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JERUSALEM
SUNDAY, Sept. 5, 1948

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Column One By David Courtney

YOU look at a building, half in a dry pale shadow and half awash with the bright sun; and all at once it strikes you that the apparent security of it is an illusion. It exists within the mirage atmosphere of a truce. It is dependent on the imperfect and curiously indifferent sovereignty of a light blue flag which gesticulates from an extraordinary number and variety of vehicles circulating extra-territorially through the free land of Israel. The blue flag of U.N. gives immunity to the unforeseeable; and the building half in a dry pale shadow and half awash with the bright sun, in a Tel Aviv street, is without assurance; its families at peace nor at war, nor able to get ready for the one or the other; trapped inside the deadening frontiers of an international illusion.

YOU look at a man in the street or in a jeep or a woman studying the shop window and the same thought strikes you, or reckon the consequences of the new income tax provision — or count the cost in any ways you choose: or stretch out a hand of nostalgic tenderness to Jerusalem: or check present suffering against the future's worst; the same thought strikes you — the sense of mirage unreality, which has been spread upon the land in the name of international inertia and by the processes of mediation. Somehow, the ring of illusion must be broken through. The man in the jeep must know where he is going. Mr. Kaplan's income tax payer must know where his income is to come from. The hand stretched anxiously to Jerusalem must know whether the response is likely to be withered or a healthy, happy grasp. Israel must rise out of the illusion cast upon her by the too abundant priesthood of mediation into the substance of her freedom as an independent State.

PUT simply, the indefinite truce is intolerable to man, peace and soil, and their common destiny. It represents the freezing of constructive solutions and gives opportunities to every destructive element inside and outside the State; until the purpose itself becomes suspect. In its consequence, the Arab Legion Commander sits improperly on Mount Zion and benefits from the Security Council's unwillingness to say what it means. In its consequence, the British Administration at Cyprus choke back the freedom of able-bodied Jews although their act defies the law and common decency. It is part of the spell woven upon the land by an interminable and despotic truce which is a truce not merely to war but also to need of peace — and to the workaday processes of a healthy national life.

IT is hard to tell how the sorcery of the truce should be broken. The Arabs have broken it their way. The British in Cyprus have broken it their way. The Jews, who are not angels, could break it as slyly as the Arabs or the British or the Americans; but not with the impunity that they enjoy. For when it comes to the point, the priest-hood of mediation is in Israel prying here and prying there; not in the Arab States — for all the five who sit discreetly in Egypt — nor in Cyprus. They are here by the majestic right of international inertia in whose gift is the certificate of statehood, the licence to sit in the world's market place and to play a trade, and the very ration card upon which Israel will depend to fill its larders.

ISRAEL, if we must know, is not yet free. It cannot be free until the pale blue pennants and the white flag of mediation are folded away. It cannot be free until the spell of the truce is broken and the substance of an armistice takes its place; and the right of Israel to talk face to face with the enemy becomes the duty of the enemy to talk face to face with Israel.

Tel Aviv, September 5.
NO MORE TROOPS
MALAYA, Saturday (AP). — Authoritative sources said today that no additional British troops would be sent to Malaya in the immediate future.

RED CROSS ZONE CLEAR OF TROOPS

Following the meeting on Friday between the Jerusalem commanders of the Israel Army, the Egyptian Army and the Arab Legion, under the chairmanship of Brigadier-General W. Riley acting for the U.N., the Red Cross area with a surrounding security zone on the Hill of Evil Counsel were evacuated yesterday morning.

The Israel Forces left the Girls' Training Farm while the Egyptians are reported to have withdrawn from heights and positions near the Farm and the Legionnaires from the grounds of Government House.

The situation in three areas of southern Jerusalem was discussed at a meeting at 1 p.m. on Friday. Agreement in principle regarding the Red Cross zone was arrived at but the Arabs refused to assent to evacuate positions at Deir Abu Tor and Mount Zion which they had occupied since the beginning of the present truce, despite a U.N. decision of a week ago calling for withdrawal and subsequent announcements by U.N. spokesmen of Arab agreement thereto.

The meeting took place in St. Mary's School, abutting on the Old City wall near Damascus Gate in Suleiman's Way. The Israel party coming down the way from de Bouillon Street met the Egyptians and Arabs coming out of the Old City, both sides accompanied by U.N. Observers waving white flags.

During the meeting, the Arab Legion Commander refused to commit himself on the U.N. plan to evacuate Arab Legion troops from positions on Mount Zion which they occupied during the second cease-fire. It was understood that General Riley would transmit this refusal to Count Bernadotte.

An Israel military spokesman stated that the Arab Legion's position was still

FIVE-PARTY COALITION EXECUTIVE CHOSEN BY ZIONIST COUNCIL

By M. BRILLIANT
TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A five-party coalition to head the Zionist movement emerged from the Zionist General Council in the small hours of yesterday morning. The parties who had constituted the old coalition — Mapai, General Zionists and Mizrahi — made the settlement possible by surrendering a seat each in the 19-man Executive, enabling the co-optation of two members of the United Workers and one Revisionist.

The session of the General Council, which had been filled with bitter argument for many hours, closed on a serene note, with Mr. Moshe Shertok, outgoing Head of the Political Department, and Dr. Israel Goldstein, incoming Treasurer, stressing in their closing speeches that the movement was now more united than ever.

New members chosen to fill the seats vacated by the late Goldstein (General Zionist), Mr. Levi Shkolnik and Mr. Baruch Zuckerman (Mapai), Mr. Eliezer Weizmann (Mizrahi), Mr. Y. Zerah and Mr. Zvi Luria (United Workers), and Mr. Meir Grossman (Revisionist). They were elected without dissent.

The solution came three days after the session had originally been scheduled to end due to the failure to reach a settlement. The mounting tension surrounding the negotiations preceding the final settlement, culminating in a walk-out by the United Workers. Then the turning-point came.

When the last session was opened just before midnight on Thursday, Mr. J. Sprinzak said that no agreement on the broadening of the Executive had been reached, and it was proposed that the old coalition should remain in office. The United Workers moved the resignation of the entire Executive and the election of a new body. The Revisionists supported the motion, their spokesman, Mr. M. Grossman, announcing that in the interests of unity they would forgo their claim for a seat.

The Revisionist bombshell touched off a heated argument. When the United Workers motion was put to a vote, it was soundly defeated. The United Workers thereupon left the hall in protest.

Appeal for Settlement
Mr. Z. Rubashov of Mapai then appealed to the Mizrahi to make a friendly settlement possible by surrendering a seat; the General Zionists and Mapai had already done so. The Mizrahi asked for a recess.

After 2 a.m., it was learned that the Mizrahi caucus had reached a decision, and the way was opened for a friendly settlement. The atmosphere in the hall changed, and the delegates at the General Zionist table began to sing Hassidic melodies. The singing spread to other tables and became more and more spirited, with Cabinet ministers and Executive members joining in.

Observers Killed By "Irregulars" After Landing

HAIFA, Saturday. — It was Egyptian irregulars who killed two members of the Mediator's Staff, Lt. Colonel Queru and Captain Jeannel, in Gaza Airport on Saturday, the U.N. Operational Headquarters here has officially reported, although a spokesman was unable to explain how the irregulars happened to be stationed at such an important point or precisely who the irregulars with the Egyptian Army were.

General Lundstroem's statement, communicated to the press, said that the following facts had been established by a special U.N. team investigating the death of the two Observers on August 28.

Notification of the intended arrival of the plane never reached the Egyptians due to a breakdown in their communication system. As the plane flew over the airport, it was fired on by anti-aircraft guns.

The two officers met their death at the hands of irregulars attached to the Egyptian Army, after they had alighted from their plane in the Gaza airfield. Both died instantaneously.

General Lundstroem was personally communicating the findings and conclusion of the special investigating team to the Mediator at Rhodes before he submits his report to the U.N.

The Mediator stated that he would also shortly submit to the Security Council and to the French Government a report on the deaths of two French observers at the Egyptian-controlled airfield near Gaza.

It will be accompanied on his trip by General Lundstroem, a member of his personal staff. (AP).

SH-H-H-H

HAIFA, Saturday. — After report yesterday that the new cease-fire in Jerusalem which came into effect on Thursday had "reduced the amount of shooting," U.N. Headquarters here reported today that according to their telegrams this latest cease-fire was an excellent success.

So successful that the unaccustomed quiet during the night disturbed the sleep of the Observers.

ISRAEL'S CHANCES FOR U.N. MEMBERSHIP

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

HA'KIRYA, Saturday. — With the arrival here tonight of Mr. Aubrey Eban, Israel Delegate to the U.N., the Government will tomorrow hold an important consultative meeting at which its policy before the U.N. General Assembly will be discussed.

It seems probable that Israel will take the initiative at the Assembly on only two issues — admission to membership of U.N., and the intolerable situation created by a truce of indefinite duration and the Security Council's refusal to define measures to be taken in the event of serious breaches.

It may be thought unwise to press the application of U.N. membership if the chances of acceptance are considered very small. But there is evidence to suggest that the required vote is not wholly improbable. Argentina and Colombia will not necessarily oppose the application, while France and Belgium may decide that an affirmative vote will in no way offend Mr. Bevin or the North African Moslems as long as separate recognition is withheld.

The Government's policy regarding Jerusalem may only be revealed in reaction to proposals from the Mediator and other quarters from U.N. An interesting and surprising development in this problem is the change in Russian policy. There is evidence to suggest that Russia now favours the internationalization of Jerusalem.

Russian Interest

The Russians, who regarded the original proposal for internationalization as providing a back-door for the re-entry of Great Britain to dominance in Palestine, are now said to favour the scheme as the most effective preventive against any such British return by way of King Abdullah. Their interest in the status of the Holy City is also governed by the impor-

MEDIATOR TO TOUR CAPITALS THIS WEEK

Count Bernadotte, the Mediator, has returned to Rhodes from his three-week visit to Stockholm, where he presided over the International Red Cross Congress.

On Friday afternoon, he conferred with General Aage Lundstroem, his Chief of Staff, and Dr. Pablo Azcarate, his representative in Egypt. Announcing the evacuation of the Red Cross zone in Jerusalem, Count Bernadotte said:

"I hope this will be a great factor in getting a peaceful atmosphere in Jerusalem."

Before he left Paris on Thursday for the Middle East, he denied having received any information that peace talks were going on between the Jews and Arabs. "I should have been very happy to learn that such reports were true," he said. However, he was trying to invite Jewish and Arab representatives to his Rhodes headquarters, for initial peace negotiations.

Count Bernadotte is expected to visit Alexandria on Monday during the Arab League meetings. He expects to visit Amman enroute for Tel-Aviv on Wednesday.

In Amman he would discuss "certain problems concerning refugees," he said, adding that Trans-Jordan has so far the greatest number of refugees to care for.

This may be one of the last tours the Mediator makes through the Arab and Jewish areas before he submits his report to the U.N.

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BIG FOUR REACH PARTIAL AGREEMENT ON BERLIN

Juliana Becomes Queen Of The Netherlands

AMSTERDAM, Saturday (AP). — Princess Juliana today came to power as Queen of the Netherlands and the troubled Dutch Empire. The 39 year old new Queen took over just before noon, when 68 year old Queen Wilhelmina abdicated in a private ceremony at the Royal Palace. This was the regal climax of Wilhelmina's Golden Jubilee on the throne.



It brought Juliana finally and permanently to the powers she has twice occupied as Princess Regent for the tired old lady who now goes back to her country house at Apeldoorn, to ponder and paint pictures and play her favourite role as Grandmother to the little princesses.

The old and new Queens appeared before their people in a flowery balcony on the severe facade of the Palace to announce the translation. Juliana, chic and radiant in a grey suit and feathered toque cocked over one eye wept openly over her accession. The old Queen led the thousands packed into Dam Square in a cheer for the long life of her daughter as Queen.

Salute the New Queen
With great animation Wilhelmina waved her arms, bidding the people salute the new Queen. The daughter was so touched that she dropped her prepared speech and Wilhelmina picked it up for her.

Juliana will be formally installed as Queen at an investiture ceremony in Amsterdam on the 15th century Nieuwe Kerk, now connected with the Palace by a canopy of symbolic fish netting.

Only the highest Government officials were witnesses at today's ceremony at an oblong table in the Hall of the austere Palace.

Wilhelmina, now to be known as the Dowager Princess, signed in the presence of 14 Cabinet Ministers and the representatives of the overseas millions who outnumber the Dutch homelands by seven to one.

Schuman Tries Again

PARIS, Saturday. — The French President, M. Vincent Auriol, today asked M. Robert Schuman, who announced yesterday that he found it impossible to form a Cabinet, to try again.

M. Auriol also met leaders of the Socialist Party, urging them to reconsider their attitude and join a Cabinet led by M. Schuman, who is a member of the M.R.P.

Schuman began negotiations with various politicians at the Quai d'Orsay immediately after he saw M. Auriol this morning.

Yesterday, he informed the President that he had not succeeded due to the non-cooperation of the Socialists and the conditions put up by the Radicals. It is understood that nobody would accept the post of Minister of the Interior.

In the evening, M. Auriol again conferred with party leaders, including M. Andre Marie, who headed the last Cabinet which resigned a week ago. Should M. Schuman again fail to form a government, it is believed that the President will seek a compromise government.

Meanwhile, the strikes against the high cost of living are continuing in many regions. In the Paris area, the bakers stopped work this morning in protest against the newly imposed bread rationing.

The Iraqi Premier, Nuri Pasha, who returned to Baghdad yesterday, is reported as saying that there was still some hope of reaching agreement on the unification of the Arab armies at the League session. His efforts at reaching a total unification of all the armies had, however, proved of no avail, he added.

NATION MOURNS EDUARD BENES

PRAGUE, Saturday. — Dr. Eduard Benes, former Czechoslovak President and one of the founders of the Republic, died at his country home near Prague yesterday afternoon, after being unconscious for three and a half days. He was 64.

The entire Czechoslovak nation is mourning the loss of its leader. In towns and villages, flags are flying at half mast, and people are wearing red and white scarves, the symbol of Dr. Benes' Nationalist Socialist Party.

As soon as the news of Dr. Benes' death reached Dr. Gottwald, the President, he summoned the Cabinet to a special meeting. The Prime Minister, M. Zapotocky, paid a brief tribute to the former President. Telegrams of condolences are reaching Mme. Benes from all over the world.

State Funeral

A state funeral will be held in Prague on Wednesday. According to his own wish, M. Benes will be interred at Sezimovo Usti, near the grave of his dearest friend and colleague, Thomas G. Masaryk, co-founder of the Czechoslovak Republic. His body will lie in state in the Pantheon in Prague for two days, before being returned to Sezimovo Usti.

The three doctors who attended Dr. Benes traced the beginnings of his illness directly to his review, on a hot July day in 1947, of a parade of resistance fighters in Prague. He had a sunstroke which started a series of illnesses, resulting in another stroke on the night of August 30. The doctors said that until he lost consciousness last Tuesday morning, his mind and judgment had been completely sound.

(Biography on Page 4)

25 Years, But Will Not Serve Sentence

PRAGUE, Saturday (AP). — The sentence of 25 years' penal servitude was passed by a State Court today on Vladimir Krajina, fugitive Secretary-General of the former Czech National Socialist Party, who was tried in absentia on charges of collaboration with the Germans during the occupation. He escaped from Czechoslovakia after the February revolution.

U.S. Zone Lifts Immigration Ban On Jewish D.P.'s of Military Age

WASHINGTON, Saturday. — A U.S. naval task force, consisting of 16 warships and led by the cruiser Roosevelt, will leave for the Mediterranean at the end of September, to replace the force now stationed in that theatre, it was announced in Washington yesterday.

The American Note stated that the new instructions to European zonal military authorities provided a "continued prohibition of emigrants for Israel identified as fighting personnel, and authorized the departure of those men of military age for whom accredited representatives of the Provisional Government of Israel would submit to the zonal military authorities an advance clearance for emigration, to be obtained from the Mediator by such representatives."

"Fighting personnel," it was said, are persons belonging to organized military units.

Mr. C. Saltman, Assistant Secretary of State in-Occupied Areas, explained today that the U.S. was relaxing the restrictions only temporarily, to enable the appropriate procedure to be arranged with the Mediator.

Mediator's Authority
Mr. Michael McDermott, State Department spokesman,

Transport Experts to Meet Today

BERLIN, Saturday. — There are indications that the Big Four negotiators have reached partial agreement on financial and trade problems connected with the 73-day Soviet blockade of Berlin. This seems to be underlined by the announcement that the Allied transport experts, working under the direction of the four Allied Governors, will hold a special conference tomorrow, notwithstanding the fact that it is Sunday.

The crucial Allied negotiations on the answer to ending the East-West dispute over Berlin dragged through their fifth day without completing the technical work assigned to the Military Governors by their Governments.

The Russians have insisted on clearing up Berlin's financial muddle through recognition of their Eastern mark as a prerequisite for lifting the siege. The Transport Committee is concerned with re-opening the land and waterway routes to the German capital.

The finance experts held a long meeting today, followed by a three-hour meeting of General Lucius D. Clay, Sir Brian Robertson, Pierre Koenig and Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky.

"I don't know whether we shall have a meeting tomorrow or not," General Clay told reporters as he left the conference room in the Allied Control Authority building.

Longest Meeting

Yesterday, the Commanders had their longest meeting since they split five months ago — for four and a half hours they discussed currency, inter-zonal trade and transport problems. Again no communiqué was issued.

The Acting Lord Mayor of Berlin has sent letters to the four Military Governors, asking that the City Council be permitted to submit its views on the questions now being discussed by the four Commanders. That would be in line with democratic principles, the note said. (AP)

New U.S. Task Force In Mediterranean

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Social & Personal

Mr. Isalah L. Kenen, Director of Information of the Israel Delegation to the Security Council, was the guest of the Jerusalem Jewish Journalists Association on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Aubrey Eban, Israeli representative at Lake Success, arrived in Tel Aviv last night (Saturday).

The 11th annual convention of the Revisionist Party will be opened at the Mograbi Hall in Tel Aviv tonight. A number of delegates have arrived from the U.S. and Europe.

The premiere of Hebrew National Opera's "The Barber of Seville" at the Habimah Hall in Tel Aviv last night was attended by the Finance Minister and Mrs. Kaplan, Mr. J. G. McDonald and members of the U.S. Mission, the Polish Consul-General and Mme. P. Loc, Mr. Berl Locker and Mr. Levi Shkolnik.

APPOINTMENTS

Among new appointments gazetted are Mr. Moshe Silberg and Mr. Pinhas Schwartzman, as District Court Judges and Mr. Moshe Elizni as Chief Magistrate. Mr. Fritz Levinstein as Magistrate and Registrar of the District Court, and Mr. J.M. Lamm as Magistrate.

Mr. Shlomo Freund has been appointed Director of Veterinary Services and Mr. Hanan Goetz Controller of Weights and Measures.

Messrs. Jacob Tartakover, Melior Sofer and I. P. Reuss and Mrs. Hulda Adelman have been appointed Registrars of Lands.

MRS. MYERSON IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Saturday. — The Israeli envoy to Moscow, Mrs. Goldie Myerson, arrived in Moscow by air late on Thursday, accompanied by members of the Legation staff. She was met at the airport by officials of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

It is expected that Mrs. Myerson will present her credentials to the President of the Soviet Union some time next week.

Reuters' Moscow correspondent quotes her as saying that she hoped to consolidate diplomatic relations between Russia and Israel, and to increase trade between the two countries. Israel could supply citrus products and chemicals, Mrs. Myerson said, and was interested in Soviet timber, machinery and raw materials.

WIRELESS PROGRAMMES

JERUSALEM
(330 and 522 METRES)

8 a.m. Station Time, News in Hebrew, 8.10 Announcements and Messages, 8.30 News in English, 8.40 News in Arabic, 8.50 Musical Programme, 9.30 Close down, 4.30 Station Time, Musical Programme for Hospitals, Kol Yehoshafat Orchestra, 5.10 Film Review by M. Ben Ephraim, 5.15 News in Hebrew, 5.30 Close down, 5.40 Station Time, Kol Hanegev, 5.45 Bible Reading, 5.50 News in Hebrew, 5.55 For the Immigrant (Dr. Sh. Barkai), 6.00 Busch Quartet, Quartet op. 101 in G major (Schubert), 6.45 News in English, 10.00 News in French, 10.15 News in Arabic, 10.30 News in Hebrew, 10.35 Close down, Haikva.

ISRAEL (Tel Aviv)
(43.8 METRES)

News: 7 (H); 1.30 (H); 1.45 (E); 8.15 (H); 9.30 (E); 10.15 (E); 10.30 (H).
Adult Programme: 8.2; 9.45.
Army Programme: 12.30; 7.30.
6.45 Morning Service, 6.50 Morning Exercises, 7.15 Melodies, 11.30 Broadcast, 11.40 Hospital, 1.00 Piano Music by Paganini, 6.30 Youth Programme, 7.00 As Workers to Workers, 7.15 Wind Orchestra, 8.00 Bible Reading, 8.30 Chamber Orchestra conducted by O. Liatzki (Mendelssohn; Pärtel; Haydn), 9.15 Talk, 9.30 Broadcast for Cyprus.

NEGEV
(44.8 METRES)

News: 1 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.

U.N. NEWSCASTS

The following U.N. broadcasts from Lake Success can be heard daily except Sunday (Israel Summer Time):
Hebrew: 8.40-8.50 p.m.; 12.38 m.; 21.40 m.; 16.32 m.; 18.10 m.; 19.43 m.; 15.30 m.
English: 10.50-11.00 a.m.; 16.55 m.; 17.50 m.; 12.45-2 p.m.; 16.50 m.; 17.55 m.
French: 1-1.15 a.m.; 13.50 m.; 21.40 m.
Arabic: 12.15-12.25 a.m.; 19.02 m.; 19.30 m.
Polish: 9.15-9.25 a.m.; 15.00 m.
Czech: 9.25-9.30 a.m.; 15.00 m.
Russian: 5.30-6 p.m.; 19.75 m.; 13.10 m.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM
9-1; 2-5: Paintings by J. Aschheim & Schickel can be heard Handicraft; Ben-Zion Museum.

TEL AVIV
10-1; 4-8: Artists' Exhibition; New Exhibition Pavilion, 9 El Harel St. (Tickets available at Armon, 4 Hess St.).

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Today at 10.30 a.m.; 3.30; 6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
EDEN: A Woman's Face
EDISON: Odd Man Out
ORION: Scarface
ZION HALL: Night and Day

Peaceful Harvest On Battlefield

By R. AZARIA
Army Observer

For over a week now the Arabs of Deir Ayoub and members of Arab irregular bands have been harvesting the durra in the fields opposite the Trappist Monastery at Latrun, thanks to the special arrangements made between Israel Army units on the spot, representatives of the local Arab commander and the U.N. Observers. Paradoxically, the blowing up by Arabs of the Latrun pumping station helped in bringing the negotiations to a successful conclusion, for the Observers after the explosion insisted on talks directed to the opening of the Latrun road for Jewish convoys, and it was during these that the Arabs raised the question of the harvest.

Orders came from Amman that the Arabs should not return any Jewish fire, unless it became heavy, while the Israel soldiers were concerned only to make sure that minefields were cleared and that the Arabs should not take the opportunity to spy on the Jewish positions.

Blue Eyed Irregular

The negotiations were carried out for the U.N. Observers by an American, a French and two Belgian officers, and for the Arabs by a British Major and a red-bearded, blue-eyed Arab "irregular" with the rank of Colonel. In the course of the friendly conversations, a Jewish representative asked the "irregular" Colonel whether he had blown up the pumping station. This he indignantly denied, first saying that people even more "irregular" than he had done it and later hinting that the Arab Legion had been responsible.

The durra harvesting is proceeding peacefully, and meanwhile the Israel soldiers are learning French from the Observers.

SEERGEI G. LUKIN, member of Russia's Communist Party Central Commission, U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Deputy and Deputy Minister of Light and Industry, died in Moscow on Thursday.

Babe Ruth's Proudest Record

Babe Ruth, who died in New York recently, was born George Herman Ruth and nicknamed variously by his enthusiastic fans the Sultan of Swat, the Bambino and the Home-Run King, was, apart from being immortal as a hitter, also one of the greatest of left-hand pitchers.

Of all his records he was proudest of having pitched 25 scoreless innings in the world Series — for the Boston Red Sox against the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1916 and the Chicago Cubs two years later.

Most other pitcher-outfield converts made the change only after their arms failed but with Babe, of course, that was no consideration. The Bambino was still the best left-handed pitcher in the American League when Ed Barrow moved to the New York Yankees with him and made him an outfielder because of his hitting.

No Bad Play

Ruth also played well at first base and was a left-handed catcher in his youth. He never made a bad play such as throwing to the wrong base and although he was not a long thrower like Long Bob Meusel he was remarkably accurate — a left-handed Joe DiMaggio in that respect.

In his younger days the baseball king was a steady baserunner and an accomplished slider. He never played in the sun field yet the only work of fiction suggested by his amazing career was written by the late Heywood Brown and entitled "The Sun Field."

Most Glamorous Figure

The most glamorous figure in the American favourite game, he was also the sport's highest salaried performer, collecting as high as \$80,000 a year.

Even at \$80,000 he was grossly underpaid, for he was the biggest box-office magnet in the annals of the sport. Even in 1942, at the age of 42, he packed the Yankee Stadium with 80,000 admirers — and hit a home run over Walter Johnson.

The Sultan of Swat became a home run specialist while pitching and pinch-hitting for the Red Sox. In the days of choke batters he gripped his bat, at the end, while he instituted something new and sensational when baseball was sadly in need of a tonic, following the Black Sox scandal.

Fabulous Feats

The maestro had a double swing, even looked good striking out and had perfect rhythm. It was the power in his wrists at the end of his tremendous swing which enabled him to hit the ball such remarkable distances.

The fabulous feats of Ruth could fill a book. Ball players would be arguing how far a ball was hit by him while it was still in flight. Then there

Outright Defeat

LONDON, Aug. 24 (ONA, By Mail). — Brig. John Bagot Glubb, Commander of the Arab Legion, warned the British Government that, should the war flare up again in Palestine, Transjordan would be in danger of outright defeat.

In this event, the former British officer is reported to have told Whitehall officials, Abdullah's kingdom would invoke the treaty with Britain and consider itself entitled to demand military assistance by British troops.

Minister Visits Czech Jewry

PRAGUE, Saturday. — The Israel envoy to Czechoslovakia, Mr. Ehud Avriel, recently paid his first visit to the Jews of Slovakia and was enthusiastically greeted wherever he went.

At Bratislava, where the Israel flag flew over the Hotel Carlton, Mr. Avriel visited Jewish institutions and the training farm in the neighbourhood, and later attended a dinner and reception held in his honour.

The following day, the Israel envoy attended a reception at Nitra and then visited the large international youth camp at Chemnitz where 4,000 young people from a number of European countries are engaged on building a railway. Mr. Avriel was here received by the Camp Commandant and taken to see the camp of the "Chaviva Reik Brigade," named after the Palestinian girl who was parachuted behind the enemy lines during the war and later caught and shot by the Nazis.

In this camp, 150 members of the Czechoslovakian Zionist Youth Organizations take part in the railway construction work.

Mr. Avriel's four closed at Kosice, where a reception was arranged by the Zionist Organization of East Slovakia and attended by delegates from remote villages in the area.

U.S. Bombers to Stay in Britain

LONDON, Saturday (AP). — A responsible American official said today that the U.S. would keep a substantial force of Superfort bombers and other aircraft in Britain as long as the cold war between Russia and the Western Powers continued.

He discounted, however, published reports in London that the U.S. and Britain had reached an agreement to fix the period for American air activity from British bases at ten years.

He said the presence of the American planes would provide the five countries in the Alliance — Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg — with at least a partial assurance of U.S. military support in the event of attack.

France, in particular, has sought such a guarantee, first during the formative period of the alliance and again when the U.S. took the lead in drafting plans for a separate Western Germany.

British officials reported the whole question of military, economic and political cooperation between the U.S. and the Western European alliance had been under review in Washington during the past week.

Mr. Gladwyn Jebb, British Foreign Office official and chairman of the Alliance's Permanent Commission who was reported flying back to London from Washington today, will furnish the Foreign Minister with a report on the State Department's views on Monday.

Israel—U.S. Radio

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Following a decision by the U.S. Federal Communication Commission, the license for the telegraph communication with Israel has been transferred from R.C.A. to the MacKay Co. as from September 1.

"Unofficial" Uprising

RANGOON, Saturday (AP). — The Karen National Union in Rangoon today declared that the present uprising on the south coast of the Tenasserim District of Burma took place "without the knowledge of the K.N.U."

A Union spokesman said the situation in Tenasserim, where the insurgents hold two districts, was serious, and declared that future events depended most upon negotiations now going on between the Burmese and the Karens on board the Burma Navy frigate "Mayu" at Moulmein town, now in the hands of the rebels.

It was authoritatively stated that the rising which began earlier this week was precipitated by an "arbitrary" attempt to disarm the Karens at a time when general security prevails.

NEW PLAN FOR DOMINIONS

Meetings planned for October in the main cities and townships of Central Africa will seek public support for a proposed federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, according to reports from London. The new Dominion would have a population of about 5½ m. and would be nearly five times as large as New Zealand. The movement is sponsored by the recently formed non-political United Central African Association.

'ACE' PARKER WINS FOREST HILLS, N.Y. Saturday (UP). — Frank Parker, ace American tennis star, swept to a 6-4, 6-4, 6-4 victory over Australian Billy Sidwell today to give the U.S. Davis Cup team a 1-0 lead in the opening of the challenge round.

Parker won the first set easily, but trailed 4-1 in the second set before turning on the power to break Sidwell's service and force him into errors that cost him the set.

In the third set Sidwell led 2-1 and 40-love before Parker evened the score to break through Sidwell's service in the next game and coast to triumph.

THE JUDGE'S BREAKFAST

H U L L, Massachusetts, Saturday (UP). — Boston's Mayor, James Michael Curley, who says he did his own research while behind bars, claims that the judge's breakfast and his wife have a lot to do with the length of prison sentences.

"I had a wonderful opportunity," he told the Boston Congress of Correction last night, "to learn many things in the correction house." A mail fraud conviction had sent him there last year for an 18 months sentence, but President Truman later commuted the term.

Curley, who is a powerful Democratic city boss, said: "If the judge had a good breakfast in the morning and was on good terms with his wife when he came into court, the defendant might get one to three months. If however, the judge did not enjoy his breakfast and came into court ill-tempered, the defendant might get three to five years."

Appeal for European Assembly

INTERLAKEN, Saturday (AP). — The European Parliamentary Congress called on the Five signatories of the Brussels Pact today to summon a European Assembly at the earliest possible moment.

The Congress, official body of Members of Parliament, appealed to the Governments of the five Brussels Powers (Britain, France and the Benelux countries) to convene a preparatory conference by December 19, 1948, to make proposals for the future Assembly of Europe and for a draft constitution.

Adoption of the appeal marked a withdrawal by the Congress from the far-reaching aims expressed at the opening of the Congress earlier this week.

THE WRECK of a Belgian airplane has been found near Elisabethville, in the Belgian Congo. All 10 passengers and the crew of three were killed in the crash.

Little Chance Of Loan to Israel

WASHINGTON, Saturday (UP). — An official of the Export-Import Bank said here today that Israel had no chance at this time of getting the requested \$100 m. loan for reconstruction.

Israel, the spokesman said, had not explained in detail the uses to which the loan would be put, adding that for this reason alone the Bank could not advance the credit.

"There is no good sound credit proposal in the Israel request," he said. "There is nothing on which to base the loan. At best, it would be a 'character' loan. The request appears to be based mostly on sympathy," He added, however, that the Bank would like the Israel request under active consideration when conditions in the Middle East settle down.

The official said that such a loan would belong to the 46-nation World Bank, of which Israel is not a member. It is understood, however, that the Jewish State has applied for membership, and its bid will be considered at the annual meeting here of the Board of Governors at the end of September.

HUNGER STRIKE IN DACHAU CAMP

FRANKFURT, Saturday (AP). — Approximately 1,300 inmates of the Dachau refugee camp went on hunger strike today, demanding better housing conditions, the "Frankfurter Neue Presse" reports.

The hunger strikers, who had all been expelled from former East German territories, in their decision to force the Bavarian authorities to give them better accommodation, asked several other camps to join in a sympathy strike.

Children up to 14 years are exempted from the strike, the paper reported.

BRITAIN SELLS RUBBER TO U.S.

LONDON, Saturday (AP). — The Board of Trade announced today that Britain is selling to the U.S. part of its stocks of rubber. This was the first transaction.

The Board said the U.S. has agreed that it will be looked on as a special Government transaction and will in no way affect America's buying programme for stockpiling from current production. No details as to quantities or price were immediately available for publication.

Payment will be made from a fund deposited by the British Government in a special account equivalent to the value of supplies furnished to Britain under the Economic Cooperation Grants.

Trade circles estimated the Board of Trade's rubber stocks stand at 88,000 tons, and that the U.S. purchase was for "substantial quantities." Prices mentioned in these circles was 1/1 d. per pound, or lower than the price of 1/3 1/2 d. which the Board quoted to the U.S. at the beginning of the year. It was understood the deal fell through then because American authorities thought the price was too high.

Coal from Bizonia

PARIS, Saturday (AP). — France, Greece and Austria have been authorized to use dollar credits to buy 120,814 long tons of coal from the Bizonia of Germany, the European Cooperation Administration (ECA) said today. The purchase from Bizonia will have a value of \$18,872 m.

Austria was also authorized to purchase 92,406 long tons of coal in Poland and Czechoslovakia. Norway was given an authorization for \$1,005,000 for processing of cotton yarn for fish netting. The authorization covers the spinning and weaving of the yarn in Italy, but does not cover the cost of the raw cotton.

Greece was given credits to buy 80,000 tons of industrial equipment in Belgium.

I.R.O. AUCTIONS NAZI LOOT

LAKE SUCCESS, Saturday. — The U.N. announced yesterday that \$500,000 worth of diamonds — more than 6,000 carats — are to be auctioned off shortly by the I.R.O.

They are part of the loot taken by the Nazis during the war. The proceeds will be used to aid needy victims of Nazi oppression.

Later, the I.R.O. will auction off other Nazi plunder, including art treasures, gold and also household goods.

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ST. LEGER ACCEPTANCE

My Love, the English derby winner, and 24 other horses were declared runners at last week for Britain's rehest race, the St. Leger Stakes, to be run over one mile six furlongs and 132 yards at Doncaster next Saturday.

Topping the list of the final acceptors for the last of the year's Triple Crown Classics were My Love, owned jointly by the Parisien, Leon Volterra, and the Aga Khan; Black Tarquin, the American bred colt, and King George's filly, Angela.

Record Purse

The winning owner of the world's greatest test for 2-year-olds will get a purse of \$15,368, which is \$1,269 more than the previous prize paid to the Maharajah of Baroda for My Babu's triumph last May in the Two Thousand Guineas, first of the Triple Crown Classics over one mile.

Racehorses from four nations will be represented, including five from France, four from Eire and two from the U.S. Besides Black Tarquin, Mr. Woodward has decided to take a chance on his Senator II. Among other fancied are Royal Drake and Noor, second and third in the Derby, Marcel Bouscass Timus II and Solar Slipper.

BAKSI TO MEET CHARLES EZZARD

Joe Baksi, the American heavyweight, has signed to fight Charles Ezzard, the American Negro boxer, both contenders for the world title over 15 rounds at the Madison Square Garden on November 12. Baksi recently started a "come-back" following 14 months' idleness after his defeat by Ole Tandberg, the Swedish champion, in Stockholm.

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NUMBER TEN FOR BRADMAN

Don Bradman hit his tenth century of the summer last week as the Australians, yet to lose a match in Britain, ran up a big first-innings score against the South of England XI at the Hastings (Kent) Festival.

The Australian captain, whose batting helped to draw a large crowd exceeding 12,000, obtained a six and 17 fours in recording 143 runs. He ultimately left to a good catch at mid-on. When the "Don" finishes there and goes up to Scarborough for the last scheduled match in England of 1948 next Wednesday he will be honoured by Yorkshire. The County Committee will make him an honorary life member and present him with a silver salver.

Surrey Second

L. Hassett and Neil Harvey followed their captain's lead with centuries and were still batting when stumps were drawn. These good performances at Hastings followed a surprising start for the tourists, when Bailey, the Essex fast bowler, got the first Aussie wicket with the first ball to Barnes. He was aided by a fine catch at the wicket on the leg side by Griffith.

Surrey gained second place in the County Championship cricket table a day earlier by defeating Hampshire by an innings and 27 runs at Bourne-mouth. They finished only four points behind Glamorgan, who had already been feted as the new champions. Middlesex, the 1947 champions, occupied third place by beating Warwickshire at Lords by nine wickets. The completion of five matches on Tuesday virtually concluded the English cricket season.

Scoreboard

At Hastings: Australians (vs. the South of England), 406 for 3 (Bradman, 143; Hassett, 136 n.o.; Harvey, 106 n.o.).
At Scarborough: M.C.C. (vs. Yorkshire), 444 for 5 (Donnelly, 298 n.o.; Pearce, 134).
At Bourne-mouth: Surrey defeated Hampshire by an innings and 27 runs, Surrey, 449 for 7 dec. (Par-

Challenge Declined

In a letter in the French racing newspaper, "Paris Turf," Signor Testio, owner of Tene-rani, winner of the Goodwood Cup from Arbar, declined the challenge made recently by Marcel Bouscass for a match between his great stayer, Rab-bar, and the Italian horse.

Signor Testio said that Tene-rani had been retired from training, and "it would be impossible to get him into condition in time for such a match." M. Bouscass had suggested that the race be held at Long-champs.

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THE PALESTINE POST

Sunday, September 5, 1948
Eilat 1, 5708. Zikladi 1, 1367

THE wild jubilation with which Hitler's Germany and the profound sorrow which which the democratic world heard

EDUARD BENES

of President Benes's resignation in 1938 under pressure of Chamberlain's Munich Agreement are a measure of his place and his stature in the history of modern Europe. For he was not only, with Thomas Masaryk, the co-architect of the Czechoslovak State. He was also a citizen of the united Europe which men like those who then ruled the Western Powers made it impossible to achieve in his lifetime. He died in bitter disappointment, in the current of forces let loose by the war which could have been prevented had others upheld the convictions he pretended and had they had any part of his courage. But his memory will live in the minds and hearts of his countrymen and of the millions elsewhere who still value freedom.

For two years Benes was President of the League of Nations Assembly, and it was largely his effort that brought about the decision to impose sanctions on Mussolini's Italy when it invaded Ethiopia. If any generation can benefit from the errors of its predecessors, the League of Nations should learn from the experience of the League of Nations that pandering to aggressors must result in its destruction. By abandoning small nations to their fate the larger nations, even the Great Powers, only commit themselves to the same fate.

The people of Israel, who well know this, will remember Benes, together with his friend the younger Masaryk, for the understanding they showed in the struggle for recognition of the right of another small nation to live.

THE final agreement to demilitarize the Red Cross area round Government House in Jerusalem has already been hailed abroad as a victory for the U.N. truce team.

Against this has to be set the refusal of the Arab Legion to obey U.N. orders to withdraw from a house at Deir Abu Tor and from positions on Mount Zion taken by them after the beginning of the cease-fire. Moreover, no action has as yet been taken in the matter of the Latrun pumping station. Passage of convoys on the highway seems to depend entirely on the whims of the Legion there who advise the Observers whether or not traffic be permitted on any day. The Jews are still denied access to their shrine at the Wailing Wall, although unhindered approach to holy places was one of the principal conditions of the truce. The killing by Egyptians of two U.N. Observers at Gaza has been explained by the already hackneyed formula of "irregulars."

Whatever gratification the Jews may feel about the peace that may reign in the Government House area as a result of yesterday's evacuation by all forces, it will be marred by the manner in which the arrangements were made and by the inability of the U.N. Mediator and his representatives in the field to prevent the Arabs' breaches of the truce elsewhere and, above all, to enforce their decisions regarding the position on Mount Zion and Deir Abu Tor. A full week ago General Riley for the Mediator's Chief of Staff ordered the Egyptians and Arabs to move back their lines in these places. The order has not yet been obeyed. The Israel Government had agreed over a week ago to the demilitarization of the Government House area. Owing to Egyptian intransigence that has only now been accomplished.

Jewish public opinion will look on Jerusalem as a test of the ability of the Mediator to ensure impartial enforcement of the truce on both sides. The Jews might reasonably have asked for compliance with General Riley's orders in all the three areas in southern Jerusalem. Although the Arabs obeyed in only one of these, Israel withdrawal in that place should not be taken as any sign of weakness. The strength of their position is reinforced by their adherence to United Nations decisions. What the Jews want, however, is to be sure that the U.N. Mediator is not falling to the easy course of appeasement.

MASARYK'S PARTNER REMAINED LOYAL BENES -- EUROPEAN STATESMAN

Many statesmen live enough to see their lifeworks undone — but few have the chance to build it all over again. Eduard Benes was one of those few.

A curious dualism ran through his life — nearly everything he did was done twice, a quarter century apart. Time and again he must have had to think hard for a moment to make sure that this was the exile of 1940 and not that of 1915, the return of 1945 and not that of 1918. There were the same problems, the same triumphs, and in many cases even the same dramatic personae.

But there was a difference — the difference a quarter century makes in a man's life. In 1918 he was the younger partner in the team, one of the hardworking young men who created the new Czechoslovakia. In 1945, he was the elder statesman watching and guiding the new crop of young men at their work. And in 1938 he was not alone — his friend and teacher, Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, was there, and at the top of his powers. In 1945 Masaryk was present only in spirit, the spirit expressed in Benes's own phrase at Masaryk's funeral which became the motto of the Czechoslovak resistance movement — "We will remain loyal."

Without Masaryk, Benes might well have amounted to little more than any one of the hundreds of other university professors — an unusually gifted professor, perhaps, but very probably not a man who influenced the course of history. With Masaryk, Benes developed into a statesman, a leader of men, the embodiment of a whole country's policy and beliefs. And when Masaryk died, Benes, as T.G.M. had always wished, took his place and carried on his policies.

Alike in Many Ways
Benes was no slavish copy of Masaryk, though they were alike in many ways. Their philosophical ideas were almost identical. Both had an unlimited capacity for hard work. Both were Czech patriots to the core and yet simultaneously true world citizens.

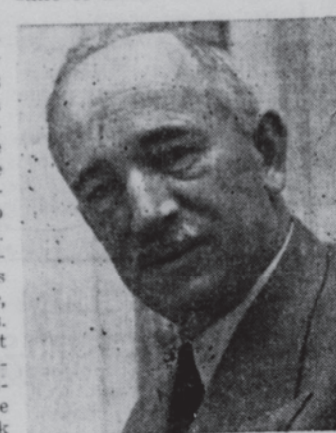
But in personality, in human relations, and in the practice of politics, the two were very different. Where Masaryk was warm and human in his dealings with other people, Benes was dry and distant. The difference was strikingly mirrored in the attitude of others to them. Masaryk was sincerely loved by the whole nation. They called him affectionately "Papa Masaryk," "The Old Man," and took a kind of emotional interest in his doings.

Benes never achieved the intimacy of a nickname. He was

always "Mr. Minister" or "Mr. President." He was revered and respected rather than loved. While children climbed straight into Masaryk's lap, they only curtsied shyly before Benes.

War of Ideas

Both Masaryk and Benes carried on throughout their lives an uninterrupted war of ideas. They fought constantly for democracy, tolerance, international cooperation, and against dictatorship, intolerance and war. Both more than once risked their careers for the sake of an idea.



EDUARD BENES

Eduard Benes was born May 28, 1884, in the little village of Kosiary, in Western Bohemia, youngest of ten children in a family which had for many generations tilled the same land. His parents were typical Czech peasants — sober, thrifty, hardworking, fiercely independent in their small sphere, ambitious to give their children something a little better than they themselves had had. They managed somehow to send three of their children through the university — Vaclav, Vojtech, and the youngest, Eduard.

Eduard went at his studies just as he tackled every other problem in his life — with a fierce determination to succeed. He set himself a terrific programme and doggedly carried it out. He mastered half a dozen foreign languages, although he had no special linguistic gift, and worked 16 to 19 hours a day, studying philosophy, sociology, philology, history and political science.

First Meeting With Masaryk

In 1904, 20 years old, Benes entered the Charles University, Prague, and first encountered T. G. Masaryk, who was teaching philosophy there. Masaryk took an interest in him, supervised his choice of studies, began to channel the young man's ideas into the mould which shaped his entire life.

Encouraged by his idolized professor, Benes the next year moved to the Sorbonne in Paris,

for his first foreign experience. In 1908 he received a doctor's degree in Law and the next year achieved a second doctor's degree, in Letters.

Even in the hottest political controversy, amid mudslinging professional politicians, Benes never lost his habit of carefully defining the issues in well-defined, lengthy phrases, spoken or written. His output of speeches, articles, pamphlets and books was prodigious — and he never missed a chance to state his views on current political issues before an audience.

As Foreign Minister, he lectured on international politics impartially to international conferences, to parliament or village debating societies. As President, he received endless delegations from the local fishermen's society or miners' union to foreign parliamentary visitors or government bigwigs. He made speeches to them all, each a gem of polished phrasing and logical thought, then asked for their views and patiently heard them out.

The year of 1914 marked the great turning-point in the career of both Masaryk and Benes. Masaryk, with Benes in his footsteps, had stated time and again that there would be no war and that war would be the only possibility of liberating the Czechs from the Austrian yoke.

Curious Dualism

Here, too, began the curious dualism of Benes' history — a quarter century later, he was again making speeches and writing articles saying that only another inevitable war could liberate the Czechs from the Nazi yoke.

When war did come, the two professors found themselves at the head of the liberation movement. Masaryk went abroad immediately. Benes, not yet publicly branded as a revolutionary, stayed in Prague as Masaryk's contact man and secretary of the "Mafia," the Czech resistance organization.

By the middle of 1915, he had to escape abroad. He became the unofficial Foreign Minister of the as yet unrecognized government in exile, in charge of the delicate diplomatic negotiations which eventually led to the recognition and support by all the Allies.

Benes Was Czechoslovakia

In the first Czechoslovak Provisional Government, formed in Paris on October 1, 1918, Benes was Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 17 years, through shifting party coalitions and political changes, he continued to represent Czechoslovakia abroad. For many people outside the country, Ed-

ard Benes was Czechoslovakia. On becoming President in 1935 he resigned from the National Socialist Party, a non-Marxist left of centre party, and afterwards carefully maintained a non-partisan standing. After his return to Czechoslovakia in 1945, occasional abortive attempts were made to identify him with the revived National Socialist Party, but he himself refused to tolerate any such moves and successfully kept the loyalty of all parties.

As Foreign Minister, Benes became a familiar European figure, one of the small gallery of representatives from the lesser countries, whose personal talents and abilities enabled them to deal on a level of equality with great power representatives even though their countries could not put so much weight into the international scales. He was the acknowledged representative of the smaller states of Europe, the architect and international delegate of the "Little Entente," and the indefatigable champion of international cooperation and collective security.

Resigned in 1938

After Munich, in 1938, seeing more clearly than many of his countrymen what was coming next, Benes resigned and left Czechoslovakia. For a few months he abstained from public political life, serving as a professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, waiting quietly for the moment he knew would come, when the old story of 1914-18 would begin to repeat itself. The moment came on March 15, 1939, when the Germans occupied Prague. Benes immediately stepped onto the international stage again, as the representative of "Free Czechoslovakia in Exile."

During the war and after it, Benes was more than ever before the symbol and personification of Czechoslovakia. At home, his people risked concentration camp and death to listen to his radio speeches — the Nazis could only watch helplessly as the streets emptied themselves of Czechs whenever the President was scheduled to broadcast.

Absolute Moral Authority

From the moment of his triumphant return to Prague on May 15, 1945, Benes' moral authority among the Czechs was absolute. He could have become a dictator had he desired it, but he never tried to. Instead he retired into the rather circumscribed sphere of the Czech presidency — the constitution strictly limits the President's powers and makes him little more than a figurehead. Benes exercised his authority through behind-the-scenes private conferences with political leaders and through public speeches in which he gave advice to his people on basic political issues.

Less than three years later — on February 25, 1948 — a Communist coup brought about the reshuffle of the Czechoslovak Government under Dr. Clement Gottwald's Premiership. Benes had no choice but to accept it.

Resigned Last June

He remained President till June 8, when he informed Dr. Gottwald in a short letter that he would retire. Thus, the last of those who made the Czechoslovak Republic and guided her safely through the manifold crises since it was established, receded from the public scene. He later told intimate friends that it had been his intention to retire ever since the February coup, but that he had wished to address the nation first. He could not do it. According to the Czechoslovak Constitution, all presidential statements must be approved by the Prime Minister, but Dr. Gottwald never gave him that chance. Other reports say he had refused to sign the new Constitution, presented by the Communist Parliament at the beginning of June, and resigned the Presidency.

Since then, the world heard of Benes only once — on July 7, when during the 11th Sokol Congress, crowds, thousands strong, suddenly burst into wild cheering for their former president, moving through the streets of Prague chanting "We want the Republic of Benes and Masaryk," and "We wish health to Benes; let him return to the Presidential Palace." (UP)

German Press Conflict

By ERNEST LEISER

BERLIN, (ONLINE). — Wherever the blame lies, by now United States officials are thoroughly alarmed at the attempt to give control of the press transmitters back to the postal monopoly. As a result, they have decided that the only way out is to ask Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States Military Governor, to send urgent instructions to the Bizonal Economic Council to include in the forthcoming law specific guarantees of freedom for newspapers and news agencies to send and receive news.

This attempt is being made through a clause, seemingly innocuous, appearing in a law ostensibly designed to modernize the technical control exercised by German governmental agencies over the radio and telegraph services.

Ironically, the law itself is being rushed through the Bizonal Economic Council under the direct instruction of the United States and British authorities.

However, in addition to the "technical control" over the wireless and telegraph services, the Germans are writing into the law a provision which would give the German postal authorities the right to hold up any private telegrams which, in their view, might endanger the "security of the Government." Thus, they could discontinue service on their own initiative at any time. The catch to this provision is that included in the category of "private telegrams" are news dispatches.

In accordance with the instructions of Military Government officials, the draft of the law specifically excludes radio broadcasting stations from this "technical control." It does not, however, exclude the wireless transmission facilities of DENA, the United States-licensed news agency, which is the principal source of news to the 50 papers within the United States zone, plus others in the British and French zones.

Muzzling DENA

Both German officials and American liaison officers at DENA headquarters are definitely fearful that the German Post Office will use these extraordinary censorship powers to restrict the news coverage of the agency and intimidate its operation by threats of cutting off the radio communication frequencies. They point out that German politicians have been consistently trying to muzzle DENA as well as other press agencies and that the postal chiefs especially have been hostile to the news agency. In fact, they charge that postal officials now openly indicate their intent of gaining control of news transmission by planning to confiscate their own transmitters and to charge exorbitantly high fees for the use of any but their facilities.

To make matters worse, as the situation now stands the entire drafting of the law has been turned over by the Bizonal Economic Council to the postal "experts."

Appeal to General Clay

Full blame for attempting to slip the law through without adequate safeguards for uncensored wireless transmission of news cannot be placed on the German authorities alone. Information Service officers admit they point out that in the initial draft of the instructions to the Germans to pass a radio-control law, there was a clause which did specifically exempt wireless "Hellschreiber" news agencies from Post Office control. This clause, however, was deleted before the instruction reached the Germans (reportedly at the instigation of British communications officials), leaving the decision in the hands of the Bizonal Economic Council.

Men and Things

TINNED whale meat is en route to Britain from New Zealand. It is reported to be ready cooked, and there are suggestions being made that it be served cold like corned beef.

GOVERNMENT tasters have already tried the dish and have said it is fine. The meat is reported to be from the best part of the whale — the back of the neck.

DIOGENES

TRUCE WITH BULLETS

By H. A. ROSENBAUM

The truce as we know it in war-torn Jerusalem is so unreal that it has to be seen to be believed. And even then it is difficult to believe.

Formally, the truce is in force. Guns and small-arms must be silent, snipers should be away on holiday, and with a little imagination one can conjure up pictures of Jewish soldiers playing poker with Arab legionnaires in no man's land, or exchanging "Dubek" cigarettes for "Radar."

Some people cling stubbornly to this ideal conception — too stubbornly. For reality is different. Snipers still lurk like dangerous reptiles in the shadows, and now down who comes into range. Gunners find an opportunity when U.N. observers are looking the other way, and quickly fire a few well-aimed shells.

And people in the public gardens and clubs raise their heads to listen — hearing, yet unbelieving. A group of girls, for instance, seated on the steps of one of the parks, dressed in khaki. Conversation was lively, the subject being, of all things, moustaches.

The cypripedium trees above their heads were swaying in the light breeze, the sun burnt down from the centre of an incredibly blue sky. The only sign of war was a nearby building with a large shell-hole in it.

Whistle in the Trees

Then, suddenly, four shots echoed through the trees in quick succession. Not very loud shots. But four deadly hisses in the leaves of the tree above left no doubt to their substance. In less than a second the girls were flat on the ground, to deprive the sniper of his target.

Those are the "shots in the dark." Sometimes they pass you by, inches over your head, sometimes you have a miraculous escape like the boy who found a bullet from an anti-tank rifle in his mattress, right between his feet. And sometimes they find a chance target.

Again, a family is sitting on the balcony, sipping coffee. It is Saturday afternoon, and they are all there: father and mother, their daughter with her husband and her little boy. All but two sons who are in the Army. The boy plays with a toy train while the two women talk fashions and recipes. The men look on, somewhat helplessly.

A hollow flop, a whistle and bang. A mortar has been fired, the shell taking its deadly course over their heads. It is difficult to determine who fired it or where it fell. They discuss it; was it a cannon or a mortar, did it come from Nebi Samwil, from Mar Elias or from the Old City? It spools their coffee. They don't like this kind of fantasecya during a truce, or maybe they think of the two boys in the Army.

All this happens in the centre of the city, or at least at some distance from the Arab lines.

Yet although conditions there are far from ideal, the difference between these areas and those facing the Arab lines is very great.

Distant Authority

In the border areas, the U.N. is a distant body putting resolutions to the vote in Lake Success. Its authority, but for the brief periods when hostile commanders meet, seems just as far away.

Shell-torn houses expose bare fronts, open roofs and blind, paneless windows to the hot sun. Not a living soul breaks the glittering heat-waves reflected from stone walls. Even stray dogs and cats seem to shun the bullet-riddled area. Fortifications look over the barren ground. They seem empty, yet they are held by tirelessly vigilant soldiers, invisible to the enemy, invisible to us also. Suddenly a burst of machine-gun fire from the other side strikes one of the walls, and under its cover a man jumps and runs. By right, our soldiers should now call U.N. headquarters and ask for an observer to be sent. The latter should take note of the "incident" — if they can get close enough.

In the event it is not a voice through a telephone that replies to Arab fire. It is a machine-gun, through an opening in a fortified wall.

The soldiers in these areas know of the truce only from the papers. Stillness reigns here, broken only by the whispers and soft footfall of night patrols or torn abruptly by fire from violence and war, of two-and-six-pounders — undisputed as yet by the envoys of the "world authority."

Readers' Letters

HYPO AT AVUKAH

The Editor The Palestine Post Sir, — It is praiseworthy that you have given space to Hydroponics (Palestine Post, August 20) because this new method of growing vegetables will be adopted widely in the future where water is scarce. In view of present conditions I fear that Dr. Soskin can expect results only from the very young and the old.

The planned settlement for elderly people, "Elderim Ovdim" (Cooperative Working and Housing Project for Elderly People) includes Hydroponics in its plans both for domestic consumption and for marketing. We have designed flat roofs to be inundated completely in order to give a higher cooling percentage to rooms beneath, and to decrease the back-breaking work of growing vegetables.

"Hypo" certainly deserves official aid.

Yours, etc.,
ABBA COHEN
"Elderim Ovdim"

Avukah, August 22.

CLOWNING FOR THE TROOPS

By DOROTHY BAR-ADON

Nebi Yusha. Negba. Kochba. Misgav Am. Huleh. Nazareth. Safad. This isn't a list of military engagements. It's just some random lines from the engagement book of a front-line trooper who has carried the hilarious patter of "Goldenberg" and the sophisticated "A Girl is a Book" to soldiers from the Negev to Kfar Sazul.

If Alex Yahalomy of Li La Lo brought laughs to Tel Aviv, he's doing a bigger job now. He and his troupe got a whole ward of badly battered up lads in the Emeq hospital clapping their hands to the rhythm of his "Finjan." In fact that's an inevitable result of Yahalomy's appearances. For days afterwards, whole camps spin the "Finjan" and clap their hands as if nothing very serious was happening in Israel. It's several weeks since he visited this part of the Emeq and that spinning Finjan still lingers on. In fact, we're thinking of calling him back to stop it.

When things were popping, Yahalomy showed that he could take it. Something noisy popped in his direction while he was playing at Negba, and he still has the leg wound. He was so close to the Egyptians in the south and the Syrians in the north, that they're probably clapping their hands to the "Finjan" too. His appearances during this nervous truce are no less important. Morale has to be maintained during the difficult period

of watching and waiting; and there are boys in the hospitals who've been in plaster casts a long time. For those soldiers in isolated outposts and hospitals, Yahalomy's appearances are more than just a few hours of fun. They're anticipated and they're looked back upon.

In the way of troop entertainment, this programme need not apologize to older and larger armies. It's a trio: Yusha Stiel who is marking time until he can continue his singing studies and Fred Hauser who does good things on his accordion. They get the boys with them from the first moment and then — in Americanese — they give. There's that Goldenberg nonsense and more like it; that tale of "Mortke joins up"; things that people in the audience are invited to join in and do; cracks about various types of military beards and moustaches in the front row; operatic arias, well done by Stiel; and bits of flag-waving such as the "Song of the Negev" which go down well.

Day's Work

When we saw them, they'd done an honest day's work. They'd given hours in the Emeq hospital, going from ward to ward and even from bed to bed. After this appetizer, they arrived in an Emeq camp for the evening performance. At 1.30 a.m. they were still going strong and Yahalomy was accompanying him-

self on the piano for the song "Sex Appeal."

There have been few theatrical trimmings. Sometimes Yahalomy does his stuff in a tent; sometimes standing on a carefully chosen boulder, and sometimes in a bunker. Sometimes the performances started at ground level and ended in the air raid shelter. Meantime he's become acquainted with the troops and with the scenery; Kochba overlooking the Jordan Valley; Misgav Am, looking down on Galilee; Safad, where entertainment is few and far between.

"The Russians eat theatre," says Yahalomy. "Here it's harder. You've got to remember that a German, a Yemenite, and a Pole are probably sitting in the first row." He remembers it and takes care of the soldier who may have reached the country last week. His Hebrew is interspersed with songs in Polish and Yiddish.

Yahalomy likes clowning for the troops. And how does he know for sure if they like him? "If they follow me in a crowd to the bus and wave me off." They usually do.

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