

Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series IV: Sermons, 1914-1963, undated.

Reel	Box	Folder
162	58	766

Palestine at the United Nations, 1947.

Western Reserve Historical Society 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio 44106 (216) 721-5722 wrhs.org American Jewish Archives 3101 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220 (513) 487-3000 AmericanJewishArchives.org

PALESTINE AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Report on Rabbi Silver's participation in the discussion of the Palestine question now before the United Nations and the prospects of a solution.

> By Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

> > At The Temple

Sunday morning, October 12, 1947

You may recall, dear friends, that last A pril, the Government of the United Kingdom asked the United Nations to place the problem of Palestine on the agenda of the next regular session of the Assembly of the United Nations and that in the meantime, a special session by convoked to appoint a committee to investigate the problem of Palestine and to present its findings to the regular Assembly in September. A special meeting of the United Nations was convoked for last April and the question of Palestine was presented to the UN. Concerning the meetings of that Special Session a full report has already been made and you are probably acquainted at least with the major outline of that Special outline.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine requested that it be officially represented at that Special Session last April and after considerable resistance on the part of some of the UN delegates, and considerable <u>that request</u> agitation, was granted, and the Jewish Agency was given formal recognition as the spokesman of the Jewish people to represent the Jewish people on the subject of Palestine at UN. It was my privilege at that time to present the case of the Jewish Agency and of the Jewish people to the United Nations.

There were many important questions discussed at that session which had to do with the Terms of Reference and the committee which that Special Session was to appoint as well as the composition of that committee, and after considerable discussion and controversy, a special committee of eleven was appointed to make a study of the Palestine problem and to bring in recommendations for the future government of Palestine. And that committee known as the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine or UNSCOP began its hearings on May 26 and concluded its hearings on @ August 31. And on September 1 the committee presented its findings, its report to the United Nations. And that report, the principal recommendations of that report are also familiar to you.

There were eleven unanimous recommendations outlining the principles upon which the political settlement of Palestine is to be achieved. There was a twelfth recommendation which was not unanimous.

And then there was a minority report and a majority report concerning the future government of Palestine. The minority report of three recommended a federal state, a unitary federal state with Arab and Jewish semi-a utonomous regions, the structure of which was to all intents and purposes an Arab state in which Jews would be a permanent minority. There would be a three year transition period before this federal state would be set up during which time Jewish immigration would be allowed in Jewish areas on the basis of the absorptive capacity of those Jewish areas. And thereafter the federal state, as such, would regulate immigration.

The majority report recommended as the final solution of Palestine partition, the setting up of two independent and sovereign states in the present area of Palestine -- one Jewish state and one Arab state. Both of these states are to be set up by September 1, 1949. Jerusalem and its environs were to be set up as an international area. During the transition period between now and Deptember 1, 1949, 150,000 Jews were to be admitted in the country, the Jews principally from the DP camps of Western Europe.

As an essential feature of this majority report was the establishment of an economic union between the two independent states. They were to have currency, common customs tariff, a common transportation system, a common large-scale economic development, so that while politically the two states would be absolutely sovereign and independent, economically they would be strongly united under the

-2-

control of an Economic Board to be made up by representatives of the Jewish state, the Arab state and of the United Nations.

This report is now being submitted to the United Nations. The United Nations appointed an Ad Hoc Committee on Palestine made up of 57 representatives representing the 57 countries in the UN. And this committee has been, for the last two weeks, considering this report.

Immediately upon the opening session of the Ad Hoc Committee on Palestine, Great Britain asked for the floor and announced its definite withdrawal from Palestine. It is turning over the mandate. It is pulling out of the country its armies and its entire administrative apparatus. If the Arabs and Jews can agree on a solution, Great Britain is prepared to remain during the transition period to carry out the solution. If not, Great Britain reserves to itself the right to determine whether it will participate in the implementation, and to what extent, dpending upon whether it meets with its conception of justice, and what that decision involves in terms of enforcement.

Great Eritain was followed by a statement from the spokesman of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, Mr. Husseini. And that was followed by the presentation of the Jewish case which I had the honor to make. And thereafter there has ensued a general debate in which member nations participated -- not all of them -- because there has been a great deal of hesitancy at least until yesterday on the part of member nations to declare themselves. Nearly all of them waited to hear what the United States **xx** would have to say on the subject. But all the Arab states availed themselves of the opportunity to attack the UNSCOP report, some of them with considerable force and some of them with considerable cogency, particularly the spokesman of Pakistan.

-3-

A nd a few states, advocates of the majority report spoke up. The best presentation there was made by Dr. Granados representing Guatemala. It was a perfectly remarkable statement of two hours in which the report was thoroughly analyzed and in which the arguments of the opposition were repudiated.

Yesterday, after considerable and prolonged uncertainty as to what the position the United States would be on the report, Herschel Johnson speaking for the United States delegation, announced the position of our Government. And shortly thereafter, fifteen other states asked for the floor. The declaration of our Government sort of opened the way for most of the other countries to declare themselves. It is likely that this general debate will continue for a few more days and that the eafter motions will be put and decisions will be made.

What pleases me about the statement of our Government on this report is the following: First, that after considerable vacillation over a period of years when one was left in doubt time and again as to what really was the position of our government, after years when there seemed to be considerable doubt as to whether it was speaking with one mind on the subject, whether the Chief Executive and the State Department were seeing the Palestine problem eye to eye, and more recently after weeks of grave concern on the part of many as to whether the decision of our government will be based on the merits of the case and in keeping with the traditional attitude oft-expressed by Presidents and Congress, and oft made vocal by the American people --whether that final decision would be based on that or on other considerations -- oil considerations, considerations of appeasing the Arabs, with identifying ourselves with British interests in that part of the world, etc. Our Government finally declared itself

-4-

categorically, forthrightly. This was not another declaration made usually in connection with some Jewish holiday or on the eve of an election. This was a declaration carefully drawn up, every word of which was weighed and passed upon by nearly every department of our Government -- from the Chief Executive through the State Department, by the Navy and many other departments.... This carefully drawn statement was made in the presence of the representatives **xx** of the 57 nations of the world at the United Nations and represents a policy of basic commitment.

What pleases me in this report is also the fact that it stresses the urgency of the matter. It recommended a solution at this session. I tried to drive home the same thought in my statement a week ago to the united Nations. There is urgency in this matter. The Palestine situation is deteriorating rapidly as a result of delayand until a decision is made, it will deteriorate further.

Secondly, the unfortunate refugees are still languishing in the DP camps more than two years since the termination of the war and are facing a third winter of misery and homelessness and bitter uncertainty. The United States is evidently determined to see that this case is solved at this session in the next four weeks -- eight weeks -- no more.

Again, what gratified one in reading the statement is thatthe U.S. re-asserts in the closest terms its interest in and its commitments towards Palestine and in the Jewish National Home. It reminds the world and the Arab states that the United States contributed its blood and resources towards freeing them, that the Arabs were liberated by the blood and resources of the United States and the Allied powers. The Arabs themselves didn't liberate themselves. They didn't set up their states. In fact during the world war they were fighting against the Allies. "The United States having contributed its blood and resources

-5-

to the winning of that war felt that it could not divest itself of a certain responsibility for the momen in which the freed territories were disposed of, or for the fate of the peoples liberated at that time. It took the position that these peoples should be prepared for self-government and also that a national home for the Jews should be established in Palestine."

It may be recalled as a result of the first world war a large area of the Near East, including Palestine was liberated and a number of states gained their independence. The U.S. having contributed its blood and resources felt that it could not, for the sake of the peoples liberated at that time -- it took the position that these people should be prepared for self-government and also that a national home for the Jewish people should be established in Palestine. And quite deliberately this statement of the United States was incorporated the whole text of the Balfour Declaration, and it referred to the fact that in 1923 when the mandate was given to Great Britain that declaration was incorporated in the Mandate which calls for Palestine as a Jewish national home. It furthermore recalls in 1924 that the United States entered into a special convention with Great Britain inasmuch as it did not belong to the League of Nations in which convention the mandate and the Balfour Declaration are incorporated and the U.S. subscribed to them. Therefore the United States has a moral right and a legal obligation to interest itself in the setting of Palestine as a Jewish National Home.

Another gratifying feature of this statement is of course the fact that our government comes out in support of the majority recommendations of UNSCOP. It accepts the principleof partition, the setting up of a Jewish state in Palestine and an Arab state, and the recommendation for the immediate immigration of 150 thousand Jews into the country.

-6-

And of course partition is no fulfillment of Jewish rights or of Jewish aspirations. It was a sacrifice which the Jewish people should not have been asked to make. The country, the area of Palestine which was contemplated in 1917 by the Balfour Declaration included even Trans-Jordan, an area of over \$40 thousand square miles. One partition has already taken place and out of the 40 thousand square miles, the Kingdom of Trans Jordan was formed. And that state took away twothirds of the Area of Palestine. All that remains is 10 thousand square miles and this report recommends that more shall be partitioned leaving a Jewish state 1/8 the territory originally contemplated by the Balfour Declaration. Please bear that in mind. The other liberated states in the Near East for which the United States gave its blood and resources are now independent and are now represented at the United Nations cover a territory of 1 million 200 thousand square miles, a lmost 2/3 the size of Europe. This Palestine of which we are now talking which is to be partitioned is 10 thousand square miles. I say this sacrifice shouldnot have been asked ... but things being as they are, facing this empasse, the majority/of the UN recommends as a final settlement, partition of the country. The Jewish Agency after much heart searching, sadly and reluctantly acquiesced in order to achieve two things which are tremendoulsy precious and valuable: (1)the establishment of the Jewish State, normalizing the status of the Jewish people in the world. After two thousand years of national homelessness it will have status again as a people like all other peoples; and in order to make possible the immigration of large numbers of Jews into Palestine which immigration is clearly impossible under any other arrangement besides that of a Jewish state. We reluctantly accepted the report of the majority also as our contribution to the solution of/grave international problem and as our desire to cooperate

-7-

with the peoples of the world represented at the UN in solving this problem.

The United States Government has now thrown the great weight of its authority behind this solution. A nother feature of this statement is that it calls the attention of the British that they have a trusteeship in Palestine and that it voluntarily undertook the mandate over Palestine. Nobody compelled them to; that at such time that the United States is prepared to take over, until such time as the independent states are set up, Great Britain has a responsibility to maintain law and order in Palestine. It can't just pull out its whole police force, its armies and the administration of the last 25 years. The responsibility is still Great Britain's during this transitional period. Of course the United Nations means to help, is prepared to assist and the U.S. Government is prepared to accept its proper share in helping the United Nations assist in administering the country during the transitional period.

And so the statement reads -- and this is important: "The United States is willing to participate in a United Nations program to assist the parties involved in the establishment of a workable political settlement in Palestine. We refer to assistance through the United Nations in meeting economic and financial problems and the problem of internal law and order during the transition period. The latter problem might require the establishment of a special constabulary or police force recruited on a volunteer basis by the United Nations." And here, for the first time, our government indicates its readiness to assume commitments in Palestine, financial, economic, constabulary of an international character to help the UN maintain law and order in the country until the states are set up.

-8-

And very significant too, is the notice which is served by the United States Government on the Arab states, surrounding states, to to keep their hands off, and to interfere in the administration of the affairs of Palestine. Q uoting the document: "We do not refer to the possibility of violations by any member of its obligations to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force. We assume that there will be charter observance." And that was said on the very day when the press of our country carried these scare headlines about these Arab states surrounding Palestine with a wall of steel, and sending armies to the frontiers.

I had occasion in my statement before the UN to refer to the Arabian Knights, to the manner in which the Arab spokesman improvised. I said that "history may not be an exact science, but it certainly is no story out of the Arabian Nights." All these military threats which you have been reading about are the product of the imagination. After it was reported that 20 Arab divisions were nearing the border, an entemprising American reporter took a plane and flew the entire length of the border of Palestine from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea looking for these 20 divisions of tanks, planes that where overnight sent to the border. He found exactly four soldiers. It was in your papers this morning. They are not sending armies to the frontiers. 'hey are sending propaganda to the front pages of your newspapers. It is the greatest hoax of history -- the present-day propaganda war.

Nevertheless I am happy to know that the Jews of Palestine, and the Jews of the world over will not close their eyes to the possibility of certain groups of certain peoples endeavoring to resort to guerilla warfare and all forms of interference. And the answer to that will be

-9-

the adequate equipment and organization of the Jewish self-defense armies in Palestine to adequately take care of the situation.

We are calling upon our friendly nations who will under-write the settlement if they underwrite us to supply us with technical advice and equipment to **xex** help us to maintain our independence in the same manner as they did help other young peoples and nations to win their independence. Threats will not help in the problem.

Arabs threatened to "break with the West." I don't know what that break means. A ll they have, their governments, their budgets, whatever military equipment they have -- their economic life depends completely on the West. What are they going to do with their oil if they break with West? They go (mechilla) Where are they going if they break with the West? Are they going East? Can you imagine the phieks of Araby going to the Kremlin? These feudal lords fear Soviet penetration more than Jewish penetration. Where are they going? To the Poviet Government?

The Soviet Government, last April, speaking through Andrei Gromyko for the Soviet Government said: "the Soviet Government approvement the establishment of Palestine as first as bi-national state and no agreement with Jews and Arabs then definitely they favored partition as a solution. And while I do not know, and I will not know until the spokesman of Russia speaks up at the UN, I am inclined to believe that the Soviet Government will come out in support of the majority report. The satellitex states -- Poland, Czechoslovakia have already endorsed the majority report.

The Jews want peace in Palestine. They make an offer of peace to the Arab neighbors in Palestine and around Palestine. The Jews came • to Palestine not with weapons but with tools. They represent people who taught others how to turn their swords into ploughshares, a people which believes in building -- not in fighting. And we belong to the same

-10-

Semitic stock -- the Arabs and the Jews. And if we can work together in that part of the **WXX** world, there is/limit to the good which can come to that section of the world, to mankind. But if the Jewish offer is rejected, if attempts are made to tear out what the Jews have done by the sweat of their brow, then the Jews of Palestine will know how to defend themselves.

One question therefore has been answered -- the question which troubled us and which was answered and for which we eagerly awaited --"What will be the attitude of the United States, our Government?" that has been answered. And the answer yesterday is a tribute to the statesmanship of our Government, it is a tribute to President Truman. It is a tribute to Secretary Marshall. It is a tribute to all the members of the United States Delegation. It is a tribute to you -- and to the Jews of America and to your non-Jewish friends from one end of the country to the other who in the last few weeks while we were wavering in the balance, as it were, made their voices heard strongly and forcibly that the American people expects our Government to live up to its commitments for the Jewish National Home.

Two other questions are not yet answered, and the answers to which are forthcoming are (1) What will the United Nations now do? After all, the United States is but one out of five nations -- an important one -- but it will take a 2/3 vote of the five states to approve and to give life to this majority report. What will the United Nations do? Will it follow through the line which it has taken since last April.. to give both parties a measure of satisfaction, or will it be intimidated by these threatening states, or will it permit itself to be out-maneuvered by the clever maneuvering of this state or that, to entangle them. Upon the answer of the UN will depend, in my humble judgment of the future

-11-

effectiveness of this international organization upon which the high hopes of people are depending. If it fails in this, it will be catastrophic to the United Nations just as Linton Report ushered by in the second world war. If it acts courageously, iterates the re-enforcement of the most powerful nation on earth, then the prestige and authority of the UN will be tremendously enhanced and it will be the first great international problem upon which the great powers can agree.

You know that the situation of the U.N. today is appalllingly bad. It has frightfully deteriorated. The Soviet Union and the United States are at loggerheads. There are bitter recriminations, butter acrimony. There has been no progress on any issue. People are talking about breaking up of the UN. Here is one problem which Russia and the U.S. seem to be meeting on, agreeing on. And if Great Britain comes along, then you will have one bond of unity for the first time in this parliament of man, in this international assembly which will trmendously strengthen the prestige of the United Nations and may **benchmarks** pave the way for other agreements between the great powers. Jerusalem may therefore really come to be the peacemaker between great powers on earth.

The third question, the answer of which we are awaiting is: What will be the attitude of Great ^Britain and will it assume a fair measure of responsibility and see to it that the transition period is facilitated, or not. I had occasion to speak to one of the leaders of that country and I reminded him of one of our beautiful prayers: Blessed are you who come and blessed are you in your going." I said to him: When you took over the mandate, you were accompanied by the blessings of mankind....Now that you are resolved to go out,

-12-

why don't you go out with the blessings of the Jewish people? During this period of transition you can be tremendously helpful. In the process of going out, you can help. There was a time when you needed the Jewish people...During the first World War you needed the help of the Jews of the world, and especially the help of the Jews of the United States....You needed us then. We needed you then. So we helped each other. You helped our people through a long crisis. Do not under-estimate the value of the friendship of the Jews of the world and of the United States.

It remains to be seen whether inspired ^british statesmanship will assert itself or whether the disastrous imperial politics will continue to dominate sections of the ^british Government.

I conclude, dear friends: We have scored a great victory in terms of winning a skirmish, an important skirmish... The battle is far from over. A ttempts will be made, I am sure, to whittle down geographically the area of the Jewish state. All kinds of pressures will be brought to reduce it to a sort of token state. All kinds of efforts will be made to delay it, to shelve the report. There is a hard struggle ahead. I am inclined to believe that if we Jews remain firm and strong, that we will win through.

There is a very lovely Greek with which says that Father Time, when he came to create theworld, turned over the job of creating the world to two brothers, one Prometheus -- forethought -- and <u>created animals and</u> one Epimetheus -- after-thought. "pimetheus/granted to animals all the gifts at his disposal...When he came to granting man gifts he had nothing to give them. So he turned to his brother, Prometheus and said: What can we give man? Prometheus said: I will first teach him to walk upright like the gods. I will then take a torch go

-13-

to the sun and light that torch, then come down and bring fire to man. And with these two gifts of walking upright and the gift of fire, man will have mastery over all creation.

I recommend these two gifts to my fellow Jews. In this critical hour of our destiny -- to walk upright, unafraid, courageously, facing our task..."Thou, 0 God, will lead us upright to our land." That is the only way to go and conquer our land. That is the spirit of our pioneers. Our difficulties are incalculable. They can be over-come, with the fire of enthusiasm, sacrifice, the fire of resolution. Jerusalem was destroyed by fire, and by fire it will be rebuilt -- this kind of fire, an everlasting fire must be built upon the altar of our national destiny and/wkeen that fire of resolution of will and that upright facing of our future we will win turough. We will win friends. We will win the admiration of the world. We will finally win a place in the sun for our people.

1) apr 1947 - 9.15 - apr. 28 - Bentel vuscip- may26- aug 31 - Refert 12 Uven - Minority. Fed Stale - break set-just - 37. tran. Jund - Junwjark aluphin Tapanty J. pico mojority -) Parthen - by Sep. 1- 1979 Termalen & to environ. with ava 150.000 has found. Econ. Vuyins 4. Sat worth - franked to UIV. Ad 1500 Com. J. B - hit dravol = and thyle Com. - Jan Genay = Juna about - Pat - francis Hentaur U.S.

1) Upperment in an invide -Durgeny- "must recommend a solution at this session" - The delays 2 U.S. interest and core unknut in P. "Contributed its bloved and resources" free "Const not denot che greep. for the manner in which the field territores were dropased of Smoth I - Hoppy to with that work, them on now unucher pUN, - Pol - 1917 Bolfon Del 1923 - embrad in Mandate 1929 - Couventer - Mandah eurbound in that Conte am. has the moral begal stopped to speak -3) Suffats Initian Majort Plan "which provides for particular converses - artain anends tundel. will barn O Parthin is in prefluent

- 1/8- Rgins about I thinks 12 () Tells F. B. . that anouly her us 7 fragelier to badefender. Nesp. she will wandeling UN. could omitand U.S. in Willing to than (Just 9)- colling bliffor f. 13. Divering on hiterferene by Graf States July Thurs - "Front" - Afales @ "mark will west out aladamin (Rust to aroun soviet pourto (c) We want Peore - (-2)713 32/02 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. - (-2)713. 32/02 2) This statement solure an 93 Sustra. Treman - Workall - U. J. day als OUN? Will I - Judi anly - The trames @ g. B' corporate - Ju Vely pres

3/ The mina which all H. Pare Jung - other 5/ Battle ut get aren 6) whitting down-6/. This is a byendar age for as our director fourtorthally usual Our pursible victor - a millourd for flowed as objects recode - they dimense So in Hotory - Except / certain The agend menores type - a perform in reven lige - a an age-an pueratur 21/22 1/2 - wel love by the bits We have and been found harting. Black stand for the these - He these - Jan under fuget Fa.

Text of Palestine Statement

By the Associated Press

Pat & ere

ted

ade

ard

zhs.

At-

At-

and

om-sion

se

ted

Oct.

d on

any

Rei

com-

that

osted,

ion to

paper,

supply

D. W.

eneral

Paper

ot un-

ample

com-

obvi-

ion by

s from

papers.

and

today

ranged

inst a

which

s. and

ssolve

Move-

aft-

n.

rs.)

er Cent

and

red

st.

sary,

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 11.-The text of the American policy declaration on Palestine delivered today by Delegate Herschel V. Johnson to the United Nations Assembly's 57-member Committee on Palestine:

1. The problem of the future government of Palestine confronts the General Assembly of the United Nations with a heavy and complex responsibility. The General Assembly, having assumed responsibility for making recommendations to the United Kingdom on the subject, must do everything within its power to evolve a practical solution consistent with the principles laid down in the United Nations Charter.

2. The United States delegation Inited feels that the urgency of the probatives lem is so great that the General Ased tosembly must recommend a solution ill not at this session. The degree of urgency has been brought to our ut did a boost attention by continued violence in Palestine, by the context of the special committee's report, and by the statement of the delegate from print the United Kingdom regarding the onfercrease recommendations of the committee and future British responsibilities eight in Palestine.

3. During the past weeks this committee has had the benefit of the views of several member of this committee, and has heard statements by the representatives of the Arab Higher Committee and the Jewish Agency for Palestine on behalf of the peoples primarily concerned. The United States delegation believes that this discussion has been of material assistance and hopes that it will continue on the broadest basis.

Backed Jews' National Home.

4. It may be recalled that as a result of the First World War, a large area of the Near East, include ing Palestine, was liberated and a number of states gained their in-dependence. The United States United States having contributed its blood and resources to the winning of that war, felt that it could not divest itself of a certain responsibility for the manner in which the freed territories were disposed of, or for the fate of the peoples liberated at that time. It took the position that these peoples should be prepared for selfgovernment and also that a national home for the Jews should be established in Palestine. The United States Government has subsequently had long and friendly relations with the independent states which were created in the Near East and is happy to note that most of them are members of the United Nations and have representatives present at this meeting. 5. It may be recalled, with regard

down to Palestine, that in 1917 the governte up ment of the United Kingdom, in the rightstatement known as the Balfour Declaration, announced that it viewed with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and that it would ostly and use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of that object, it t and being clearly understood that noth-te in ing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious about rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights h ocand political status enjoyed by Jews toloudy. in any other country. In 1923 the objectives stated in this declaration were embodied in the League of Naclouditions mandate for Palestine which Little was entrusted to the government of the United Kingdom as mandatory. hour: As the United States was not a member of the League of Nations, a convention was concluded between the s Ferry clear at United States and the United Kingdom in 1924 with regard to American rights in Palestine. The Palestine - 84 mandate is embodied in the preamble to this convention. The United States consented to this mandate. Members of this committee are aware of the situation which subsequently developed in Palestine and of the many efforts which have been made to achieve a settlement. We now have before us a report of the 16 a.m. 36 a.m. 49 p.m. 03 p.m. special committee of the United Nations with regard to the Palestine question.

be provided for Arabs and Jews alike, and that the powers of the joint economic board be strengthened. Any solution which this committee recommends should not only be just, but also workable and of a nature to command the approval of world opinion.

7. The United States delegation desires to make certain observa-tions on the carrying out of such recommendations as the General Assembly may make regarding the future government of Palestine. The General Assembly did not, by admitting this item to its agenda. undertake to assume responsibility for the administration of Palestine during the process of transition to independence. Responsibility for the government of Palestine now rests with the mandatory power. The General Assembly, however, would not fully discharge its obligation if it did not take carefully into account the problem of implementation.

8. Both the majority report and the statement of the United Kingdom representative in this committee raise the problem of carrying into effect the recommendations of the General Assembly. We note, for example, that the majority report indicates several points at which the majority thought the United Nations could be of assistance. It was suggested that the General Assembly approve certain steps involved in the transitional period, that the United Nations guarantee certain aspects of the settlement concerning holy places and minority rights, that the economic and Social Council appoint three members of the Joint Economic Board, and that the United Nations accept responsibility as administering authority of the city of Jerusalem under an international trusteeship.

Need Police Force. May

Q. The United States is willing to participate in a United Nations program to assist the parties involved in the establishment of a workable political settlement in Palestine. We to assistance through the refer United Nations in meeting economic and financial problems and the problem of internal law and order during the transition period. The latter problem might require the establishment of a special constabulary or police force recruited on a volunteer basis by the United Nations. We do not refer to the possibility of violations by any member of its obligations to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force. We assume that there will be charter observance.

10. In the final analysis the problem of making any solution work rests with the people of Palestine. If new political institutions are to endure, they must provide for early assumption by the people themselves of the responsibility for their own domestic order. Acts of violence against constituted authority and against rival elements of the local population have appeared in Palestine over a period of many years and have greatly increased the difficulties of finding a workable solution to this complex problem. Certain elements have resorted to force and terror to obtain their own particular aims. Obviously, this violence must cease if independence is to be more than an empty phrase in the Holy Land. 11. Mr. chairman, we must now consider how this committee is to take the next step in dealing with this question. If the committee favors the principles of the majority plan, we should establish a subcommittee to work out the details of a program which we could recommend to the General Assembly. 12. The recommendations reached by the General Assembly will represent the collective opinion of the world. The problem has thus far defied solution because the parties primarily at interest have been unable to reach a basis of agreement. This is a problem in the solution of which world opinion can be most helpful.

Of 218 Elev (Story o World W Takes Ste Affiliation

WILLIAM

By the A The world's moved today to tional Meteoro join hands with Such a link p Spain out of th forecasters' gro a new interna continue work to exchange we The U. N. ha any kind of re regime of Ger

Franco, the Sp cause of this, i zation does be the U. N., Spa up its member Spain has be early days of operations inf sia also worl group. Both

States have f even if the s eliminated fr IMO officia

this possibili the group de with the U. N possible dro serious step. from that na nection with across the At

The repres who have be September 22 IMO a forma ing a pact w today. Abou nations are e The others when they home govern The mete

ferences wo lems relat

Partition Supported.

ets. 6 4 9 p.m. 6. The United States delegation supports the basic principles of the unanimous recommendations and on the majority plan which provides for partition and immigration. It is of the the opinion, however, that cerord. 334 899 889 890 8284 339 000 8284 339 01 tain amendments and modifications would have to be made in the majority plan in order more accurately to give effect to the principles on which that plan is based. My delegation believes that certain geographical modifications must be made. For example, Jaffa should be included in the Arab state because it

included in the Arab state because it is predominantly an Arab city. My delegation suggests that the General Assembly may wish to pro-themselves in 4 and civilian car big 64 39 vide that all the inhabitants of and civilian car big 61 Palestine, regardless of citizenship access to ports and to water and big 40 ci and civilian car present for a dent, and Cap commandant of big 41 power facilities on a nondiscrimina-dent for basis; that constitutional guar-bit 40 garding equal economic opportunity, special prayer. vide that all the inhabitants of and civilian careers." Palestine, regardless of citizenship Present for a brief ceremony in or place of residence, be guaranteed the mess hall were Rear Admiral access to ports and to water and James L. Holloway, jr., superintenpower facilities on a nondiscrimina-tory basis; that constitutional guar-commandant of midshipmen. Chap-

Naval Academy Observes Its 102d Anniversary

By the Associated Press

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 11.-The Naval Academy observed its 102d anniversary yesterday and the brigade of midshipmen heard their school described as "the most celebrated institution of its kind in the world." Secretary of the Navy Sullivan message,

a congratulatory sent which was read by battalion adjutants at the noon meal formation.

"Academy graduates have served brilliantly in five wars," the mes-sage said, "and have distinguished themselves in outstanding military

antees, including guarantees re- lain Everett P. Wuebbens gave a ing Comm

reporting of ice to agric transportat

Defenda Vote Fra

KANSAS McKissick, captain, w vote fraud witness for to testify a The jury utes in fre charges th citizens o Governme "ghost vot primary el The Gov lapsed wa Marks, a l Richard K. Attorney G Marks had life if he to Five cth dicted with nolo or C when the tr

Meyer t Paternit

By t

NEW YOF request, Joh Hughes' free will have a charge he is girl's 8-mont Special Se the mes- L. Hackenb the request ney, Jerome for Decembe Mr. Straus Meyer is th Patricia Mi rent agains fying in th airplane o

1

s Killed tk Crash icksburg antly as Car of Trailer brd It

LEWIS

ere killed and injured last automobile in s were riding of a trailer h the opposite te 1 about 11 redericksburg,

W. J. Townsley ines were killed fth died about the at Mary al, Fredericksoccurred about

es identified the Fredericksburg stationed at n, C. Trooper es of the other tioned at Camp to the Marine

base said the s is being withtion of next of the dead have d.

iam Bass, 28, ording to hoss driving the stant, Forrest e, N. C. Hosboth suffered obably will be

aid Bass has kless driving slaughter. A at 10 a.m. Courthouse. the accident

aid 10 or 12 north in two cond car told struck a conon the highthbound and Their ves. southbound

heavy trans-



Saturday Evening Post Raises Price to 15 Cents

Mundioso

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.-Price of the Saturday Evening Post will be increased to 15 cents a copy with corresponding increases in subscription rates, the Curtis Publishing Co. announced today. The Post went from 5 to 10 cents a copy in 1942.

A spokesman said the latest boost was the result of "continued increase in production costs.'

Rationing, Controls Might Force Him to **Quit, Flanders Says**

Senator Denies Urging **Return of Price Curbs** At Present Time

By the Associated Press

Housewives again may be using ration coupons, says Senator Flanders, Republican, of Vermont if other methods fail to reduce food prices.

But he calls a return to price control and rationing at all levels a last-ditch resort.

Senator Flanders is head of a joint congressional subcommittee that has been investigating the high cost of food and clothing in the Eastern United States.

He called reporters to his office here late yesterday to deny "that I am urging return of price controls." If conditions get so bad as to re-

quire both rationing and price controls, the Senator said he "might resign and go back to Vermont.'

Offers Own Proposals.

Senator Flanders said his personal ideas of bringing down food prices are these:

First, the voluntary food conservation plan plus voluntary allocation of grains by brewers and distillers must be tried until Congress meets

in regular session next January. If food costs are still high or higher, Senator Flanders said Congress then must consider "alloca-tions" at the top levels for grains and meats.

If prices stilil stay up, the Senator said, rationing must be tried at the consumer level "maybe only on meat. poultry and eggs or possibly butter and cheese also.

Senator Flanders said public price hearings in the Eastern United States to date show "no profiteering by retailers, wholesalers, distributors, and processors of food.

House Members Split **On Europe's Need for** Aid After 6-Week Trip

da

pro of org cen the brir well

B

eme yest

repd

R

E

Pd

F

say

Re

con

on

told

pou

will

hop

wil

gra

Se ba

bush

for t

son p

over

offset

old-ci

by a

prosp

from

Offi

Sec

Т

Majority in 6-Man Group **Studying Situation Abroad** Says People Are Hungry

By the Associated Press

Members of Congress returning from a six-week study of economic conditions abroad, disagreed today on Western Europe's need for emergency aid this winter.

Representative Nixon, Republican, of California, expressed the views of the majority when he told reporters:

"Europe generally is suffering from lack of sufficient food, and the situation today is worse than it was before the war."

But Representative August Andresen, Republican, of Minnesota, said this

"Things are not as bad as they have been portrayed to us by representatives of our own Government. I think Europe can make it to spring all right without too much suffering.'

Four Others on Committee.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Andresen are members of a special House committee charged with investigating Europe's economic conditions. Re-turning here with them were four members - Representatives other Case, Republican, of South Dakota; Monroney, Republican, of Oklahoma; Mahon, Democrat, of Texas, and Richards, Democrat, of South Carolina.

Mr. Monroney cited the danger of communism as one reason he believes this country should send help this winter to France and Italy.

"If we do not give interim relief," he said, "Russia will step in at just the right tme and send enough food to put across the dea that she is the only country interested in helping starving people." Mr. Mahon agreed that continuing

relief, particularly to Italy, is need-ed "to prevent chaos and collapse." Mr. Richards indorsed that idea. but said the United States should grant it only under "strong condi-tions" as to how the relief is to be used.

Obligations Are Cited.

Mr. Case said this country already is obligated to keep people of the occupied territories from starving. be la He is chairman of a subcommittee that covered Germany and Austria.

Several of the lawmakers said they

100,00 the S 913,00 have volun poultr by th Ins porter "Th for fo Des tilling said th tillerie suspen is orde down tober Live lery by W on grain said, a large feedin

"a se "W added an 'o any distil estim

At

"A

bal

ne

worl

ew high

eneral dishaller than crop prosn caused a llow cereal rade today. was can-

ided other some supweather pelt. The advanced at \$2.95 lers. This record for

the first December, to 4 cents and Oats December.

on U street ront of No. nct station. ngers bolted opped.

e loss of her amonds and the station Camper, on n H. Dungee started in

-half chase tho was with was recov-

Walter e.

Farmers Blamed.

farmers and they are all Republicans," Senator Flanders said, adding that his view was "bad politically." He exempted New England dairymen and poultrymen from the high farm profit group by noting that they are forced to pay high prices for grains and feed.

He added that Midwestern farmers and Western cattlemen do not hope to continue receiving the record prices paid recently.

Senator Flanders said he and other members of Congress are disturbed by testimony that "white collar and low-income workers" in New York City and other urban centers now are "undernourished" because of high food prices.

He said social workers and physicians had estimated that "onequarter to one-third" of large city dwellers now are in this group, and added:

'We cannot escape questioning ourselves as to whether we can longer permit these prices to cripple the living standards of our lowincome groups, bankrupt the nations abroad who seek to purchase food and cripple ourselves in the endeavor to furnish relief."

U. S. Liberty Ship Drifts Helplessly Off Scotland

By the Associated Press

CAMPBELTOWN, Scotland, Oct. 11.—The 7,191-ton American Liberty ship Edward N. Hurley was reported drifting without power 300 miles southwest of Land's End early today. The rescue tug Bustler was on her way to the scene.

Tug Capt. A. Leckie said the Hurs Ford said ley's SOS message was relayed to osecute. In him by a radio station at Valencia, J. Spain. It said "both boilers and no further en route from New York to Le Havre.

had heard no talk of war during worl shutd their trip. ing a

"We are more hysterical about communism than they are in those estim "The high prices go back to the countries," Mr. Richards said. "I certainly didn't come back with any

feeling about another world war." Mr. Case added that "everybody there is too tired to even think about it."

Mr. Richards said England "is the only country we saw that is really getting down and punishing itself to solve its problems."

Sacrifice Is Impressive.

Mr. Monroney said he was impressed by the "equality of sacrifice" in England.

Mr. Case said Europe generally feels that German industry must be restored if Europe is to recover economically. The only dissent, he added, is that of France, which has "a very natural feeling" that its own industry should be given a head start over German plants.

Another picture of conditions came from Murray D. Van Wagoner, former Governor of Michigan and now United States military director of Bavaria, who said almost all Germans are hungry and are suffering Field, slow starvation.

"You see people roaming along the highways picking grass and herbs to get enough to eat," Mr. Van Wagoner told a news conference on his return from a three-week visit to Germany. "They will do anything to get a morsel of food." in p

"If we don't see that these people have food to eat," he said, "it's awfully hard to sell them our form of from government." He added: "br

"We are always faced with the dec possibility that these people may go to Communistic * * .* and that we may clo have to go through this thing all over again." ice

Strike Stops Paris Subways

techi PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP) .- Thousands of Parisians walked to work today as a the I conductors' strike tied up 12 of the said mendation tubes have gone and the vessel is city's 14 subway lines. The strikers in in s Attorney drifting." The vessel was reported are seeking recognition of their in- adde city's 14 subway lines. The strikers in i dependent union and also want a not 42-hour work week. vela'

MIA tropica velocit movin day at night. The the F with

miles Th a.m. ; 50 to the N

Hav of 46 rain

record No arou sula smal

coas T and wer

Ð

Sci

Gr

seein