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Jewish Agency, "W," "X," "Y," and "Z", 1948-1949.

July 8th, 1948

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
c/o The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver,

I received the following cable from the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Isaac Herzog, of Jerusalem:

"PLIGHT YESHIVOTH JERUSALEM ALSO STATE ISRAEL PRESENT TRANSITION VERY GRAVE. UNTHINKABLE MAINSPRING JEWISH SPIRITUAL VITALITY BE ALLOWED GIVE UP PRECISELY AT OPENING NEW ERA IN OUR HISTORY. PRAY URGE U.P.A. COME TO RESCUE SUBSTANTIAL GRANT AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. TORAH ZIONS BLESSINGS.

HERZOG, CHIEF RABBI"

Dear Dr. Silver. Since I am departing for Israel, please G-d, on Sunday, the 11th, and I will have no opportunity to speak to you personally on this matter, I am writing to you urging upon you to give this matter your fullest and most sympathetic attention.

I believe two things should be taken into consideration by you as well as by our colleagues of the American Section of the Executive of the Jewish Agency.

First, there was never a time in the history of Zionism where Orthodox Jewry responded so freely and so heartily to the appeal of U.J.A. as now. Failure to heed the appeal of the Yeshivoh of the Holy Land in this hour of crisis would cause justified resentment and bitterness on the part of religious Jewry. Even some of the non-religious elements would consider it wrong to ignore the appeal of Torah institutions. Especially after the request of the Hebrew University was granted by us.

My second reason, which is really the chief argument for granting the request of the Yeshivoh is that these institutions are really and truly the original source of knowledge of Judaism.

Most of the leaders in Israel today, who enjoy the respect of Jewry in Israel are those who once upon a time studied in the Yeshivoh as Bialik, of blessed memory, called the Yeshivoh.

I believe you, yourself, are the best example of how true my argument is.

Please take up this matter at the next meeting and use all your influence that the request of the Yeshivoh be granted.

I hope I will soon see you in Israel.

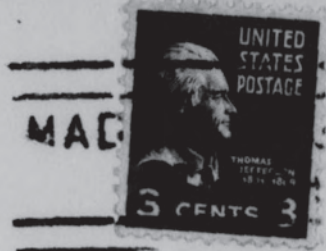
With personal regards, and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Wolf Gold
RABBI WOLF GOLD

Sel. Hillel
Advertising artist

24 UNIVERSITY PLACE • NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
Rabbi Wolf Gold



WRHS



Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
c/o The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

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1901

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DR. LEO JUNG
Rabbi

September 27, 1948

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansell Road and 105th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Rabbi Sorotzkin of Jerusalem, president of all the Yeshivoth of Palestine, is sitting opposite me. Just now he completed an account that seems utterly incredible. I am turning to you to prevent a major scandal in Jewish affairs in this country, and especially in Eretz Israel.

According to the revered Rabbi, he has been negotiating for seven months with the leading men of the Zionist Organization and of the Jewish Agency, to obtain immediate help for the Yeshivoth in the Holy Land, which are in a catastrophic situation. He has been promised again and again that larger sums would be granted to his cause, and finally, just before you left last time for Tel-Aviv, he was assured that an emergency sum of \$50,000 would be granted immediately, with a larger amount to be considered in the Holy Land. No amount was ever forthcoming. The various offices here and in Eretz Israel offered every type of excuse. It is a tale of intolerable procrastination, circumlocution, and a general lack of sincere cooperation. You yourself expressed your amazement to Rabbi Herzog and the head of the Yeshivoth, that that small sum had not been paid out.

The Chief Rabbi of the Holy Land, Rabbi Berlin, and Rabbi Fischman have decided to come to America to start a nation-wide campaign for the Torah in Israel. Their report to the Jewish masses in this country, of how the holy Yeshivoth were treated by the leaders of the Zionist Organization and of the Agency would undoubtedly have grave consequences, about which I need not grow eloquent.

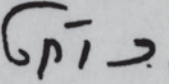
I am writing as a friend of Israel. Whilst not a member of the Zionist Organization, I have consistently endeavored to promote its cause, not only in the frame of Agudah, but of Mizrachi and especially of the Keren Kayemeth. The leaders of the new nation cannot afford to treat our national culture with such disdain, and to permit for another moment the pupils and students of the Torah to suffer the ignominy of slow starvation.

May I ask you to see that immediate action be taken, first, to send

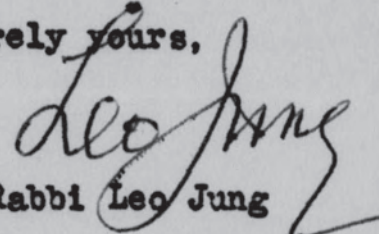
Dr. A. H. Silver

Page 2

at once to Rabbi Herzog, for the Yeshivoh, the small sum of \$50,000, promised over and over again, and to take steps to assure a long-range protection of these sanctuaries of our faith and our people. Grave as the problems are that you have to face, this is one that will brook no further delay. I am looking forward to your very early answer.

With all good wishes for , I am,

Sincerely yours,


Rabbi Leo Jung

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To GOTTLIEB HAMMER

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Place NEW YORK, NEW YORK

WHAT FINAL DISPOSITION HAS BEEN MADE OF THE FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR GRANT
TO THE JERUSALEM YESHIVOTH

SILVER

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone
number

October 1, 1948

Dr. Leo Jung
The Jewish Center
131 West 86th Street
New York 24, New York

My dear Dr. Jung:

Upon the receipt of your communication of September 27th
I made inquiries, and I have been informed that the
\$50,000 payment has been made.

With all good wishes for a very Happy New Year, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

Hadassah Newsletter

Largest Paid Circulation of Any Publication Devoted to Jewish Interests

Vol. 29, No. 5

1819 Broadway, N. Y. 23, N. Y.

RHODES PEACE PARLEY BEGINS



ON THE ROAD TO JERUSALEM. Israeli veterans who lost their limbs in the fight for Jerusalem look on as Ben-Gurion opens the new "Road of Courage." (Story on page 11.) Dunner Photo

Representatives of Israel and an Arab government sat down on January 13 on the Island of Rhodes for the first time in open conference to negotiate an armistice in southern Palestine.

The Israelis and Egyptians opened the crucial negotiations for peace after Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting UN mediator, urged all governments not directly involved to keep hands off in order not to jeopardize the conference's outcome.

The armistice talks were preceded during the past month by an Israeli drive to clear Egyptians from Israeli territory, which forced the Egyptians to sue for peace, and by shooting down of several British planes on a reconnaissance mission over the Israeli lines.

The plane incident caused considerable huffing and puffing by the British Cabinet, while President Truman's Administration tried to throw oil on troubled waters. The British seemed bent on disrupting the Rhodes armistice talks.

Bunche Referred To Britain

Although Dr. Bunche named no government in his opening statement to the Rhodes parley all observers accepted his remarks as referring to Britain.

The fear on the part of some Israeli leaders that Egypt would demand withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Negev desert area before considering peace was dis-

sipated by Egyptian acceptance of the principle that each dispute must be dealt with in relation to the over-all subject of an armistice.

Such questions as the future disposition of the Egyptian garrison trapped at Faluja thus will be considered in relation to the final demarcation line to be set and the removal of the opposing armies.

Although the agenda was not disclosed, authoritative neutral sources described it as confined to a few general headings, including establishment of a general armistice, the frontier, reduction or removal of the Egyptian and Israeli troops now in the Negev, and creation of non-militarized zones as ordered in the UN Security Council resolution of Nov. 4.

Egypt Sent Political Officers

Dr. Bunche obtained agreement on the agenda at private conference. (Continued on Page 7)

Open Letter to Every Hadassah Member from the HMO Director

Hadassah to Build First Negev Hospital in Beersheba

By Eli Davis, M.D.

JERUSALEM, Jan. 10—The news of Hadassah's entrance into the Negev has electrified Israel. On January 5, I cabled to Hadassah:

HADASSAH'S BOLD INITIATIVE IN BUILDING FIRST NEGEV HOSPITAL ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED BY EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, JEWISH NATIONAL FUND AND ISRAEL GOVERNMENT. RESPONDING TO THE WISHES OF NATIONAL BODIES, HADASSAH WILL BUILD THE YASSKY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL IN BEERSHEBA, COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS: INTERNAL MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRICS, PEDIATRICS, EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT, HEALTH CENTER, OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT, BIOCLIMATOLOGICAL LABORATORY. IT WILL SERVE AREA FROM REHOVOTH TO AQABA INCLUDING GAZA DISTRICT, CARING FOR THE WHOLE POPULATION OF THE NEGEV—JEWS AND ARABS. IT WILL INCLUDE SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TREATMENT OF TROPICAL DISEASES. OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT WILL CARE FOR SPECIAL EYE AND SKIN DISEASES OF THE AREA.

Tuberculosis Service For Immigrants

Hadassah's decision to take over the complete administration of tuberculosis work for immigrants has been hailed by the Israel Government. Hadassah now has exceptional opportunities for country-wide work of the greatest importance. We shall be administering tuberculosis hospitals in many important centers up and down the country—in Safed, Acre, Jerusalem, Ramle, et cetera.

In other words, in established Israeli territory and newly-won Israeli territory there is universal recognition of the fact that, if Hadassah administers the service, the tuberculosis patients will be getting better treatment.

Additionally, Israel could be given some important auxiliary services at present lacking; for example, more mass chest radiography, a thoracic surgery service, im-

munization against tuberculosis, training centers for tuberculosis nursing in Israel.

We had a particularly successful press conference on Monday, December 20. *The Palestine Post* and the Hebrew papers gave HMO considerable prominence, *Haaretz* giving us a three column spread.

The journalists present were friendly and cordial. They were thrilled by the announcement of the project of the Yassky Memorial Negev Hospital, particularly when told that we were contemplating building the hospital in Beersheba.

They were stirred by the clear-cut announcement that we would begin clinical medical undergraduate studies next spring.

We continue to hold our regular medical staff conferences. The other day the Jerusalem branch of the Israeli Medical Organization opened its winter program with a very fine clinical meeting at Hadassah Hospital "B," at which Hadassah's physicians presented the program. Many appreciative things were said about Hadassah by the chairman of the Medical Association in Jerusalem, Dr. Z. Avigdor.

Our Christian Neighbors

During the Christmas season there was magic in Jerusalem with its crystal-clear air. The head monk at Hadassah Hospital "B" (the French Mission of St. Joseph) asked whether we would be disturbed in any way if the monks and the nuns sang carols at their midnight mass on Christmas. He said they would sing very softly and would close all the windows of their chapels; but, if the singing would be likely to disturb our patients, the Mission would forego carols this year.

Needless to say, the carols were sung.

The Rev. R. R. Adema, head of the English Mission Hospital, approached our Miss Bertha Landsman. He had noted that we do not light our stoves on the Sabbath and offered his services in this connection. Miss Landsman graciously declined. We could not agree to have him do the chores.

I have always maintained that, if the quality of Hadassah's medical service was good enough, patients would

find their way again from all parts of the country to Jerusalem. This is now the case to an increasing degree.

In particular, our Radium Department (headed in the absence of Dr. L. Halberstaedter by Dr. A. Hochman) is besieged by patients from all parts of the country.

Dr. Hochman is also carrying on with another important tradition established by Dr. Halberstaedter. He acts as consultant in radiotherapy to Kupat Holim, visiting their problem patients, advising on treatment and selecting a number for Jerusalem, the only place where they can be given appropriate treatment.

Fourth Hospital In Jerusalem

I want to tell you about Beth Hadegeel, Hadassah's latest acquisition in the New City of Jerusalem. Beth Hadegeel (House of the Flag) is an old, strange Arab building belonging to the owners of the English Mission Hospital and situated in fact but a stone's throw from Hadassah Hospital "A" in the English Mission.

It is a rambling building constructed from Jerusalem stone. The Mandatory Government used it as a district police headquarters and recently it was occupied by Israeli Army units. Thanks to the helpfulness of the Military Governor of Jerusalem, Dr. Bernard Joseph, and to the understanding of HMO's needs by the Israeli Army, the building has been evacuated in favor of Hadassah.

We are putting into this building our two departments of Internal Medicine (58 beds), our X-Ray Institute and some 35 additional beds, together with offices, stores and kitchen. By so doing, we shall increase the absolute number of beds at the disposal of Hadassah (with our present number we cannot meet anything like the demands made upon us) and reduce the fearful overcrowding in some of the existing departments in our other hospitals.

We have another purpose for Beth Hadegeel. Assuming that we return to Mount Scopus in peace and security, Beth Hadegeel can be the nucleus of an excellent outpatient department or a district health center. Indeed, if other buildings could have been found for beds, Beth Hadegeel could have made a good temporary medical school.

It is good to have Mrs. Herman Shulman with us. She

(Continued on Page 4)

UJA Needs \$250,000,000 to End DP Problem

By Jesse Zel Lurie

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 13—The tenth annual convention of the United Jewish Appeal decided that it must appeal again to the American Jewish community for \$250,000,000, the "irreducible minimum" required mainly for the absorption of 200,000 Jews in Israel in the coming year.

Because of the superb job done by Israel in taking in 106,000 Jews in the seven and one-half months since May 15, the conference devoted most of its time to the budgetary needs of the United Palestine Appeal, which were listed at \$291,000,000. Some of this will be raised in Israel, Europe and South Africa.

30,000 Arrive In December

Dr. Joseph Schwartz, European director of the Joint Distribution Committee, described in moving terms the rapid flow of displaced persons to Israel, reaching a peak of 30,000 in December. When asked by a delegate exactly how many were left he replied: "As of what hour? There will be fewer when I finish my speech than when I began."

Then he went on to say that there were about 100,000 left in Europe, 12,000 in Cyprus and 4,000 in Shanghai. The JDC hopes to send all of them to Israel before the end of the year, he said, but the need to assist one million Jews in oriental countries still remains.

Zvi Hermann, director of the Jewish Agency's Department of Immigrant Absorption, described what it means to a country of 700,000 to take in 100,000 one year and 200,000 the next. The first and most pressing need is shelter: 50,000 housing units will be needed this year.

"Little TVA" In Negev

A large proportion of the newcomers will be settled in the Negev. Dr. Dov Bernard Joseph, Military Governor of Jerusalem, told the convention of Israel's plans for a "little TVA," which will irrigate the southern desert and provide fertile lands for 300,000 Jews.

Aubrey S. Eban, Israeli representative at the United Nations, stirred the delegates with an account of Israel's military and political victories and laid down the conditions on which permanent peace can be made.

The delegates left the convention convinced that the American Jewish community will face up to the needs of this historic hour—an opportunity, the first in 2,000 years, of ending the Jewish exile and building a strong Jewish state as a bulwark of world peace.

International Red Cross Delegate Thanks Hadassah

M. Ernest Gloor, vice-president of the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, has sent the following letter of thanks to Hadassah:

"Upon his return to Switzerland, our Delegate, Monsieur Durand, who was seriously wounded under circumstances well known to you while on mission to Palestine, told us of the excellent treatment that he received during his stay at your hospital.

"Please accept our appreciation and heartfelt thanks for the devoted attention given by your hospital to our Delegate."



"DANCE OF FEAR," an abstract sculpture in wood by Peter Grippe, one of over a hundred works of art that have been donated by as many American artists to three museums in Israel through the American Fund for Palestinian Institutions.

The Saga of the Israeli Navy

By Gene Dison

Wandering around Haifa Port a few months ago, one could have seen the derelict little boats lying near the shore—the embryo of the Israeli Navy—Arlosoroff, Exodus, Hatikva, rickety little boats which made history when they limped into the harbor after fierce sea battles with British destroyers.

The story of how these little boats scurried along the high seas from port to port has become legend, but little has been told of the struggle to get this former underground fleet in working order as the nucleus of a Jewish fleet.

The sailors came from a special battalion of the Palmach who had been trained for the sea under the very noses of the British in the fishing settlements of Caesaria and Hulata.

Hundreds of boys came from the Jewish Brigade and the British Army. Instead of getting demobilized at the end of the war, they gave their papers to Jewish refugees and disappeared in the ports of Europe.

A typical example is Aryiah Etan, a so-called "deserter" from the Jewish Brigade, who went to Italy as a sailor and then to Turkey, where he was exposed and imprisoned. Upon his release, he found his way to Denmark and posed as a Dutch student. From there he went to Sweden and France, setting up new centers of immigration activity wherever he went. Among the ships he safely brought to Palestine were the Arlosoroff and the Four Freedoms.

Although Haganah had a foundation in artillery and twenty years' experience in organizing infantry brigades, it was impossible to create an underground navy while British destroyers had control of the shores and no Jewish warship could enter Palestine territorial waters.

Trained in Fishing Smacks

Nevertheless, efforts were made, and a small fleet of fishing ships, licensed by the British Mandate, played an active part. These vessels were not concerned with fishing. As soon as they left the shores,

secret caches were opened, and the boats set out for the remote settlements in the Galilee, carrying ammunition and food when necessary.

Their greatest opportunity occurred at the beginning of the Israeli war, when Western Galilee was cut off from the rest of the country and was without reinforcements. Fishing and rowing boats and all that the Army could lay hands on sailed out, not only with food and ammunition, but with a whole infantry battalion of eight hundred men—enough to help the pincer movement of the Israeli forces to work effectively in the north.

At that time the Arabs had entirely encircled the Jews in Western Galilee, but suddenly they found themselves surrounded by the Israeli forces from the supposedly isolated Jewish settlements.

Before the battle, the women and children were evacuated by sea. With the large reinforcement, the Israeli forces captured the strongly fortified Arab town of Acre, following which the whole of the Galilee was opened in this reverse Dunkirk.

Enemy Warship Is Sunk

Soon after, the first enemy ships appeared on Israeli shores—heavy Egyptian vessels, fitted with guns far exceeding those of the Jewish ships. It was only through the courage of the Jewish sailors and the help of the Israeli Air Force, that the Egyptians were chased across the seas and the fiction of a blockade in Zionist waters exposed.

During the first truce there was a breathing space for reorganizing and refitting. In the second phase of the war, therefore, the ships were of a much finer quality, and Egyptian ships did not dare come within range. These Israeli vessels not only patrolled the shores but boldly sailed to Tyre and successfully bombarded that Lebanese base.

When hostilities began again in the Negev, the Navy was ready to carry out an effective blockade in enemy waters from Isdud to Blarish in the Southern Negev. Not one

A Letter From Fanny Yassky

Yassky's Widow Tells A Story of Beersheba

Dear Friends:

I was invited one evening to Dr. Eli Davis' house to meet Mrs. Herman Shulman. I came in the midst of a discussion on Hadassah problems and plans. Mrs. Shulman claimed a priority on the discussion of the future of the hospital in the Negev, to be named the "Yassky Memorial Hospital."

I confess that I was lost in all kinds of reminiscences at the moment, and all of a sudden I heard the word "Beersheba." This word took me back 29 years.

Yasskys Arrived 29 Years Ago

It was exactly 29 years ago, on the 20th of December, 1919, the third candle of Hanukkah when a young couple reached the shores of Palestine. A week after our arrival, we came to Jerusalem and went to visit my husband's teacher of Zionism and his old friend, the late Menahem Ussishkin.

Mr. Ussishkin received us with

open arms and later on asked the young doctor, fresh from medical school, "Yassky, how would you like to go to Beersheba to practice medicine? This town has to be Jewish and as a start I want to send there a Rabbi, a doctor and shochet."

Yassky said "I will go wherever you send me. But I have only my 10 terms of medical studies, but not yet the doctor's diploma."

Goes to Mount Scopus

Mr. Ussishkin called in his secretary, Mr. Eliash, and also Dr. Eder, a member of the Zionist Commission, and gave them instructions to take us to Col. Herron, the Health Director of the British Occupation Army, to explain to him the situation and to try to obtain for Mr. Yassky a license to practice medicine.

The Health Department was situated on the Mount Scopus, and this was your director's first visit to Mount Scopus, the same place, where he worked and dreamt of his beautiful plans for the medical school, for the expansion of the hospital. It was the same road he followed later every day; the road he loved, he confessed to me once, that after so many years, this road always thrilled him and seemed to him the most beautiful road in the world.

Col. Herron did not find it possible to grant a license to Haim Yassky, and the same year he went to Geneva to receive his doctor's diploma. We returned to Palestine a year later and since then his life was linked with Hadassah and nothing else mattered in the world.

Hospital Will Continue His Work

When Dr. Yassky was appointed Director of the Hadassah Medical Organization, Mr. Ussishkin remembered the story about Beersheba and said, "I think you have to thank Col. Herron. You would not be what you are, if you had gone to Beersheba then."

And now a hospital is to be erected in Beersheba in the memory of Dr. Yassky. Instead of starting life there, a monument in his name will stand in Beersheba. It will continue his work—the "healing of thy people." There was nothing holier for him and nothing dearer.

FANNY YASSKY

Free Lebanese On Kol Israel

Opening a series of weekly transmissions over Kol Israel by the Cedars of Lebanon Association, the Free Lebanese Movement in Israel, Nicola eff. Kawarty, a Beirut lawyer, said that he and his associates had left their country because of their government's suppression of the Christian and Druze communities. They had found shelter in Israel, whose government had permitted them to use the radio as a means of communicating with their countrymen in the Lebanon.

The speaker said that the association had been established on the basis of freedom, independence and liberation.

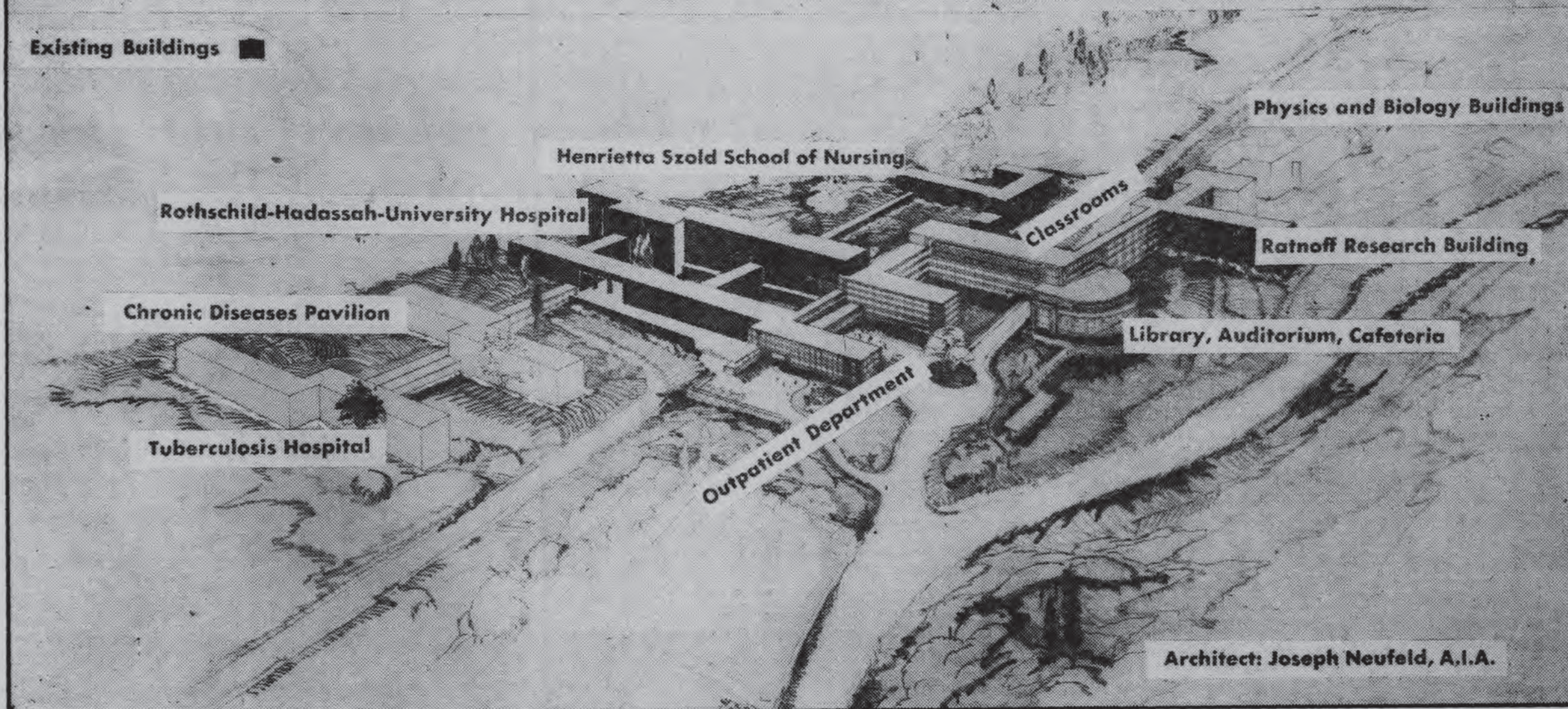
The Moslem minority in the Lebanon, he charged, was ruling the Christian and Druze majority.



SHADED AREA will be served by Yassky Memorial Hospital to be built in Beersheba.

ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY HADASSAH MEDICAL SCHOOL

Existing Buildings ■



Medical School To Begin Classes In April, 1949

By Tamar de Sola Pool

It will be a year in April since a convoy of doctors, nurses, scientists — medical servants of the Yishuv — went up to Mount Scopus in line of duty on their life-saving mission.

For them it was the march of death. But it was not the end of their mission. There will be peace and glory on the anniversary of their death, and a lifting of the spirit, that there shall be no forgetfulness.

That is the meaning of the *Kaddish*, the ancient prayer of the Jewish people. There is no word of mourning in it. *Yitgadal* means upward growth and a lifting of the spirit. *Yitkadash* means greater sanctification.

The dreams that men dream live after them. Ofttimes they come to life more surely with the dreamer's death, and arise out of his world of ideas as a monument to his greatness and vision.

Such were the dreams of three of the victims of the convoy who dreamed of the Medical School — Dr. Haim Yassky, Dr. Leonid Doljansky and Dr. M. Ben David.

First Class on Convoy Anniversary

Dr. Doljansky, world renowned researcher into the mysteries of cancer and liver diseases, gave to the school all of his talents and gifts. Dr. Yassky gave the last years of his life to the planning and initiation of this undertaking, which he considered the apex of Hadassah's work and of his own career of service in the upbuilding of the Land of Israel.

It is thus poignantly fitting that, at the anniversary of the sorrowful end of the medical convoy to Mount Scopus, the first class of undergraduate students should be admitted to the Medical School of the Hebrew University and Hadassah.

These students are expected to begin their training in April. The

official dedication of the undergraduate Medical School will take place on May 15, first anniversary of the creation of the Jewish state.

With peace now so imminent, workmen and supplies will soon traverse the road between Mount Scopus and Jerusalem, and building operations will be pushed forward. The classes, however, will not wait. They will begin at the Hadassah hospitals, at the bedside of the patients, and with special temporary laboratories made available by the military authorities, eager to see this urgent instruction under way.

Army Releases Fifty Students

About fifty students from among several hundred applicants are now being selected by the Israeli Army Medical Service for acceptance in the school. These young men and women have already finished their collegiate and pre-medical training, and can pursue their first, second or third year of medical studies while construction proceeds.

With the rapid progress of the building program expected, younger students will be admitted for pre-medical training next year.

A few facts may be jotted down to mark the progress of the work:

1. Upon the recommendation of the Medical Reference Board of Hadassah and the Hebrew University, the Medical School will have its own Management Board to assure efficient, expeditious action and expert handling of Medical School problems.

Hadassah Raising \$1,500,000 for Building

2. Dr. A. Dostrovsky, Professor of Dermatology, long associated with Hadassah and the Hebrew University, and Dr. Andre DeVries, assistant in Internal Medicine, recently postgraduate Research Fellow in Medicine of Harvard University under a grant from Ha-



Mrs. David B. Greenberg, co-chairman of the Medical School Campaign of the Hebrew University and Hadassah, and chairman of the Editorial Board of the HADASSAH NEWSLETTER, who sailed on January 11 for Israel, took with her the architect's drawings of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School shown at the top of this page.

These plans have been approved by the Medical

Reference Board of Hadassah and the Hebrew University. In the photo above are Mrs. David de Sola Pool, chairman of the Medical School Campaign, which will raise \$1,500,000 to complete the construction; Dr. E. M. Bluestone, director of the Montefiore Hospital, and chairman of the Medical Reference Board; Mrs. Greenberg, and Mr. Joseph Neufeld, architect who executed the drawings.

dassah, have been appointed to act jointly as Administrative Deans of the school during its period of organization.

3. A commission for the Medical Reference Board will proceed as soon as feasible to Israel to participate in the detailed organization of the curriculum.

4. Hospitals throughout Israel will be coordinated in standard and direction to enable them to affiliate with the Medical School in Jerusalem for clinical and postgraduate instruction.

5. In order to complete the building fund needed by the Hebrew University - Hadassah Medical School, the Hadassah convention in November decided to assume a budget of \$500,000 a year for three years, or a total of \$1,500,000. In addition, Hadassah will allocate \$100,000 a year for a period of five years toward the maintenance budget of the Medical School.

HMO Briefs

DR. AND MRS. FELIX SAGHER returned to Israel on January 11 after a stay of two years in this country. Dr. Sagher was one of the eighteen fellows who were brought to this country by Hadassah for intensive training and who will constitute the instructors of the Medical School, working under the department heads. The latter have been appointed by Hadassah and the Hebrew University.

THE HENRIETTA SZOLD School of Nursing has an enrollment of ninety students. All of them are housed on the third floor of the Convent of St. Joseph, now known as Hadassah Hospital "B." There were seventy applicants for admission to the

class of 1951; twenty-nine of them were enrolled. Of these, fifteen were born in Israel and four others were recent immigrants from Cyprus and Europe. Another four are graduates of Hadassah's Alice Seligsberg Vocational School for Girls.

HADASSAH IS CONTINUING to supervise preventive medical services in Israel outside the network of its own institutions. Mrs. Haya Zaslavsky, head of Hadassah's department of Infant Welfare Stations, has opened an office in Tel Aviv to supervise the preventive medical services for the city of Tel Aviv and for the new immigrant camps in the city, at no charge to the municipality or to the new immigrants.

Hadassah Newsletter

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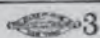
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January, 1949

Enough, Mr. Bevin!

WHAT DOES MR. BEVIN WANT? Some years ago he staked his reputation and that of the British Foreign Office upon the success of his Palestine policy. What did he mean by success. Are we to assume that the massing of troops on the borders of Israel, with the consequent disruption of armistice talks currently taking place on the Island of Rhodes, is "success"?

Mr. Bevin wants to strangle Israel, the state he could not prevent from coming into being. To be sure, he would rather have had his Arab satellites destroy Israel. Having failed in this, he now threatens to use the force of the proud British Empire against the fledgling state.

Mr. Bevin wants to bring about the failure of Arab-Jewish talks, because peace might ensure the existence of the State of Israel within its present borders and perhaps even make the Arab states independent of Great Britain.

Mr. Bevin wants the Negev ostensibly as just compensation for his Arab satellites, but in reality he wants it for imperial British purposes.

Window Dressing For Imperialism

All of these wants he clothes in high sounding, idealistic objectives. He speaks of protecting world peace, fulfilling treaty obligations and, of course, keeping the Soviet Union out of the Middle East. All this is window dressing. It is the cloak behind which the British Empire hides its real and deadly intentions, deadly for the United Nations and for world peace.

WHAT HAS MR. BEVIN DONE? Here is part of the record, grown monotonous through repetition: He refused to accept the unanimous decision of the Anglo-American Committee on Palestine. He fought the partition plan proposed to the UN by the UNSCOP. When the partition resolution was passed he intervened to prevent its implementation. He deliberately encouraged chaos in Palestine. While Great Britain still held the Mandate, the Palestine Government allowed armed bands of Arabs to cross the frontiers for the purpose of making war on the Jews of Palestine. At the same time, the Government hindered the ability and forbade the right of the Jewish people to defend themselves. After May 14, 1948, he did nothing to prevent the Arab states, members of the UN, from making open war on Israel. He and his Government fought every attempt in the UN to have these states branded as aggressors. When the Israeli Army was victorious, he and his Government moved for truces to prevent further victories and to protect the Arabs. When the Israelis took counter action to protect the Negev—awarded them by the UN—from incursions by the Egyptians, Mr. Bevin and his Government attempted to have sanctions imposed upon Israel.

He ignored a truce between Israel and Transjordan and sent troops to Aqaba in Transjordan and planes to Marfak. He attempted to force the Egyptians to invoke the Anglo-Egyptian mutual assistance treaty of 1936, which the Egyptians had denounced last year. But far from invoking the treaty, and perhaps to avoid such a contingency which would bring British troops back on Egyptian territory, Egypt sued for an armistice.

RAF Sent Planes Over Israeli Troops

But Mr. Bevin did not give up. Still fishing in troubled waters, the RAF sent armed reconnaissance planes over Israeli troops to photograph advance Israeli positions. Five were shot down. As was brought out later by the testimony of an RAF pilot who bailed out, he was well aware that he was flying over Israeli territory. Nevertheless, the British Cabinet "took a very serious view" of the situation. It massed its naval strength in the Mediterranean—a provocative act, inexcusable at a time when the United Nations had every hope of bringing peace to this troubled area.

The United States did everything it could to calm Mr. Bevin's rumbling wrath. The State Department

asked both Governments to look upon the downing of the planes as a "regrettable incident" and to take no action that might endanger the Arab-Jewish peace talks.

Alienating U. S. Public Opinion

WHAT HAS MR. BEVIN ACHIEVED? He has made Britain a belligerent. He has run the risk of alienating American public opinion. He has flouted the United Nations, both the Charter and the Resolutions establishing truce and arms embargoes. He has endangered the peace of the Middle East and thereby the peace of the world. Egypt did not ask for British assistance. The Security Council did not ask for British arms or men to enforce the truce. Anthony Eden on January 12 queried: "Why were our aircraft sent to carry out a reconnaissance over a battle area in such conditions?" Mr. Bevin and his Government have violated the truce by sending armed men into a belligerent area and by keeping thousands of innocent Jews on Cyprus on the pretext that they are men of fighting age.

ENOUGH, MR. BEVIN! The American Government is interested in a successful conclusion of the peace deliberations on the Island of Rhodes, proceedings that have begun under most inauspicious conditions. Our Government must go further. It must make clear that Britain's war on Israel will not be financed with American money. It must give status to Israel in the form of *de jure* recognition, and economic assistance in the form of loans. It must help Israel achieve peace for the Middle East. The American Government has begun to declare itself independent of British foreign policy and Mr. Bevin. The signs are hopeful. We trust our Government to recognize that the threats of Mr. Bevin, which stem in part from his personal animus, are not only threats to the security and life of Israel but to world peace. ENOUGH, MR. BEVIN!

No Holiday for Hadassah

The establishment of the State of Israel after 2,000 years has raised a host of questions as to the relationship of world Jewry to the newly created state. For centuries world Jewry constituted an entity, knit together by common suffering and common history and sustained by an abiding faith which included hope for eventual redemption and return to Zion.

In 1897, Theodore Herzl reformulated this Messianic hope in modern political terms. Accordingly, the World Zionist Organization was created, with a congress that served as the parliament for the Zionist movement. The congress, which convened biennially, enabled the World Zionist Organization to plan and work for the ultimate establishment of the state and, in the interim, to participate with the Yishuv in the creation of institutions of self-government and in the intensive development of the country.

Since May 14, the State of Israel has taken over all responsibility for its government, both as regards domestic and foreign affairs. It has shown extraordinary competence to organize the nation while beating off foreign invaders.

What, then, is the function of the World Zionist Organization? Why is it needed with even greater urgency than hitherto?

Zionist Goal Still Unfulfilled

Any answer must take into account the unique status of Israel. In our own lifetime we have seen the re-establishment of Czechoslovakia and Eire as independent states. But neither of these newly constituted nations was called upon to absorb hundreds of thousands of its nationals from all over the world.

The State of Israel, whose Jewish population jumped from 700,000 to 800,000 in a year of war for survival, plans to absorb an additional million within the next ten years. For until every Jew who wishes to rebuild his life in Israel has been received and integrated into the fabric of the nation, the Zionist aim will not have been achieved.

Thus, Zionist bodies throughout the world must help Israel to realize this goal — an assignment that will require intensified efforts for many years ahead.

Israel Draws Inspiration From East and West

Writing from Tel Aviv to the *New York Times* of December 22, Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick quoted Prime Minister Ben-Gurion as having said:

Our first concern is to form a society. We must find a place for every Jew who desires to settle here, and fuse them all into a national community before we decide finally on the form of government best suited to our special circumstances.

That, indeed, is the historic and thrilling task that faces Israel and all Jews who wish to share in it. Jews are now coming into Israel at the unprecedented rate

of 20,000 to 25,000 a month. There are the Jews who have languished for over three years in DP camps and Jews who were held prisoners in Cyprus after heroic attempts to run the British blockade. There are Jews from oriental countries who have never enjoyed equality in those backward lands and who now are being openly persecuted because of Arab reverses in Palestine.

There are Jews from Shanghai who, as refugees from Europe, lived precariously during the war years and who now must flee if they are not to be completely engulfed in China's civil conflict. There are Jews, not many, from the Anglo-Saxon lands, who can bring technical skills and the experience of having lived under democratic governments to their less privileged brothers.

All these strands must be woven into a strong fabric, the pattern of which shall be harmonious and beautiful.

The world has watched the nascent Jewish republic with interest and admiration. Its draft constitution has been hailed by lovers of democracy, be they laymen or jurists. Combining the ideals of the Hebrew prophets with 18th century liberalism and 20th century social democracy, Israel seeks to create a society that faces the West but strikes its roots deep into the orient.

Israel Calls upon Hadassah For Medical Health Services

Throughout its thirty-seven years of service, Hadassah has helped to lay the groundwork for the present State of Israel. It was Hadassah that began to root out filth and to bring the blessings of modern medical science to a land whose people were devastated by disease.

Today Hadassah's preeminence in the health field has been recognized by Israel. When the state wanted to establish a school of nursing, it borrowed Hadassah's chief of the Henrietta Szold School of Nursing — Mrs. Shulamith Cantor. When the state began to set up its own public health system, it took Hadassah's top personnel in preventive medicine.

When the state became aware of the driving need for a medical school, it urged Hadassah to begin at once by giving clinical and pre-clinical training to students who received preliminary training elsewhere.

Hadassah Leads in Bringing Israel's Children Home

More than 33,000 orphaned Jewish children of Europe have come home. It was Hadassah that awakened the American Jewish community to the plight of the children and helped Miss Szold establish the program of regeneration that is Youth Aliyah. The task is not yet done. Until all the children and youth of Europe who are bereft of family, home and future are in Israel, rebuilding their lives and dedicating those lives to the needs of their people and the land, we cannot slacken our efforts.

Hadassah Pioneers In Vocational Training

Israel must become an industrialized nation if it is to absorb the newcomers and the million more within the next ten years. Just to glance through an economic bulletin from Israel these days is to feel the stirring of new enterprises and the surge of new life.

And in this field, too, Hadassah has played a pioneer role. The Alice Seligsberg School and the Brandeis Vocational Center in Jerusalem have served as a pilot plant to promote vocational education in Israel.

Through these institutions, Hadassah has taken the lead in introducing American high standards of workmanship to the youth of Israel.

Challenge and Privilege Of Hadassah Membership

What a challenge Hadassah's program offers American Jewish women! Can any Hadassah woman doubt that she has been privileged to play a small part in the re-establishment of her people in its old-new homeland?

True, we live in a troubled and unpredictable world. Forces are at work that can wreck our civilization or make of it one that offers the full and good life to all men. We know on what side of the battle line we are ranged. By working for democracy in America and for world organization in the United Nations, for Jewish survival in the Diaspora and for the firm establishment of Israel, Hadassah is at one with all men of good will in striving for peace and freedom.

Open Letter by Dr. Davis

(Continued from Page 1)

has insight and perspective. She is helping us to get many things done more effectively, more quickly and more smoothly.

But none of us here could do our task without you, the individual member, for whom Hadassah is a sacred mission and fulfillment. We need you now more than ever. We know you will not fail us or Israel.

Israel Holds First Elections January 25

Three Arab lists are among the twenty groups that will be competing in the January 25 elections for the 120 seats in Israel's first Constituent Assembly.

The main party groups that will receive the bulk of the votes are Mapai (Israeli Labor party), headed by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok, Mapam (United Labor party), The United Religious Front (a coalition of Mizrahi and Agudath Israel), General Zionist party, Progressive party, Revisionists, and the Freedom Movement, headed by Menachem Beigin.

The three Arab lists are Arab People's bloc, the Arab Workers bloc, and the democratic list of Nazareth.

Only Dozen Groups Count

By Gene Currivan

TEL AVIV—After a series of much needed mergers for the sake of clarification and unity, Israel's multifarious political parties have narrowed the field down to about a dozen to stand the test of a general election, which is to be held January 25.

Most of the issues are purely domestic and designed to shape the state's internal policies, although there is the inevitable question of East-West alignment. That, however, has been more or less settled beforehand by Mapai, the ruling party, which orientates its international policy along the lines laid down by the United Nations Charter. It leans neither to East nor West to any marked degree, but hopes that the democracies and the Soviet bloc will live in peace.

Mapai (the Palestine Labor party) polled 53.7 per cent of the votes at the last General Federation of Labor conference. In the Provisional Government the party holds four seats of the thirteen, and has the portfolios of Prime Minister and Minister of Security (David Ben-Gurion), Foreign Affairs (Moshe Shertok), Finance (Eliezer Kaplan), and Communications (David Remez). In the Provisional State Council, Mapai holds ten seats of thirty-seven.

United Labor Party Is Second Largest

The United Labor party, known as Mapam, polled 38.3 per cent at the last conference. It holds portfolios of Agriculture (Aharon Zisling) and Labor-Public Works (Mordechai Bentov). It also has five members in the State Council. Mapam differs from Mapai in demanding a more radical class struggle and a greater measure of independence for the labor movement in relation to the state.

Both these parties, which form the bulk of the Histadrut (General Federation of Jewish Labor in Eretz Israel), claim the lion's share of credit for the establishment of the new state. Mapai, being in the saddle and having virtual control of the present Provisional Government, is of course in a stronger position to make such claim. But Mapam, which is based largely on collective settlements, points with justifiable pride to the part these units played in dispersing the invading armies.

And it shouts from the hilltops about the exploits of the Palmach, which originated in the settlements. As the striking force of the Haganah, the Palmach played one of the most dramatic parts in Israel's defense. Palmach has become an election issue, since it was dissolved as a specialized organization and absorbed into the Army. This order came from the Government, whose head, Mr. Ben-Gurion, is the chief



KIBBUTZ ALARM CLOCK. Woodcut by Johanan Simon.

figure in Mapai. Because Palmach's popularity over-reached the bounds of party lines, there is reason to believe that Mapai might suffer in votes as a consequence of this move.

Beigin Is Disturbing Factor

One of the most disturbing factors in the coming election, although it will in no way be decisive, is Menachem Beigin's Freedom Movement, or Tnuat Hachrut. This is the political counterpart of the erstwhile Irgun Zvai Leumi, underground terrorist organization. Mapai, Mapam, the Progressives and even the Communists all believe that Mr. Beigin hopes to establish totalitarianism in Israel. They allege he is a Fascist and would liquidate the democratic system of government. He, on the other hand, asserts that the present system is conducted along Fascist lines and that it reduces the official to be the servant of his party.

His platform calls also for the restoration of the Jewish Homeland on the east and west of the Jordan River—in other words, all of Palestine and Transjordan. At a time when the world is hoping for peace in the Holy Land, this ambitious program is hardly conducive to peace pacts with the neighboring Arab states and particularly Transjordan.

Religious Parties In United Front

The largest merger to date, and it is only for the election period, has been among the religious groups. They have decided to forget their age-old disputes and present a united front on the one premise upon which they all agree—that the law of the state shall be founded on Biblical statutes.

The two principal groups are the Mizrahi and the Agudath Israel. The Mizrahi would be satisfied with the incorporation of Jewish tradition into Israeli law, but Agudath, which is ultra-Orthodox, wants government control and enforcement of Biblical laws. Agudath has gone so far as to advocate a complete ban on the import of non-kosher food.

The Israeli Communist party, which is not expected to poll more

than 2 or 3 per cent of the total vote, made a recent attempt to merge with the Mapam, but failed because it refused to accept the fundamental principles of Zionism. It follows closely the Soviet line, and went along with the November 29 decision of the United Nations General Assembly partitioning Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states.

Two other parties that will cut an important figure in the election are the General Zionists, a right-wing center party, as it is called, and the Progressive party, newest of them all, a liberal faction split from the General Zionists.

The Progressives are the "New Deal" party, clamoring for individual freedom and social progress, while the General Zionists are out to give to the state economic and political equilibrium and reduce the leftist pressure on public services. All of this is directed at Mapai, which, with its tremendous influence in the Histadrut and the Provisional Government, is the logical target for most current political barbs.

Election for Party Slates

The election, unlike those in the United States, is not for individuals but for party slates. Any party that can get 250 signatures together may present a slate. There would be utter confusion if this plan were widely followed, and that is why there have been so many mergers. The ultimate idea is to elect as many as possible of the total 120 deputies who will form the Government.

Under the present proportional representation system there is one deputy for approximately every 8,000 voters. It has been estimated that there are 475,000 eligible voters, including Arabs. There are something like 70,000 Arabs in Israel and at least half will be eligible to vote.

The President of the state will be elected by the deputies and he in turn will select his Cabinet. There is little doubt that Dr. Chaim Weizmann will become President and that Mr. Ben-Gurion will continue as Prime Minister.

Courtesy New York Times

How Wounded Were Helped In Jerusalem

Miss Freda Kirchwey, editor of *The Nation*, toured Israel in the fall. Here is an excerpt from her article of December 25 in *The Nation*, describing her visit to two Hadassah hospitals in Jerusalem. Since Miss Kirchwey's visit, two more hospitals have been opened by Hadassah in Jerusalem.

Toward morning I became conscious of the thud of gun fire. It wasn't loud. It sounded dull and remote and almost harmless. I listened as I would to distant thunder. It stopped and I went back to sleep, but when I awakened again it was to the same sound.

A friend met me, after an early cup of coffee, to take me to Hadassah's two hospitals in the city. "You heard the firing?" I asked. "It wasn't much," he said, "about as usual." He brushed it off.

We went first to the French convent where a complete emergency hospital had been fitted out below ground. It was used during active shelling and heavy raids.

Smiling nuns greeted us and expressed their pleasure at being able to help the Israelis by giving space and shelter. It took courage to do so, and they would have paid for it if the Arabs had driven out the defenders.

We walked across the courtyard and a nun pointed to a three-inch shell, half buried in the paving. "Don't touch it," she said. "It didn't explode but it might. It hit only a couple of hours ago." She was perfectly calm.

Wounded Are Brought In

The other hospital is above ground and in regular use. The physician in charge took particular pains to show us every detail because my companion was a famous South African plastic surgeon who

had come to Israel to offer his services to the Army.

Though much of the equipment was improvised, the hospital was well supplied and beautifully kept.

As we went through the big waiting room on our way out, the street door opened and several people hobbled in, bandaged and bloody.

Results of A Few Shells

Nurses took them to a far corner where a couple of operating tables were ready. They began peeling off bandages and torn clothing.

Two stretchers were carried in: on them lay old women, bleeding badly. One moaned and seemed to be straining for breath, her face gray. The doctor in charge looked at us and shook his head.

More came on foot—a boy and an old man helped in by friends. Each was hurried off for emergency treatment.

"Where are they from?" asked the surgeon. The doctor shrugged his shoulders. "I don't know. Katamon, perhaps. This morning's shelling. Obviously they're from a workers' quarter, but it might have been anywhere."

I made myself look again at the moaning woman, the red coming through her apron, her head moving feebly from side to side.

The sound of gunfire, distant and abstract in my hotel room, translated itself sharply into blood and the death of old working people.

Third Youth Study Group Will Leave for Israel

Early this spring a group of members of Junior Hadassah will sail for Israel for a year as students in the fifth of a series of leadership training courses sponsored by the Jewish Agency for Palestine. It will be the third such group from the young women's Zionist organization to participate in the course.

Candidates are considered primarily in the light of their capacity to fill positions of leadership and responsibility in the Zionist youth field in this country.

The first group from Junior Hadassah to study in Israel, consisting of ten girls, returned in March, 1948. Some of them have been doing field work for the American Zionist Youth Commission and Junior Hadassah, and others are doing organization work in their own communities. The enthusiasm with which they have been received indicates that the Jewish Agency course can be an invaluable aid in training field workers for the Zionist youth movement.

Tangible evidence of the success of the Agency training plan is the marked increase in the number of applicants for this spring's course as compared with that of the previous year.

Long-Awaited Opportunity

"I hope and pray for the chance to serve my people," wrote one applicant. "This is an opportunity I've been waiting for a long time."

said another. And a third: "After hearing of the things they [the first group] had to tell of life in Eretz, I felt that I too would like to experience that life."

The year of training is divided into two parts. For the first five and a half months the students are engaged in study and seeing the country. The next six months are devoted to practical work in the settlements. Students may make their own choice of a settlement.

In the last two weeks before leaving the country, the students are given a summing-up course, during which the main subject of discussion is the functions they will perform upon their return to their countries of origin.

Meet Youth from Other Countries

In addition to young people from America, youth from the other English-speaking communities of the world and South America participate in the course. The Jewish Agency covers all the administration and organization expenses involved. Maintenance plus fare to and from Israel, however, must be provided either by the student himself or by a scholarship from a sponsoring Zionist organization.

This year an inter-party committee has been organized in this country to centralize requirements and selection of candidates and plan a pre-Israel orientation course.

"TRIAL AND ERROR" Autobiography of President Chaim Weizmann

By Abraham Tulin

Mr. Tulin is a veteran Zionist who as the representative of the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis worked with Dr. Weizmann in London during the negotiations for the Balfour Declaration. He served as an assistant to Herbert Hoover during the Paris Peace Conference—Editor.

The life story of the man who has led the world Zionist movement for the past thirty years and was elected President of the Provisional Government of Israel on the first day of its rebirth would command wide interest at this time even if he were not Dr. Weizmann. But that man, as it happens, is Dr. Weizmann—one of the most colorful, magnetic and significant personalities on the world stage for a generation—a personality so significant that David Ben-Gurion, the intrepid and superb leader of the Government, the people and the Army of Israel, who had sharply opposed Dr. Weizmann's policies in the Zionist movement in recent years, nevertheless supported his nomination for the Presidency of the new state in these historic words: "I doubt whether the Presidency is necessary for Dr. Weizmann, but the Presidency of Dr. Weizmann is a moral necessity for the State of Israel."

Consequently, as one can well imagine, "Trial and Error," the autobiography of Dr. Weizmann under review, is absorbingly interesting and important.

The book bears the impress of its author's personality on every page. It is genuine Weizmann from cover to cover, with all of Weizmann's brilliant and captivating virtues and all his faults.

Its style and content show that no ghost writer could have had anything to do with it and that whatever "revising" was done by Maurice Samuel—his contribution is acknowledged in a foreword—was done with an exceedingly light touch.

The narrative has the sweep, the drama, the wit and humor, and the kindling imagination that have always characterized the best of Dr. Weizmann's public orations and discourses. It is a fascinating story, fascinatingly told.

Story Spans The Centuries

In terms of ordinary chronology that story spans the last three-quarters of a century. But in terms

of the differing cultures through which Weizmann has lived, the story spans perhaps hundreds of years, if not more, and it was enacted in such diverse locales as Pinsk, London, New York, Rehovoth and dozens of other cities in the far-flung world of the Jews.

Weizmann's life began and was lived during childhood and youth in a small village and town in the Pripiet Marshes in Russia, where the dominant culture of the Jewish inhabitants was not that of the contemporaneous culture of Russia, but of the Babylonian Talmud, as modified by their own and their ancestors' speech, customs and habits acquired in medieval Germany.

The effect of this culture on Weizmann was profound and lasting. This appears clearly again and again throughout his book. Above all, it impregnated him with the Zionist ideal at a very early age, long before there was any organized Zionist movement in the world. Zionism with him was an obsessive and emotional conviction, not the result of any process of reasoning.

Weizmann developed and advanced any number of valid reasons in its support as time went on. Indeed, no one knew better than he how to buttress it with reasons; but his Zionism was not the result of his reasoning. On the contrary, his reasoning was the result of his innate and inbred Zionism.

Differences with Other Early Leaders

This is Weizmann's own explanation for his sharp differences with some of those who preceded him or shared in the leadership of the movement, including such giants as Herzl, Nordau and Brandeis.

Weizmann believed their Zionism to be merely intellectual while they remained "Westerners" at heart. By "Westerners" he meant well placed emancipated or even assimilated Jews who wished to do something to ameliorate the miserable lot of their East European co-religionists without themselves being in contact with or desiring to perpetuate the traditions and spiritual values of the Jewish people.

In classifying Herzl, Nordau, Brandeis and some others as "Westerners" in this sense, Weizmann was and is unquestionably wrong. Indeed, his disparagement of these outstandingly great figures in the history of Zionism and of the Jewish people is a discredit to Weizmann and his book.

What Weizmann drank in from the culture of his childhood was

also responsible for his lifelong devotion to Achad Haam and his teachings.

In the long and disillusioning period of the British betrayal of trust following the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, Weizmann was often accused, not indeed of being a "British agent," as he complains in his book (this may have been irresponsibly charged at times by some hysterical lightweights in the movement), but of being an Achad Haamist; that is to say, a Zionist more interested in the creation of a Jewish spiritual center in Palestine than a politically sovereign Jewish state founded on a majority Jewish population.

That was the specific reason why Weizmann was removed from the leadership by the Zionist Congress in 1931. Weizmann's refutation of this charge in his book is most ingenious and interesting, but will not convince many of those who have made it.

History of Balfour Declaration

The chapters in the book that will evoke approval and acclaim without dissent are those dealing with Weizmann's successful efforts in England, preceding and during the first World War, to secure the Balfour Declaration.

They show how Weizmann, with infinite patience, zeal and ingenuity, advanced the Zionist cause in England to its greatest pitch of success. He did this, moreover, with virtually no assistance from anyone, with no financial backing, while holding no important office in the Zionist Organization and while struggling at the same time to establish himself in his profession and earn enough money to support his lovely, able and co-operative wife and their children.

These chapters show how, by sheer force of personality, intelligence and deep conviction, Weizmann converted to the Zionist cause man after man of importance in the English world—nearly all non-Jews—until he had converted the British Government as a whole. This he accomplished despite the bitter and shameful opposition and sabotage of the small clique of rich, assimilated British Jews who toward the end nearly wrecked his hopes.

In this connection the book has rendered an important service to truth and historical accuracy by blasting as false the legends that Weizmann discovered or invented T. N. T., and that the Lloyd George government issued the Balfour

Declaration as a reward for Weizmann's gift to it of his invention during the first World War.

Ignores Role Of U. S. Zionists

The least satisfactory chapters or portions of the book are those dealing with the internal divisions and struggles in the Zionist Organization after the Balfour Declaration.

The version that Weizmann gives of the causes and details of his split with Brandeis in 1920 and 1921 and its results constitutes at best a highly personalized interpretation of what occurred rather than an objective, historical recital.

The book, furthermore, minimizes and sometimes ignores altogether the tremendous and decisive contributions of American Zionism and Zionist leaders to the successful achievement of the goal of the Jewish state from the time of Brandeis to the present. Indeed, the book seems almost to proceed on the theory that the contributions of the American non-Zionist are more worthy of record.

For example, the late Judge Julian W. Mack and the late Jacob De Haas, whose services and contributions to the cause were outstanding, are each mentioned once in a very casual and slighting manner.

No notice is taken of the American Zionist Emergency Council and its decisive achievements the past eight years in mobilizing American public opinion for the Zionist cause and in securing intervention in all branches of life.

There is, furthermore, no mention in the entire book of the Biltmore Conference and the Biltmore Program calling for an independent Jewish state in Palestine, although Dr. Weizmann himself was present at and participated in the conference, and although that program was soon adopted by the Executive of the Jewish Agency for the Zionist movement as a whole.

"Negative Relation" With Ben-Gurion

One could wish that the brilliant work of Moshe Shertok, Israel's Foreign Minister, had received more extended and adequate treatment. But most astonishing of all is the book's omission of any reference to the supreme and unequalled role of David Ben-Gurion for at least two decades in the creation of the Jewish state.

As all the world knows, Ben-Gurion is now the Prime Minister and Minister of Defense of that

state. For the last twenty years at least, if not longer, he has been the second most important figure in the Zionist world after Weizmann. Indeed, for the last ten years or so it was Ben-Gurion, not Weizmann, who was the dominant factor on the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Yet in the main body of Weizmann's book, consisting of 466 closely printed pages, and bringing his narrative down to the day following the decision of the United Nations of November 29, 1947—that is to say, before the Epilogue which was added nine months later—Ben-Gurion is possibly referred to once at the foot of page 364 as merely one of "a few of the urban labor leaders" of Palestine between whom and Dr. Weizmann and his group "a negative relation has sprung up" in recent years.

At the foot of page 442, the book for the first and only time mentions Ben-Gurion by name, and then only as the leader of a part of the Palestinian delegation to the 1946 Congress in Basle which "had made up their minds that I [Dr. Weizmann] was to go."

Aside from these references, the reader of the entire book up to the Epilogue would not know that there had ever existed such a man as David Ben-Gurion or that he had ever done anything toward the achievement of the Zionist goal.

Virtues Exceed The Faults

As stated toward the beginning of this review, Weizmann's book is an accurate reflection of Weizmann, with all his great virtues and his faults.

His treatment of the American Zionists and of Ben-Gurion, nearly all of whom had at one time or another been critical of him during the last eighteen or twenty years and had opposed his continuance in the leadership in 1931 and again in 1946, is a striking illustration of both Weizmann's and the book's faults.

But, as in the case of the man, the virtues of the book far exceed its faults. I can do no better than to end this review with a reminder of the fact that it was Ben-Gurion himself who stated for the record of history, in supporting Weizmann's nomination for the Presidency of the State of Israel, that he doubted whether the Presidency was necessary to Dr. Weizmann, but believed that the Presidency of Dr. Weizmann was a moral necessity for the State of Israel.



1918. Dr. Chaim Weizmann visits the Emir Feisal at his camp in Transjordan and signs an Arab-Jewish pact of friendship.



1948. President Chaim Weizmann is inaugurated by the State Council as the first head of the Government of Israel.

*TRIAL AND ERROR: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CHAIM WEIZMANN. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1949. \$5.00.



THESE ARE THE BOYS who swept the Egyptians from the Negev in a bold maneuver, based on an ancient Roman road.

Rhodes Peace Parley Begins Auspiciously

(Continued from Page 1)

ences with both delegations before the formal session. He was described by associates as much encouraged by the eagerness of both sides to achieve agreement.

At the formal session Dr. Bunche and his staff greeted the Egyptian delegation of four colonels and two political officials, who entered the ballroom first. They were followed by the Israelis. The two delegation heads, Dr. Walter Eytan, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, and Colonel Mohammed Ibrahim Seif Ed-dine, chief of the Egyptian general staff, shook hands cordially.

Flanked by Brigadier General William E. Riley, his chief of staff, and Henri Vigier, his political adviser, Dr. Bunche sat at the head of the table with the Egyptians on his right and the Israelis on his left. In a brief opening address, he said success of the conferences would in effect mean "liquidation" of the Palestinian conflict on the military level.

Talks Could Turn Into Peace Parley

He made it clear that the conference would concern itself solely with the intended armistice, and not with a peace settlement, unless both sides felt that the time was appropriate for political discussions. Then he made an appeal to governments not actually involved in the Palestinian war to "avoid any incidents or acts" which might jeopardize the armistice talks.

While the Egyptians impressed both the UN and Israeli leaders with their desire to effect a quick settlement, they appeared unusually reluctant to have their activities publicized. They refused to pose for press photographers and would grant no interviews. Not one Arab newspaper covered the conference, but half a dozen Israeli and a large number of foreign reporters were on hand.

Dr. Bunche and Dr. Eytan indicated their willingness to have the first formal session open to correspondents and photographers, who requested pictures of the delegations greeting one another. General Riley queried the Egyptians, who gave firm refusals.

Delegations Carry Full Authorization

Initial fears of Israel's delegation that the Egyptian officials would be of too low rank to make responsible commitments were dispelled by Dr. Bunche. He said both delegations carried official authorizations which empowered them to

evolve an armistice pact subject to final ratification by the home governments.

In addition to the four general staff colonels, Egypt sent two important Foreign Ministry officials—Dr. Ahmed Moussa and Abdul Moneim Mustafa. Dr. Eytan's chief assistants were Colonel Yigal Yadin, Israeli Army chief of operations, and Elias Sassoon, director of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East division.

Shertok Expresses Israel's Satisfaction

TEL AVIV, Jan. 13 (Palcor)—Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok said last night that he was satisfied with the preliminary arrangements for the Israeli-Egyptian talks at Rhodes and expressed hope that they will pave the way for a final peace settlement in the Middle East.

Noting that this was the first time any major Arab state had, of its own volition, agreed to negotiate with Israel, Mr. Shertok warned nevertheless that the talks might bring to a head such serious issues as the future of Jerusalem and the problem of Arab refugees.

Israel's stand on both these questions has been clearly defined time and again, he said, but there must be no slackening of effort during the period of negotiations.



UTILIZING BULLDOZERS and steel mesh to cover the soft spots, Israeli engineers rebuilt the road undetected. Then Israeli armor came up behind the Egyptian lines, cutting off Gaza.



AN INFANTRY UNIT, shown above, captured Egyptian reinforcements in a town south of Gaza, while an armored unit pursued Egyptians south across the border destroying several airfields.



SAND WAS A more powerful enemy than the Egyptians, according to many of the Israeli soldiers. An Israeli artillery unit is shown above during a standstill. The Israeli action persuaded the Egyptians to obey the Security Council order for armistice talks.

The People of Israel Remember...

Draft Constitution Is Great Document

By Hannah Goldberg

A new human document has appeared to take its place with Magna Carta, the Declaration of Man and the Constitution of the United States. It stems directly from the utterances of the Hebrew prophets. It embodies a goodly part of Jewish tradition. It utilizes the results of constitutional experimentation since 1789. And it pays particular attention to the long and tragic series of events that have shaped Jewish history for almost two thousand years.

It is inevitable that lawyers, economists, social theorists, constitutional experts and civil libertarians should quarrel with this or that provision of the proposed constitution of the State of Israel. Some provisions will be characterized as unworkable, others Utopian; some principles will be designated as double-edged swords inviting danger as well as benefit. But there can be no doubt that this draft constitution represents a serious attempt to develop a code of human relations capable of bridging the gap between the world's social development on the one hand and its scientific and technical advance on the other.

THE PREAMBLE

The people of Israel remember. They remember the tragic and they remember the glorious. They thank God "for having delivered us from the burden of exile."

They recall "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."

They pay tribute to "the faithful remnant who maintained the continuity of Jewish settlement in Palestine throughout the centuries, and the inspired efforts of the national revival."

And they resolve "to rebuild our Commonwealth in accordance with the ideals of peace and righteousness of the Prophets of Israel, to welcome home every Jew who seeks entry, and to promote the security and well-being of all who dwell within our gates."

GENERAL PROVISIONS

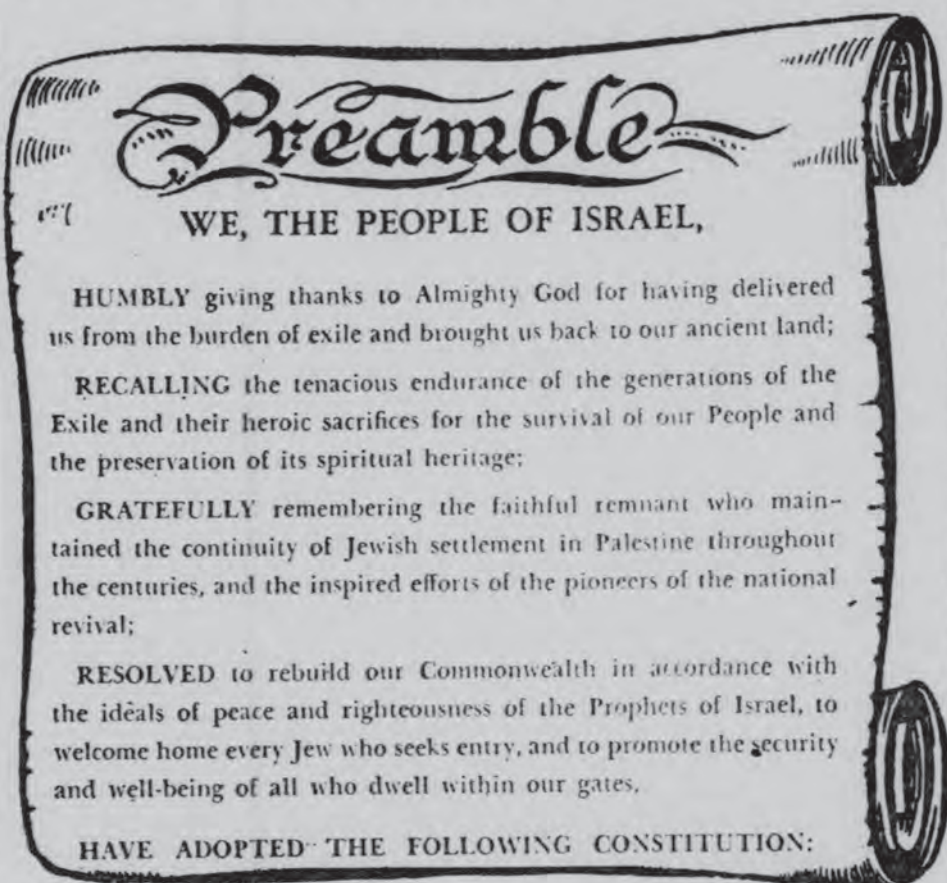
Israel is a "sovereign, independent, democratic republic." It is "designated to be the National Home of the Jewish People," but "all persons within its jurisdiction are entitled in equal measure to the protection of the law. . . . No discrimination of any kind shall be made by the State between the inhabitants of the State on the grounds of race, religion, language or sex." The official language is Hebrew, but "adequate facilities shall be given to Arabic-speaking citizens for the use of their language."

The traditional Israeli greeting of "Shalom" is given body in the provision that "The State of Israel shall seek to settle all international disputes, of whatever nature or origin in which it may be involved, by pacific means only."

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Centuries of oppression and degradation have sunk deeply into the consciousness of the Jews, collectively and individually. Thus "the State shall ensure the sanctity of human life and uphold the dignity of man." So vital is this principle, that the death penalty is abolished and torture, flogging, humiliating punishment of any kind and the use of the "third degree" in police interrogations are all prohibited.

The people of Israel remember



Courtesy OII

the recent heritage of Nazi barbarism and of oppressive British rule. The liberty of the person is made inviolable. Detention without order or judgment of a court of law is prohibited, as is preventive detention by executive order. Any person arrested must be informed in writing within twenty-four hours by what authority and on what grounds he is being detained; and he must be brought to trial within two days.

Military tribunals have jurisdiction only over members of the Armed Forces on active service. The right to search dwellings is sharply curtailed. Interception of private correspondence, telegraphic and telephonic communications is prohibited. No person can be tried without due process of law, nor deprived of his liberty because of a debt.

Freedom of Worship

Freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship are cardinal rights. Israel is not a theocratic state. There is no religious test for public office. The Sabbath and Jewish Holy Days are to be days of "rest and spiritual elevation," but there is no provision for compulsory observance. The Holy Days of other religious denominations, moreover, are recognized as "legal days of rest for the members of such denominations." The holy places are protected, existing rights recognized and preserved. The Jews of Israel remember the days of religious persecution. In these provisions, they answer all the inquisitors of all the ages in every land.

Freedom of Speech

Freedom of speech, expression and assembly 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."

This is the provision that will be questioned by those who fear that such limitations upon free speech can be abused by an unscrupulous government. The Israelis, however, remember that democracy was atrophied and human rights destroyed by the Nazis in Germany within and by the democratic process.

Economic Order And Social Security

Almost every progressive social measure has been called socialist or radical prior to adoption. The constitution of Israel may invite similar criticism. But the Israelis intend not to repeat the mistakes of the liberal capitalist democracies if they can help it. "The economic order of the State of Israel shall be based on social justice. . . . Every citizen shall have an equitable share in the national income and a right to social security. . . . Every

one has the right to work."

But what of the obligations and duties of citizenship? These are not set forth and constitute a serious omission.

"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 passed for reasonable wages and working hours and for insurance against accident, sickness, unemployment and old age and "other causes of undeserved want."

Special protection is to be given working mothers, children, widows and orphans. "The care for the health of the population is a primary duty of the State."

Education

"The State shall provide adequate facilities for primary and secondary education to be given to Jews and Arabs in their own language and cultural traditions. The right of each community to maintain its own schools . . . in its own language . . . is not to be denied or impaired. . . . Foreign educational establishments shall be allowed to continue their activity on the basis of their existing rights."

Labor

Workers have the right to form trade unions, to bargain collectively, to strike in defense of their economic rights. "Any contract of employment which involves renunciation of these rights shall be null and void."

LEGISLATURE

The legislative and executive sections vary most markedly from the American Constitution. Legis-

lative power is vested in a single Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber is elected for four years by proportional representation, a procedure made necessary by the United Nations partition decision.

EXECUTIVE

The executive power is vested in the President and the Executive Council. The President is elected by the Chamber of Deputies for five years, can succeed himself only once, and has strictly limited powers. He may "exercise the prerogative of mercy." He may, under certain conditions, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. He appoints the Prime Minister and, upon the latter's advice, appoints the other members of the Executive Council.

The Executive Council consists of the Prime Minister and other ministers of state, not exceeding a total of fifteen. All must be members of the Chamber. The Council initiates legislation. Thus there is a fusion of legislative and executive power, deliberately avoided by the United States system of checks and balances.

The draft constitution contains the following interesting provision: "No Minister may be a member of the board of directors of any joint stock or limited liability company carrying on business for profit."

JUDICIARY

The draft constitution sets up various types of courts including the religious courts of the Moslem, Christian and Jewish communities. The UN resolution insisted that "family law and personal status of the various minorities . . . shall be respected." Thus the religious courts will have jurisdiction over matters of personal status. Much will depend upon how these courts will function and whether or not their decisions will come into conflict with other provisions of the constitution.

AMENDMENT

Israel's constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of the Chamber, passed in two successive sessions not less than six months apart.

There is no provision for a popular referendum on amendments—a regrettable omission.

This survey is necessarily superficial. We have not dealt with the more technical aspects of the constitution. The document itself is so praiseworthy that one hesitates to point out the relatively few omissions. There is no provision for trial by jury, no protection against double jeopardy, no grand jury indictment, no safeguard against self-incrimination, no right to a court-appointed counsel in criminal trials.

While censorship is prohibited, it may be instituted during periods of "war or national emergency." Such power is subject to abuse; but so is all power.

The proposed constitution is a great human document. It was written by human beings and hence is imperfect. It will be discussed, revised and approved by Israel's Constituent Assembly, which will be elected on January 25.

The draft constitution takes cognizance of the kind of world in which we live, and attempts to adjust life to modern conditions. It sets forth its intentions in an ethical and moral code worthy of its Biblical source. It is up to the people of Israel, whose prophets first enunciated the doctrine of the equality of man and the importance of every human being in the sight of God, to live up to these utterances.

Soviet Jews Welcome Israeli Ambassador

By Rebecca Shulman

PARIS - En route to Israel, I stopped off here to attend the closing sessions of the UN Assembly, arriving just in time to hear the Bernadotte plan laid to rest.

The sessions were just like those at Lake Success—the same faces, the same combination of forces, the same interminable, dreary, persistent Arabs.

On the last day of the Assembly, I left early to see Golda Meyerson [Israeli Ambassador to Moscow], who was catching a plane for Munich, thence to Israel for a few days. I hope to see her there before she leaves for Moscow.

Golda Set Style In Moscow

I heard much about her experiences there from Agar Shapiro, Golda's aide. On her arrival, Foreign Minister Molotov received her with pomp and circumstance. A crisis arose as to what Golda should wear. Ambassadors (male), it seems, wear either uniform or frock coat and striped trousers. Madame Pandit, of India, the only other woman minister received, wore her national dress. Golda decided on a long dress with long sleeves, thus establishing the precedent for future women ministers.

She had a soul stirring experience in her contact with the Jewish community: first, at a Saturday morning synagogue service (where she sat in the women's section); then during the High Holy Days, when 20,000 people lined the streets, weeping at the sight of her.

One night, Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok gave a party for the delegation, staff and others, to

which I was invited. Brief speeches were made by Aubrey Eban, Moshe Toff, Michael Comay, Mishu Weissman (Minister to the Benelux countries), Maurice Fischer (France), David Ha Cohen and Moshe Shertok.

How to Run A Dinner

One thing Shertok said is of special interest. He compared the session in Flushing Meadow, which produced the November 29 resolution, with the session just ended: in the first, something great was produced; in the second, something disastrous (the Bernadotte plan) was prevented.

Being on a busman's holiday, I went to a public dinner—sort of UJA-ish—a warming up event for later giving. M. Guy Rothschild was the host and chairman.

The dinner was outstanding for two things: Shertok and Eban each spoke for five minutes, and they were the only speakers except for the chairman, who was light and brief. He introduced Shertok with a toast in charming French, and concluded with a hearty "Le-chaim," making that word sound as if we were hearing it for the first time.

The second memorable thing was the audience. They sang the song of the DPs and "Hatikva" as only DPs can. In a sense they had all been displaced either in the immediate or the more remote past. After the dinner, we saw scores of persons outside the hotel waiting for a sight of Shertok and crowding around his car, which bears the flag of Israel.

Hadassah's Vocational Pilot Plant in Jerusalem

By Miriam Freund, Ph. D.

With the realization that Jerusalem has become a vital symbol and bastion for the *Medinah*, vocational training in that city has been given a new emphasis.

Jerusalem is now planning for a city of 200,000 Jews, including its present large oriental population. In these plans special consideration must be given to the vocational preparation of the children for useful, dignified and economically rewarding occupations.

New Industries in Brandeis Vocational Center

Vocational trade schools not only are economic assets in themselves, but they create assets in helping industry develop. Take, for example, the Hadassah Printing Shop in the apprenticeship building of the Brandeis Vocational Center. This shop is already helping to make Jerusalem a printing center.

Ten years ago, Dr. Zallschein, a leading Viennese publisher, started a fashion magazine in Tel Aviv. He has now transferred it to Jerusalem, where the printing is being done in our workshop. His knowledge of design will be used in our dressmaking courses in the Alice Seligsberg trade school.

The Fine Mechanics Workshop in the BVC has started the new term with a class of twelve students instead of the usual six. This precision shop assists industry in Jerusalem through its prompt and expert repair of machinery which formerly had to be sent to Tel Aviv for repairs.

Thus, during the siege of Jerusalem, the Hadassah Fine Mechanics Workshop played a vital part in the war effort. Now it is planning to include the repair and assembly of sewing machines, typewriters and calculating machines.

S. S. Wise Apprenticeship School Holds Evening Classes

The student body draws from both Sephardic and Askenazic



STUDENTS AT THE Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School for Girls in Jerusalem run an Army mess in the school's cafeteria as part of their vocational training.

communities and includes many from middle income groups, who at long last are becoming vocationally minded.

Our newly enlarged apprenticeship building, named for Dr. Stephen S. Wise, houses the Avraham Levitas Evening School, which was officially opened on December 19. Mr. Levitas, as representative of the Noar Oved, was responsible for inaugurating continuation classes for working youth.

Re-opening of Seligsberg School

On December 21, the new Assembly Hall in the apprenticeship building was the meeting place for

the exercises commemorating Miss Szold's birthday, during which it was announced that the municipality would name a street in her memory.

The Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School for Girls — our first project in the Brandeis Vocational Center compound — mobilized its students for war by using its kitchens to feed the Haganah men with three hot meals a day and by having eight of its girls run the kitchen on Mount Scopus.

As soon as relative normality returned to Jerusalem, the school was permitted to function as originally intended, and it re-opened on September 14 with a registration

of 180 girls. Twenty students in the first grade, children of soldiers, have been granted scholarships.

The importance of the Brandeis Vocational Center is reflected in the budget, which increased from LP 5,500 for 1942-43 to approximately LP 69,000 for 1947-48. Its acceptance by the Jewish community is attested to by the growing interest and financial participation of the Jewish Agency, Hebrew University, Education Department of the Vaad Leumi, Manufacturers Association, Histadruth Haovdin, Noar Oved, and the Jerusalem and Haifa municipalities.

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Churches in Israel

By Miryam Baruh

The Ministry of Religions and the Army have taken over responsibility for guarding Christian holy places. A committee of priests and Jewish liaison officers has been appointed to visit all the religious institutions and monuments and to survey the needs of the Christian community.

Dr. Praver, the Jerusalem Liaison Officer, took me around the other day. No fewer than sixteen churches and religious institutions in the New City suffered from Arab shelling and explosions. One cathedral, a great distance from the frontline, received thirty direct hits, and its dome looks like an astronomer's lookout.

I was told by the priests of the good work done by the Jewish authorities to help the Christian community and to safeguard church property. Several religious establishments were occupied by our troops, but virtually all of them had been Arab strong points, which

we had to take by storm to evict the enemy. A few abandoned places had to be occupied because of their great strategic importance.

Leased by Hadassah And Hebrew University

We rented a few institutions which became empty with the flight of the Arabs. The Hadassah hospital is in one of these (St. Joseph's Convent School), refugees are in another (Ratisbonne), and the Hebrew University is soon to be housed in another of these large but almost empty buildings. Such leasing of property, I was told by a priest, was greatly welcomed by the church institutions, which would otherwise become impoverished.

Some Christian property that had been used by the British military authorities was taken over by us. A number of these buildings have already been returned to the churches, although housing is an acute problem in Jerusalem.

One priest took exception to the fact that the troops were not housed in tents instead of billeted in church property even if empty and in possession of the enemy. Had they been, we would have had hundreds more casualties in the months when one took his life in his hands by stepping out of door.

In a number of monasteries where the dispersed property was difficult to guard, our authorities assembled it into one part of the building and walled it up entirely to ensure security. Valuable libraries, some of them the property of the Papacy, have been entrusted to the University's care for safe-keeping. The familiar signboard, "Entrance Strictly Forbidden—This Is Sacred Property," is seen everywhere in Jerusalem.

Though twenty-seven synagogues were razed to the ground by the Arab Army in the Old City, not a mosque nor a church has been touched by Jewish authority

Having been a minority in strange lands for so many years, the Jews in Israel have taken special measures to protect the interests of Christian and Moslem minorities in their country. Christians were given every facility to celebrate Christmas. Extra rations were issued and Kol Israel broadcast the midnight mass from Nazareth. Most of the Christian institutions are in Jerusalem. Here is a first-hand account of how they are faring under Israeli rule.—Editor

except to protect it. Arab monks or nuns may be seen at their work under the guardianship of these signs. On the rare recent occasion when a soldier tried to enter, he was court-martialed and severely punished with a long prison sentence.

I heard of great acts of heroism. In one case when a religious building was being stormed to evict the Arabs who had used it as a fort, five brave nuns refused to leave their institution and were buried under the debris. At the greatest risk to their own lives, and under heavy fire, a group of Haganah lads made their way in and rescued the nuns. But the story that got abroad—even to the Apostolic Intermuncio of Egypt—was that the Jews had strangled these women. This week the nuns sent greetings, through the Spanish Consul, to their Jewish rescuers.

When the Mount Zion battle was on, nineteen German Benedictine and five Italian nuns appealed to the Red Cross to remove them from the Mount. It was far too dangerous for the Red Cross to undertake. The Haganah lads then offered to see them down. They did so at the greatest peril to themselves, while shells were screaming overhead. The Jerusalem Liaison Officer was wounded in carrying out his tasks on Mount Zion; and all Jerusalem's Christians prayed for his recovery.

These acts of courage go hand in hand with the Christian work of our authorities day after day. Even when Jewish Jerusalem was hungry and facing starvation, we shared the little we could get with our Christian neighbors. A large food stock was found in Notre Dame, whence we had expelled the Arabs; and, though by all the rules of war this rightfully belonged to our hungry Army, the entire stock was turned over to the Church.

Food Brought Under Fire

When Jerusalem had no fuel left, food was brought during the bombardment on muleback, at great risk, to such places as the Catholic institution of St. Vincent de Paul, where 350 Arab orphans were fed. The Jewish Health Department, of course, does its duty today to the Arab sick and insane—both Christian and Moslem—in its area and, as a rule, under the care of Christian charities.

The Ministry of Religions made extensive repairs to Christian property before the rainy season set in, so that the buildings would be habitable for the winter.

The Apostolic Delegate, Monsignor Testa, was recently invited by the Ministry of Religions (as are other church dignitaries) to see what damage and what good had been done. Nothing was kept from him.

At the end of his visit, Monsignor

Testa stated that he had found an entirely different picture from that he had been given when he was in the Old City; and he expressed his feelings of relief.

Arab Snipers Used Convents

Unfortunately, the Arabs seem to seek cover for their war-making in the sanctity or immediate vicinity of churches. They have not even hesitated to use the premises of cloistered nuns for sniping posts. The Israel Army is reluctant to strike at such places. Indeed, before doing so for the first time in Katamon, they gave repeated warnings to the Greek Consulate and the Greek Orthodox Church to get the Arabs out, as the shooting and shelling from such places was intolerable.

For a long time, Jewish Jerusalem did not retaliate for the deaths from the tens of thousands of mortars and shells that poured from the Old City on the New—in particular, from such places as Le Collège des Freres and from strong points next to the Greek and Latin Patriarchates in the Old City. But with a toll of scores of dead and wounded each day, it was necessary to give warning to the world not only of the sanctity of stone but of the sanctity of human life.

Prejudiced People Still Remain

Our fire has tried to avoid Christian institutions; and, indeed, UN observers and other reliable sources report that damage to holy places in the Old City, though inevitable, has been slight.

Yet the tales abroad of destruction and desecration implicate the Jews. According to one account I read, it must have been necessary for the Jews to blow themselves up in order to destroy the places they were in. Priests I spoke to regretted this false emphasis, as well as the fact that the things for which the Religious Orders were grateful had not been mentioned.

I thought it strange therefore that, in spite of all the efforts of the Jewish community to display goodwill, there was still unfounded mistrust of the good intentions of the Jews. One priest repeated his statement, which had been published in America, that "there seems to be an over-all plan gradually to replace Christian institutions." I asked why he thought so, and he replied that it was because so many Christian institutions were now being used by Jews. He admitted, however, that his contention was based purely on fear.

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LETTER FROM

Tel Aviv

By Ida Davidowitz

On Tuesday, December 7, Ha-
dassah Council in Israel held the
first meeting at which Ethel Agron-
sky presided as the newly appointed
chairman and Dr. Eli Davis at-
tended as director of HMO. It was
an important meeting, dealing with
important administrative problems.
In addition to the new director, we
had to have a new administrative
head, as well as a new setup for the
supplies department.

Before the meeting was over,
however, I received word that my
lift back to Tel Aviv was leaving
early so that we could stop off at
the official opening of the new Ge-
vurah Highway, which links Jeru-
salem to the coast.

And what a ceremony that was!
On a wide plain facing the Judean
Hills was a large semicircle of blue
and white flags waving high against
a most brilliant blue sky powdered
with puffs of white cloud. The hills
were a kaleidoscopic background,
with the colors changing from dull
browns and grays to blues and pur-
ples, to crimson and magenta, as
they were touched by the setting
sun.

Signs Say More Than Speeches

The ceremony opened with the
raising of the flag. The large crowd
stood in silence as the flag was low-
ered to half mast and the people
remembered the men who had died
in order that life might be sustained
in Jerusalem through this arterial
highway.

A salute from a battery of can-
non was followed by speeches—elo-
quent speeches—by Brigadier Dori,
Chief of Staff, and Prime Minister
Ben-Gurion. But none was so elo-
quent as the sign posts along the
road from Jerusalem, marking the
name and date of capture of some
enemy stronghold which had tried
to strangle the Holy City.

As a living and vital testimony
that these men had, indeed, not
died in vain is the ever growing
number of new colonies, which are
already changing the barren look
of the approach to the Judean Hills
in the places where Samson met
Delilah and Joshua fought his
battles.

March Past of Old and Young

When the rope opening the high-
way was cut, there was the long
march past, the battle-toughened
boys and men who had done the

impossible, the older Chaims and
Jacobs and the younger Uris and
Uzzis who had fought with gre-
nades against mortars, with guns
against cannons.

But in this parade there were
tanks and mortars and cannons and
bulldozers and all of the machinery
of war which developed in the year
of the fight. Overhead there were
stunt planes showing off as only
men in planes can dare.

Almost best of all was the group
of bewhiskered and *bepayothed*
men who marched with their picks
and shovels, together with the fresh
Palmachniks and the sturdy *Ha-
ganahs*. These were the men who
had built the Gevurah Highway—the
road of courage.

Then back to Tel Aviv and the
everyday work. But hardly any
work here is everyday work, no
matter how much a question of
daily routine. In this rapidly grow-
ing and changing country, one can-
not be static.

Not so long ago, when it was sug-
gested that 100,000 immigrants
come to Palestine in 1948, the idea
seemed fantastic. But they are here,
and somehow they have been ab-
sorbed despite war and the appar-
ent lack of facilities to care for
them.

Hadassah Copes With Emergencies

The lack, however, is only appar-
ent. We do find the means. When
the need arises, Hadassah opens a
new infant welfare station in a new
district. And when Youth Aliyah
figures begin to reach almost astro-
nomical proportions, somehow we
find the means to cope with them.

If Hadassah members could only
see how much it has meant to Is-
rael to have them generously take
on added burdens and new spheres
of activity, the chores would take
on a new glamor.

For it is glamorous to build, to
forge ahead, to do new and daring
things like building a Medical
School where none exists, a hospital
in the Negev, or taking care of thou-
sands of children, who are thus re-
claimed and rehabilitated so that
they make some of the best and
sturdiest citizens of our new state.

This is by no means a sober let-
ter from Tel Aviv. It is a bit of emo-
tional self-indulgence, which you
must forgive and allow to an Is-
raeli who occasionally finds the ro-
mance of the times too much for
sober comment.

FOR A SERENE FLORIDA VACATION— DIVERSION WHEN YOU CHOOSE CONSIDER PALM BEACH

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...DIARY OF A JERUSALEM HOUSEWIFE

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

I have never felt that way about it before, but do you know that taking a walk can be one of the most exciting things in one's life? Across from our house is a sprinkling of olive trees, left to their fate in the field. Until the other day, when a real truce was signed by the Jewish and Arab commanders, to venture into that field was simply to make a target of oneself.

But with not a single shot for days, we took our baskets under our arms, walked right across the road, and plucked whatever fruit had not already rotted on the trees.

My husband I, on glorious twenty-four-hour leave, inspected the way first to make sure that there were no unexploded mortars about. The kids shouted with glee at the sight of early crocuses, and discovered a couple of mortar tails whose noses had shattered so many of our windows and so often frightened the life out of our neighborhood.

Old City Wall Is Boundary

Jerusalemites are enjoying the truce. They go walking even as far as our house, coming down the main road right past the wall erected to protect pedestrians from the shooting that rained down here.

They come to see us, knock at our front door, whose hinges have grown rusty these months, and we sit out on the terrace in our wicker chairs in full view of the snipers.

The men folk who live around here wanted to show even more courage. They walked down the road, right up to the Old City wall, on which Arabs were sitting, dangling their legs and enjoying the view of the New City.

"Hello!" called my husband in Arabic. "How are you?"

"Shalabi, keef inte?" ("Fine, how are you?")

They talked and exchanged a lot of polite nothings.

One of the Arabs sneered. "Hey, you," called my husband, "has the cat got your tongue?"

"I'm not talking to Jews," was the reply in pure Cockney English.

"Aha," interposed our neighbor, "the enemy!"

Somehow the frustrated enemy didn't dampen the fraternizing.

Water Comes up To Jerusalem

I know that this will sound silly to you, but I'd like to broadcast the fact that we all had a hot bath the other night. A new water pipeline—a big fat one this time—has been laid to Jerusalem and one can now use all the water he wants. It costs a terrific sum—half a pound p room—but I wouldn't trade it for champagne at any price.

We got extra rations of kerosene for the cold weather, and so the baths were heavenly hot. You could hear friend husband all the way down the street, singing "A ring around the bathtub is a rainbow to me." One of the taps, now months out of use, didn't work. "Hey, mummy," called baby Ziona, "here's one tap that doesn't waste water!"

An Irish Nurse From South Africa

The other day my sister, matron of a military hospital, came home and said: "Guess what? A new volunteer nurse has just arrived from South Africa today. Her name is Margaret and she's an Irish Catholic."

Margaret had heard about the siege of Jerusalem and how the

citizens stood up to it. She'd heard of the wounded and of the pressing need for nursing staff. So she came. There was need all right and Margaret is now second in charge of a hundred-bed military hospital where there are exactly two trained nurses, the matron and she. Yes, that's the position. She doesn't know Hebrew but it doesn't matter. She hasn't come for a titled job but to nurse and heal the wounded, and one can roll up one's sleeves and pitch in in almost any language.

"Wait till she hears that we have 3000 invalids in Europe waiting to come," said my sister, who worked among the DPs over there and ought to know. "It looks as if Margaret will be staying here for life."

Newcomers Arrive In Jerusalem

I saw something this morning that made my heart miss a beat. It was on an open truck with yennir bag and baggage, and sitting on and around it were people of all ages, from babes in arms to old men.

"Shalom!" yelled a little girl to me, with a smile as broad as a mile. She wore a kerchief on her head, a coat far too big for her, and she had a dirty nose which somehow didn't seem to matter a bit to either of us.

"Shalom!" I yelled back just as the truck stopped. "Where are you from?" She didn't understand me at first, but everyone on the truck tried to help out.

Fresh from France, apparently. Before that?

The camps.

So these, then, are of our newcomers.

"And they wouldn't drive on the bus we provided when their baggage was coming on the truck," offered the driver.

These are the people, our poor people, who are now coming by the thousands day after day. And they are coming to Jerusalem, too—they even chose Jerusalem! That makes us doubly near and dear. Bit by bit the abandoned Arab houses are being filled with these immigrants, and Jewish occupied Jerusalem is becoming Jewish Jerusalem through and through.

"Welcome, welcome to you, welcome home," I shout as the truck moves on.

The children and the women smile. Some of the men get up and cheer and wave to me.

One old man dries his eyes on the back of his hand.

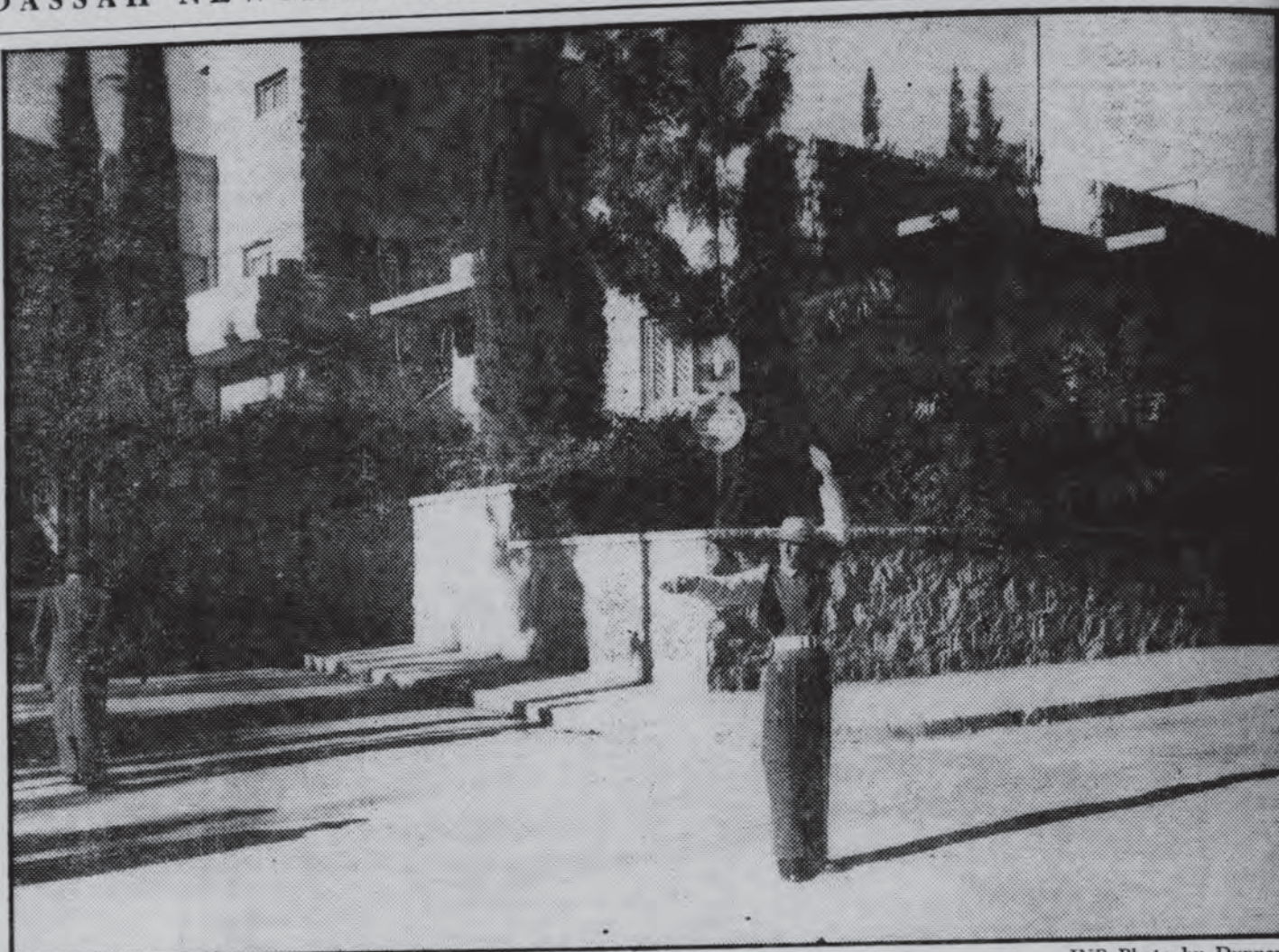
Hanukah Parties Are Festive

The Hanukah menorahs light up the town. The torchlight procession was grand. Last year under British rule the light failed. And even the candelabra were not put upon our window-sill lest they attract enemy fire. This year it is festive and gay in Jerusalem, and we are booked for Hanukah latke parties galore.

The kids are cuddling the dolls they admired when they pressed their noses against the windowpanes of the toy shops and enumerated everything they saw and wanted as their Hanukah gifts.

It was a gift just to stand before those lighted windows.

We aren't celebrating the great new victory yet. But somehow many of us feel that next year—and the next and the next—we'll be commemorating the glories of the Maccabees of 1948!



INP Photo by Dunner

PEACEFUL JERUSALEM. Life in the Holy City has returned to normal. On the Street of the Prophets near the Hadassah Hospitals, a smartly-dressed woman police officer directs traffic.

they're oven-baked

M-m-mellow
M-m-mouthwatering
M-m-magnificent
M-m-mechayadick!

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January 3, 1949

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Zionist Organization of America
41 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

A H S
1/4/49

Dear Dr. Silver:

On Thursday, January 20th, from 9:00 to 9:30 p.m., I plan to broadcast a tribute to Chaim Weizmann, upon the publication of his autobiography, TRIAL AND ERROR.

I should like very much to have you join the others whom I am inviting to take part in the broadcast -- Dr. Stephen Wise, T. O. Thackrey of the New York Post, and Jorge Garcia-Granados.

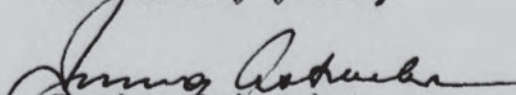
The participants will be asked to speak in turn for about three minutes about Dr. Weizmann, with the remainder of the half hour devoted to an appraisal of world attitudes toward Israel, including reference, if it is agreeable, to the forthcoming elections in Israel, or any other significant development within the next few weeks.

Will you be free to take part in the broadcast?

Since I am an old friend of Estelle Schultz, I know that you may be in Cleveland, rather than in New York on January 20th. It is always within the realm of possibilities that you may even be in Israel itself. Should your commitments make it impossible for you to be present at the time of the broadcast, they may make it possible for you to make a three or four minute recording which I shall be ready to incorporate into the program.

I shall appreciate your letting me know as soon as you can what your calendar permits you to do.

Faithfully yours,


Irving Astrachan

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February 14, 1949

Mr. Mendel N. Fisher
c/o Jewish National Fund
41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mendel Fisher:

I have the letter of the 9th respecting a conference of the JNF to be held on March 4th to 6th in New York City.

Until the situation respecting the United Jewish Appeal is worked out, I do not care to participate in any conferences.

I am sick and tired of Abba Hillel Silver running things like a dictator.

They will not call a meeting of the directors of the UPA, or give it an opportunity to function.

They are withholding records from directors of the UPA (one of whom I am which).

They are trying to run things entirely to suit themselves--and so far as I am concerned, I have just about had enough of it.

The unholy combination of Silver, Weisman and Neumann would turn the stomach of the most shiftless hog.

I am enclosing herewith a resolution adopted by the Memphis Zionist District.

Of course, the Zionists in Memphis will not withhold any aid from Israel.

But we have definitely decided to find other means of sending that aid to Israel, without proceeding through an organization completely dominated by Silver, Neumann and Weisman.

Until some semblance of democratic control is restored, please include me out.

If Silver has the license to affront the peerless president of Israel, to walk out on the American Section, and

Mr. Fisher

-2-

February 14, 1949

to behave like a puking infant, instead of like a Republican Rabbi, maybe some of the rest of us can do likewise.

I am sending copy of this letter to Silver, Weisman and Neumann. Of course, they won't answer it--but it is high time that they learned that there are many Jews in America who do not want them "to come between the wind and our nobility".

Nevertheless, with kind personal regards,

Faithfully yours,

Alvin Waidman

ADW/jb

Encl.

Esbeck

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CABLEGRAM

FEBRUARY 18, 1949

PRESIDENT CHAIM WEITZMANN
REHOVOT, ISRAEL

HEARTIEST FELICITATIONS ON YOUR ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY
OF ISRAEL. MAY ISRAEL BE BLESSED WITH PEACE AND PROSPERITY
DURING YOUR INCUMBENCY OF THIS HIGH OFFICE

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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DL - Day Letter

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TS.CL159 2/50=

1949 FEB 21 PM 2 32

GREAT ON OPPORTUNITY STOP IT IS THEREFORE INCUMBENT UPON
ALL OF YOU IRRESPECTIVE OF TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES TO RALLY
TO SUPPORT OF ISRAEL WITH SAME CONSECRATION AS HAVE DONE
OUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS IN DEFENCE OF OUR COUNTRY STOP IT
IS MY FERVENT HOPE THAT YOU WILL USE YOUR GREAT INFLUENCE=

(END TWO)=



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- TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH HOME AND OFFICE
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TS.CL159 INTL ISRAELGOVT= CD TELAVIV VIA MRT 141/140

1/50 21 2030=

1949 FEB 21 PM 2 32

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE CLEVELAND OHIO=

LS/165 SINCEREST THANKS YOUR FELICITATIONS STOP I PRAY
THAT I MAY BE GRANTED STRENGTH AND WISDOM TO DISCHARGE
MY DUTIES IN THIS FATEFUL HISTORIC HOUR FOR OUR PEOPLE
STOP NEVER BEFORE HAVE WE BEEN FACED WITH SO GREAT A
CHALLENGE AND EQUALLY=

END ONE)=

LX/165= THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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RDT TSA131 PD VIA TS CLN=WUX NEWYORK NY 30 55 1P=

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER THE TEMPLE=

EAST 105 ST AT ANSEL RD CLEVE RTE DY CLEVE=

\$50000 PAYMENT TO YESHIVOTH EFFECTED THROUGH FUNDS=

HAMMER=

\$5 0000

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TS. CL 159 / 3 / 40

1949 FEB 21 PM 2 32

WITH AMERICAN ZIONISTS TO ENSURE CONCENTRATING ALL FORCES
ON ENOURMOUS EFFORT THAT MUST NOW BE MADE THROUGH UJA
TO HELP US IN INGATHERING OF EXILES STOP FEEL CONFIDENT
YOU WILL NOT MAIL US IN THIS MOMENTOUS HOURS=
: CHAIM WEIZMANN PRESIDENT =

This is FRIDAY TEL

YOU CAN

WESTERN UNION

1201

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

TS-CL196 INTL CD=TALAVIV VIA MACKAY ISRAELI GOVT 52 25 1810
DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE CLEVELAND OHIO=

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CABLE STOP YOU WILL READILY UNDERSTAND
IT IS NOT FOR ME TO PRESENT POSITION TO UNDERTAKE ANY
MEDIATION OR MAKE ANY SPECIFIC PROPOSALS STOP CAN ONLY
SUGGEST UNITY FOR SAKE OF ISRAEL AND KUBBUTZ GALUYOTH
STOP BEST REGARDS=

CHAIM WEIZMANN=

TELEGRAPH YOUR
EASTER
Greetings

BEAUTIFUL BLANK

SPECIAL
ENVELOPE
6157 (1949)

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1220

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DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

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NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

APRIL 17

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CTA199

CT. NA063 LONG NL PD=NEWYORK NY 8:

=DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER, THE TEMPLE=

(DLR MON AM) CLEVE=

1949 APR 9 AM 4 55

ON BEHALF OF THE MAYOR AND CITY OF NEW YORK I CORDIALLY
INVITE YOU TO MEET DOCTOR CHAIM WEIZMANN PRESIDENT ISRAEL
ON HIS ARRIVAL IDLEWILD AIRPORT WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL
THIRTEENTH STOP. LIMOUSINES WILL BE PROVIDED GUESTS AND
LEAVE FROM ISRAELI CONSULATE ELEVEN EAST SEVENTIETH STREET
ABOUT TEN A. M. STOP. EXACT TIME WILL DEPEND ON FLIGHT
CONDITIONS SO PLEASE CALL ISRAELI CONSULATE TUESDAY EVENING
TRAFALGAR NINE SEVEN SIX TWO AUGHT FOR EXACT TIME YOU SHOULD
REPORT TO CONSULATE WHERE MOTORCADE AND POLICE ESCORT WILL
LEAVE FOR AIRPORT. STOP. WOULD ALSO APPRECIATE YOUR ADVISING
ISRAELI CONSULATE EARLIEST POSSIBLE OF YOUR ACCEPTANCE STOP.
BRING THIS TELEGRAM WITH YOU FOR IDENTIFICATION=

HUGO E ROGERS PRESIDENT BOROUGH MANHATTAN COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN=

A M=...

4-11-49

Israeli Consulate
11 East 70th Street
New York City

BECAUSE OF PASSOVER HOLIDAY REGRET WILL BE UNABLE TO GREET DR
WEIZMANN AT AIRPORT. RESPECTFULLY

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

RA 0832

