
ערסטערס, אויך קליינע  
ערסטערס, שייך סטארס, א.  
דענסטמען האבען פון די  
סטודיעס "באקומען"

חות פאר איינשטעלען ווייניג  
 עקס. דער קויפן נויטמאן איז  
 געווען 36 פלייסן ווייניג גע-  
 ווערן. ער האט געקויפט די הונדערט  
 פארשידענע קאסעראדעלען און  
 געקויפט זייערען, פאר פרא-  
 געלע באדענעמאן. ווי  
 פאר איינשטעלען די נויטמאן  
 פאר אן אויסשטאמבן פאר  
 ערנסט. 14 אידישע פלייסן  
 און קאמפאנען הונדערט און קוי-  
 פערס. דאס איז בלויז א טייל  
 פון גרויסען קאמפאנען האט  
 זי יונייטעד פירונג פיהרען  
 נאך אידישע פלייסן מיט  
 זי וועט זי באקומען פאר וויי-  
 נער.







**דער זאג**

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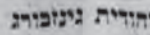
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**ר' ב' ע**



מז ערב דעם

# איין די לעצטע מינוט

החברות האלה הן ירושלים, או עם  
על אותו מעלון שוועטערס". האם  
היננו צורגן וויסער דרעציולט. "סיד"  
ען געוואוסט, אז עס געפינען זיך  
א סך פון דער פראפעסייע איין  
וועלכע האבען שוין לאנג נישט  
קאמפיוטערס; אדעלכע, וואס האבען  
זיך געפונען אין 80-95.

הערס א סוכנו. נאךד נאך איינעם און  
נאך איינעם. ער האט געוועלט דאס  
פון בעט און וויד נעכאפט, אז ווייניג  
פילס ווייניג צוגעשמידט צום געלענער.  
ער האט אזוי געליטען, וואס ער קאן  
נישט גיין עפענען די טיר, אז ער האט  
וויד אים צעווייט, און ווי ער האט  
וויד צעווייט, האט די טיר וויד גע-

עז, "יזעז" פאשלות

ה'סמאריי

**ייד פון**

י"י פֿאַרְהײַט מען

פּוֹלִיטִיקָלען, זייער לעבען איז געווען  
בנה, ווי עטליכע שווערע אָנפֿאַלן  
אידישע דאָקטוירים און נוירסעס  
באוועזען. אָבער—ניט לייכט  
אַם דאָקטוירים און נוירסעס  
פּוֹלִיטִיקָלען, טראָץ יעדען איינער  
דריק און סכנה.

אז יצטרף שווערער פֿינסטערניש באשלוס וועגן גרינדען א אידישע  
מחנה עם וועט וויר מיר מיינליכ גוט  
טאט דאס היינט לויט.  
אז דער באשלוס פאר א אידישער מחנה וואו דורכפירן — דער  
געזעמנט די פארשלאגן אין גלייך דער קורער, ליכטיגער טאג באטן  
געמאלדען, אז דער פארשלאג וועט ווערן פֿינסטערער נאכט.  
אז דער באשלוס פאר א אידישער מחנה וואו דורכפירן — דער

— מ'האט דאכט זיך געקלונגען  
ביי דער טיר?  
דער מילכמאן.  
משה'לייב איז קרום אריין צו זיך  
אין ציטער און גענומען שפרייזען הין  
אין קרום. ערשט איצט האט ער דער  
זען פאר זיך דעם גאנצען הלומס

שֶׁעַר קְרֹאנְקֵה"י

ווענער

עבען אויך צו אנדערע, באזונ-  
דנס ביי קינדער, אויף א ניט-  
בשליסענע וועג — דורך פארשמוצ-  
ענע האנטשטעלע, דורך שלאפע-  
קינדער אין איין בעט מיט קראנ-  
טן.

ליד א קאנטאקטן פון די אורלונגען  
און די ממשלעכע ענטשענסטעס  
לען. פארוואס פארן מאקאס  
אויסגעלייגן גראדע די דאזיגע  
צער אין א שטעטלעך. עס איז  
דא נישט אזוי וויסנע צו דאזיגע  
ליד א קאנטאקטן פון די אורלונגען  
און די ממשלעכע ענטשענסטעס  
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דא נישט אזוי וויסנע צו דאזיגע

יום אין נאָר ניט אייסערנער  
ד. אין ניט נאָר אין זייער פליכט  
דען מיט היילען אין העלפֿען  
אָסטאָר היילען נאָר אויך צו  
ען אין זאָגען צו די פאָרוואַנד  
"יודים טובים!" (עס גיט זיין

אויס. ווי מען וואלט אים אנגעטאן א  
ביזנעס. וויצט ער אן אויסגעליידיגטער  
אויף די הענט הייבט זיך אים נים.  
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מ'פארט. א שוואר געטאן די מעדער.  
ער האט א כאפ געטאן דעם מאנשעל  
וואס האט געזאגט זיין ווארט.

אן גאנצטעלסטן  
וואסס מעסטורט איירע האנטן  
וויי, ווי נאך איר האט זיך אונז  
אן איירע נעמלעכסטעס אייגן,  
אין גענומענע קענט איר נאך  
איירע מינער פארשטעלען  
אויסצוגעבן אירע פארשטעלען  
אויסצוגעבן אירע פארשטעלען

פרעסעס מעשה! האבען אונזערע  
כובדים געהאט אויף דעם אויך א  
תרופה — פאר חתונה האבען און א  
סך קלוגע עלטערען זארגען מאכט ווער  
עס זייערע קינדער אין דער ריכטונג  
און מיט דעם האלטען זיי אויף די

אין מיר קענען "באגליקס" נעמען

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(שלום אויף דער לעצטער זייט)

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## Jerusalem Examinations

By ALEXANDER M. DUSHKIN

The glorious task of our generation is to help implement the great partnership with the Jewish people, with the new Israel and with world Jewry. The miracle of Geulah is taking manifold forms both in the Homeland and in the Diaspora. The dreams of yesterday are becoming reality today; the fancies of Agadah are beginning to fulfill themselves in the details of Malachah.

Hebrew, the language of Geulah, is now to receive anew the redeeming impulse in the Diaspora. And the first practical pedagogic device in that direction is a standard worldwide examination in Hebrew language and literature that is to be given annually by the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and its affiliated World Union for Jewish Education. The "Jerusalem Examination" is not intended to impose any curriculum of studies, nor to replace any existing examinations of local institutions, for teacher training or for higher learning. Its purpose is rather to set a general universal standard for minimal Hebrew knowledge required of cultured Jews everywhere. It is to raise the sights of lovers of Hebrew. Its aim is to promote an honorable fellowship of Hebrewly cultured Jews.

The National Council and the American Association for Jewish Education have undertaken to give their fullest cooperation to implementing this historically significant project. The first "Jerusalem Examination" in Hebrew language and literature is set for this Hanukkah 1948. It is open to everyone qualified—students in teachers' institutes, in rabbinic seminaries and in yeshivot; teachers, community leaders, and just lovers of Hebrew—old and young, Jews and non-Jews alike.

We urge all heads of educa-

tional institutions, all directors of bureaus of Jewish education, to publicize these examinations between now and Hanukkah. We urge them to communicate with us at the New York office of the World Union, 1776 Broadway, to receive from us copies of the circular printed herewith for wide distribution. In due time, not later than November 1948, they are to notify us of the number of applications in their community or in their institution. Individuals too may write to us directly. The questions in the examination papers will be determined in Jerusalem and sent to the applicants via the New York office. The charge of \$4.00 per applicant is intended to cover the cost involved.

The local authorities are asked to arrange for the proper academic conduct of the examination in their particular community and to send the papers on to New York, from whence they will be forwarded to Jerusalem for final marking and accrediting. Certificates to successful candidates will be sent from Jerusalem, possibly containing some title like *Amit* or *Haver*. A public recognition should then be arranged locally to distribute these certificates in a festive mood.

From our experiences with this first "Jerusalem Examination," we shall doubtless learn much, for improving the character and the conduct of the examination and for extending its possibilities.

Jewish educators, rabbis, teachers! We call upon you to join in this new mitzvah of our Redemption with all your heart and with all your might. Its values for us in American Jewish education are incalculable. "Its beginnings are small; but its later end, who can foretell?"

—ALEXANDER M. DUSHKIN  
Vice-President, World Union for Jewish Education.

ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK

### U.S. Amendments . . .

Last week's political developments around Palestine centered in the proposals made by Australia, Canada and the U. S. before the General Assembly of the Security Council.

Telling the UN on Nov. 20 that "no changes must be made in Israel's borders without that state's consent," while insisting that any territorial adjustments Israel demanded over last year's partition boundaries must be offset by giving up land elsewhere, Dr. Philip C. Jessup, U. S. delegate, proposed on Tuesday that Israel's boundaries be determined on the dual basis of the original partition resolution and the Bernadotte Plan, which was accepted by the U. S. as a "negotiation basis" for a peaceful settlement.

Presented in ten amendments to the British resolution, which asked for a settlement based only on the Bernadotte Plan, the U. S. proposal contained no word about Dr. Jessup's repeated pledge that, in accordance with President Truman's pre-election statement in Madison Square Garden, the "U. S. will not support boundary changes unless they are acceptable to Israel."

The amendments did not mention Dr. Jessup's orally repeated statement that the U. S. looked forward to Israel's admission to the UN, and that the U. S. would support Israel's long-impending membership application.

On Saturday, Dr. Jessup had voiced his hope that the Security Council would be able in the near future to recommend Israel as fully qualified for membership.

Israel Objects  
On Thursday, an Israeli spokesman attacked the U. S. position as divergent from Truman and platform policies. The U. S. S. R. offered resolution calling for withdrawal of all foreign troops and immediate peace with Partition frontiers. Poland's resolution also called for a conciliation committee. Britain submitted new amendments favoring less blatantly an Arab-Negev.

New Conciliation Board  
According to the U. S. amendment a new Conciliation Board, consisting of three UN member states is to be set up to assist in Arab-Israeli peace negotiations to replace the mediator's office, and carry out specific func-

tions and directives given to it by the proposed resolution and such additional functions and directives as may be given to it by the General Assembly or the Security Council.

"Adequate Compensation To Arabs . . ."  
Regarding the Arab refugees, Dr. Jessup's amendments "give full support to the British resolution on that point by saying that 'Arab refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors should be permitted to do so at the earliest possible date and adequate compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return.'

The U. S. delegation supports also the part of the British resolution calling for Jerusalem's internationalization.

Bunche Urges UN Admission  
Acting Mediator Bunche asked UN on Thursday to affirm Israel's right to UN membership and to call for peace negotiations. He protested against accusations that the Bernadotte Plan was dictated by U. S.-British interests.

The Australian Proposal  
In a separate proposal on Tuesday, which disagreed with the British completely, Australia pleaded for the original partition resolution as the "basic starting point" of a settlement and taking into account the Bernadotte

plan "in conformity" with the principles in the partition resolution. Australia's resolution provided also for the Assembly's recommendation and approval to the Security Council of Israel's UN membership application.

Russia Accuses  
On Monday, Russia asked the UN to order all foreign military forces out of Palestine and thus end the Israeli-Arab war which the Soviet Union blamed on Anglo-American military and oil interests.

The Canadian Proposal  
Lester B. Pearson, of Canada, who had played a leading role in last year's partition resolution, suggested a conciliation agency that would take as a basis of negotiations, first, the partition resolution, second, the Bernadotte plan, third, "the situation which exists in Palestine now under the truce."

Would "Disrupt Harmony"  
On Tuesday, immediately after the Australian resolution had mentioned Israel's UN membership, Egypt warned that "Egypt might quit the UN if Israel was admitted to membership."

Weapons?  
A truck load of weapons and ammunition was discovered following a tip-off in the Bronx. Five youths were arrested on

suspicion of collecting arms for Israel.

In California, investigation continued concerning shipment of airplanes to Israel, while in Detroit two nameless American-Israeli flyers, disgruntled with pay, told of a recruiting chain of flyers for Israeli army.

Menahem Beigin In New York  
On Tuesday, several hundred men and women gave a "hectic welcome" to Menahem Beigin, former Irgun chief and now head of the Herouth (Freedom) Party in Israel, on his arrival at the La Guardia Airport in New York.

Sternists  
On Tuesday, the Israeli High Court reserved judgment on an application for an order against the Government to show cause why its decree outlawing the Sternists should not be revoked. While the court was in session, fourteen Sternists escaped from a prison near Tel Aviv.

Occupied New Positions  
Sunday dispatches from Tel Aviv said that Egyptian forces had occupied a series of new positions in the Negev in an action of which Israel's army took an "extremely serious view."

Israel immediately lodged a strong protest with the UN.

Monitor Resignation  
Conflicting reports had it that peace will soon be attained with 40% of UPA board coming from federations and welfare funds.

## Partition's First Anniversary

The first anniversary of the UN Partition decision will be celebrated under the shadow of the continued warfare against Israel by members of the UN, and, what is even more regrettable, the continued indefiniteness of American policy.

Looking over the headlines of the fateful year we are reminded of the war that began with Partition's decision; of Bevin's UN sabotage decision to leave Palestine a no man's land upon the temporary withdrawal of his soldiery, a policy that backfired; of the Arab Legion's invasion even before that forced departure. We think back of the Black Friday of March 19, when the U. S. reversed its policy on Partition. We reflect on the Zionist leadership's decision to declare Israel's independence of the open Arab invasion, and the actions of Israel's brave warriors which have changed the history of the Jewish people. We also will remember President Truman's battle against his own State Department. Our thanks will also go to those states that supported Israel.

We hope that the anniversary of May 14, will be celebrated under conditions of peace. The continued effort of those Americans who believed in democracy and decency will help to bring this about.

## A SOVIET VIEW ON ZIONISM

By ILYA EHRENBURG

(Continued from last week)

Jews live in many lands. Many live on the same soil whither their predecessors came in immemorial times past, Jewish monuments in Tunisia, Georgia, Italy, date back to great antiquity. It forces of darkness say that there exists a certain mystic bond between all the Jews of the world. But in fact there is little in common between a Jew of Tunisia and a Jew living in Chicago who speaks the language of America and thinks in American terms. If a bond does exist between them, it is not of a mystical nature but one resulting from antisemitism. Were a madman to declare tomorrow that all red-haired people, or all those with flat noses should be persecuted and exterminated, we would witness a natural solidarity among red heads or flat nosed persons. The unheard-of bestiality of the German fascists, the principle of exterminating the Jews which they widely announced and put into effect in many countries, the racist propaganda beginning with the crematoria of Maidanek—these aroused within the hearts of Jews of different countries a sense of deep affinity. This is the solidarity of the humiliated and aroused . . .

Of course there are nationalists and mystics among the Jews. They have created the program of Zionism, but it was not they who settled Palestine with Jews. Palestine was settled with Jews by the ideologists of hatred among people, by the adepts of racism, by the antisemites who drove people from their homes and compelled them to seek beyond the seven seas, not happiness but the right to human dignity. We all recall the epic of the ship Exodus which carried refugees from Western Europe to Palestine, people who by chance escaped the crematoria of Oswiecim and came under the fire of British soldiers. The State of Israel reminds us of this ship, an ark, a raft bearing people who had been caught in the bloody deluge of racism and fascism.

Why is my correspondent, Alexander R., inclined to see salvation in Israel? Because those people who had deprived him of his homeland continue to rule in Bavaria, because the German racists have found dependable protectors—the racists of New Jersey and Alabama; because for the Jew of Bavaria, Hitlerism is not merely a horrible memory but something alive, guarded and cultivated. It is possible that un-

der these circumstances Alexander R. has no choice but to hurdle the obstacles set up by the various "observers" and to make his way to Israel. But if that should be a solution to the personal drama of Alexander R., it cannot be a solution to the drama of the Jews who live in various countries where money, falsehood, and prejudices rule . . .

The greatest number of Jews live in the United States. When I was in America I saw how the trans-Atlantic racists insult the dignity of Jews. Negroes, Chinese, and Italians. Everyone understands that American Jews are threatened with the growing racism in the U. S. and everyone understands that the salvation of American Jews lies not in the State of Israel, which could not absorb even a small part of them, but in the victory of progressive America over racist America.

The Zionists say that the recent tragedy experienced by the Jews of Europe is explainable by the fact that the Jews lived scattered among other nations. Let us recall that in 1942 the armies of Hitler penetrated Egypt and were close to Palestine. Even had a sovereign Jewish State existed at that time it could not have opposed the armored divisions of Rommel. What saved the Jews of Palestine? Stalingrad, the victory of the Soviet people over the fascists, for Hitler was compelled to look to his defenses instead of undertaking a campaign against Jerusalem.

In a fateful encounter the Soviet people defeated the enemy of all the nations—the bloody German fascism. The same Soviet people which saved Europe also saved the lives of millions of Jews. Not long ago I was in Wrocław. The new Jewish settlers there invited the participants in the World Congress of Intellectuals to visit them. Polish scholars, Czech authors, Brazilians, came. A little girl, delegate of the Soviet people, addressed the following words: "Tell the Soviet people that we, Jewish children of Wrocław, offer flowers to your countrymen who lie in the mass grave. Tell the Soviet people that we know who saved us from perishing."

There exists only one solution to the "Jewish Question"—the victory of the progressive forces of mankind. Should we for a moment visualize the terrible picture of a victory of world reaction, then we could declare with

certainly that the State of Israel would be turned into a new Oswiecim or Maidanek.

There was fascism in a number of countries in Eastern and South Eastern Europe before the war. There Jews were subject to persecution. Suffice it to recall the Iron Guard and the pogroms in Poland of that day. Then came the Hitlerites. They encouraged gangs from the dregs of society and organized the mass extermination of the Jews. But under pressure of the peoples, and with the aid of the Soviet Army, the fascist rulers fell. The gentlemen who dreamed of the rebirth of the pre-war regimes, half liberals, half pogromists, fled overseas. The toilers took the government into their hands. And I saw with what devotion and patriotism the Jews of the various countries are rebuilding the destroyed cities, working, studying, writing books, planting trees. In Poland, where the Pilsudskites tormented the Jews before the war, there is scarcely a city that does not have a street named after the heroes of the Ghetto. The heroic struggle of the Jews of Warsaw against the German invaders is the pride of the entire Polish people. When some years ago the fascist dogs tried to stage a pogrom in Kielce, the people's government punished them as enemies of Poland. The people of Bulgaria succeeded in saving the Jews of Bulgaria from mass shipment to the death camps. After September 9, People's Courts convicted the Bulgarian fascists who stained their hands with Jewish blood. Now the Jews of Bulgaria, among whom are numerous partisans, together with the entire Bulgarian people, are building their new democratic government. Their future is not overseas but in Sofia, Plovdiv, and Russia.

More than once the founder of our government, V. I. Lenin, flayed anti-Semitism and stamped it as shameful in wrathful essays and speeches. The October Revolution brought freedom and equal rights to all the citizens of the Soviet country, including the Jews. Some of the Jews count Russian as their native tongue, others Ukrainian, still others Yiddish, but all of them consider the Soviet country their homeland and are proud that they are citizens of the land where exploitation of man by man has been done away with. In 1931, when the terrible cloud was

spreading over Europe, and foreseeing the evil deeds of the cannibals, J. V. Stalin said:

"National and racial chauvinism is a remnant of a man-hating morality characteristic of the period of cannibalism. Anti-Semitism, as the most extreme expression of racial chauvinism is the most dangerous survival of cannibalism." When cannibalism tried to consume Europe, the Soviet people under the leadership of Stalin destroyed the cannibals. Soviet Jews, together with the people of other nationalities, defended the great ideas of our society and their native land with self-sacrifice. Girls, boys, and old men went out of the ghettos of Vilno and Minsk to join partisan detachments. The native soil has become still dearer to each Soviet Jew. When he recalls the destruction of the innocent victims of fascism, he remembers the fierce battles and the fallen heroes. He is bound to every other Soviet citizen by bonds of fighting friendship, and to every inch of land by precious graves.

Let my correspondent, Alexander R., think of the events of the past decade and he will understand that the "Jewish Question" can be solved in only one way: the destruction of the "Jewish Question."

We have sympathy for the struggle of the toilers of Israel. They have the sympathy not only of the Soviet Jews but of all Soviet people. There are no partisans of Glubb Pasha in our midst. Nevertheless each Soviet citizen understands that not only the national but also the social character of a State is important. A citizen of the Soviet society considers the people of any bourgeois land, including the people of Israel, as wayfarers who have not yet emerged from the dark forest. A citizen of the Soviet society can never envy the fate of people who have to bear the yoke of capitalist exploitation.

The fate of Jewish toilers in all lands is bound up with the progress and the fate of socialism. The Soviet Jews, together with all Soviet people, are building their socialist homeland. They do not look to the Near East; they look to the future. And I think that the toilers of the State of Israel, who look for justice and are far from the mysticism of the Zionists, now look to the North, to the Soviet Union, which is in the vanguard of mankind on the way to a better future.

## - SUPERMAN -

Overheard on the Drive — By ABE GORDON

"Your face is just like an open book. Professor. You were smiling while reading the book, but when it came to the clipping, I could see the frown three benches away."

"And I am used to viewing myself in the role of the calm, cool, and collected, almost an Anglo-Saxon. Joe! Nothing like seeing ourselves the way others do!"

"You make me feel like a psychoanalyst's assistant, Professor! But I am not that deep. Tell me, what's behind these facial gestures?"

"I am trying to catch up on current history. Joe! We are approaching November 29."

"That's one date I will never forget, Professor! Didn't we sweat it out at the radio though?"

"One can forget many details in a year, Joe! Granados' book 'The Birth of Israel,' tells of the scenes behind the scenes."

"I read a rave review of it in the English Sunday Page of THE DAY some time ago (Adv. Abe Gordon won't mind—Ed.). Your smile was justified. But why the frown?"

"I was perusing a review of the book in 'The Saturday Review of Literature.' It accuses Granados of not pointing his fingers at the principal causes behind England's tactics. One of them, says the reviewer, is Britain's desire to 'establish for itself a neutral legal position which it no longer enjoyed as a mandatory.'"

"The guy must be nuts, if he talks of British neutrality. On second thought, that fellow may be on British pay. And, come to think of it, he could be one of the State Department crowd."

"Your analysis is a penetrating one, Joe. The reviewer did work for the OSS and the State Department as an expert on Palestine. You may not believe it, but he is a Jewish young man."

"A Jewish boy trying too hard to make good in his career. A good reason for frowning!"

"They call it objectivity, Joe. I'd rather have Granados' prophetic subjectivity with its righteous indignation. Isaiah was not a very objective person. Anyway the book is fascinating. I was just reading Granados' description of his meeting with Beigin."

"I've clipped that two page ad for you, Professor. By the description you'd think that Beigin is nothing short of Superman."

"Superman is the right expression, Joe. That ad gives him credit in the Hollywood style. Israel was not created by one man. Besides, the story of the incorporation of the Irgun in the Hagannah leaves out more than a few historical data."

"You seem to have changed your mind about the Irgunites, Professor! You always used to defend them."

"Not always, Joe. True enough, I never called them 'terrorists.' And I approved of many of their tactics against the British. But the minute Israel was established I saw no reason for private armies in an independent state."

"The Altalena incident was a lesson for all of us. But aren't you going to the reception?"

"I certainly will try to, Joe. I'd like to see the man. That does not mean that I approve of his stand or of the Hollywood style publicity."

"I don't know much about his ideas, Professor. The ad speaks of Bill of Rights democracy and a government modeled after the American system."

"If that's what Beigin wants, why does he organize a new party? There are plenty of democratic parties in Israel without his."

"I wonder whether he will follow the Republican or the Democratic line, Professor?"

"Search me, Joe. I'll have to do quite a bit of studying on this subject. The Revisionists who gave rise to the Irgun flirited at one stage with strong men and one party systems which have nothing to do with either the East or democracy. To be precise, the extremists approved of Mussolini and Franco."

"I'll take your word for it, Professor! But I'd like to hear more about it."

"Find out for yourself, Joe. Use that inquiring and quizzical mind, my boy! Superman or superparty?"

"You said it, Professor!"

## - ACTIVITIES -

This is Food for Israel Week, devoted to the Drive of the Metropolitan Zionist Fund for \$500,000 worth of food for Israel. Give generously!

JOIN THE RED MOGEN DOVID. BE A BLOOD DONOR!

Today, all day the J. N. F. Tag Day. Give generously!

The Kauffman exhibit at the Jewish Museum, 92nd St. and Fifth Ave.

Teachers! Qualified students interested in taking an M.S. in Education at Hunter College will receive free tuition. Three courses will be given by Prof. Efron in the February term. There is a growing demand for teachers of Hebrew in the public schools. Apply to the Department of Education, Hunter College, 695 Park Ave.

Solomon Dingo, editor of THE DAY has left for an extended tour of Europe and Israel.

Time to see Maurice Schwartz's production of THE VOICE OF ISRAEL at the Yiddish Art Theater.

### IT'S A DATE

Today, over the Message of Israel Radio Hour, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Samuel L. Hollander.

Today, at the Commodore, sessions of the two day national convention of the Histadrut, National Committee for Labor Palestine. Speakers at the concluding afternoon session will be Edward Corsi, Melech Neistadt and Shoshana Arieli.

Tonight, at the Commodore Hotel, celebration of Partition's Anniversary with Elijah Epstein, Berl Locker, Isaac Ben Tzvi, Melech Neistadt, Rabbi James G. Heller, Sidor Belarsky, Kurt Katch, Dinner at 6:30. Speeches later. Auspices of the Labor Zionist Organization, Poale Zion.

Tomorrow, at the Waldorf Astoria, "Testimonial, Dinner" to Menahem Beigin.

Tomorrow evening, at the Community Center, Partition Anniversary Meeting of the Manhattan Zionist Region, with Prof.

Selig Brodetsky as chief speaker. Tomorrow evening, at the Hotel McAlpin, Symposium on Jewish Books in Celebration of the Jewish Book Month, with Marvin Lownthal, Abraham S. Hinkin and Jacob Shatsky as speakers; Abraham H. Cohen, Moderator. Sponsored by the N. Y. Metropolitan Jewish Book Council.

### Side Glances

People are excited about David W. Nussbaum's expose of the DP pogromists in the New York Post and other papers serviced by the Overseas News Agency.

Readers of this page remember Abraham G. Duker's articles and editorials on this problem. Mr. Duker says the Jewish organizations are not as yet paying sufficient attention to the matter.

Rev. Howard J. Carroll, General Secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, repeats accusation of Archbishop Arthur Hayes, Apostolic Internuncio in Egypt, that there is deliberate effort to "decimate the Arabs and destroy Christianity in Palestine."

Both clergymen project ideas according to their own tradition and psyche. Is there any doubt that the Church has been attempting to decimate the Jews and to destroy Judaism all over the world for the past 1,700 years? Just the same, good willers should take notice. Such statements contradict that appeal to the Jews made by Archbishop Cushing only two weeks ago.

Nobel Peace Prize not given this year.

The Nobel Peace Committee evidently feels that enough has been done for peace by giving the Prize for Literature to the avowed assimilee, T. S. Eliot.

Hungary's assimilationist Jewish Communists sharpen anti-Zionist campaign.

A hint from Ehrenburg is sufficient.

## JEWISH BOOK MONTH EXHIBITS

RABBI ISAAC ELCHANAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARY  
Amsterdam Avenue and 167th Street.  
Theme: WORKS OF RABBI ELLIOT GAGN OF VILNA  
OPEN: Mon. thru Thurs. 9:30 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
Fri. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Sat. 10 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE—JEWISH INST. OF RELIGION LIBRARY  
40 West 68th Street.  
Theme: THE BRIDGE OF BOOKS FROM ISRAEL  
OPEN: Mon. and Wed. 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Tues. & Thurs. 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.  
Fri. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Sat. 10 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARY  
200 Broadway at 122nd Street.  
Theme: OUTSTANDING JEWISH BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS  
OPEN: Mon. thru Thurs. 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Fri. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Sat. 10 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.

ZIONIST ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY  
11 East 123rd Street, N. Y. Room 5106.  
Theme: HEBREW LITERATURE FROM ISRAEL  
OPEN: Mon. and Wed. 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Tues. and Thurs. 10 A.M. to 9 P.M.  
Fri. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Before Sundown Sat. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

YIDDISH SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE (YIVO) LIBRARY  
535 West 132nd Street.  
Theme: a) BOOKS ON EXTERMINATION OF JEWS IN EUROPE  
OPEN: Daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
b) BOOKS ON JEWS IN SHANGHAI  
JEWISH EDUCATION COMMITTEE EXHIBITS  
Theme: a) CHILDREN'S FICTION  
b) BOOKS SELECTED FOR BOOK REVIEW CONTEST  
OPEN: Mon. thru Thurs. 9:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Fri. 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
Sat. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Sun. 11 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Tues. & Thurs. 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

## SCHOLARLY STUFF

### The Constant Reader

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE  
ANNUAL. Volume XX, Cincinnati, 1947. 674 pp., \$3.00.

YIVO ANNUAL OF JEWISH SOCIAL SCIENCE. Vol. II-III, 1947/48. New York. Yiddish Scientific Institute, YIVO, (535 W. 132nd St., N. Y. C. 27) 329 pp., \$4.00.

The most current issue of the Jewish Union College Annual devotes much space to Jewish scholars. We hope this is a harbinger of future things. Dr. Julian Morgenstern applies his critical faculty to the "Chanukah Festival and the Calendar of Ancient Israel," in which the date and manner of celebrating the festival are compared to pagan and ancient Christian customs, with conclusions guaranteed to shock traditionalists. Other articles dealing with traditional subjects are "Cushan-Rishatim" by Eugen Taubler, "The Significance of Miracles for Talmudic Judaism," by Michael Guttman and "Reason and Revelation in the Theology of Maimonides," by Ben Zion Bokser. Modern anthropology is applied by Raphael Patai in his "Hebrew Installation Rites." Franz Landsberger traces the "Origin of the Winged Angel in Jewish Art" while the indefatigable Isaiah Sonne presents a new approach to the paintings of the Dura synagogue (Third century, discovered in 1932-33) that will be challenged by other scholars in this much studied area. Eric Werner continues his comparative music studies in his "Conflict between Hellenism and Judaism in the Music of the Early Christian Church." Dr. Abraham Cronbach, whose summary of the *Meil Tzedakah*, miscellany on philanthropy, will be remembered by those interested in social work, continues his pursuit of Jewish philanthropic history with his study of "The Maimonidean Code of Benevolence."

The Americana section contains Jacob R. Marcus' "The Modern Religion of Moses Hart," an examination of a proposal for a universal religion published in 1818 by a Jewish deist, and a most useful source for the study of the impact of emancipation on Jewish thinking. Joseph L. Blau studies Rabbi Krauskopf's views of the evolution controversy. Bertram W. Korn brings out Rabbi Isaac M. Wise's stand during the Civil War. This Reform leader was a "peace, Democrat" who had greater objections against war than against slavery. The article sheds much light on antisemitism during that period.

The Yiddish Scientific Institute continues to bring its work and interests before the non-Yiddish reading public. We view this as a necessary policy, because, regardless of how good a scholarly work may be, the linguistic barrier of Hebrew and Yiddish limits its perusal and enjoyment only to the cognoscenti. Such works should be available to the general scholarly world, not to speak

of the general public. The continuation of the YIVO Annual of Jewish Social Science is therefore a welcome contribution to Jewish learning.

This year's issue shows an increasing concentration on Americana with six items (one dealing with psychological adjustment) as contrasted to three in the first issue, all in that area. In contrast to five articles on Eastern Europe in the earlier issue, there are only two in the present volume. Adjustment to Emancipation has shown a rise from one to five items. Other areas do not indicate sufficient changes to mark trends.

On the whole, the editorial selection has been of high order. However, we would not have included the articles by the three Yivo aspirants (a most unnecessary carry over of the European term for 'fellows') on "American Jews and the Paris Peace Conference," based as they are on printed sources, particularly in view of the opening of the government archives of that period. Similarly, David Rodnick's study of the Indians can not be called Jewish Social Science. Josef Guttman's analysis of the Nuremberg Trials Documents is an important and revealing study. It should have been published next year in order to give the author the opportunity to investigate the recently published two supplementary volumes.

Space permits but a listing of topics and authors, with occasional brief comments. Rudolf Glanz, the outstanding student of American Jewish history, discusses the immigration of the German Jews. It is too bad that Elmer Berger failed to read Kissman's study of Roumanian immigration. He would not have misrepresented the "wayfayers" as a Zionist conspiracy. Judith Greenfield discusses the Jews in the clothing industry. Henry Lennards' revealing appraisal of a student's questionnaire on Jewish adjustment, Koenig's suggestions for the study of Jewish life in America and Toyve Meisel's "The Jews of Mexico" complete the Americana section. Emancipation adjustment is represented by Max Wiener's study of the Mission concept, an analysis of the deadly combination of political emancipation and religious liberalism. Sol Lipitzin's "Attitudes Toward Hine in England and America" reveals a non-antisemitic position in contrast to continental hostility; Joseph Davidsohn's and Max Weinreich's treatment of Brandeis' attitude to Judaism, which mellowed with age, and antisemitism, and S. Frydman's study of French Jewry in 1846, a year which has not brought it any essential changes, are other items.

This field, Hirsch Abramovich describes "Rural Jewish Occupations in Lithuania," and Max Weinreich sheds light on "Lantukh, a Jewish Hobboglin" of Eastern Europe. Rachel Wischnitzer discusses Synagogue architecture in Eastern and Western Europe from the 12th to the 18th century. M. Kossov tells of artisans in Palestine.

While many of the works in these volumes are meant for the specialist, the intelligent lay reader will gain much from delving into these products of scholarship.

Abraham G. Duker.

### PEOPLE

Died. Samuel P. Abelow, Veteran Zionist; author of history of the Jewish community of Brooklyn, in Brooklyn.

This Tuesday, first Yartzeit of William Edlin, editor of THE DAY.











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איר מומע האט תהונה צום  
צווייטן מאל

אין וואס באשטייט די דאזיקע אנדערקונג און פאררום זי איז וויכטיג. — ווי אזוי פארברענען זיך באקטעריעס? — ווירוסן זינען פאר פרייטוויקער ווי באקטעריעס. — די ווירקליכקייט איז פאנסאמערקער ווי די רייכטעם פאנסאמערקען אין לעבען. — זי וואלט די סענסאציאנעלע אנדערקונג קען פירען אין דער וויסנשאפט פון דער ג. ר. ראזין

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על וואס האט געדינט ביי ווייניג על  
בעדן, און ווייניג בעסערן האבען ער  
דאך פון אים נישט געוואלט וואס ער  
אין זיין נאמען ווייניג על ווייניג  
חלילה מיט אים צוריקגעקומען וואס  
נען מיט אים צוריקגעקומען, און אזוי  
געטראפן צו זיין אריינגעקומען.  
אין נאמען האט ער אריינגעקומען  
אויף דער וועלט ווען א חכמה ביי  
ער אנטדעקט אן וועג צו דאס  
וואוהיין אנטדעקט אפטער האט ער  
אריינגעקומען צו פארשפארן, וואו  
נאמען האט ער דעמאלסט געפונען, און  
ער האט אים אן וועג דארף געפונען  
דאס מיט'עס שטעטלע אייביג.  
דורך דער צייט ווען נאמען  
געווען אינעם פון דער היים, האט ער  
אריינגעקומען צו זיין אריינגעקומען.

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נדן, אין פארשט  
 ווען דאס איז גע  
 זעט דוועל גע  
 ווי איינער, צו  
 צוואנציג טויזנט  
 מער, און פארש  
 אין די ארומיגע  
 ער זיינען פון  
 דעם האבען זיי

ער האט ארויס  
מ'האט געקענט  
האט געקענט ש  
זען.  
דערפאר האט  
גליקליך, ווען א  
ייד פארלירט ג  
אן „אויסשטעל  
ייד באווייזן אי  
פענענדיג ייד מ

אין פינפטען  
אָבער אַכט  
נאַזע נישט  
איר „פאַרדריי  
אויף איר געב  
נאָכט ער האָט  
ליבע, און ער  
אירע עלטערע  
האַבען מיט זיי  
אוינע נומע פאַ  
ווען גליקליך.  
נעמט אַזעלכע  
דריקע איז פאַ  
וואָרען.  
קאַפּעל האָט  
גינען אַינעם  
אויף אירע  
אויף אירע

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# ליטעראַרישע וועלט

## אידישע ביכער פון דייטשלאנד

בערגעלסאָנ'ס נייע דערציילונגען

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באשר אלע שפילען פון אים  
קנאז און דעם קעסל פון אים  
שפילענע ווי זענען פון ברעגן.  
אזעלכע מענטשן ווארען לעבן נור  
מינע דור די געשפאלענע ווייניג וואס  
אנאכערס אלע ווייניג ווייניג פון  
עקספליה און פון בעסטע דור פון  
ידישע, דע וואס ווי נאך אים קאלט  
מאכען עס לויטעראישער אונזעם  
מיט.

ברודען תובעל און זיין מאסן  
די שילוח פון דעם אידישעם לויט  
דאסער! דערנעבן מיט זיין מענה, אים  
דעם אידישן רעפארמעטען מענטש  
האט געלעבט אן אסירקלען פון  
משפחות און נאכגעפאלען איהם.  
מיט'ס קעגנענע שריט דע דאס  
לעצטע פון מאנאטען און מען האט  
"ה" דערהערט דעם געזאגט פון דעם  
בעדער פון נחלל און עקדור.

אין די שריפטן וויינען א חזק דעם  
פארטאטעס פון לודער, דע רעגירונג  
נען אן ארטימלען יעצט פערלאזט  
שלמה בעליבאט, מאדל האלפערן  
גייטען ערנסט מאטעס וואלפער, דעם  
וואלפער, קאפלען, ש. ד. בוינ, שלמה  
וואלפער, דע פערדמאן, לייב וואלפער,  
מערמאן, מלכע ערלייך, און אן אלטער  
מיר שטעטל, אן אינאקאמיוט, אן  
ידישע, דעם מאנאטעס הערשט  
וואלפער יעצט אן אלטער, אן שפאלטן  
אין דאס מאסן.

ליר אין דער נעמט מיט פאררדען  
אין מיט ביטע דעם מיט מענטש.  
מען דערשטיקט זיי ביים ווייניגער  
זען אריין פאר די אייגענע "מענטשן"  
בער פארשטיקט.  
פאר דעם פירטן פארשטיקט  
דעם ווייניגער פארשטיקט אין זיך  
שטאמט פון דעם ווייניגער פארשטיקט  
דעם קלייט בער דעם "כעס".  
אויסצוגען "ווייניגער בער פארשטיקט  
מיט ווייניגער בער פארשטיקט  
נאכדעם אין נאכדעם אין מיט זיך  
פארשטיקט מיט א מענטש  
אויסצוגען א "כעס" אין א זיך  
אין וואס ווייניגער דעם זיך דערשטיקט  
דעם ווייניגער דעם ווייניגער דעם  
וואס דערשטיקט וואס דעם  
פארשטיקט "ווייניגער דעם  
אויסצוגען אין אייגענע פארשטיקט  
וואס א "שטעלע" מיט ווייניגער  
דעם פארשטיקט אין פארשטיקט  
אין קאפאלן אין פארשטיקט  
אין זיך פארשטיקט זיך ווייניגער  
דעם פארשטיקט זיך פארשטיקט  
פארשטיקט א "שטעלע" אין זיך  
אויסצוגען אין פארשטיקט  
פארשטיקט ווייניגער פארשטיקט  
ווייניגער פארשטיקט זיך פארשטיקט  
אין פארשטיקט זיך פארשטיקט  
אויסצוגען פארשטיקט זיך פארשטיקט

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**מניית קהלאס**  
צום ערשטן מאל—האל—האל מיט  
אויספאלגער נעגערדער אפמאכונג  
בונד וועגן די היסטארישע-געשעצטע  
און נאציאנאלע שטעלעס. צום ערשט  
מען בירג האט זיך געזען קהלאס  
מיט טיף גרעסע, וואס האט אים  
וועגנעם פאלענע געזעסן צו דער  
מארגענאמער וואונדערשאפט.

די ערשטע פון די געזעסן איז דעם  
דאזיגען מירל-דאזיגען שטעלעס  
האט האט פאר דעם מלחמה געזעסן  
און ער פאר מלחמה אדוועס פשוט  
אויף אלעלייטעס האט פאלגענדיק  
פון אלעס מלחמה האט געזעסן  
אויסן פון 160 לעבנדיגע-לעבנע  
קאמפאטער אידען און ווי נאכטן  
אברהם ווייסבאלד און מארגענאמער  
דאזיגען דעם מלחמה האט וויסבאלד  
קאמפאטער.

וויסבאלד האט וויסבאלד פון וויסבאלד  
שין וועגן די מארגענאמער אפמאכונג  
פון די געזעסן מלחמה האט נאך  
דעם פאר דעם אלע פלעס נאכט  
וואונדער וועגן אים. מלחמה האט  
וויסבאלד וועגן וועגן אפמאכונג  
מארגענאמער און קהלאס אויסגע-  
בונד און וואונדער פלעגערען  
אויסגען און מארגענאמער אידען. אים  
אויסגען וואונדער אפמאכונג און

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בער און זשורנאלען פון דער שארית  
הקלומט און דייטשאַנד, די מריסט  
די צייטונגסליסטען, די רויכען פון מאר  
דאנען.  
דער דאזיקער עמנואלער ארבייט פון  
זאמלען, די רויכען פון זייער פאר  
זשורנאלענע און שטעק און אין כלום.  
פון פארברענטע אידעס גיילט און  
פון אינסטיטוציעס אידעס הייזען.  
זינט אין ערשטער דיי, די צייטשריפט  
פאר זשורנאליסטען און אידעס לעבן  
בעל'ן נאצירעזשים' אונטערן נאמען  
פון לעבעדיגן זשורנאליסטען.  
דאס ווערט אריינגעגעבן פון דער  
קאמפאניע קאמפאניע בייס ענטפארע  
האטעלען פון די באזירעס אידעס  
אין דער אטעוואנער וואג און דער  
קאטעגאריע פון ישראל קאמפאניע.  
אס העכסטען פון דער דאזיקער  
צייטשריפט. וואס האט אנגעזעהען צו  
רשייען און מיטלען אין איינאם.  
1946 ווייזט פאר די צוויי און אדער  
ערגאנצען. אין יעדען פון די העכסטע  
געגענען זיך קאמפאניעס איינצוהאלטן  
פון זשורנאליסטען און זשורנאליסטען

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די אמת'ע לאַנע פון נענער איז אַמעריקע

[illegible][illegible]

דער גערער רבי  
און זיין הויף  
א היינטיגער ארטיקל פון  
דער אינטערעסאנטער ענין  
הרב מאיר שוורצמאן  
קומענדיגע זומאס אין "שט"א

נענטן, האבען אדורא עטאס  
פארשטאנען מיט די פרוען  
— צום — א צייט וועט מיר  
געוואסען פון געבורטסמארגל,  
וואו ער האט געזען וואס מען  
וועט לערנען מיט דער האבען  
וועט, און אין דעם פארשטאנען  
אזאנע פארשטאנען וואס די  
נאכעם פארשטאנען וואס אין  
דעם פארשטאנען פון שטאטשען  
לעבן געפילט א קליינע האלט, און  
וואס וואס אידעלע פאר דעם פארשטאנען  
דעם דעם אים אין געווען א  
אין פאר אים א פערשטאנען א  
נאכעם פארשטאנען וואס אין  
אם אין געווען דעם פארשטאנען  
וועט פאר דעם פאר אים דעם  
וואס אין צווייגן האט מען  
נענטן, געוואסען דעם פארשטאנען  
עס דערפער געוואסען אפארטאנען  
דעם און אין און — די פארשטאנען  
און...

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דאס נישט לאנג צו  
קומען צו אפער  
ניסכארגא. נאכד  
זאגן אהין פון ווא  
ער נעמט אן צו  
אפער. ווייל אפער  
זיין פלייש פאר  
זיין הארצען ביים  
האנד. ער אליין די  
קולטור אין די  
אין אהין א  
צוואסעפאר פ  
עס אין אפלאנט  
אין דער סאט צו  
ער קומט אלץ  
עסעפליכע צו שטא  
אפער. זאגט ער  
אפער וואס איין  
אפער פארט  
אפלאנט וואס צו  
פארט אפלאנט  
אפלאנט אין אפלא

אז דער קען  
שעפסטסטן פון  
היינטיגע צייטן  
"אין הויב פון  
גוים און אין ארץ  
קיון לאנד און  
פון באציאנע  
צווישער און א  
אויסוועל פאלל  
פארזאמלונגעס  
אויסער אין א  
פערסענלעך און  
שען פון אלע  
דער וועלט!"  
וואס מיינט  
האט ענטפערט  
אויסגעזען און  
זיי און דער  
שטערקלעך פון  
מדינת וואס א  
אין דער וועלט  
פארזאמלונגעס  
ענטפערט  
דעם זיי אנדער  
אנערער—  
אויסגעזען פאר  
נאך דערמאנען  
על.

מיר, לעבערנדיג  
נען צו דעם אונז  
באגרייפן שוין  
דאס איז.  
און די דאזיג  
צום מענשליכען  
נישט בלויז צו  
מאכען פון דעם  
געפיל האבען א  
לייגענטלעך קולטור  
סענאטאטאד קא  
דזשיניע איז גע











## MAYER SAYS FILMS FEARED CENSORING

Plus Belief Public Should  
Be Appealed Led to Anti-Red  
Job Policy, He Tells Court

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES  
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9.—The two top executives of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film studio testified in Federal Court today that underlying the anti-Communist employment policy in which the studio joined the other major producers a year ago was the fear of possible Federal censorship and a box office decline of as much as 50 per cent, and a feeling that public opinion should be "appealed."

The testimony was presented in the suit of Lester Cole, discharged MGM writer, for reinstatement in his \$1,350-a-week job. Mr. Cole, one of the ten Hollywood figures who refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Committee whether they were Communists, was ousted on the ground he had embarrassed the studio.

Reinstatement was made contingent upon his being cleared of the committee's contempt charge and his public avowal that he was not a Communist.

The two principal witnesses as the trial went into its fourth day were Louis B. Mayer, head of the studio, and Edgar J. Mannix, studio manager, whose testimony in his absence was entered through a deposition.

Describing the atmosphere at the time of the major producers' decision to act against the "Unfriendly Ten"—the other four of whose number then employed were discharged simultaneously with Mr. Cole—and against Communists, Mr. Mayer said there was public discussion of Federal censorship and a feeling among the producers that as a result of the committee hearings, "the public won't be appeased unless something is done."

Mr. Mannix said the hearings "seemed to set a snowball rolling that the boys were Communists and in the opinion of the people they had been a disservice to the industry."

**DISAPPEARS IN GREECE**  
American Believed Kidnapped by  
Bandits—Second Case of Kind

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES  
ATHENS, Dec. 9.—Carl A. Graessner, 45 years of age, of Portland, Ore., is "presumed to have been kidnapped by bandits" according to an announcement made today by the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Graessner, an employee of the contracting firm of Atkinson and Drake, started out for the town of Servia, near Kozani, on business yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a Greek interpreter. Later his pick-up truck, in which the two had been traveling, was found burned on the roadside.

Mr. Graessner is the second employee of a United States firm engaged in road construction under American aid to Greece to have disappeared under extraordinary circumstances. Francis L. McShane of Newburgh, N. Y., was seized by rebels in Peloponnese on Nov. 10, and released some twelve days later.



### miniature princess

Velvet party dress  
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Big sister's 7-14, 19.95  
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## Honored for Service In Rehabilitation Field



Dr. Howard A. Rusk  
The New York Times

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 9.—The annual meritorious awards of the National Rehabilitation Association for outstanding service in the field of rehabilitation were awarded here tonight to Dr. Howard A. Rusk of New York and H. B. Cummings of Atlanta.

Dr. Rusk, who was the wartime chief of the Army Air Forces rehabilitation program, is professor and chairman of the department of rehabilitation and physical medicine at New York University College of Medicine and Associate Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He is also director of the new Institute of Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, consultant in rehabilitation to the United Nations and a member of the advisory board of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. In his absence the award was accepted for him by Eugene J. Taylor of THE TIMES.

Mr. Cummings is regional representative in the southeast for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Security Agency. He has been identified with rehabilitation for the past thirty-one years.

(From Late Editions of Yesterday's Times.)  
**Japanese Premier Apologizes**  
TOKYO, Dec. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida apologized to the Diet today for calling Japan an "empire." "When I said Japanese empire, it was a mistake for Japan," he explained. He added that the two terms are similar in Japanese, and that it was a slip of the tongue.

**Sally Milgrim**  
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"Our gold-plated  
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compact at \$12.00...  
ideal gift for the  
woman who has  
everything."

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## CITY TEACHER UNION HELD COMMUNISTIC

Continued From Page 1

ged "a more searching investigation" under the new Congress of the New York teachers' local and 11 other teacher locals affiliated with the UPWA.

### VA Action Suggested

"We respectfully suggest to our distinguished colleagues of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs," the report added, "that they give consideration to the question whether the Veterans Administration should be permitted to enter any agreement with any trade school which has a contract covering its instructors with any local of the United Public Workers of America or any other union whose officers have not signed the non-Communist affidavits."

The subcommittee's hearings centered around charges by the Radio-Electronics School of New York that Teachers Union, Local 555, sought to organize teachers in trade schools receiving financial aid from the VA "for the purpose of undermining the loyalty of our American veterans through control of their instructors and the dissemination of subversive propaganda."

Among indications of Communist activity in the New York Local 555, the subcommittee cited testimony that it had been expelled from the American Federation of Teachers lest it "place the stamp of the Communist party indelibly and ir-

revocably upon the entire federation of teachers."

It also observed that Bella Dodd, an admitted Communist, served in the important position of legislative representative of this union from 1935 to 1944 and in an administrative capacity as a member of its powerful executive board until the summer of 1948.

In addition, The New York Teacher News, official organ of Local 555, was quoted at length to indicate that it was sympathetic to causes espoused by known Communists.

Leaders of the local, moreover, "revealed their reluctance to say anything which might be interpreted as disparaging to communism," the report stated.

### Union Head Scores Report

The report of the House subcommittee was attacked yesterday by Abraham Lederman, president of the Teachers Union, as being "based on a prejudgment rather than on the facts brought out at the hearings."

Mr. Lederman, who was interrogated by the subcommittee, asserted also that the "officers of the union who testified provided accurately and with objective and documentary evidence that the union is a democratic organization whose program and activities have always been for protection of the interests of the children, teachers and the educational system generally."

He declared that a committee charge that it had been unable to obtain the names of members of the union's executive board was "fantastic in view of the fact that

those names are a matter of public record and have appeared in the public press."

His statement also added: "It is significant that the strike situation that led to the investigation has since been satisfactorily settled through agreement between the Teachers Union and the Radio Electronic Institute."

The hostile witnesses were self-interested individuals who for years have peddled their anti-union poison.

"The report represents the swan song of a committee, eight of whose members will not sit in Congress next month. They evidently cannot learn despite the election returns that the people of our country will reject union-smashing and Red-baiting investigations and reports by Congressional committees."

William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, declined to comment on the report until he had had an opportunity to study it.

### MARSHALL SHOWING GAIN

President Says General Is Doing Well After Operation

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—President Truman said at his news conference this morning that Secretary of State George C. Marshall was getting along well after his kidney operation at Walter Reed Hospital. He heard from his every day, the President added.

The hospital, in a bulletin at 3 o'clock this afternoon, said: "General Marshall is continuing to make satisfactory improvement following his operation."

In an earlier bulletin, issued at 10 A. M., the hospital reported: "General Marshall had a good night. His post-operative course remains satisfactory. The General was up in bed and enjoyed his breakfast this morning."

## PRESIDENT CLINGS TO BUDGET CEILING

Continued From Page 1

not even mentioned," and the officials present did not push for a settlement. The half-hour was devoted instead, it was said, to a discussion of the more general problems of strategy, security and national economy.

When the meeting was over, this source continued, Mr. Truman was still of the opinion that his initial ceiling of \$15,000,000,000, fixed on the National Military Establishment last July in a memorandum from the Budget Bureau, would adequately assure the defense of the United States.

### Specific Talks Forthcoming

For future conferences of a more specific nature, however, the military authorities are prepared to submit alternative budget levels, with discussions of their strategic implications in each case and speculations as to their possible impact upon the national economy, such as the needs for controls and restrictions.

The lower figure, of course, would be the President's ceiling which defense officials state is really \$14,400,000,000 for military expenditures and \$600,000,000 for stockpiling of strategic materials.

The top level, based on agreement among the three armed forces, would be in the neighborhood of \$21,000,000,000, it is understood.

A middle ground of between \$17,000,000,000 and \$18,000,000,000 is being considered, however, as a possible compromise between the defense group and the President's "hold-the-line" advisers. Among

## Eden Urges Britain Weigh Idea of Envoy to Israel

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES  
LONDON, Dec. 9.—Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden suggested in the foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons today that Britain "ought now to consider establishing a British political representative at Tel Aviv on a de facto basis."

There was, in fact, much support, especially from the Labor party back-benchers but also from the Liberal and Conservative side, for recognition of Israel. There was evidence of an impressive body of critical opinion of Mr. Bevin's Palestine policy, even on the Labor benches.

these, in addition to Mr. Webb, is Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

The security vs. economy argument is the one which must be adjudicated by the President before he goes to Congress with his budget message next month. Defense officials are expected to explain the various degrees of security which could be expected with each hypothetical budget limit, and the economic group will analyze the figures in terms of the capacity of the national economy to absorb them.

Men 17 to 30. The Navy offers you a career with good pay today and security tomorrow. You can now enlist in the Regular Navy for either four or six years. For full information, go to your nearest Navy Recruiting Station.

## PRINCE TO BE CHRISTENED

Ceremony for Elizabeth's Son to Be Held Wednesday

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Princess Elizabeth's son will be christened in Buckingham Palace next Wednesday when he will be four weeks and three days old, it was announced tonight.

The names of the infant prince and the names of the godparents chosen by his parents will be announced on the christening day. The christening will be a private family affair, in keeping with the recent insistence of the royal house upon a normal domestic environment for its children.

The baby will wear the christening robe worn by his mother and by all royal children since the reign of Queen Victoria at their baptisms, and the baptismal water will be contained in a silver gilt font used since that time.

Buckingham Palace private chapel is still unusable after having been wrecked by a German bomb and one of the state rooms on the first floor probably will be used. If a recent precedent was followed, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, will baptize the baby.

(From Late Editions of Yesterday's Times.)  
**Dalai Lama Wants to Buy Bridge**  
WARSAW, Dec. 8 (AP)—The newspaper Wiecez reported today that the Dalai Lama, ruler of snowbound Tibet, wants to buy an iron bridge "to make my people happy." The newspaper said that a Polish export firm had received a letter from the Lama asking the price of such a bridge and how much it would cost to ship it to his remote Himalayan kingdom.

DO NOT FORGET THE NEEDIEST!

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### Christmas surprise

De Pinna goes all out for Christmas... engraves her monogram, tree fashion, on "Petite" by Cotter—a perfume atomizer that looks like a smart lighter. Leakproof, of course, in shining chromium-finished metal with tiny funnel, rayon fiddle case. 5.00\*  
Monogram. . . . . 1.50  
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Charmona Wool Gabardine is fashioned in the masculine tradition, follows a year 'round tour of duty and serves as a classic fair-weather friend to boot. Taupe-grey, caramel-beige, Hunter green and Winter navy. Sizes 10 to 18—69.95.

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Shimmering jacquards, short-sleeved and shining with gold or silvery threads, bright as good repartee.

Silk surah cocktail suits, slim-skirted and tiny-waisted, minutely patterned like your beau's tie.

Good theatre—the décolleté dress of rayon satin or taffeta, sheltered by its own demi-tasse jacket.

Lace-embroidered sheaths of rayon crepe, soft and flattering as candlelight, very femme fatale with long gloves.

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# Text of Proposed Constitution for State of Israel to Be Voted On After Elections

Following is the text of the proposed Constitution for the State of Israel, made available here yesterday:

## Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL, HUMBLY giving thanks to Almighty God for having delivered us from the burden of exile and brought us back to our ancient land;

RECALLING the tenacious endurance of the generations of the Exile and their heroic sacrifices for the survival of our people and the preservation of its spiritual heritage;

GRATEFULLY remembering the faithful remnant who maintained the continuity of Jewish settlement in Palestine throughout the centuries, and the inspired efforts of the pioneers of the national revival;

RESOLVED to rebuild our Commonwealth in accordance with the ideals of peace and righteousness of the Prophets of Israel, to welcome every Jew who seeks entry, and to promote the security and well-being of all who dwell within our gates;

HAVE ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTION:

## I. General Provisions

### ARTICLE 1

The name of the State is Israel.

### ARTICLE 2

The State of Israel is a sovereign, independent, democratic republic.

### ARTICLE 3

The State of Israel is designed to be the National Home of the Jewish People and shall admit every Jew who desires to settle within its territory, subject to such regulations as may be enacted by the Chamber of Deputies.

### ARTICLE 4

(1) All persons within the jurisdiction of the State of Israel shall be entitled in equal measure to the protection of the law. No discrimination of any kind shall be made by the State between the inhabitants of the State on the grounds of race, religion, language or sex.

(2) All citizens of the State shall enjoy equal civil and political rights. No citizen shall be at a disadvantage as a candidate for public office or employment or in the matter of promotion, on account of his race, religion, language or sex.

(3) No land, buildings or other property may be expropriated except for public purposes. In all cases of expropriation full compensation, as prescribed by law, shall be paid.

### ARTICLE 5

The official language of the State of Israel is Hebrew. Adequate facilities shall be given to Arabic-speaking citizens for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, in the legislature, before the courts and before the executive and administrative authorities.

### ARTICLE 6

(1) The following persons shall be citizens of Israel and shall enjoy the rights and privileges and be subject to the obligations of such citizenship:

(a) All Jews who were resident in the State of Israel at the time of its independence.

(b) All Jews over the age of 18 years resident in that part of Palestine which is not included in the State of Israel, who, within one year, opt for citizenship of Israel. The exercise of this right of option shall include the wife and children under 18 years of age of the person so opting.

(c) All residents of Israel other than Jews who were citizens of Palestine at the time of the termination of the Mandate, provided that any such person being over the age of 18 may, within one year, elect not to accept the citizenship of Israel. The exercise of this right of option includes the wife and children under 18 years of age of the persons so opting.

### ARTICLE 7

The flag of the State of Israel is a white banner with two horizontal blue stripes and the Shield of David in the center.

### ARTICLE 8

All natural resources within the jurisdiction of the State of Israel shall belong to the State subject to any rights therein vested in any person or body, and shall be controlled and administered by the Government of Israel in accordance with such regulations and provisions as shall from time to time be approved by legislation.

### ARTICLE 9

The State shall enact legislation to ensure the proper conservation and economic utilization of the soil and water for the benefit of the people.

### ARTICLE 10

The Antiquities in Israel, being a precious heritage of the past, shall be considered as a trust to be conserved by the State for future generations, and the State shall enact legislation to this end.

### ARTICLE 11

The State of Israel shall seek to settle all international disputes of whatever nature or origin in which it may be involved by peaceful means only. The generally recognized rules of international law shall form part of the municipal law of Israel.

## II. Fundamental Rights

### ARTICLE 12

The State shall ensure the sanctity of human life and uphold the dignity of man. There shall be no penalty of death, nor shall anyone be subjected to torture, flogging or humiliating punishment. The application of moral pressure or physical violence in the course of police interrogations is prohibited; evidence obtained by such methods shall not be admissible in Court.

### ARTICLE 13

(1) The liberty of the person is inviolable. No one shall be detained except pursuant to an order or judgment of a Court of Law, or when apprehended in flagrante delicto, for the purpose of bringing him before a

Court on a charge of having committed a crime.

(2) Every person detained by executive order shall be unlawful except when authorized by specific legislation in time of war or national emergency and subject to continuous parliamentary control.

(3) Any person arrested shall be informed in writing within twenty-four hours by what authority and on what grounds he is being detained, and shall be brought up for trial not later than two days from the date of his arrest. Upon complaint being lodged by or on behalf of any person to the High Court or any Judge thereof, that any such person is being unlawfully detained, the High Court or the Judge to whom such complaint is made shall require the officer in whose custody such person is detained, to produce him without delay and certify in writing the grounds of his detention. If satisfied that the detention is not in accordance with the law, the Judge shall order the immediate release of the detainee.

(4) No person under arrest shall be held incommunicado.

(5) No person shall be deprived of his liberty on account of a debt or other contractual obligation except for fraud.

(6) No one shall be tried save by due process of law. Extraordinary courts shall not be established. No person other than members of the Armed Forces of the State on active service, shall, at any time, be subjected to the jurisdiction of military tribunals.

(7) No one shall be convicted of any infringement of the law which did not constitute an offense when it was committed, nor shall any amendment of the law increasing the penalty for any offense or altering the rules of evidence to the detriment of the accused, have retroactive effect.

(8) Anyone wrongfully arrested, convicted or punished shall have an enforceable claim for compensation against the State.

### ARTICLE 14

The dwelling of every person is inviolable and shall not be entered or searched except in accordance with the law and in the manner therein prescribed. Private correspondence as well as telegraphic and telephonic communications shall not be intercepted. Any temporary suspension of these guarantees in time of war or national emergency shall require specific legislative authorization and shall be subject to parliamentary control.

### ARTICLE 15

(1) Freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, shall be insured to all.

(2) Existing rights in respect of Holy Places and religious buildings or sites shall not be altered or impaired. The liberty of access, visit and transit to Holy Places shall be guaranteed, in conformity with existing rights, to all without distinction, subject to the requirements of national security, public order and decorum.

(3) No taxation shall be levied in respect of any Holy Place, religious building or site which was exempt from taxation on the date of the establishment of the State. No change in the incidence of such taxation shall be made which would either discriminate between the owners or occupiers of Holy Places, religious buildings or sites, or would place upon less favorable in relation to the general incidence of taxation than existed prior to the establishment of the State.

(4) The Sabbath and the Jewish Holy Days shall be days of rest and spiritual elevation and shall be recognized as such in the laws of the country. The Holy Days of the various religious denominations shall equally be recognized as legal days of rest for the members of such denominations.

(5) Freedom of speech and the free expression of opinion in writing or in any other form, are guaranteed. This constitutional guarantee shall not extend to utterances or publications which are libelous, slanderous or obscene, or which are designed to stir up racial or religious hatred, or to incite to violence or crime, or which advocate the suppression of human rights, or of the democratic system of government, or which reveal secrets of national defense. The institution of a preventive censorship shall be unlawful save in time of war or national emergency and shall require specific legislative authorization and be subject to continuous parliamentary control and review.

### ARTICLE 16

All citizens of the State of Israel shall have the right to assemble peaceably without arms and to form associations, subject to such regulatory provisions as may be enacted from time to time by the Chamber of Deputies. Such enactments shall contain no discrimination on grounds of race, religion, language or political belief.

This constitutional guarantee shall not extend to assemblies or associations aiming at the suppression of human rights or of the democratic form of government.

### ARTICLE 17

Any officer of the State of Israel who, contrary to the provisions of this Constitution, knowingly violates the rights and liberties of any person, shall be liable to proceedings under the civil and criminal law.

### ARTICLE 18

Every citizen of the State of Israel has the right, either individually or in association with others, to petition the President, the Government, the Chamber of Deputies, or any other public authority for the redress of grievances or for the enactment of legislation.

### ARTICLE 19

No one may be extradited to any foreign country where he is liable to be deprived of such fundamental personal and political rights as are guaranteed by this Constitution. The Government of Israel may in its absolute discretion refuse to deliver up any of its subjects to a foreign government for prosecution or punishment.

### ARTICLE 20

The economic order of the State of Israel shall be based on the principles of social justice. Every citizen shall have an equitable share in the national income and a right to social security. The

State shall encourage and aid every form of cooperative effort.

### ARTICLE 22

Every one has the right to work. The State of Israel shall endeavor to ensure to all its citizens without distinction a decent standard of living and a fair and equal opportunity of earning a livelihood. Legislation shall be enacted making provision for reasonable wages, working hours and conditions of work and for the provision of state insurance against the risks of accident, sickness, disability, unemployment, old age and other causes of undesired want. Special protective measures shall be enacted for the benefit of women, mothers and children, and of widows and orphans.

### ARTICLE 23

The right of workers to form trade union associations, to enter into collective bargaining contracts and to strike in defense of their economic rights and interests is guaranteed by the Constitution. Any provision embodied in a contract of employment which involves renunciation or diminution of these rights shall be null and void.

### ARTICLE 24

Care for the health of the population is a primary duty of the State. Legislation shall be enacted for the establishment of a national health service, protection of motherhood and child life, the promotion of public and personal hygiene, and the grant of state aid towards the construction of hygienic workers' dwellings.

### ARTICLE 25

(1) The State shall provide adequate facilities for primary and secondary education for Jews and Arabs in their own language and cultural traditions.

(2) The right of each community to maintain its own schools for the education of its own members in its own language, while conforming to such educational requirements of a general nature as the State may impose, shall not be denied or impaired.

(3) Foreign educational establishments shall be allowed to continue their activity on the basis of their existing rights.

## III. The Legislature

### ARTICLE 26

The legislative power in the State of Israel shall be vested in the Chamber of Deputies.

### ARTICLE 27

All citizens of the State who have reached the age of twenty-one and are not subject to any legal disability or incapacity under the electoral law, shall be entitled to vote in the elections to the Chamber.

### ARTICLE 28

All citizens of the State who have reached the age of twenty-five and are not subject to any legal disability or incapacity under the electoral law, shall be eligible to the Chamber. Judges, civil servants, members of the Armed Forces of the State of Israel serving with the colours, and persons who are also citizens of a foreign state shall not be eligible.

### ARTICLE 29

The Chamber of Deputies shall be elected by equal, direct and universal suffrage and by secret ballot on the basis of proportional representation. The mode of election shall be determined by an electoral law. The country shall be divided into a number of electoral districts, each 10,000 of the population approximately.

Each district shall be represented by one deputy. The electoral districts shall be revised once in three years, having regard to intervening changes in the numbers and distribution of the population. Vacancies caused by the death, resignation, or disqualification of any deputy shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of the electoral law.

### ARTICLE 30

Elections shall be held within two months from the expiration of the term or the dissolution of the preceding Chamber. They shall be held on the same date throughout the country.

### ARTICLE 31

The Chamber shall meet within one month of its election. It shall hold two sessions every year, beginning in the first week of Cheshvan and Iyar, respectively. The sessions shall be convened by the Chairman on the day fixed by the Chamber upon its adjournment. At the request of one-third of the deputies, an extraordinary session shall be called.

### ARTICLE 32

On taking their seats, deputies shall make the following solemn declaration: "I pledge myself to be faithful to the State of Israel and to uphold its Constitution and its laws."

### ARTICLE 33

The Chamber shall be elected for a period of four years, but it may extend its term in case of war or emergency, but for not more than one additional term.

### ARTICLE 34

The President of the Republic may dissolve the Chamber of Deputies prior to the expiration of its term if the Executive Council in office has resigned and no alternative Executive Council can be formed commanding the support of a stable majority in the Chamber.

### ARTICLE 35

No legal action shall be taken against any deputy in respect of any statements made or votes taken in the Chamber or in respect of any opinions expressed by him outside the Chamber in his official capacity. No deputy may be required, even after having ceased to be a deputy, to give evidence in any court of law in regard to matters confided to him in that capacity. This provision shall not apply to any investigation conducted by a committee of enquiry appointed by the Chamber.

### ARTICLE 36

No criminal proceedings may be taken against any deputy except with the consent of the Chamber. No deputy may be arrested except if apprehended in flagrante delicto. If any deputy is so arrested, the chairman shall be immediately informed and shall bring the matter to the notice of the Chamber. Unless the Chamber within a fortnight approves the detention and authorizes the institution of legal proceed-

ings against the deputy, he shall be released.

### ARTICLE 37

Deputies shall receive a remuneration to be fixed by the Chamber.

### ARTICLE 38

Official reports of proceedings in the Chamber and its Committees, as well as true reports of such proceedings wherever published, shall be privileged.

### ARTICLE 39

The Chamber shall adopt Standing Orders for regulating its procedure, maintaining internal discipline and protecting its members from any molestation, interference or attempt at corruption. It shall elect a Chairman and Vice Chairmen and fix their powers and remuneration.

### ARTICLE 40

The proceedings of the Chamber shall be held in public. Upon a motion supported by two-thirds of the deputies present, the public may be excluded.

### ARTICLE 41

Save as otherwise prescribed in this Constitution or in the Standing Orders, decisions shall be by a majority of those present. In case of any equality of votes the presiding officer shall exercise a casting vote.

### ARTICLE 42

The initiative in introducing legislation shall rest with the Executive Council. Deputies may propose legislative measures, but such proposals shall be referred to a Select Committee of the Chamber. They shall be introduced by the Executive Council if recommended by a majority of the Select Committee and in the form recommended by that Committee.

### ARTICLE 43

All revenues of the State, from whatever source arising, shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund and shall be appropriated by the Chamber of Deputies for the purposes of the State in the manner and subject to the charges and liabilities imposed by this Constitution.

### ARTICLE 44

The Chamber shall consider the estimates of income and expenditure for the current financial year submitted to it by the Executive Council, and shall enact the Finance Act prior to the end of the financial year. No resolution for the appropriation of funds or for the increase of any grant or charge may be moved except by a member of the Executive Council.

### ARTICLE 45

After a Bill has been passed by the Chamber, two copies of it shall be transmitted by the Chairman to the President of the Republic for his signature. One copy shall be deposited in the Record Office of the Chamber and the other shall be transmitted to the Registrar of the High Court to be enrolled for record in his office. It shall come into force upon its publication in the Official Gazette.

### ARTICLE 46

The recruiting and maintenance of the Armed Forces shall be subject to the control of the Chamber of Deputies.

### ARTICLE 47

Treaties and other agreements with foreign countries shall not be binding on the State unless approved by the Chamber of Deputies. By such approval these treaties and agreements shall become part of the municipal law of Israel. All such treaties and agreements shall be published in the Official Gazette.

### ARTICLE 48

The executive power in the State of Israel shall be vested in the President of the Republic and in the Executive Council.

### ARTICLE 49

Any citizen of Israel, who is eligible to the Chamber of Deputies and has reached the age of 35, may be elected to the office of President.

### ARTICLE 50

The President of the Republic shall be elected by the Chamber of Deputies by secret ballot. If, in two successive ballots, no candidate receives an absolute majority of votes, the candidate for whom, in the third ballot, a relative majority of votes is cast, shall be deemed to have been elected.

### ARTICLE 51

The term of office of the President shall be five years. He may be re-elected on the expiry of his term, but only for one additional term of office.

### ARTICLE 52

The election of the President shall take place not later than one month prior to the expiration of the term of the President in office. If the latter dies, resigns, is removed from office or becomes permanently incapacitated, such incapacity being established by a decision of the Supreme Court, the election of a new President shall take place within one month thereafter.

### ARTICLE 53

If the office of the President becomes vacant as a result of the death, resignation, removal, or permanent incapacity of the holder, the Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies shall exercise the functions of the President until the election of a new President.

### ARTICLE 54

The President, upon entering his office, shall make the following declaration in the presence of members of the Executive Council, the Chamber of Deputies and the High Court: "I solemnly promise that I will maintain the Constitution and the laws of Israel, that I will dedicate myself to the service and welfare of the People of Israel and that I will act justly and rightly to all citizens of Israel."

### ARTICLE 55

Every official act of the President shall be countersigned by the Prime Minister or a member of the Executive Council who shall thereby assume responsibility for it.

### ARTICLE 56

The President shall, after consultation with the leaders of the parliamentary parties, appoint the Prime Minister and upon his advice, the other members of the

Executive Council. The President shall appoint the ambassadors and ministers of the State of Israel. The President shall appoint the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Israel and issue commissions to the officers of these Forces.

### ARTICLE 57

The President shall receive the diplomatic envoys accredited to the State of Israel and shall issue exequaturs to foreign consuls.

### ARTICLE 58

The President shall promulgate the laws enacted by the Chamber within ten days from the date of such enactment. The law was enacted as an urgent measure it shall be promulgated within three days.

### ARTICLE 59

The President shall exercise the prerogative of mercy.

### ARTICLE 60

The President shall, upon the advice of the Executive Council and with the assent of the Chamber of Deputies, conclude treaties with foreign states.

### ARTICLE 61

The President shall be removed from office on impeachment by two-thirds of the Chamber of Deputies and on conviction by the Supreme Court of high treason, bribery or culpable violation of the Constitution.

### ARTICLE 62

The Executive Council shall consist of the Prime Minister, the heads of the Departments of State and such Ministers without Portfolio as may from time to time be appointed. The total number of Ministers shall not exceed fifteen. All Ministers shall be members of the Chamber of Deputies and shall be appointed in the manner prescribed in Article 56.

### ARTICLE 63

The Prime Minister shall preside over the meetings of the Executive Council. He shall be responsible for the coordination of activities of the Executive Council and for the execution by the Departments of State of the policies adopted by the Executive Council. He shall keep the President of the Republic informed on all major questions of domestic and foreign policy.

### ARTICLE 64

The Executive Council shall be collectively responsible to the Chamber of Deputies. It shall resign if it ceases to retain the support of a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, but shall continue in office until its successors have been appointed. The resignation of the Prime Minister shall entail that of the Executive Council as a whole. Individual Ministers may resign from office by placing their resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister for submission to the President of the Republic.

### ARTICLE 65

No Minister may be a member of the Board of Directors of any Joint Stock or Limited Liability Company carrying on business for profit.

### ARTICLE 66

The organization of the Departments of State, the designation of Ministers and their remuneration shall be regulated by law.

### ARTICLE 67

The organization of and admission to the Civil Service shall be regulated by law. After the enactment of this Constitution, all appointments to the Civil Service shall be by examination to be conducted by a Civil Service Commission. In exceptional cases the Civil Service Commission may authorize the appointment of senior officers without examination.

### ARTICLE 68

The Executive Council and any of its members shall have power to make orders and regulation within the framework of existing laws. Such orders and regulations shall be tabled in the Chamber of Deputies and shall become inoperative if a motion to that effect is adopted by the Chamber within two weeks thereafter.

### ARTICLE 69

There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor General to control, on behalf of the State, all payments and to audit all accounts of monies administered by or under the authority of the Chamber of Deputies. He shall not be a member of the Chamber of Deputies nor hold any other office or position of emolument. The manner of his appointment and the length and conditions of his tenure of office shall be fixed by law.

### ARTICLE 70

The judicial power shall be vested in and exercised by the Courts of Law established under this Constitution. They shall comprise:

(a) Magistrates' Courts;

(b) District Courts;

(c) A High Court with original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, and with exclusive original jurisdiction in all questions relating to the validity of any law having regard to the terms of the Constitution;

(d) A court of final appeal to be called the Supreme Court;

(e) Religious courts of the Jewish, Moslem and Christian communities exercising jurisdiction in matters of personal status and of religious foundations and endowments.

### ARTICLE 71

The organization and jurisdiction of the courts, the remuneration, pensions and age of retirement of the judges, and all matters of procedure shall be regulated by law.

### ARTICLE 72

All judges, other than the members of the Religious Courts, shall be appointed by the President of the Republic on the advice of the Minister of Justice, who, in tendering such advice, shall be guided by the recommendations of a Selection Board consisting of a member of the Supreme Court, a High Court judge, two senior officers of the Department of Justice, three deputies chosen by the Chamber and three representatives of the Bar Association. The Selection Board shall be constituted annually. The judges of the Religious Courts shall be appointed by the President of the Republic acting on the advice of the Minister for Religious Affairs, who, in tendering such advice, shall be guided by the recommendations of the Supreme Religious

Council of the community concerned.

### ARTICLE 73

No judge of the Civil Courts shall be removed from office except for stated misbehaviour or incapacity upon a resolution supported by two-thirds of the members of the Chamber of Deputies. No judge of the Religious Courts shall be removed from office except for stated misbehaviour or incapacity upon a motion of the Supreme Religious Council of the community concerned and upon a resolution supported by two-thirds of the members of the Chamber of Deputies. The removal shall be effected by the order of the President of the Republic.

### ARTICLE 74



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## LAST MINUTE NEWS

### FINAL PERCENTAGE RESULTS OF ISRAELI ELECTIONS ANNOUNCED; MAPAI WINS 44 OF 118 SEATS

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30. (JTA) -- Final percentage results in Israel's first national elections were made known here today. They are:

Mapai, 35.82 percent; Mapam, 14.77; Religious Bloc, 12.35; Heruth, 11.52; General Zionists, 5.27; Progressives, 4.14; Sephardim, 3.51; Communists, 3.51; Arab Democrats, 1.72; Sternists, 1.24.

Approximately 3,500 votes are required for each seat in the Constituent Assembly. Some 85 percent of the eligible voters cast their ballots, it was announced. Mapai obtained a total of 152,972 votes; Mapam, 63,107; Religious Bloc, 52,633; Heruth, 49,220; General Zionists, 22,524; Progressives, 17,680; Sephardim, 15,017; Communists, 14,999; Nazareth Arab ticket, 7,387; Sternists, 5,299; Yemenites, 4,639. With the exception of WIZO, it is unlikely that any minor candidates have polled sufficient votes to seat any candidates.

With 5,000 votes still to be counted, rough distribution of the Israeli Constituent Assembly's 118 seats follows: Mapai, 44; Mapam, 18; Religious Bloc, 15; Heruth, 14; General Zionists, 7; Progressives, 5; Sephardim, 5; Communists, 4; Nazareth Arabs, 3; Sternists, 1, and Yemenites, 1.



A CRITICAL ANALYSIS  
OF THE DRAFT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF ISRAEL

by Benjamin Akzin  
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Introduction

In releasing Dr. Kohn's draft of a Constitution for Israel, the Constitutional Subcommittee invited discussion. The following analysis is undertaken in reply to this invitation.

This analysis, largely on an article-by-article basis, approaches the Kohn draft from the point of view of comparative constitutional theory and practice only -- the sole point of view from which the present writer considers himself qualified to offer comment. It does not take into consideration the widely discussed question of the extent to which the proposed draft is based on or differs from Jewish religious law.

The analysis is a critical one in the sense that it aims at pointing out shortcomings and suggesting improvements. Where the text seems justified, nothing is said about it. The writer considers it his duty, however, to emphasize that in his view, Dr. Leo Kohn has produced a monolithic draft admirably suited to become the basis for the final text. Particular admiration must be expressed for the English wording of the Preamble. The close connection between the Preamble and the religious tradition of Judaism is, in the writer's opinion, quite proper. However, where such links are attempted in the substantive provisions of the Constitution, the writer believes their inclusion open to serious challenge.

The analysis is based on the English version, which appears to be the original one. It is possible that many points challenged in the following pages will be taken care of in the process of producing the official Hebrew text. At the same time, without wishing to enter into a discussion of style, the writer must note that the presently available Hebrew version seems to him to be grossly inadequate. He wants to express his special disappointment at the fact that the Preamble, which in the English version is one of the noblest politico-moral texts in existence, sounds artificial, labored, and utterly graceless in its Hebrew translation.



### General Observations on Section I

In keeping with general practice as well as with logic, Article 7 (the flag of Israel) should be made Article 3. The present Article 3 (National Home) should become Article 4. The present Article 5 (languages) should retain this number. The present Article 4(1) and (2) should be made Article 6, while the present Article 6 should become Article 7.

Article 4(3) ought to be placed in Section II, since its main purpose is not to proclaim the principle of equality but to assure the respect of an important aspect of fundamental rights.

### Article 5

Even though the wording of this article follows closely the text of the UN partition resolution regarding the use of the Arabic language, the meaning of the text might be qualified and the protection extended to the Arab population broadened by using the expression "orally and in writing" instead of the expression "either orally or in writing" used in the draft. The present wording of the draft may give rise to the interpretation that only one of the two means of expression is permitted to Arabic-speaking citizens.

### Article 6

Though fully aware of the purposes intended by the author of the Draft, and keeping in mind the explanations made in his comment, the writer does not consider that the provisions of this article are consistent with enlightened international practice or, for that matter, with modern legal conceptions. Article 6(1)(a) gives automatic citizenship to Jews resident in Israel at the time of the enactment of the Constitution. Such automatic conferment of citizenship on people who may be citizens of foreign countries, without even providing for option on their part, is utterly unwarranted. One may assume that this procedure has been adopted in order to avoid a voluntary act of assumption of Israeli citizenship on behalf of foreign Jews who might thereby incur the loss of their alien nationality. However, this desire to increase the number of the citizens of Israel at the cost of establishing a large category of people with double citizenship, must be seriously deprecated. Double citizenship may be at times a necessary evil. It is never a blessing. Furthermore, the automatic conferment of citizenship under this provision cannot be explained on any other basis than the purely racialist one. It will be justly condemned in the literature and resented by foreign governments. As an assertion of the right of every Jew to identify himself with Israel, it is superfluous, since the subject is adequately covered by Article 3. It is earnestly suggested therefore that



the provision be re-worded in the sense of permitting all persons (not just Jews) resident in Israel at the time of the enactment of the Constitution to opt for Israeli citizenship within a certain brief time limit.

The change suggested above would also dispense with the need for creating two categories of citizens -- citizens of the first category, who are given the passive as well as the active vote, and citizens of the second category, who, because they hold double citizenship, are given active voting rights only (Article 28). If the second category is limited to an insignificantly small number of people who find themselves double citizens because of the vagaries of comparative constitutional law, this does not create a serious problem. *De minimis non curat praetor*. But to establish a large category of people of that kind by a deliberate constitutional device would be most unsound.

The provision of Article 6(1)(b) concerning the right of option of Jews resident in that part of Palestine which is not included in Israel is again technically incorrect. It is unsound to include in a Constitution provisions intended to apply extraterritorially, as this provision does, since it refers explicitly to areas outside of the boundaries of Israel. The place for the inclusion of such a provision is, in principle, a treaty between Israel and the political entity which will assume authority over the non-Israeli portions of Palestine. This is so whether the Constitution contemplates that the option should be followed by a subsequent change of residence of the optant to Israel or whether it contemplates that the optant would be permitted to continue residing in the non-Israeli parts of the country.

In so far as this provision is meant to apply more particularly to such parts of Palestine as may be internationalized, the matter cannot be settled by the Constitution of Israel but must be made part and parcel of the international acts establishing the status of such areas.

It would be useful to add to this article a provision asserting the right of the Government of Israel to confer Israeli citizenship on persons desirous of acquiring it in special cases, without defining these cases more closely. Such a provision would not be in conflict with international practice and would regularize any conferment of Israeli citizenship on Jews in the non-Israeli parts of Palestine and in other cases during the interval between the enactment of the Constitution and the enactment of a Nationality Law.

The provision of Article 6(1)(c) ought to be amalgamated with the text of Article 6(1)(a) in the sense suggested above.



### Article 8

The provision of Article 8 to the effect that natural resources "belong to the State subject to rights" vested in third parties is technically incorrect. What the author undoubtedly means to say is that any rights of third parties over natural resources are subject to the right of eminent domain (or of property, as the case may be) of the State. "Belong" is too vague a term to be used in a constitutional text.

The draft is too specific in providing that all natural resources should be not only controlled but also administered by the government. This gives the government hardly any leeway in arranging leases and other understandings with private groups which might involve administration by the latter and only control by the former.

### Article 9

If the word "shall" in this article is meant to be mandatory, it has no meaning, since it is impossible in the nature of things to oblige a future Parliament to pass a certain law. If the author means to indicate that it is desirable that such legislation be passed, one must question the purpose of filling the Constitution with such pious wishes. If the author wants to insure that conservation laws will not be deemed unconstitutional, Article 8 provides sufficient basis for this.

It is suggested that this article be eliminated.

### Article 11

Despite the existence of similar provisions in certain other Constitutions, the theoretical soundness of the assertion that international law shall form part of the municipal law of Israel must be doubted. Such language, while insuring that the courts in Israel would enforce international law, can also be interpreted as lending support to the antiquated German conception of international law being a subsidiary branch of municipal law. The author's intention could be put into different language which would avoid this implication, e.g., "The generally recognized rules of international law shall be binding in the same manner as the rules of the municipal law of Israel."

A similar change should be made in Article 47 of the Constitution.

### General Observations on Section II

In the catalog of fundamental rights contained in the draft of the Constitution there is a glaring omission -- the right of property is nowhere mentioned directly. The provision of Article 4(3) concerning the expropriation



of property is only one aspect of the broader concept of property rights and should form part of a more comprehensive article dealing with the subject and incorporated in this Section. Attention of the framers of the Constitution is drawn to the fact that to some extent the right to hold property is guaranteed by the overwhelming majority of Constitutions, including the Constitution of the Soviet Union now in force. Undoubtedly, the formula of property rights in the Constitution of Israel ought to be circumscribed and limited in the interests of general welfare, but to ignore the matter altogether would both be unjustifiable per se and lend itself to serious misinterpretation.

#### Article 12

The text of this article is dangerously broad and comprehensive. The framers of the Constitution should remember that a Constitution is not a mere enunciation of principles but a body of rules intended to be mandatory upon the Legislature, the Executive, and the Courts in Israel. The language of the article throws all caution to the wind and places the future interests of the State unnecessarily in jeopardy.

The peremptory prohibition of the death penalty is out of place. Such a prohibition, placed in the Constitution, would apply to military tribunals, to time of war, and to the most heinous crimes including genocide. If, upon mature consideration, it should be decided to abolish the death penalty for all or many crimes, this should be done in due course by process of ordinary legislation. It is recommended that this provision be eliminated.

The prohibition of "humiliating punishment" and of "moral pressure" is dangerous. These expressions are so non-technical and equivocal that they may lead to serious difficulties in the process of enforcement of justice. Their elimination is recommended.

The limitation of the prohibition of physical violence to police interrogation is a serious error. There are other types of interrogation than those conducted by the police. It is suggested that the passage read " . . . in the course of police interrogations and otherwise . . . "

It is a mistake to deal with rules of evidence in a constitutional text. The question of the admissibility of certain types of evidence should be left to subsequent legislation and to the courts. Accordingly, it is recommended that the passage, "evidence obtained by such methods shall not be admissible in court", be eliminated.



### Article 13

It is suggested that the words "on a charge of having committed a crime" in Article 13(1) be eliminated. People can be detained or brought before courts not only on a charge of having committed a crime but also as material witnesses and in other connections. The safeguard that a court warrant or apprehension in flagrante delicto is necessary should apply to all those cases.

The wording in Article 13(3) needs clarification with regard to the precise identity of the persons meant by the expressions "any person" and "in such person" on lines 5 and 6 of that provision. Is it intended that any person may lodge a complaint with regard to the detention of any other person?

The expression "due process of law" in Article 13(6) should be replaced by the words "before duly established tribunals". The due process concept is one that is to a large extent confined to the common law countries. In the United States it has led to a great deal of abuse. There is no point in borrowing so confusing a concept.

The third sentence of Article 13(6) should be clarified so as to avoid giving the impression that it applies necessarily to the population of occupied territories outside of the boundaries of Israel in time of war or of occupation quasi bellica.

The term "wrongful arrest" in Article 13(8) is altogether too broad. There is every reason why people wrongfully convicted or punished should have a claim for compensation. But putting wrongful arrest followed by release or acquittal under the same guarantee is far too onerous for the State and unnecessarily jeopardizes the efficiency of the law enforcement agencies. Where there are gross abuses, special legislation could take care of them; but there is no reason why compensation should be generally conceded in such cases by the Constitution.

### Article 14

The wording of Article 14 is so categorical that no private dwellings may be entered and no searches conducted until a special law is enacted to that effect. Since a great deal of time may pass between the enactment of the Constitution and the enactment of such a law, it is suggested that some provision be made for entry and search in the interim, perhaps with judicial warrant.

### Article 15

The term "existing rights" in lines 1 and 4 of Article 15(2) may lead to complications. It might be used to justify the impairment of Jewish access



to and freedom of worship in certain shrines where such access and worship were curtailed under the Ottoman and mandatory regimes (e.g., the Wailing Wall and Machpelah). Even if, under existing circumstances, these places are not expected to fall within the boundaries of Israel, the issue might be prejudicial if such an abridgement of Jewish religious rights were endorsed in principle in the Constitution of Israel. It would hardly be objectionable to the United Nations if the terms used in the partition resolution in this respect were broadened rather than literally repeated. It is suggested therefore that the first sentence of Article 15(1) be changed to read: "full access for religious worship and free exercise of such worship in respect of holy places and religious buildings or sites shall not be denied or impaired." The second sentence should be changed so as to omit the expression "in conformity with existing rights" as well as the expression "to all without distinction" -- this latter stipulation being altogether too broad and dangerous in its implications.

It is suggested that the word "principal" be inserted before "Jewish holy days" and before "holy days of other religious denominations" in Article 15(4). Otherwise the State may find itself burdened with unreasonable demands for obligatory days of rest allegedly on Constitutional grounds.

#### Article 16

It is suggested that the words "in writing or in any other form" be omitted from the first sentence of Article 16. In its present form, the Draft allows unreasonable demands on the State, interfering with a proper regulation of radio, television and other programs.

It is suggested that the word "violent" be inserted before "suppression of human rights". In its present form, the exception is altogether too broad and could lend itself to abuse.

It is suggested that the words "and review" at the end of the article be omitted. The requirements of special legislative authorization and continuous parliamentary control are quite sufficient. Nothing is gained, and a lot of confusion may be created, by wording the guarantee in any other manner than that adopted in Article 14.

#### Article 17

The passage "such regulative provisions as may be enacted from time to time by the Chamber of Deputies" should be replaced by "such legislation of a regulative character as may be enacted from time to time". If the purpose of the present text is that the regulative provisions in this field should be



embodied in some simplified parliamentary resolutions, distinct from ordinary legislation, there is no justification for such an exception. If no such exception is intended, there is no need to word the article in such a way that a misunderstanding might arise.

With regard to the second paragraph of Article 17, it should be made clear who is to hold that an assembly or an association aims at suppression of human rights or of the democratic form of government. Should it be a court of justice, the Executive, or Parliament? Furthermore, is the difference in wording between Article 16, which envisages the "advocating" of such suppression, and Article 17, which envisages "aiming", intentional or merely accidental? In either case, the implications of the difference should be fully considered.

#### Article 18

The liability in case of violations of the rights and liberties of any person should not be limited to public officials only. At the same time, there is no reason to restrict this liability to cases where the rights and liberties have been "knowingly" violated. The elements of knowledge and deliberation may come in properly when the stage of conviction is approached; for the institution of civil and criminal proceedings, it ought to be sufficient that rights and liberties have been violated. Accordingly, it is suggested that the article read as follows: "Anyone, including officers of the State of Israel, who, contrary to the provisions of this Constitution, violates, etc."

#### Article 19

Quite obviously, the author meant to extend the right of petition to embrace "the Chamber of Deputies and any other authority for the redress of grievances and", not "or, the enactment of legislation". And should replace or in both cases.

#### Article 20

It would be more sound juristically to make the first sentence of this article a discretionary, and the second sentence a mandatory one, thus reversing the stand taken in the Draft. The protection to be extended by the government to its citizens should be fuller than that extended to foreigners.

#### Article 21

In this article, as in many others throughout the Draft, the word "shall" is used wrongly. We deal here with a broad statement of principles which is expected to serve as guidance to Parliament and to the Executive. We do not



deal with a mandatory rule laid down and in the light of which specific performance is expected of all concerned, including the declaration of subsequent laws as unconstitutional if, in the opinion of the courts, they do not reflect sufficiently the principles involved. If, in the Hebrew text, the term used is a simple future, rather than a word denoting a duty or obligation, this objection will be taken care of. In the interest of clarity, it is recommended that the English version should in these cases use "will" or, still better, the present tense of the verb rather than the word "shall".

The words "every form of" in the last sentence of this paragraph should be omitted. It is dangerous to commit the State to the encouragement and assistance of every form of cooperation. The device of cooperatives, like the device of limited stock companies and other collective bodies, can be used for anti-social purposes.

#### Article 22

The substance of this article, a very laudatory one, would be fully and adequately expressed by limiting it to the second and fourth sentences, as follows:

"The State of Israel shall endeavor to insure to all its citizens without distinction a decent standard of living and a fair and equal opportunity of earning a livelihood. Special protective measures shall be enacted for the benefit of working mothers and children and of widows and orphans."

In such a construction the first sentence would establish the general principle on a basis of equality, whereas the second sentence would authorize special measures for the benefit of certain groups, notwithstanding the inequality involved. The other sentences in this article are quite superfluous. The enumeration of legislative measures for reasonable wages, insurance, etc., is obviously not intended to be exhaustive. There is no need to worry lest these measures be declared unconstitutional, since the opening sentence suggested above would prove sufficient as a constitutional authorization. Nor does the enumeration guarantee that the Chamber will enact such provisions. For all these reasons, it is recommended that the sentence in question be omitted.

The sentence in the draft stipulating that "everyone has the right to work" is not only superfluous, but may lead to misunderstandings. The author surely did not intend to invalidate legislation introducing old age pension and coupled with mandatory retirement on the ground that everyone has the right to work. Nor did the author intend to invalidate any subsequent legislative provisions purporting to limit certain occupations to citizens only. What the



author presumably had in mind is expressed far better in the subsequent statement saying that the State "shall endeavor to insure . . . a fair and equal opportunity of earning a livelihood."

#### Article 23

In this writer's opinion, the article should read as follows:

"The right of workers to form trade union associations, to strike in defense of their economic rights and interests, and to enter into collective bargaining contracts is guaranteed by the Constitution."

Thus worded, the article points the way to the use of strikes as a weapon in obtaining collective bargaining contracts. Strikes could then be resorted to at any time before a contract has been arrived at and at the expiration of one contract, for the purpose of achieving a better one in the future. It is illogical, however, to reverse the order observed in this sentence, thus leaving the door open to the implication that once a collective bargaining contract has been concluded, a strike is in order at any time during the life of that contract and in disregard of its provisions. This would amount to nothing less than the negation of the purpose of the contract itself. For the same reason, it is suggested that the second sentence in the article be omitted.

Consideration should be given to the question whether the framers of the Constitution really intend to word this article so comprehensively that it would place under constitutional guarantees strikes by governmental employees, members of the police force, and workers in public enterprises.

#### Article 24

Whereas the provisions of Articles 22 and 23 deal particularly with workers, Article 24 seems to be concerned with the population in general. For this reason, it is somewhat incongruous to restrict the provision regarding the granting of State aid in housing to the construction of workers' dwellings only. It is surely not the intention of the author to have the courts declare unconstitutional an appropriation made in aid of a housing project unless workers only are permitted to live there. It is suggested therefore that the last part of the article read as follows: ". . . hygiene, and for the construction and maintenance of adequate housing."

#### Article 25

While the objectives of Article 25 are very laudable, it is feared that its wording may give rise to some confusion in the future. The provisions of Article 25(1) and (3), when taken together, would seem to imply that the



Constitution envisages only three kinds of schools: Jewish schools; Arab schools; and "foreign" schools. This need not be necessarily correct. There could be a school which is neither Jewish nor Arab in language, and yet is not conducted under foreign auspices. There could also be mixed schools in certain cities. Even if it is intended not to have such other schools, the matter is hardly of sufficient significance to place a prohibition to that effect in the Constitution. Incidentally, the language of Article 25(1) would seem to indicate that only Jews and Arabs are entitled to adequate facilities for primary and secondary education. It is surely not meant that a man of French parentage who is neither a Jew nor an Arab but resides in and is possibly a citizen of Israel could not obtain the benefits of primary and secondary education for his children.

Article 25(2) is also far from clear. Its specific objective, in addition to the principle enunciated in Subsection (1), would appear to be that each community is autonomous in conducting its schools, provided that they are placed under the general supervision of the State. But it is not clear what precisely is the meaning of the term "each community". Does it mean that there may be only two autonomous kinds of school, one Jewish, the other Arabic, but that splinter groups among these communities may not maintain schools of their own choosing subject to the general supervision of the State? If this were so, a rather unfair situation would be created, in that foreign groups would enjoy a greater freedom with regard to educational endeavors in Israel than certain groups of Israeli citizens.

It is suggested that the article be revamped approximately along the following lines:

"(1) The State shall provide adequate facilities for primary and secondary education to all its citizens.

"(2) The Jewish and Arab communities shall be given the opportunity to conduct schools in their own language and cultural traditions under the direction of representative institutions of those communities' choosing, while conforming to such educational requirements and general supervision as the State may impose. The State will participate in the budget of the primary and secondary schools maintained under this Subsection, on a per capita basis, in accordance with the number of their respective pupils.

"(3) Private groups, including foreign educational establishments, are entitled to maintain schools at their own expense, as long as they conform to such educational requirements and general supervision as the State may impose."

#### Article 27

The comments made by Dr. Kohn to this article notwithstanding, serious consideration should be given to the question whether the active voting right should not be given to citizens at the age of 18. The educational standards and general civic awareness in Israel can be expected to be so high as to warrant



the continuation of voting by the younger age groups in line with the precedent on the occasion of the elections to the Constituent Assembly.

#### Article 28

Consideration should be given to the question whether holders of offices enumerated in this article should be actually ineligible for the Chamber, or whether there should be mere incompatibility. The difference, of course, is that in the case of ineligibility, a person holding any of the offices in question may not stand for election unless he resigns his office in advance, whereas incompatibility means that once elected to the Chamber he would have to resign his office before assuming his seat.

In line with the suggestions made in Article 6, above, it is recommended that the mention of persons holding double citizenship be omitted from Article 28. The problem could be taken care of by the Electoral Law to be enacted subsequently.

#### Article 29

It is suggested that two sentences ("The country shall be divided into a number of electoral districts, each 10,000 of the population approximately to be represented by one deputy. The electoral districts shall be revised once in three years, having regard to intervening changes in the numbers and distribution of the population.") be omitted. This is a question which ought to be left to the Electoral Law. Since the mode of election contemplated by the Constitution is that of proportional representation, with the country as a whole serving as one electoral district, the subdivisions called "districts" in the quoted sentences are a mere technical device. What should be said, instead, is that the number of members of the Chamber ought to be revised once in three years, having regard to intervening changes in the numbers of the population.

#### Article 30

If the purpose of this article is to insure that the Executive should not try to rule the country without Parliament, some provision ought to be made for the automatic determination of the election date in case of dissolution. For this purpose, a sentence might be added, stipulating that:

"If no election has been called within one month of the expiration of the term or of the dissolution of the preceding Chamber, the Praesidium of the preceding Chamber shall announce the date of the election, to take place within one month thereafter, and shall make all necessary arrangements with a view to the holding of such elections."



#### Article 31

The last sentence of Article 31 should clarify who is to call an extraordinary session at the request of one-third of the deputies. It could be either the Executive or the Praesidium of the Chamber. Perhaps both should be given this right.

It is recommended that a Subsection (2) be added to this article, as follows:

"In the interval between sessions the Praesidium, composed of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen, and the Secretaries of the Chamber last elected, shall exercise legislative control under Articles 13, 14, 16, 36, and 52 of the Constitution."

Perusal of these articles will indicate that in certain matters the Constitution contemplates continuous parliamentary control. It would not do to leave the Executive free from these restraints in the interval between sessions. A Praesidium along the lines suggested above would also prove useful in assuring the holding of elections, as suggested in my proposal ad Article 30.

#### Article 32

It is suggested that the text of the declaration of the deputy contained in this article be brought in line with the text of the declaration to be made by the President under Article 54.

#### Article 33

To avoid misunderstanding, it is suggested that the word "period" in the first line of the article be changed to "term", in line with the language at the end of the article.

#### Article 34

According to the author's comment, the President alone is to judge whether a stable Executive Council can be formed and dissolution should take place. It might be better to make this explicit by adding the words "in his judgment" in the text of the article.

#### Article 35

The present wording of the first sentence of Article 35 might be taken to indicate that no legal action may be taken against any deputy even if it is proved that the statements made or votes taken by him in the Chamber result from corruption. A slight change in wording might obviate this difficulty.

It is not clear whether "this provision" in the last sentence of Article 35 refers to the entire article or to the second sentence only.



### Article 36

If an effective guarantee of parliamentary immunity is intended, the obligation devolving on the officials concerned should not be left anonymous. Therefore, the words "by the arresting officer" should be inserted after the words "the chairman shall be immediately informed" in the second sentence of the article.

The article makes no provision concerning the arrest of a deputy, the approval of such arrest, and the deputy's eventual release between sessions. A sentence giving the powers of consent and approval in such cases to the Praesidium, in line with the earlier suggestion made ad Article 31, should therefore be inserted.

### Article 38

It is suggested that excessive anglicisms, i.e., words which have no generally accepted meaning outside of British and possibly American technical usage, should be omitted. A good example is the word "privileged" in Article 38, which should be replaced by "exempt".

### Article 39

In line with the comment to the previous article, "rules of procedure" should be used instead of "standing orders".

The provision regarding the Praesidium, suggested above, ad Article 31, might be inserted in Article 39 instead.

### Article 41

The failure to insert a provision for a parliamentary quorum is a serious oversight. It is suggested that the provision be inserted in this article and that a quorum consist of the absolute majority of all members.

Change "standing orders" to "rules of procedure".

### Article 42

The explanations in the author's comment notwithstanding, it is wrong and out of keeping with the spirit of the proposed Constitution to restrict legislative initiative in the manner done in this article. A far sounder principle is to permit both the Executive Council and any given number of deputies (for instance -- five deputies) to introduce legislation. Bills ought to be referred to the respective committees regardless of their authorship. At most, priority should be given to bills introduced by the Executive Council, but this safeguard should be left to the rules of procedure rather than incorporated in the Consti-



tution. The interposition of a special Select Committee (another unjustified anglicism) as a screening body for legislation proposed by deputies is absolutely unjustified. Nor is it sound to oblige the Executive Council to introduce legislation the initiative for which does not originate with the Council.

In making these suggestions, it is realized that the introduction of legislation imposing financial burdens on the State or increasing its revenues should be left to the Executive Council exclusively. Article 44, which deals with this matter, ought to be broadened accordingly.

It is not quite clear from the wording of Articles 42 and 44 whether the author proposes that legislative measures introduced by the Executive Council should come to the Chamber on behalf of the Council as a whole, of the members of the Council acting as a group of deputies, or of any individual member of the Council. It doesn't matter too much which of the three variations, singly or jointly, are to be used; but clarification on this point would be desirable.

#### Article 44

The second sentence of this article might be changed to read as follows:

"No legislation imposing any financial outlay on the State or increasing the State's indebtedness, or introducing, eliminating and modifying taxation and other forms of State revenues may be introduced except by the Executive Council."

In its present form, dealing with the "moving" of a "resolution" the author introduces into the situation a traditional rule of the British Parliament, the relevance of which to the Israeli parliamentary regime is not yet certain.

#### Article 45

Because Great Britain has no Supreme Court properly speaking, but employs two bodies -- one legislative (House of Lords), the other, Executive (Privy Council) -- to act in that capacity, a great many functions which logically ought to be performed by the Supreme Court are retained by the High Court. Since Israel is going to have a properly constituted Supreme Court, there is no justification for retaining this procedure. In Israel, the High Court will not at all be that exalted institution which goes under that name in England; it will be simply the second highest court in the chain of the judiciary.

In partial application of this principle, it is suggested that the Registrar of the Supreme Court rather than of the High Court be made the custodian of legislative documents.

Since the entry into force of a law is made dependent upon its publication in the official Gazette, the Constitution ought to provide a maximum time



Comparison of the last sentence of Article 45, of Article 58, and of the title and text of Article 78 indicates confusion in the use of the terms "publication" and "promulgation". It is suggested that one term be used throughout.

#### Article 46

It is suggested that the words "and any other form of national service" be inserted after the words "armed forces".

#### Article 47

See above ad Article 11.

Since the question whether all treaties and agreements require parliamentary consent is a controversial one and may become a matter of dispute, the present writer wishes to express most emphatically his concurrence with the solution proposed by the author of the Draft. It is true that this requirement will rob the government of Israel of a certain freedom of diplomatic movement. It is also true, however, that this restriction will only mean the inability of the government to commit Israel vis-a-vis foreign nations. In the case of a country such as Israel this can only be an advantage.

#### Article 50

The Draft of the Constitution assigns to the President two very important functions -- the selection of a Prime Minister and the dissolution of Parliament. Under these circumstances, the President is anything but a figurehead and can become a most decisive influence in the life of the State. For this reason, it is necessary to take every precaution to have in the Presidency a person who inspires fairly general confidence and is capable temperamentally of standing above the parties.

The mode of election prescribed in Article 50 does not further this objective. Under this article, a President is normally elected by the absolute majority of the deputies present. If this writer's earlier suggestion for a quorum is accepted, this might mean his election with the support of about 26 percent of all deputies. There is an even greater danger: by merely refraining from agreeing on any candidate except its own, the largest party, if more or less centrally located, could effectively prevent the election of any candidate on the first two ballots; on the third ballot, the election of this party's candidate by a relative majority would be almost automatic. This mode of election places a premium on the obstinacy of the largest center party and facilitates the elevation to the Presidency of strong-willed party leaders who might be temperamentally and otherwise unsuited to exercise the functions of the office in an impartial manner.



It is suggested that the article be modified to read as follows:

"The President of the Republic shall be elected by the Chamber of Deputies by secret ballot, the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total membership of the Chamber being required for his election. If, in the first two ballots, no candidate receives the required majority, the candidate for whom, in the third or subsequent ballots, an absolute majority of the total membership of the Chamber will have voted, shall be deemed to have been elected."

#### Article 52

To guard against attempts at dictatorship, it is suggested that the words "at a date to be set by the Praesidium of the Chamber" be inserted at the end of the first sentence, and the words "at a date to be set by the Supreme Court" be added at the end of the second sentence.

#### Article 53

To remove doubts, the words "without resigning as Chairman" should be added at the end of the article.

#### Article 54

The words "and the High Court" should be omitted. See above, ad Article 45.

The presidential declaration should be brought in line with the deputies' declaration under Article 32.

#### Article 55

The present wording is another example of the misuse of the word "shall". The article should begin with: "Every official act of the President, to be valid, must be . . . "

#### Article 56

It is suggested that "chiefs of diplomatic missions" be substituted for "ambassadors and ministers"; and that the anglicism "issue commissions to" be dropped.

#### Articles 57-59

Article 58 imposes a duty upon the President to promulgate (or is it publish?) laws. The "shall" is therefore in order.

Articles 57 and 59, however, intend to say that the President may receive envoys, issue exequaturs and exercise mercy. Therefore, "may" should be used.

#### Article 60

Here, again, the word should be "may", not "shall".

Article 47 specified "approval". Here "assent" is used. Use one term in both places.



Article 62

The author's point about cabinets that are too large is appreciated. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether the size of the cabinet should be limited by the Constitution.

Article 63

It is not clear whether the responsibility of the Prime Minister is to be political, legal, or both. Nor does the article specify to whom he is to be responsible.

Is it really intended, by the provision regarding the Prime Minister's responsibility for the execution by the single departments, to avoid altogether the individual responsibility of cabinet ministers for their departmental acts? Constitutional theory notwithstanding, such responsibility survives even in Great Britain (cf. the cases of Sir Samuel Hoare and of Sir Rufus Isaacs).

Isn't there an implication in the last sentence that the Prime Minister is to have exclusive access to the President, leaving the members of the Cabinet out in the cold?

The whole tenor of the article makes the Prime Minister no longer a primus inter pares, but something like the German Chancellor.

Article 64

There should be some provision for the individual responsibility of ministers, both political and legal.

Article 67

Despite the exception stipulated in the last sentence of this article in the case of senior officers, the advisability of setting so inflexible a pattern for the Civil Service is open to grave doubts. While political appointments can be abused, a bureaucratic caste is also not without its dangers. Among other things, such a caste can result in the nullification, on the administrative level, of policies approved by the people and its representatives. It may be relevant to recall the reactionary twist given to Germany by the Civil Service under the Weimar Republic, the successful sabotage of the Balfour Declaration policy by the permanent officials in Britain, and the maladministration and red tape indulged in by the French Civil Service, all of them too secure in their status. As a matter of principle, one might say that no appointment should be made, after a brief transitional period, without the candidate for the post having successfully passed a Civil Service examination; but the appointing authority ought to be free in a number of cases (not in all cases, of course) to select candidates



from outside the ranks of the Civil Service. It is not clear, however, why this entire question has to be treated in the Constitution. It can and should be left safely to subsequent legislation.

#### Article 68

It is assumed that the expression "tabled" means "brought to the notice". Let us say so instead of relying on the citizens' of Israel knowledge of British parliamentary procedure.

The two weeks' time limit proposed in the last sentence of this article is unjustified. It is much sounder to say that the orders and regulations in question will be operative unless and until a resolution to the contrary is adopted by the Chamber.

With reference to the author's comment to this article, it is necessary to explain that the dispute around "delegated legislation" and "new despotism" in England is irrelevant to the issue at hand. That dispute springs from the fact that administrative orders in England are subject to judicial review, whereas Acts of Parliament are not. Hence the opposition to so-called delegated legislation which gave certain ministerial regulations the same force vis-a-vis the Courts as if they were enacted by Parliament. A similar problem was engendered by the decrets-lois in France. But since the Israeli Constitution, as proposed, is going to subject all official enactments, including legislative acts, to judicial review, the orders and regulations which the Executive Council and its members issue within the framework of the law, are not open to any particular objection.

#### Article 70

Aside from the religious courts, the author proposes four different categories of tribunals. Isn't this a bit too much for a country as small in size and population as Israel? Consideration might be given to the question whether the magistrates' courts and the district courts should not be brought together as courts of general jurisdiction of the first instance.

Nothing is gained, and a lot of confusion might be created, by stating that the High Court has original as well as appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. Just where does this leave the magistrates' and the district courts?

In the interest of speed and certainty, consideration might be given to the question whether the Supreme Court should not be the only one to have jurisdiction in questions relating to the constitutionality of legislation.



A lot might be said for stating in the Constitution that the judiciary (aside from the religious courts) will consist of the Supreme Court and such other courts as will be organized in accordance with specific legislation, leaving all other questions to a subsequent law.

Article 70(e), taken in conjunction with Article 74, seems to indicate that the religious courts would possess exclusive jurisdiction in the whole sphere of personal status. If this is not the case, it should be made clear. If this is the case, it is very earnestly suggested that this point be reconsidered. Just because the British, who liked to encourage divisions along communal lines in their colonies and protectorates, gave to the religious courts a great deal of exclusive jurisdiction, is no reason why Israel should continue this tradition. Indeed, this course would impose religious law on a number of individuals who may not wish to be guided in questions of personal status by religious law. It will be borne in mind, in addition, that the expression "personal status" is by no means unequivocal. Under the Mandate, the sphere within which Moslem religious tribunals had exclusive jurisdiction was broader than that enjoyed by Jewish religious tribunals; in the case of Christians, the position was again different. Does the author of the Draft intend to create a network of Jewish and Christian religious tribunals as comprehensive in their jurisdiction as that of the Moslems? The abdication of the State in favor of Moslem law, rabbinical law, and several systems of canon law would be the result -- a rather incongruous result. The freedom of conscience of the non-religious citizens and residents of Palestine would be most seriously interfered with under such a scheme. From a practical angle, it suffices to envisage the complicated arrangements which the author finds it necessary to suggest in Article 74.

The author's proposal gives to the religious courts both too much and too little scope. There is no justification for giving to the courts any exclusive jurisdiction whatsoever, except in the case of the internal regulation of religious foundations, institutions and endowments of a given religion or in deciding controversies between several such foundations, institutions and endowments if they belong to the same religion. On the other hand, there is no reason why religious courts should not be given jurisdiction in any civil matters as long as the parties concerned voluntarily submit to their jurisdiction and in matters flowing out of acts performed in accordance with religious law (e.g., divorce following a religious marriage). It is suggested that Article 70(e) be redrafted along these lines.



#### Article 72

In line with the remarks ad Article 45, one may eliminate the member of the High Court from the Judicial Selection Board.

It is further suggested that the procedure for appointment of judges of religious courts be reconsidered. There is no reason why the religious communities could not appoint their own judges, in keeping with their own internal tradition. Religious courts should not be regarded as State courts but rather as a private court system, akin to courts of arbitration, legitimized and authorized by the State. Any too close connection between the government and the religious courts of different denominations would be embarrassing to both parties. It would suffice to require that the members of the religious courts, before assuming their office, obtain the confirmation of the Minister of Justice, such confirmation to be given as a matter of course if the appointee is a man of good general reputation, has no police record, and has a sufficient standard of general and legal education.

Another criticism of the present Draft is that it imposes on all religions the pattern of a "Supreme Religious Council". It is believed that this pattern has become effective in the case of Moslems only. Neither the Jews nor the several Christian denominations in Israel have anything of the kind. Aside from the impropriety of imposing upon the denominations a pattern which may be alien to them, it is inadvisable to give constitutional functions to a body the character of which is as yet uncertain.

#### Article 73

While it was suggested (see remarks ad Article 72) that the religious communities be free to appoint the judges of their religious courts, save for the need of confirmation by the Minister of Justice, it is inadmissible that the State should be unable to remove from office a judge of a religious court, even in cases where he has committed a gross breach of propriety, just because his own religious community backs him. It is suggested therefore that the words "upon a motion of the Supreme Religious Council of the community concerned and" be omitted from the article.

#### Article 74

The procedure proposed in this article is unnecessarily complicated. The article should be completely redrafted on the assumption that, where the persons involved are of different religions, there should be the following categories of courts: (a) a religious court, exercising jurisdiction by agreement of the parties



concerned; (b) a civil court exercising jurisdiction in all other cases, with the assistance of assessors from the religious court or courts involved if necessary.

#### Article 76

The language of the article does not make clear whether a law held to be unconstitutional should be considered void as of the date of the Supreme Court or of the High Court decision. If the suggestion to limit the jurisdiction relating to the constitutionality of legislation to the Supreme Court only is accepted, the question will not arise.

#### Article 77

The title of the article "The Law" is obviously irrelevant to its contents. The article should be entitled "Legal Continuity" or "Transitional Provisions".

The second and third sentences of the article are absolutely misplaced in the substantive part of a constitutional text. Do they mean that a future law may be held unconstitutional on the ground that it is not guided by the basic principles of Jewish law? -- Obviously not. Do they imply a binding obligation on the Chamber to enact laws of a certain content? -- Again, the answer is in the negative. The contents of future legislation will be such as future Chambers will enact. Equally meaningless is the provision that where existing law does not provide adequate guidance, the courts shall have recourse to the basic principles of Jewish law. Jewish law, except in the sermons of Reform rabbis, does not consist of basic principles. It consists of very specific rules and holdings found in the rabbinical literature; the Statecourts will not be in a position to be guided by those rules if for no other reason than that the judges will not be trained rabbis.

#### Article 78

See above, ad Article 45.

#### Concluding Observations

1. The Draft of the Constitution provides for impeachment proceedings in the case of the President only. It may be useful to consider whether impeachment proceedings should not also lie in the case of members of the Executive Council.



2. The author's comments on the subject of plebiscites are one-sided to the point of being almost unfair. In a State so small and with so high a level of political maturity as will be the case in Israel, there are good reasons to consider the advisability of allowing for popular initiative and plebiscite on the Swiss model.

3. The present writer fully agrees with the author regarding the general inadvisability, in a small and unitary State such as Israel, of having two Chambers. On the other hand, the dangers inherent in the proportional representation system, justly considered by the author as being the only system suitable for elections to the Israeli Chamber of Deputies, are very real. Among these dangers, the most important, perhaps even more important than the danger of excessive fragmentation, is that of the elimination of the personal element in the relationship between deputy and voters and the substitution therefor of the omnipotent party machine. It should be seriously considered therefore whether an Upper Chamber should not be elected by majority vote on the basis of uninominal geographical districts, thus permitting both local representation and a measure of contact between the voter and his legislative representative.\*

New York, December 22, 1948.

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\*This suggestion emanates from Mr. Maurice Boukstein, a member of the New York Bar.



# INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS INTENDING TO VISIT ISRAEL

The Economic Department of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, has received a large number of requests from tourists intending to visit Israel for information on travelling facilities etc. In response of these requests, the following information has been compiled. However, although the greatest possible care has been taken, for obvious reasons no responsibility can be accepted with regard to the accuracy of the details given.

## VISA REGULATIONS

Tourists coming to Israel must be in possession of Israel tourist visas. Applications for such visas should be made to the Israel authorities at one of the following addresses:

**Amsterdam** — Israel Immigration Officer, Van Mierveldst. 11  
**Athens** — Israel Immigration Officer, Periadrou 3  
**Berlin (USA Zone)** — Israel Immigration Officer, Fischerheuttenstr. 24  
**Brussels** — Israel Immigration Officer, 17 Rue Pascale  
**Bucharest** — Mr. A. Chelouche, Burghilea 5  
**Budapest** — Israel Immigration Officer, Vecsey ucc. 3  
**Buenos Aires** — Mr. A. Chill, Larrea 744  
**Geneva** — Israel Consulate, 8 Rue Jean Petitot  
**Johannesburg** — Israel Immigration Officer, P.O.B. 18  
**London** — Israel Immigration Officer, W.C.1 77, Gr. Russelstr.  
**Los Angeles** — Israel Consulate, 208 West 8th St.

**Montevideo** — Israel Consulate, Constituyente 1711  
**Moscow** — Israel Consulate, Hotel Metropol  
**Munich** — Israel Consulate, Maria Theresienstr. 11  
**New York** — Israel Immigration Officer, Consulate General of Israel, 11 East 70th St.,  
**Paris** — Israel Consulate, 143 Avenue de Wagram  
**Prague** — Israel Immigration Officer, Josefovská 7  
**Rome** — Israel Immigration Officer, Via Reno 2  
**Salzburg** — Israel Consulate, 24 Getreidegasse  
**Sofia** — Israel Immigration Officer, Tzar Boris 117  
**Stockholm** — Israel Immigration Officer, Valhallavaegen 104/II  
**Warsaw** — Dr. Israel Carmel, Hotel Bristol

Applicants should be in possession of valid passports or other travel documents entitling them to return to their countries of residence within 6 months. They should furthermore hold smallpox vaccination certificates. Tourists should report with these certificates at the nearest Government Health Office within 24 hours after their arrival in Israel.

Tourists wishing to leave Israel must be in possession of valid exit permits: these can be obtained without any difficulty. Applications for exit permits should be made, at least 5 days before the date of intended departure, at one of the following offices of the Israel Ministry for Migration:

**Tel-Aviv** — Tel Aviv—Jaffa Road, Near Cafe Lorenz      **Jerusalem** — Queen Melisande's Way.      **Haifa** — Palmers Gate.

## AIR AND STEAMSHIP CONNECTIONS TO ISRAEL

### Direct Air Connections to Israel

**From ATHENS**  
Czechoslovak Airlines . . . . . once weekly  
Cobeta . . . . . 3 times "  
Trans-Caribbean Airlines . . . . . twice "  
**From BRUSSELS**  
Cobeta . . . . . 3 times "  
**From GENEVA**  
Great Circle Airlines . . . . . 3 " "  
Pan African Air (Israel Air) . . . . . " " "  
**From JOHANNESBURG**  
Suidair . . . . . " " "  
Universal Air . . . . . " " "  
Pan African Air . . . . . occasional  
**From LONDON**  
Air France / Air Transport . . . . . twice "  
Sabena / Cobeta . . . . . " "  
**From MARSEILLES**  
Air Transport . . . . . " "  
**From NEW YORK**  
Air France / Air Transport . . . . . " "  
Sabena / Cobeta . . . . . " "  
**From PARIS**  
Air Transport . . . . . " "  
**From PRAGUE**  
Czechoslovak Airlines . . . . . once weekly  
**From ROME**  
Cobeta . . . . . 3 times "  
Czechoslovak Airlines . . . . . once "  
Great Circle Airlines . . . . . 3 times "  
Trans Caribbean Airlines . . . . . twice weekly

### New Air Service

The "KLM" is expected to open shortly a service (Twice weekly) from AMSTERDAM (with connections from LONDON and NEW YORK) via ROME to ISRAEL.

### Direct Steamship Connections to Israel

**From ATHENS (PIRAEUS)**  
MARINE CARP (American Export Lines) appr. monthly  
ABAZIA (Adriatica Steamship Co.) appr. 3 times weekly  
**From BRINDISI**  
CAMPIDOGGIO (Adriatica Steamship Co.) appr. 3 times weekly  
**From CATANIA**  
ABAZIA (Adriatica Steamship Co.) appr. 3 times weekly  
**From GENOA**  
ABAZIA (Adriatica Steamship Co.) appr. 3 times weekly  
**From NAPLES**  
ABAZIA (Adriatica Steamship Co.) appr. 3 times weekly  
**From MARSEILLES**  
NEGBA (SHOHAM Israel Shipping Co.) appr. twice monthly  
GALILA (SHOHAM Israel Shipping Co.) appr. twice monthly  
EILAT (SHOHAM Israel Shipping Co.) appr. twice monthly  
**From NEW YORK**  
MARINE CARP (American Export Line) appr. monthly  
**From VENICE**  
CAMPIDOGGIO (Adriatica Steamship Co.) appr. 3 times weekly  
**From TRIESTE**  
CAMPIDOGGIO (Adriatica Steamship Co.) appr. 3 times weekly

## CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Bona fide baggage of tourists is exempt from customs duty, except for the following restrictions:

200 gr. tobacco only (incl. cigars and cigarettes) and ¼ litre of alcoholic beverages and perfumes only may be imported free of duty.

Unused binoculars, photographic cameras, typewriters and sports accessories are subject to customs duty.

Arms, ammunition, furniture, carpets, and provisions (except in minimum quantities) are subject to customs duty.

The import of firearms is prohibited except by special permit.

Average percentage of customs duty — 35%.

## CURRENCY REGULATIONS

No Israel currency (Israel£) in excess of IL.5, or former Palestine currency (Palestine £), or gold may be imported into Israel without special permit.

No restrictions are imposed on the import of foreign currency by tourists, but the following points should be noted:-

- When entering Israel, tourists should declare to the Customs Officer all foreign currency in their possession.
- Certificates will be issued by the Customs Officer in this connection, and only holders of such certificates will be entitled to export the currency imported by them.
- Foreign currency may be sold in Israel only to the Anglo Palestine Bank or to Barclays Bank. These banks will issue certificates confirming sale of any foreign currency to them.
- Tourists leaving Israel must produce such certificates for any currency imported, and no more in their possession.

## PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN THREE MAIN TOWNS

**TEL-AVIV**  
**SEA-SHORE** — (Yarkon Street) Armon, Gat-Rimon, Kaete Dan. Park, Yarkon.  
**NEAR SEA-SHORE** — (Ben Yehuda Str.) Bristol, Yarden. (Geula Str.) Savoy.  
**CITY** — (Nahlat Benjamin Str.) Astoria (Rotschild Blvd.) Lampel. (Achad Haam Str.) — Talpioth.  
**HERZLIA** (20 minutes drive from Tel-Aviv) Sharon Hotel.

**JERUSALEM**  
**CITY** — Eden, Palatin, San Remo.  
**TALBIEH** — Salvia.

**HAIFA**  
**NEAR TO PORT** — Appinger, Savoy.  
**HADAR-HACARMEL** — Daphne, Nesher, Zion.  
**MOUNT CARMEL** — Ben Yehuda, Lev Hacarmel, Panorama, Wollstein.

## OFFICIAL TOURIST INFORMATION SERVICES

**TEL-AVIV**  
Government Information Centre — Hayarkon str. 87  
Economic Department of the Jewish Agency — 33, Rothschild Blvd.  
Industrial Information Bureau — 13 Montifiori St.

**JERUSALEM**  
Government Information Centre — 5, Ben-Yehuda Str.  
Economic Department of the Jewish Agency — Jewish Agency's Bldg.  
**HAIFA**  
Government Information Centre — 5, Balfour Str.